

A . SMALLER
LATIN-ENGLISH
DICTIONARY

WITH A DICTIONARY OF PROPER NAMES

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THE ETYMOLOGICAL PORTION
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PREFACE TO THE NEW EDITION.

THIS edition of Dr. Smith's "Smaller Latin-English Dictionary," while carefully preserving those distinctive features which have secured for it so wide an acceptance, is to a great extent a new and original Work.

In its previous form, the Smaller Dictionary was simply an abridgment of the larger Work. In the preparation of the new edition, every article has been carefully revised, with the express object of meeting the requirements of younger students. A comparison of the two editions will show that this aim has been steadily kept in view. The improvements introduced will be found to fall mainly under the following heads:—

1. A much larger number of the examples given are actually translated—not in every case in full, but so far as the particular point in question is concerned. Experienced teachers have found that a mere collection of Latin examples, however appositely chosen, is useless to young students; whereas a judicious interspersion of translation encourages them to make a more adequate use of the Dictionary, and to pay attention to the different applications of words. In this way too, the Dictionary becomes a school of translation, the student being not unfrequently supplied with equivalent English words or phrases, fitting closer both to the form and the spirit of the Latin than any that might have occurred to himself. In order to develop this feature of the Work without seriously adding to its bulk, very many of the citations have been curtailed, and others which seemed superfluous have been omitted. The shorter the citation—provided it be intelligible—the more readily is its immediate bearing apprehended.

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2. Many articles have been re-cast, and not a few entirely re-written; partly with the object of securing more perfect accuracy in the explanations of words, and partly in order to present a simpler and clearer view of the development of their different senses. Among many such instances may be mentioned, *acervalis*, *acervus*, *acies*, *aduro*, *auctoritas*, *cervix*, *clepsydra*, *consultus*, *emolumentum*, *emunctus*, *ferox*, *ferocia*, *ferocitas*, *gena*, *homullus*, *homuncio*, *instrumentum*, *insomnium*, *inbitia*, *nam*, *neve*, *oppido*, *perstringo*, *prosa*, *provisio*, *remissio*, *respectus*, *refert*, *salutatio*, *sui*, *sum*, *ut*, *veritas*.

In several of these, it is hoped, some positive contribution has been made towards a more perfect elucidation of the meaning and uses of words than was to be found in any previously existing Latin-English Dictionary.

3. All the etymological articles have been revised, and the greater part of them re-written, by J. K. Ingram, LL.D., Fellow and Librarian of Trinity College, Dublin; who has also contributed important corrections to the other parts of the work.

Only such etymological matter has been given as junior students could be expected really to understand and appropriate; much that would be desirable, or even necessary, in a work intended for more mature students, has therefore been omitted. The great object kept in view has been to train young minds to recognize the reign of law in Etymology: opinions will always differ as to the derivations of particular words; but it is most important to accustom the student to a strict observance of the established principles of letter-changes. It is believed that the Dictionary, in its present form, will be found, with respect to this species of scientific correctness, to bear a favourable comparison with any previous work of the same kind.

When the derivation of a word is such as to be seen at a glance, the etymology is given at the beginning of the article thus—*effusus*, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*effundo*]. Where a fuller treatment is necessary, the convenience of the student has been usually consulted by placing the etymological observations at the end of the article.

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The derivations of words in the Romance languages from the Latin have been noted, as in former editions, the habit of considering these derivations being found to have a marked effect in cultivating an 'etymological sense' in young students. Many corrections have been made in this part of the work, and the number of such derivations has been considerably increased.

4. Very great care has been taken to ensure accuracy in the quantities. It is scarcely to be hoped that all errors have been excluded, and should any be discovered by students and others making use of the book, the editors would thankfully receive information of such. Considerable difficulty is often caused by the position of vowels naturally short before such combinations as *cr*, *pr*, *tr*, &c. In such cases the vowel will be found to be for the most part marked doubtful, on the ground of analogy; even though an example of each quantity may not in every case be found. In some cases such a consensus exists for one particular quantity, that it has seemed best to give that only. Final syllables have been left for the most part unmarked—as being determinable by the ordinary grammatical rules—unless something seemed to render a definition of quantity specially desirable.

Syllables other than final left unmarked (excepting such as are determined by position) must be regarded as of unknown quantity. In this category are many Proper Names; neither having found their way into verse nor having their quantities determined by their orthography in a Greek form.

5. All modes of spelling Latin words which have been decisively shewn to be erroneous have been rejected. Thus we write *cælum*, not *coelum*; *condicio*, not *conditio*; *tribunicius*, *adventicius*, not *tribunitius*, &c. On the other hand, the traditional orthography has been preserved in various cases in which, while inferior in strict accuracy, it has yet a solid basis of authority. Thus it has not been thought desirable—especially in a work intended for younger students—to

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abandon the recently accepted spelling of *arena*, *convitor*, *confisio*, *humerus*, *humidus*, and some other words.

6. Short notes on synonymous words have been introduced in a large number of cases—rather with the view of defining more exactly the meaning of the word which is immediately dealt with, than of presenting anything like a complete view of this subject—which indeed would demand a volume in itself.

7. The Index of Proper Names has been largely increased; and the information given has been in many cases supplemented. See for example *Ancyra*, *Anicius*, *Archias*, *Arernus*, *Artaxerxes*, *Asinius (Pollio)*, *Caere*, *Callisthenes*, *Hercules*, *Iguvium*, *Oebalus*, *Titan*, &c. In many recent Latin Dictionaries the Proper Names are incorporated in the body of the work; but this arrangement not only sacrifices the obvious advantage of classification—there being few cases in which any doubt can arise whether a given word is a Proper Name or not—but, by increasing the number of separate headings to be glanced through before the word which the student seeks is reached, adds considerably to the mechanical labour of using the book. For example, in the letter A in this Dictionary there are nearly 2000 separate headings in the first part, and nearly 1000 Proper Names, including the derivative adjectives. By the plan here followed, the number of entries to be traversed in looking out a word is greatly reduced in Part I.; while in the case of Proper Names the advantage is proportionately very much greater. Words which have passed from their original use as Proper Names to that of Common Names or Appellatives are included in Part I.

ABBREVIATIONS OF THE NAMES OF AUTHORS.

Of the two following lists, No. I. comprises the Authors whose language this Dictionary is mainly intended to explain. No. II. contains the names of Authors rarely read by young students, but whose works contain many words which are necessary to be known, in order adequately to explain the meaning of words used by Authors comprised in the first list.

(I.)

Caes.	C. Julius Caesar, <i>hist.</i>	ob.	B.C. 44	Pers.	A. Persius Flaccus, <i>satirist</i> ,	ob.	A.D. 62
Cat.	C. Valerius Catullus, <i>poet.</i>	flor.	" 55	Phaedr.	Phaedrus, <i>fabulist</i> ,	fl.	" 15
Cic.	M. Tullius Cicero, <i>orator and philosopher</i> ,	ob.	" 43	Plaut. or Pl.	T. Maccius Plautus, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	ob.	B.C. 184
Curt.	Q. Curtius Rufus, <i>hist</i> prob 1st cent. A.D., acc. to Buttmann,	fl.	A.D. 69	Prop.	Sex. Aurelius Propertius, <i>poet.</i>	fl.	" 30
Entr.	Flavius Eutropius, <i>hist.</i>	"	" 360	Q. Cic.	Quintus Cicero, brother of M. Tullius,	ob.	" 43
Flor.	L. Annaeus Florus, <i>hist</i>	"	" 115	Sall.	C. Sallustius Crispus, <i>hist.</i>	"	" 34
Hor.	Q. Horatius Flaccus, <i>poet.</i>	ob.	B.C. 8	Suct.	C. Suetonius Tranquillus, <i>biographer</i> ,	fl.	A.D. 110
Just.	Justinus, <i>hist</i> (date unknown).			Tac.	C. Cornelius Tacitus, <i>hist.</i>	perh. ob.	" 118
Juv.	D. Junius Juvenalis, <i>poet.</i>	fl.	A.D. 100	Ter.	P. Terentius Afer, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	"	B.C. 159
Lav.	T. Livius Fatavinus, <i>hist.</i>	ob.	" 17	Tib.	Albius Tibullus, <i>poet.</i>	"	" 18
Lucr.	T. Lucretius Carus, <i>poet and philosopher</i> ,	"	B.C. 55 (?)	Vell.	C. Velleius Paterculus, <i>hist.</i>	fl.	A.D. 30
Nep.	Cornelius Nepos, <i>biographer</i>	"	" 44	Virg.	P. Virgilius Maro, <i>poet.</i>	ob.	B.C. 19
Ov.	P. Ovidius Naso, <i>poet.</i>	ob.	A.D. 17				

* The dates in this list and the following are derived, in most cases, from Dr. W. Smith's Biographical Dictionary; but they must, in many instances, be regarded as only an approximation to the true era of the writer. The date of an author's death is given where possible.

ABBREVIATIONS OF NAMES OF AUTHORITIES.

(II.)

Amm.	Ammianus Marcellinus, <i>hist.</i>	flor.	A.D. 380	Lucil.	C. Lucilius, <i>satirist</i> ,	ob.	B.C. 103
App.	Lucius Appuleius, <i>philosopher</i> ,	"	" 160	Macer,	C. Lucinius Macer, <i>annalist</i>	"	" 66
Att. or Aec.	L. Attius or Accius, <i>writer of tragedy</i> ,	fl.	B.C. 130	Macr.	Ambrosius Aurelius Theodosius Macrobius, <i>critic</i> ,	fl.	A.D. 395
Auct. B. Afr.	Auctor Belli Africani, <i>hist.</i>	"	" 50 (?)	Manil.	A. Manilius, <i>poet</i> ,	"	" 16
Auct. B. Alex.	Auctor Belli Alexandrini, <i>hist.</i>	"	" 50 (?)	Mart.	M. Valerius Martialis, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	" 104 (?)
Auct. B. Hisp.	Auctor Belli Hispaniensis, <i>hist.</i>	"	" 50 (?)	Mela,	Pomponius Mela, <i>geographer</i> ,	fl.	" 45
Auct. Har. resp.	Auctor de Haruspicum responsis (a speech attributed to Cicero).	"	" 50 (?)	Modest.	Herennius Modestinus, <i>lawyer</i>	"	" 200
Auct. pro dom.	Auctor pro domo (a speech attributed to C. Cero).	"	" 50 (?)	Naev.	C. Naevius, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	B.C. 202 (?)
Auct. Her.	Auctor ad Herennium, <i>rhet.</i> , perh. abt.	B.C. 50	"	Non.	Nonius Marcellus, <i>gram.</i>	"	" 202 (?)
Aur. Vict.	Sextus Aurelius Victor, <i>hist.</i>	fl.	A.D. 360	Pall.	Palladius Rutilius Taurus, <i>writer on husbandry</i> ,	"	" 300
Auf.	D. Magnus Ausonius, <i>poet</i> ,	"	" 350	Papin.	Aemilius Papinianus, <i>lawyer</i> ,	fl.	" 300
Caecil.	Caecilius Statius, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	ob.	B.C. 168	Paul.	Julius Paulus, <i>lawyer</i>	"	" 210
Cato,	M. Porcius Cato, <i>orator and hist.</i>	"	" 149	Petr.	T. Petronius Arbiter, <i>satirist</i> ,	ob.	" 66
Cels.	A. Cornelius Celsus, <i>physician</i> ,	"	" 50	Plin.	C. Plinius Secundus (major), <i>writer on nat. hist.</i> , etc.	"	" 70
Claud.	Claudius Claudianus, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	A.D. 408 (?)	Plin.	C. Plinius (Caecilius) Secundus (minor), <i>writer of letters</i> , etc.	fl.	" 100
Cael. Aurel.	Caelius Aurelianus, <i>physician</i> (date uncertain, prob. 5th cent. A.D.)	"	" 50	Plin. Val.	Plinius Valerianus, <i>physician</i> , 3rd cent. or, acc. to others,	"	" 500
Col.	L. Jul. Moderatus Columella, <i>writer on husbandry</i> ,	fl.	" 20	Quint.	M. T. Quintilianus, <i>rhetorician</i> ,	ob.	" 118 (?)
Diom.	Diomedes, <i>grammarian</i> , prob. 5th cent. A.D.	"	" 20	Sen.	M. Annaeus Seneca, <i>rhetorician</i> ,	fl.	B.C. 31
Donat. or Don.	Aelius Donatus, <i>grammarian and commentator</i> ,	"	" 350	Sen.	L. Annaeus Seneca, <i>philosopher</i> ,	ob.	A.D. 65
Enn.	Q. Ennius, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	B.C. 169	Sen.	L. Annaeus Seneca, <i>writer of tragedy</i> (acc. to some, identical with the philosopher)	"	" (?)
Fest	Sext. Pompeius Festus, <i>grammarian</i> , perh. 2nd cent. A.D.	"	" 169	Serv	Servius Maurus Honoratus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	fl.	" 395
Frontin. or Front.	S. Julius Frontinus, <i>writer De Aquaeductibus</i> , etc.	ob.	A.D. 106 (?)	Sil.	C. Silius Italicus, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	" 100
Gai.	Gaius, <i>lawyer</i> ,	fl.	" 150	Stat.	P. Papinius Statius, <i>poet</i> ,	fl.	" 82
Gell.	Aulus Gellius, <i>critic</i> , etc.	"	" 150	Tert.	Q. Septimius Florens Tertullianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	"	" 195
Gloss.	Glossarium.	"	" 150	Ulp.	Domitius Ulpianus, <i>lawyer</i> ,	ob.	" 228
Hier.	Hieronymus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob.	A.D. 420	Val Fl.	C. Valerius Flaccus, <i>poet</i> ,	fl.	" 70
Hirt.	Aulus Hirtius, <i>hist.</i>	"	B.C. 43	Val Max.	Valerius Maximus, <i>hist.</i>	"	" 26
Inscr.	Inscriptiones.	"	" 43	Varr.	M. Terentius Varro, <i>writer on husbandry</i> , etc.	ob.	B.C. 28
Isid.	Isidorus Hispalensis, <i>gram.</i>	"	A.D. 636	Veg.	Flavius Vegetius Renatus, <i>writer De Re Militari</i> ,	fl.	A.D. 386
Juvenc	Juvencus, <i>poet</i> ,	fl.	A.D. 330	Vitr.	Vitruvius Pollio, <i>writer on architecture</i> ,	"	B.C. 20
Labeo,	Antistius Labeo, <i>lawyer</i> ,	"	B.C. 18				
Laber.	C. Decius Laberius, <i>mimographer</i> ,	ob.	" 43				
Lampr.	Aelius Lampridius, <i>hist.</i>	"	A.D. 300 (?)				
Lucan.	M. Annaeus Lucanus, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	" 65				

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

<p>a. or act., active, -ly. abbrev., abbreviated, -ation. abl., ablative. absol., absolute, -ly, <i>i.e.</i> without case or adjunct. abstr., abstract. acc., accusative or according to. adj., adjective, -ly. adv., adverb, -ly, -ally, or adverb. al., alil or aliter, others or otherwise. al leg., alil legunt analog, analogous, -ly. Ant., Antiquities. ap., apud (in). appel., appellative. arch., archaic. archit., architecture, -ture. art., article. A-S., Anglo-Saxon. Aug., Augustan. botan., botanical. card., cardinal. cf., confer (compare). class., classic, -al. col., column. collat., collateral. coll. ct., collective, -ly. comm., or c., common gender. comp., comparative, compound. compd., compound. conj., conjunction, or conjugation. constr., construed, -ction. contr., contracted. correl., correlative, -ly. corresp., corresponding. dat., dative. decl., declension. defect., defective. demonstr., demonstrative. dep., dependent. dep., deponent. deriv., derived, -ative, -ation. diff., different. dim., diminutive. dissyl., dissyllable, -able. distr., distributive. dub., doubtful reading. ed., editio.</p>	<p>e. g. or ex. gr., exempli gratia (for instance). ellipt., elliptical, -ly. Eng., English. =, equivalent to, or identical with. equif., equivalent. esp., especially; in special sense. etc., et cetera. etym., etymology, -ical. euphon., euphonic, -ny. ex., exx, example, examples. expl., explanation. f. of fem., feminine. fig., figure, -ative, -atively. fin., or ad fin., at the end. fol., following. fol. d., following. fr., from. Fr., French. freq., frequentative, frequent, -ly. fut., future. gen., genitive—in gen, in a general sense. geog., geography, -ical. Geru., German. gr. or gram., grammar, -ian, -atical. Gr., Greek. hydr., hybrid. hist., history, -ical. ib., ibidem, in the same place. i. e., id est. I. E., Indo-European. i. q., idem quod. id., idem. imperat., imperative. imperf., imperfect. impers., impersonal, -ly. inanim., inanimate. incept., inceptive. indecl., indeclinable. indef., indefinite. indic., indicative. inf., infinitive. init., in, or ad init., at the beginning. Inscr., inscriptions. interj., interjection.</p>	<p>Interrog., interrogative, -ly. Intrans., intransitive. irreg., irregular. It., Italian. jurid., juridical. lang., language. Lat., Latin. leg., legit, legunt. lit., literal, in a literal sense. Lith., Lithuanian. l. c. or loc. cit., loco citato. M. H. G., Middle High German. m. or masc., masculine. math., mathematics, -ical. med., in medio (in the middle). medic., medical. met. or metaph., metaphorical, -ly. meton., by metonymy. milit., military, in military affairs. MS., MSS., manuscript, manuscripts. n. or neut., neuter. naut., nautical. neg., negative, -ly. no., numero. nom., nominative. num. or numer., numeral. O. H. G., Old High German. O. I., Old Irish. obj. or object., objective, -ly. onomat., onomatopoeia. opp., opposed to, opposite. ord., ordinal. orig., origin, original, originally. p., page. part., participle. partit., partitive. pass., passive, -ly, or passim. per., period. perf., perfect. perh., perhaps. pers., personal, -ly. philos., philosophy, -ical, -ically. pleon., pleonastically. pl., plu. or plur., plural. poet., poetical, -ly; in the poetical works of. polit., political, -ly.</p>	<p>Port., Portuguese. pos., positive. praef., praefatio. prep., preposition. prob., probably. prol., prologus. pron., pronoun. pronom., pronominal. prop., proper, -ly, in a proper sense. Prov. or Pr., Provençal. proverb., proverbial, -ly. qs., quasi. q. v., quod videas. rad., radical or root. rar., rare, -ly. reflect., reflective, -tively. rel., relative. rhet., rhetor, in rhetoric. Rom., Roman. rt., root. sc., scilicet. Skr., Sanskrit. Sp., Spanish. sq., sqq., sequentia (and the following). s. v., sub voce. sign., signif, signifies, -cation. sing., singular. subaud., subauditur; is understood. subject. or subj., subjective, -ly. subj., subjunctive. subst., substantive, -ly. suff., suffix. sup., superlative or supine. syl., syllable. syn., synonym, -ymous. synoop., sync., syncope. t. t., technical term. term., termination. transf., transferred; in a borrowed sense. trans., translated, -tion, or transitive, -ly. trisyl., trisyllable, -able. usu., usual, -ly. v., verb, vide, or vox. voc., vocative. Wall., Wallachian.</p>
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A SMALLER LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A B

A^B.

A, *a*, *indecl. f* (sc *litera*), oftener *ā*, *n*. The primitive Indo-European *ā* is in Latin, as in Greek, represented by *ā*, *e*, or *ō* (*ā*, *e*, *o*), and *ā* by *ā*, *ē*, or *o* (*ā*, *η*, *ω*). *A* has in a good many instances been retained in Latin where *e* has been substituted in Greek: thus *mag-nus* corresponds to *μεγ-α-λ-ος*, *manu* to *μεν-ο*, *angus* to *εγ-κ-ς*. So also *a* appears in Latin in some cases where *o* is found in Greek, as in *lato* beside *λoυo* (= *λο-ω*), *da-re* beside *δο-ω*, *ast-utus* beside *ασ-τ-ος* (= *ασ-τος*). Sometimes, however, on the other hand, we have *e* or *o* in Latin for original *a*, where the latter is retained in Greek, cf. *mol-les* with *μαλ-ακ-ος*, *levis* (= *λε-γ-ος*) with *ε-λα-γ-ος*. II. In Latin compounds *a* long by nature generally remains unchanged, as in *de-labor*, *e-mano*. *A* short by nature, followed by a labial or *l*, is sometimes changed to *u*, as in *occupo* (*capio*), *insultu* (*salto*); sometimes to *i*, as in *in-corrumpo* (*rapio*), *prohibeo* (*habeo*), *dissiliu* (*salto*). Before other consonants it generally becomes *i*, as in *reticere* (*taere*), *profiteor* (*jafer*), *tecno* (*cano*). If it is followed by two consonants, as well as preceded by one, it regularly becomes *e*, as in *ascendo* (*scando*), *condemno* (*danno*), *perfectus* (*factus*), *infringo* (*frango*), and *contingo* (*tango*) are not real exceptions, for in these words the *n* is not radical; it only nasalizes the present-stems formed from the roots *frag* and *tag*. III. Latin *a*, whether long or short by nature, is for the most part, represented in French, in an accented syllable, either by *e*, as *cajal* (*caj*), *mare* (*me*), *pater* (*pe*), *nāsus* (*nez*), *amāre* (*amer*), *cārus* (*cher*), *amāre* (*aimer*), *amātus* (*ame*), *mortālis* (*mortel*), or by *i*—and this chiefly, though not exclusively, before *m*, *n* or a guttural, as *amo* (*ame*), *fāmis* (*fam*), *mānus* (*main*), *sānus* (*sain*), *mācer* (*maigre*), *ācer* (*aigre*), *illā* (*aile*), *clārus* (*clair*). Sometimes it is not changed, as *quāre* (*car*), *avārus* (*avare*). *A* in position mostly remains unchanged, as *arbor* (*arbre*), *carrās* (*char*), *carmen* (*charme*), *flamma* (*flamme*); before *c* it regularly becomes *ai*, as *factus* (*fait*), *tractus* (*trait*). Unaccented *a* is commonly unchanged, as *salutem* (*salut*), *parare*

(*parer*), *saponem* (*savon*); it sometimes becomes *e*, as *caballus* (*cheval*).

IV. As an abbreviation *A* = *Aulus*; on voting tablets *A* (i.e. *Antiquo*) denoted the rejection of a proposed law; in judicial trial *A* = *Absolvo*, therefore called by Cicero *littera salutaris*. In dates *A* = *ante diem*, *A.U.C.* = *anno urbis conditae*.

āb, *ā*, or *abs*, prep with *abl*. *A* is used instead of *ab* before most consonants, but before *h* as well as before vowels *ab* is always used. *Abs* occurs chiefly in compds; in Cicero's orations *abs* is found, but only before *te*. In composition, *ab* remains unchanged before vowels. Before *m* and *v*, it becomes *ā*, *a-mureo*, *a-certo*. In the perfect tenses of *sum*, both *ab* and *a* are found; *ab-fuit*, *a-fuit*. Before *fero* and *figuo*, *ab* becomes *au*, *au-fero*, *au-figuo*. Before *p*, *c*, *q*, *t*, *abs*, or the shortened form *as*, is used, as *abs-condo*, *ab-tineo*, *as-piro*.

Abbreviates. 1. The point of departure, the source and origin: 2. Separation or distance. 3. Proximity.

A, **OR SPACE**. 1. Implying motion from a place: *me a portu praemisit*, *he sent me on before from the harbour*, Pl. Hence with verbs of separation or removal, as *abducere*, *mittere*, *discedere*, etc.: *paululum a sole*, [to stand] *a little out of the sun*, Cic.: *ab imis unguibus*, usque ad verticem summum, *from his toe nails even to his very crown*, Id. II. Without the idea of motion, to designate distance, or separation, with the verbs *distare*, *abesse*, and with the particles *procul*, *longe*, etc.: *non amplius pedum millibus duobus ab castris*, *Caes*. Also, without those verbs, to denote the measure of the distance: *a millibus passuum quindecim*, *at a distance of 15 miles*, Id. III. Implying proximity; *on the side of*, *at*, *on*, etc., *ab decumana porta*, *at the main entrance*, Id. So, *a tergo*, *a latere*, *a fronte*, *ab occasu*, *ab oriente*; esp. in geog. descriptions: *Gallia ab Sequanis et Helvetiis adtingit Rhenum*, *on the side of the S. and H.*, Id.: comp. C. 15.

B, **OF TIME**, analogous to the relations of space. 1. *after*, *directly after*: *ab re divina*, *after the sacrifice*, Pl.: *a mane ad noctem usque*, *from morning to night*, Id.: *ab sole orto in*

multum diel, *from sun-rise till late in the day*, Liv. II. To designate the distance of one point of time from another: *from*, *since*, *after*: *centesima lux ab interitu Clodii*, *since the death of Clodius*, Cic.: *ab urbe condita*, *since the foundation of Rome*: *a puero*, *from a child* (*childhood*), Cic.

C, **OTHER RELATIONS**, figuratively 1. Denoting origin, agency, cause, etc. 1. To denote the agent after a Passive Verb, or the cause after an Intrans. Verb: *by*, *from*, *by means of*, *a patre laudari*; *ab aliquo discere*, *cognoscere*, etc. *A se*, *of one's own accord*: Pl. (dub.) Liv. 2. With names of towns instead of *gentile adj*, to denote origin: *sprung from*: *principum a Ciza atque Pometia liberos*, Liv.

3. In etymologies. *derived from*: *rem illi putant a suum culque tribuendo appellatam*, Cic. 4. To denote the motive, instead of *ex*, *propter*, or the simple *abl. causae*: *from*, *out of*: *al singulari amore scribo*, *out of pure love*: *linguam ab irrisu exsertentem* *by way of derision*, Liv.

5. *dolere*, *laborare*, *valere* *ab*, instead of the simple *abl*: *on the side of*, *in respect of*: *doleo ab animo*, *ab oculis*, *ab aegritudine*, Pl. 6. With verbs of expecting, fearing, hoping, etc., *from*: *a certis quarter*: *umere*, *metuere* *ab aliquo*, *to fear something from him*: *metui a Chryside*, *I feared some mischief from her*, Ter. II. Denoting departure from, or avoidance of. Hence, 1. Where beginning at a certain point is implied: *a summo bibere*, *to drink in succession down the table*. *a cauda de ovo exire*, *tail foremost*, Plin.: *a minimo ad maximum*, *from the smallest to the greatest*, Pl.: *quartus ab Arcesila*, *the fourth from Arcesilas*, Cic.: *secundus a rege*, *next in rank to the king*, B. Alex. With verbs of fastening: *funiculus a puppi religatus*, *fastened to it*, Id. 2. With verbs of freeing from or protecting against anything. *expiandum forum ab illis sceleris vestigiis*, Cic.: hence, perhaps, *ulcisci se ab aliquo*, *to take vengeance on one*, Plin. 3. With verbs of deterring, intermitting, ceasing; *deterere*, *intermittere*, *desistere*, etc.: *ab injuria deterrere*, Cic. 4. Denoting divergence of nature or state: *quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore*, *how*

greatly changed from him, Virg. Also in pbr., non ab re, sc. alienum, not without profit: Liv.: Suet.: which, however, is not used by Cicero. 5. Implying the separation of a part from the whole, out of, for ex (rare and dub.): so some render, scuto ab novissimis uni militi detracto, Caes. (but the sense is rather, from a soldier in the rear).

III. Denoting proximity: 1. in phrases such as, to stand by, be on the part of; stare, facere, sentire, esse ab aliquo, to be on one's side, to belong to his party: a nobis facere, in our favour, Cic.: vir ab innocentia clementissimus, on the side of innocence, id. Hence, to distinguish philosophical sects: hostri illi a Platone et Aristotele, the adherents of the Platonic and Aristotelian philosophy, id. 2. Ab defines more exactly than the simple abl. the respect in which anything is to be understood, in relation to, on the part of: orba ab optimatibus contio, id. Subsequently to the Aug age, words dependent on ab were employed to denote department of service, with or without servus, a manu servus, a secretary, Suet.: also ab epistolis, id.

D. In comp. 1. With verbs ab denotes: 1. separation, removal: aufero, carry away: absum, be absent. 2. consumption: ab-umo, consume: abutor, use up. II. In comp. with nouns and adjectives, ab denotes absence, difference: as amens, without mind, mad: absonus, out of tune or time: abimilis, unlike, irregular.

Abactus, a, um, Part [abig]. Abacus, i, m. = abas, a slab or table; hence, 1. a counting-board, Pers. 2. a board for games divided into squares, Suet. 3. a table or side-board; the top of silver or marble, and sometimes with partitions for cups, vases, etc., Cic. 4. a wooden tray for kneading dough, and other purposes, Cato. 5. In archit.: (i) a painted panel for the walls or ceilings of rooms; wainscoting, Vitruvius. (ii) the flat, square stone on the top of a column, id. 6. a plate, App.

Abalienatio, onis, f. a legal transfer of property, Cic.

Ab-alieno, avi, atum, i. v. a. to alienate anything, to convey the ownership to another: agros abalienare, Cic.

II. Hence, to remove, separate, alienate: a viro tali abalienari, to be separated from such a man, Pl.: ita nos abalienavit, so entirely has he repudiated us, Ter.: abalienati jure civium, deprived of the right of citizenship, Liv. III. Fig.: to alienate or estrange: absol. or with ab aliquo: aliquem invidendo ab, Cic.

Ab-avus, i, m. = great-great-grandfather (called by Virg. quartus pater): Cic. 2. In gen. forefather, ancestor, Liv.

Abdicatio, onis, f. [abduco] a renunciation, an abdication of an office, dictaturae, Liv. II. the renouncing or disowning of a son, Quint.

ab-dico, avi, atum, i. v. a. to deny, disown, reject: legem agrariam abdicare, Plin. II. to resign, abdicate, with reflect. pron. and Abl. rei: se magistratu, Cic.: se consulatu, id.: se dictatura, Caes. Sometimes with Acc.: dictaturam, Liv. In Pass.: abdicato magistratu, Sall. III. As legal term, aliquem, to renounce any one, esp. of a son; to disown, Quint.: patrem, to disown, Curt.

ab-dico, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. An augural and judicial word (opp. to addico): of an unfavourable omen, to refuse assent: cum tres partes [vineae] aves abduxissent, the omens having pronounced against three portions, Cic.

abdit, adv. secretly, Cic. (dub.) abditus, a, um, Part. [abdo]. II. Adj.: put away, hidden, secret: res occultae et abditae, Cic. Comp and Sup only in later Lat. Poet.: abditarum (= abditas res), obscure or recondite matters, not previously treated, Hor.

ab-do, Idi, Itum, 3. v. a. to put away, remove: hunc abdo domo, remove him from home: acc. to others, move him up within the stable, Virg.: copiae ab eo loco abditae, Caes. Usu with in and Acc.: in gr. munus abdidit, he put it into his bosom, Suet. Poet.: lateri abdidit enseni, he buried it in his side, Virg.: sagitta abdit, the arrow buying itself, id. II. to conceal; with in and Acc.: sese in silvas abdidit, retired and hid themselves in the forests, Caes.: in silvis abdit latebant (where motion is not implied), id. Absol. lacrimas, to hide one's tears, Plin. Ep.: Cic. Fig. often in Cic.: to escape into retirement; constr. with in literas or literis (Abd.), in bibliothecam, etc. [v. do].

abdomen, ius, n. [etym. unknown] the lower part of the belly, abdomen, paunch, Juv. Fig., gluttony, sensuality: omnis abdomen, id. Suet., Cic.

ab-duco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. (Imp. abduc. also abduce. Pl. and Ter.: Perf. sync. abduxi, Pl.), to lead away from one place to another, to take or bring with one: aliquem in cubiculum, Pl.: collegam a foro, Liv. In Ter. often of invitations to dine: ad cenam. II. In gen. to take away or remove. Of impersonal objects: clavem, to carry away, Pl.: caput, to draw back, Virg. Poet.: somnos, to deprive of sleep, Ov. III. to separate, distinguish: a conjecturæ divinationem, Cic. IV. With ab: to draw away or divert from (= avocare, avertere): ab institutis, Cic.: a studio, id. V. Absol.: to lead to revolt, to alienate: legiones, id.: ad nequitiam, to seduce to profligacy, Ter.

VI. to lower, to degrade, id.

ab-ductus, a, um, Part [abduco]. ab-do, Ivi or Ii, Itum, Ire, 4. v. n. (ablin = abline, Pl. and Ter.: ablit dissyl., id.) to go away, depart: Cic.: with Supine: abi deambulatum, Ter.: abire magistratu, to retire from, Cic. II. to pass away, to disappear, to cease: e vita, to die, Cic.: in diem, to be put

off to another day, Ter.: tota abiit hora, passes away, Hor. III. to deviate from, abandon a duty, position, etc. (syn. aberrare): etiam tu hinc abis? do you too abandon my cause? Ter.: ab jure abire, Cic. IV. to be changed from one thing into another, to be metamorphosed; with in and Acc.: in villos abeunt vestes, Ov. V. to end in a certain way, turn out: non posse istac sic abire, Cic. VI. In auctions, to pass from, not to be knocked down to one: si res abiret ab eo mancipio, id.

VII. to fall (in price), pretium retro ablit, Plin. Ep. VIII. Imp. abi, and other forms, as friendly or reproachful exclamations. Abi, ludis me, go, you are fooling me! Pl.: abi in malam rem, go to perdition! id. Abini e conspectu meo? Regime, id.

Ab-sequito, avi, i. v. n. to ride away, Liv. Aberratio, onis, f. [aberro, no 3] a relief or diversion (from) a dolore, Cic. ab-erro, avi, atum, i. v. n. to wander away, go astray: puer aberrat in patre, Pl. Fig. to wander off, or deviate from: a regula naturae, Cic. Also without ab. conjectura aberrum, id. II. to relieve, divert, forget oneself: scribendo aberro, I divert my thoughts by writing, id.

abfere = abferum esse. abferre = abferre (ab-um) abfutura, a, um, Part. fut. [absum]. ab-hinc, adv. [prop. plonast] as in exilium, deinde, from this time, reckoning either backwards or forwards. But almost invariably of time past, since ago, with Acc. or Abl. and card. num.: quæstor fuisti abhinc annos quatuordecim, Cic.: jam abhinc triginta dies, thirty days ago, id.

ab-horreo, ti, ere (no sup.), 2. v. n. and a. to shrink back in dread or aversion, with ab, and later Acc.: retro volgas abhorret ab hac, shrinks back from, Lucr.: distortos abhorreat, could not bear the sight of them, Suet. II. to be averse or disinclined to, a nuptii, Ter.: Causas a causa, Cic. III. In gen.: to be remote from an object.

1. to vary or differ from, to be inconsistent with: temeritas tanta, ut non procul abhorreat ab insanis, Cic. a tide, to be incredible, Liv.: a tuo scelere, not to be connected with, Cic. With Dat.: tam pacatæ protectioni abhorrens mos, not in accordance with, Liv. 2. to be quite free from: ab suspitione abhorre, Cic. 3. to be quite unfit, incapable (absol.): sin plane abhorrebit et erit absurdus, id.

Abiolo, v. abjicio.

Abiegnus, a, um, adj. made of fir-wood or deal (abies): trabes (= trabs), i. e. a ship, Enn. ap. Varr.: equus, the wooden horse before Troy, Prop.

Abies or Abies, etis, f. the silver fir: nigra (from its sombre appearance), Virg. Meton.: anything made of fir: 1. = epistola, a letter (i. e. on a wooden tablet), Pl. 2. = navis, a ship.

ab-, *hasta*, id. [In oblique cases the word is to be read as a triyll., *abyetus*, *abyete*, *etc.* Virg. Aen 9, 674: *etc.*]

ab-igo, *ēgi*, actum, 3. v. a. [ago] to drive away: volucres et teras, Cic. Esp. to steal and drive off cattle: pecus, id.: Liv. Reflex* (poet): medio jam rēctis abactar curriculo, of departing (or waning) night, Virg.

II. Fig.: curas, to dispel, Hor.: abacta pauperes epulis, banished from, id. 2, to deter: abacta Veja nullā conscientia, deterred by no scruples, id.

ab-ilio, *ōnis*, f. [abeo] a going away, departure, only in Pl. and Ter.: v. abitus

ab-bito, *ēre*, 3. v. n. [bito] to go away, depart: Pl.

ab-itus, *ūs*, m. [abeo] a going away, departure: Cic. II. Met.: outlet, place of egress: abitum custode curant, they surround the outlet with guards, Virg. Plur. vehicula sequebantur abitus, Tac.

ab-iecto, *adu*, despondingly, Cic. II. meanly, abjectly, Tac.

ab-jectio, *ōnis*, f. [abjicio] a throwing away or rejecting figuratum, Quint. Fig. dejection, despondency, animi, Cic.

ab-jectus, a, um, Part. [abjicio]. II. A d.) downcast, disheartened, desponding: animi, abjecto, Cic. 2. low, mean, abject: nihil abjectum cogitare, id.: animus abjectior, id.: animus abjectus minus, Quint.

ab-icio, *īci*, actum, 3. v. a. (more correct form abicio, hence abici and abicit, Ov. and Juv.) [jacio], to throw away, cast off, or down: sententia, Cic. Fig. hanc psalteria abicienda sit, must be got rid of, Ter.: Vitam, Cic.: verbum, to pronounce it carelessly, id.

II. to throw aside, to give up or abandon: abiciamus ista, let us leave that, let that go, id.: abjectis nugis, nonsense apart, Hor. III. to let down, humble, degrade: senatus auctoritatem abiecit, lowered the authority of the senate, Cic.: of price, to throw away, sell too cheaply, abjectas aegres, Pl. With pron. refl., to degrade oneself: Cic.

ab-īdico, *avi*, actum, 1. v. a. to take away by a judgment or sentence (opp. to adjudico) consist with Acc of thing and ab a quo, or aliquid: Alexandriam a populo Rom. adjudicavit, Cic. Fig. sibi libertatem, id.

ab-īnnotus, a, um, Part. [abjungo].

ab-jungo, *nxī*, actum, 3. v. a. to unyoke: juvenum, Virg. Fig.: to detach: abjungo Labienum, Caes.

ab-jūro, *avi*, actum, 1. v. a. to deny on oath: adjurant si quid creditum est, Pl. Absol., nihil abjurare certius est quam dependere, Cic. Pass.: abjuratae rapinae, denied on oath, Virg.

ab-lāqueatio, *ōnis*, f. [ablaqueo] a loosening of the soil round the roots of a tree; also the trench itself thus made: Plin.

ab-lāqueo, *xvi*, actum, 1. v. a. [laqueo]. Lit. to disentangle; hence, to

turn up the earth round a tree, in order to form a trench, Cato.

ab-lātivus, 1. m. s. casus [aufero] the ablative case, Quint.

ab-lātus, a, um, Part. [aufero.]

ab-lēgatio, *ōnis*, f. [ablēgo] a sending away: juventutis ad bellum, Liv. Later, a banishing, exile (=relegatio): abl. Agrippae, Plin.

ab-lēgo, *avi*, actum, 1. v. a. to send away, to remove: aliquem foras, Pl.: honestos homines, Cic. Also foll. by sup., pueros venatum ablegavit, Liv.

ab-ligūrio (or -ligurrio), *ivi*, itum, 4. v. a. (lit. to lick off), to consume in eating or drinking: patria bona, Ter.

ab-lōco, *avi*, actum, 1. v. a. to lease or let: domum, Suet.

ab-lūdo, *si*, sum, 3. v. n.: prop. not to be in tune with, whence Fig.: to differ from, to be unlike: a te non multum ablutid, is not much unlike thee, Hor.

ab-lūo, *ti*, itum, 3. v. a. to wash away, to wash, to purify: pedes abluens, Cic. Fig. perturbato animi placatione abluatur, may be removed, Cic.: abluere perjuriam, atone for, Ov. Poet.: stitum, to quench, Lucr.: abluere sibi umbras, cleanse itself from shadows, id.

ab-lūtio, *ōnis*, f. a washing, cleansing, Plin.

ab-lūtus, a, um, Part. [abluo]

ab-nēgo, *avi*, actum, 1. v. a. to refuse (mostly poet): Virg. Hor. Later, also, in prose writers, to deny: depositum, Plin.

ab-nēpos, *ōtis*, m. the son of a great-grandchild, Suet.

ab-neptis, *is*, f. the daughter of a great-grandchild, Suet.

ab-nocto, *are*, 1. v. n. [nox] to stay out all night, Sen.

ab-normis, e, *ady* [ab and norma =non ad normam, Cic.] deviating from a strict rule, irregular: abn sapiens, i.e. one who belongs to no sect or party, Hor.

ab-nūo, *ūi*, itum, or abnūtum, 3. v. n. in old Lat. abnūo, lit. to nod away; hence, to refuse, deny: non recuso, nec abn, Cic.: with acc., imperium auspiciūque abn., to reject, Liv.: and with inf. melioribus parere abn., id. Rarely with de: de ullo negotio abn, Sall. Impers.: nec abnuitur ita fuisse, it is not denied, Liv. Applied to things, to be unfavourable, not to admit of: impetus et belli subita locus abnueret, Tac.

ab-nūto, *avi*, actum, 1. v. n. [abnuo] to deny (by nods) often, refuse, Pl.: Cic.

ab-ōlēo, *ēvi* (ui), itum, 2. v. a. to destroy, abolish, efface; viscera undis ab., to remove the poisonous flesh by washing, Virg.: monumenta ab., to efface memorials, id.: with dat. of person, ab. alicui magistratum, to divest him of an office, Liv. [From the root ol, to grow, connected with alo, and seen in ad-olescens, pr-oles (=proles), sub-oles, etc.]

ab-ōlesco, *lēvi*, non sup. 3. v. n. [v.

aboleo], to decay, die away: tantique abolescet gratia facti, Virg.: memoria aboleverat, Liv.

ab-ōlūtio, *ōnis*, f. [aboleo], an abolishing or annulling, tributū, Tac.: legis, a repeal, Suet. II. an amnesty, id.

ab-ōlūtus, a, um, Part. [aboleo.]

ab-olla, *ae*, f. a cloak of thick woollen stuff worn by soldiers (hence opp. to the toga), by philosophers, etc., facinus majoris abollae (in derision), committed by a greater philosopher, Juv.

ab-ōmino, *are*, =abōminor, Pl.

ab-ōminor, *atus*, 1. v. dep., to deprive as an ill omen (opp. to optare): quod abominor, which may the gods avert, Ov. II. to abominate, detest, Liv.: abominandus, abominable, Quint.: Sen. Part pass. loaded with curses, accursed, parentibus abominatus Hannibal, Hor.

ab-origines, *um*, m., original inhabitants, ancestors, Cic.: Sall.

ab-ōrior, *ortus*, 4. v. n. dep. primarily of the heavenly bodies (opp. ex-orior), to set, disappear, Varr. Hence, to fail: vocem aboriri, Lucr.

ab-ōrisco, *ci*, 3 (=aborio) to perish, Lucr.

ab-ōrtio, *ōnis*, f. premature delivery, miscarriage, Cic.

ab-ōrtivus, a, um, *adj.* [ab-ōrtio] born prematurely: ab Sisyphus, Hor.: abortivum ovum, added, Mart. Aa subst. abortivum, a means of procuring abortion, Juv.

ab-ōrtus, *ūs*, m. [ab-ōrtio] a miscarriage, Cic.: abortum facere, to suffer abortion, to miscarry, also to procure abortion, Plin. II. Fig.: of writings, an unfinished piece, Plin.

ab-rādc, *si*, sum, 3. v. a. to scrape or scratch off, to shave: supercilia abrasa, Cic.: abrasum quandam, smooth-shaven, Hor. Fig.: to extort, to rob, Cic.

ab-rāsus, a, um, Part. [abrado.]

ab-reptus, a, um, Part.: from **ab-rīpio**, *pui*, actum, 3. v. a. [rapio] to take away by force, to drag away: to carry off as booty, ravish, puellam, Ter.: Cic.: in cruciatum, to drag away for torture, Ter.: in questionem, Cic.: ab. se, to scamper off, Pl. Fig.: of digression in discourse: to carry away, te aestus ingenti tui procul a terra abripuit, Cic. II. to squander (opp. to comperco): illa universum abripit, Ter.

ab-rōdo, *si*, sum, 3. v. a. to gnaw off: vincula, Varr.

ab-rōgatio, *ōnis*, f. the repeal of a law, Cic.

ab-rōgo, *avi*, actum, 1. v. a. to repeal a law, to abrogate wholly (whereas deroggo means to abrogate partly, ob-rogo, to counteract, or supersede by another law) the usual constr. is with Acc.: plebscitum abrogo, Liv.: later, with Dat. but the readings in good authors are doubtful. II. Fig. to deprive (a magistrate of his office): si tibi magistratum abrogasset, Cic. 2. in gen. to deprive (of anything), to take away: fidem, Cic.: Auct. Her

Ab-sol., nimum scriptis abrogat meis, does them great injustice, Ov.

ab-rōsus, a, um, Part. [abrodo]

ab-rōtōnum, l. n., and ab-rōtōnus, l. m., southernwood, Hor.

ab-rumpo, ūpi, uptum, 3. v. a. to break off, to rend; constr. with Acc. and either Dat. or Abl. with ab. vincula Pirithoo abr., Hor.: abrupta a cetero populo plebs, detached from, Liv. **Ab-sol.**: to tear asunder: abr. vitam, to break the thread of life, Virg: abr. fas, to violate, id.: medium sermonem abr., to break off, id.: omnibus inter victoriam mortemque abruptis, all alternatives, except victory or death, being taken away, Liv. II. to separate, sever: crurum et populum venas abr. to cut through, Tac.

abrupte, adv. hastily, inconsiderately, abruptly, Quint.

abruptio, ōnis, f. [abrumpo] a breaking off, a rending asunder: corrigae, of a shoe-latchet, Cic. Fig. of divorce, id.

abruptus, a, um, Part. [abrumpo] Adj. broken off, and hence, precipitous, steep: locus abr., Liv. Also absol., abruptum, a steep ascent or descent: sorbet in abruptum fluctus, the sea sucks them into her gulf, Virg. Pl. per abrupta, by rugged paths, i. e. through opposition, Tac. II. Of discourse: broken, abrupt, Quint. c. contumacia, stubborn, Tac. Comp. and Sup. Plin.

abs, prep. v. ab

abs-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. to go away, to depart: a curia, e foro, Liv. Cic. Pars impers., abscessum est, Liv.

II. to retire, withdraw Rhodius abs., Tac. Suet. with Abl., civium munus, Liv. incepto, to desert, id. III. Medic., to form an abscess Cels. esp. imperf. part., abscedunt, abscesses, id.

abscessio, ōnis, f. Lit.: a going away: Fig. a diminution, Cic.

abscessus, ūs, m. a going away, absence: solis, Cic. continuus, continued absence, Tac. 2. an abscess, Cels.

abs-cido, cidi, cissum, 3. v. a. [a-cido] to cut off: absca capita, Virg. Fig. abs apem, Liv. [In the MSS. and ed. the readings often vary between the parts of this verb and those of abscondo.]

ab-scindo, cidi, cissum, 3. v. a. to rend or tear off, or away: tunica a pectore abscidit, Cic. With simple Abl.: humeris abs vestim., Virg: and with de, id. II. Fig. to separate, divide: abs in duas partes exercitum, Caes. In Tac., abs. venas, to open the veins: cf. abrumpo

abscis, adv. [abscisus], concisely Val. Max. (al. abscisce)

abscessus, a, um, Part. [abscondo] torn off, hence, rough, severe, Val. Max.

abscessus, a, um, Part. [abscondo] cut off, hence steep, precipitous: saxum abscessum, Liv.

abscondite, adv., obscurely, Cic.

II. profoundly, id.

absconditus, a, um, Part. [abscondo] hidden, secret: insidiae, Cic.

abs-condo, condidi, didi, conditum (absconsum, Quint.) 3. v. a. to put away together, lay by, secrete: gladii absconditi, Cic. Poet., abs. fugam furto, to conceal flight, Virg. Phaeacum abscondimus arces, we leave behind, or lose sight of, id. So Sen. pueritiam abscondimus, we outlive. Pass. of stairs, to set, Virg.

absens, entis, [absum] Part. and Adj.: absent: abs consul delictus, in one's absence, Cic. Absente nobis, old and incorrect phrase for absente me, Ter.

absentia, ae, f. [absens] absence, Cic.

ab-silio, li and ui, no sup. 3. v. n. (salto), to leap off or away, Liv. Poet. with acc., aves midos abs., Stat.

ab-similis, e, adv. unlike, usually with negative and tolli by Dat., non ab-similis facie Tiberio, not unlike him in features, Suet.: Caes.

absinthiat, a, um, Adj. flavoured with wormwood, poculum, Sen.

absinthium, l. n. (also absinthus, l. m.) wormwood: tetrum, Lucr. Fig. for something bitter but wholesome, Quint.

absis, or apsis, ōnis, f. = axis, an arch or oval, Plin. Ep. of the heavens, Plin. II. the orbit of a star, id.

ab-sisto, stiti, no sup. 3. v. n. to stand off, withdraw: constr. abs: with Abl., a simply Abl., miles abstitit, went away, Tac. abs ore sentilla abstitit, dart, id., Virg.: innum, id. II. Fig. to desert from, to leave off: continuando, magistratu, Liv. abstinere viribus indolere tuis, cease to distrust thy strength, Virg. Impers. pass., si non abstinetur bello, Liv.

absolūte, adv. [absolutus] free from constraint, completely, perfectly: vivere absolute, Cic.

absolūto, ōnis, f. [absolvō], in law acquittal: maiestas, an acquittal from crimen majestatis, Cic. Plur. rurs. absolutones venditar., Suet. II. perfection, consummation: hanc absolutiorem perfectionemque, Cic. III. In Rhet., completeness, id.

absolūtōrius, a, um, Adj. [id.] pertaining to acquittal: tabella damnatoria et abs., Suet. II. Subst. Absolutorium, l. n. (sc. remedium), a means of deliverance from: ejus mali, Plin.

absolūtus, a, um, Part. [absolvō], loosened, or freed from, free, unfettered: see verb. Adj. finished, complete: conversiones abs., complete periods, Cic. Comp. and Sup.: Plin. 2. unconditional, necessities, Cic.

ab-solvo, vi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to loosen from, discharge: absoluta lingua, not tied, Plin. II. to free from: iudicio abs. absolvat, free himself from a lawsuit, Cic. III. In law, to acquit, to absolve from a charge of crime: constr. absol., with Abl., Gen., and de: bis absolutus,

Cic.: regni suspicione, Liv.: injugium, Aug.: Her. de praevicatione, Cic.: fidem absolvit, he pardoned their fidelity (to otio), Tac. IV. to pay off, discharge, Pl. V. to complete of finis, (picturam) inchoatam abs., Cic. With Acc. of verb., adv. or de with Abl., of an historical relation, bring to a conclusion, Sall.

ab-sōnus, a, um, Adj. out of tune, discordant, harsh: sunt quidam voce absōni, Cic.: hence II. In gen. unsuitable, incongruous: with ab, or (= alienus) with Dat. or absol. absōni a voce motus erant, Liv. Comp. and Sup. not used

ab-sorlēo, but, (and psi, Lucr. 4. 1009) ūtum, 2. v. a. to swallow up, to devour: placentas, Hor. II. Fig. to squander: hunc absorbit aestus glorie, carried away, ab-sorēt, Cic.

abspello, ab-sperto, abspertatio, v. asp.

abs-que, prep. abs. with Abl.: without: in Pl. and Ter. only in conditional clauses containing an impersonal esse: et foret, and generally with a pronoun me, te, &c. absque me, te, eo, &c. esset, if it had not been for me, &c. In best authors: absque argumento, the sentence, Quint. In some of exceptiorem esse versum absque [exceptis] parvis syllabis, Gell.

ab-stēmius, a, um, Adj. sober, abstaining from intoxicating drinks: gaud- meris ab-stēmius, Ov. Hence, II. In gen. temperate: abstemiis herbas vivis, Hor. III. In later Lat. = dignus, who a got taking: The root is seen in tēmius, tēmiolentus.

abstentus, a, um, Part. abstinent

ab-tergeo, tēsi, tēsum, 2. v. a. to wipe off or away, wipe dry: labellum, Pl. pituitum, Plin. Fig., tēmos abs., to sweep off the ears (in a collision), Curt. II. Fig. to drive away, to push, to rout, patrum, &c.), fletum, dolorem, molestias abs., Cic.

ab-terrō, ūti, ūtum, 2. v. a. to frighten away, to deter: patrum, Pl. abs. hostes, Liv. 4. pecunias capientes abs., Cic. With Acc. de frumento anseres abs., Pl. With the simple Abl.: animos vitas, Hor. II. to withdraw, patula amoris sibi (to scare them away), Lucr.

absternus, a, um, Part. [abstergeo] abstinent, entis, Part. [abstinens] refraining from what is unlawful, abstinent, temperate: constr. r. absol., or with Gen. or Abl. esse abstinentem praeclearum est, Cic. animus abs. pecuniae, incorruptible, Hor. Sup. abstinentissimus, Col. Plin. Ep.

abstinenter, adv. incorruptibly, Cic.

abstinētia, ae, f. [abstinens], abstaining from something unlawful: esp. incorruptibility, freedom from avarice: Cic. Sall. II. abstinence from food, fasting, starvation = media vitam abstinentia finivit, he ended his life by starvation, Tac. febrim quiete et abs. mitigare, spare diet, Quint. •

abs-cinco, ūl, tantum, 2 v. a. and n. [cinco] to hold or keep away from: *Act. with Acc.*: me oestros abstineam, Cic.: manus a se, to abstain from suicide, id. II. Neut. with *abl.* or *absol.*: to abstain from; abstineret, injuria, id.: procho abs, not to give battle, Suet.: publico abstinuit, did not go out, Suet.: Poet. with Gen. (Greek constr.) abs. irarum, Hor. Also ūl with verb: (1) in ūl (rare) Pl. Suet. (2) with *acc.*: multum se abstinebant, ne offerrent, Liv. (3) in negative sentences, quin, Liv. or quominus, Suet. III. to abstain from food, Cels.

ab-sto, are, i. v. n. to stand aloof, Hor.

abstractus, a, um, Part. [abstrahō] Adj. abstract (late) Id.

abs-trāho, xi, etum, 3. v. a. (abstraxi=abstrahisse, Lat.) to dry or pull away: boves, Virg. Cic. I. fig., a nullus commotio abs, Cic.: animus a corpore abstractus, id. with *deci*: de matris conspectu, id. et sinu patriae, id. Without prep. paternis adversus abs, fac. II. to withdraw or alienate from: cornas a Iepide, Cic. III. Esp. in Cic. to free from a solicitude.

abs-trūdo, ūi, ūsum, 3. v. a. to thrust away, hence, to conceal: aurum, Pl. se in silvā, Cic. I. fig. in profundum veritatem abs, id.

abstrusus, a, um, Part. [abstrudo] Adj. hidden, abstruse. In abstrusos esse, to be in concealment, Pl.: abstrusas insidias ponere, Cic.: disputatione paulo abstrusior, a somewhat deeper investigation, id. Also abstrusus, a close or reserved manner, Tac.

ab-sum, absoli, abesse, 3. v. n. (for absum, abfuturus, abforem, etc.: affui, affuturus, afforem, etc.) are the more correct forms, to be away, absent: Ter. Cic. with mention of distance: dixit, ut ab hunc abesset nulla pars ducenta, not to come within 200 miles, Cic.: menses tres abest, Ter. With the simple *Ab.* for ab paulum quin ejus villa abessent, Cic.: abest quin se absumt, Virg. With *prop.* quoniam abest propius, since you are nearer, Cic. — Absit, procul absit, or, quod absit (parenthetically), God forbid, Sat. II. to be away from (anything unpleasant), to be free from: a molestis, Cic. III. to keep away from a thing by inclination, etc.; hence to be disinclined, a consilio fugiendi, id.: ceteri a periculo abstant, kept aloof from, Sall. IV. to be different from, inconsistent with=abhorre: abest ab officio, Cic. V. to be unconnected with, quae absumt ab forensi contentione, id. VI. to be wanting=desum: neque abest suspicio, Caes. With *Dat.*: abest historia literis nostris, history is yet wanting to our literature, Cic. Phr. non or haud multum, paulum (not parum) abest, quin (always impersonal), not much is wanting that: haud multum affuit quin interficeretur, he was within a little of being killed,

Liv.: tantum abest ut . . . , so far from . . . , full by ut non, vix, potius, Cic. VII. abe se alicui or ab aliquo, to be wanting to a person, to neglect, to be of no service to, (opp. to adsum or prosum). quo plus intererat, o plus aberas a me, the more I needed your assistance, the more you neglected me, Cic.

absumēdo, Inis, f. [absumo], a consuming, devouring, Pl.

ab-sumo, mpsi, mptum (better than msum, msum 3. v. a. to take away, use up, consume: absumet Caecuba (vina), Hor. mora vires abs, consumes or exhausts, Ov. Fig.: to ruin, to corrupt: et cura et sumptu absumitur, Ter.: Of time to take up, spend: dicendo tempus abs, Cic. II. Later, to kill: me primam absumite ferro, Virg. Liv.

absurde, adv. out of tune, Cic.

II. irrationally, absurdly, id.

absurdus, a, um, adj. [probably not cognate with surdus = v. sursum] vox absurda et absurda, out of tune, tuneless: hence harsh, Cic. II. Fig. senseless, absurd, unsuitable, Cic. bene dicere haud abs est, is no contemptible thing, Sall.: homo absurdus, a wholly incapable man, Cic.

abundans, autis, Part. [abundo] Adj., abundant, abounding: opulent non luxuriosi homines, sed abundantis, Cic. with gen. lactis, Virg. Ex abundanti, over and above, Quint.

abundanter, adv. abundantly, copiously, abund loqui, Cic.

abundantia, ae, f. [abundans] abundance, opulence: Cui with gen., Cic. II. great wealth, riches, Tac.

abundat, ū, ūnis, f. [id] an overflowing, inundation, Plin.

abunde, adv. [abundans] in abundance, more than enough, mala abunde omnia erant, Sall. abunde est, it is more than enough, Plin.: Cels. With *adv.* esp. satis: tibi abunde personam satis est evitare, Hor. V. II. As neut. subs. with *gen.*: terrorum et fraudis abunde est, Virg. III. With *adv.* or part. more than sufficiently, amply: abunde satisfactum quaestioni, Cic.

ab-undo, avi, atum, i. v. n. [unda] prop. of water, to rise or swell up, overflow: aqua Albana abundavit, Liv. Tiberis, id. II. Fig. to abound in anything, to have a superabundance, with *Ab.* divitiis, amore, Ter. ingenuo, otio, Cic. Absol. de terris abundant herbarum genera, shoot up luxuriantly, Lucr. 2. to abound in wealth, to be rich: egentes abundanti, Cic.

abūdo, ūnis, f. [abutor] Rhetor a false use of words (κατάχρησις) Cic.

ab-usque, prep. [the same as usque ab], from, even from; with *Abl.* Pachyno, Virg.

abūsus, ūs, m. a using up, Cic.

ab-ūtor, ūsus, 3. v. depr.: to use a

thing which is consumed in the use, use up, consume entirely; with *Abl.*: and (earlier) with *Acc.*: in prologis scribendis operam abutitur, he wastes his labour, Ter.: Pl.: abuti tecum hoc otio, to spend the whole of this leisure time with you, Cic. II. Gen.: to misuse, to abuse: patientia ab, to abuse of forbearance, id.: Perf. part. in pass. sense, Pl. also ger., Suet.

ab, conj., v. atque.

Academia, ae, f. = ακαδημία, Academy, a gymnasium near Athens, where Plato taught, Cic. II. Met.: for the philosophy of the Academy, id. III. Cicero had an Academia at his Tusculan villa, laid out in the Grecian manner, with shady walks and quiet seats, id.: and another near Puteoli, Plin.

Academicus, a, um, adj. relating to the Academy, hence subst. an academic philosopher, Cic. also, neut. plu. one of Cicero's works the Academics, Academica, id.

Acalanthis, Idis, f. = ἀκαλαρίς, the same as acanthis, Idus, the thistle-finch or gold-finch, Virg.

acanthus, i, m. the plant brankursine, bear's-breech, bear's-foot, (A. mollis, Linn. and A. spinosus, Linn.), Plin. Virg. The capitals of Corinthian columns are composed of representations of this plant. II. a thorny Egyptian evergreen, (probably Acaacia arabica), Virg.

ac-cedo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. (perf. sync. accessit, Virg.) to go or come to or near, to approach: constr. 1. With *ad*: ad Syracusas, Cic. Fig.: ad aures sermo accessit, Ter. 2. With *in* and *acc.* to go or come into, to enter: in senatum, Cic. rarely in prose with *Dat.* muris, Liv. 3. Absol.: accedam quaque hanc appellabo, Pl. 4. Orig. poet. with simple *Acc.*: scopulos, Virg. loca accedit, Sall. so with the *adv.* quo: quo infelix accedam? id.

II. to approach in a hostile manner, to attack: ad cohortes, Cic. III. to fall to one's share, to befall, with *Dat.*: illud nobis accedit incommodum, Cic. IV. to be added, with *ad* or *Dat.*: ad virtutis summam acc, Cic.: opposed to discedere et Remis studium propugnandi accessit, et hostibus spei potundi oppidi discessit, Caes.: pretium accedit (agro), the price of land is rising, Plin. Ep. Often with *huc*: huc accedebat octodecim onerariae nares, to these were added, Caes.: or eo: eo accedebat ut nihil spei esset, to this was added the fact that, Liv. And *absol.*: accedit mors, Cic.: accedit eum, quod patrum amo, id.: ad App. Claudii senectutem accedebat etiam, ut caecus esset, the additional affliction of being blind, id. V. to come over to, give assent, with *ad* (or *Dat.* with persons): accessit animus ad meam sententiam, Pl.: speciosiora suadentibus acc., Tac.: to stand by, to favour, to support: accedit eodem testis locuples, a trustworthy witness supports the same view, Cic.

VI. *to come near to (in resemblance), to be like, with ad or Dat.*: homines ad Deos propius accedunt, id. Antonio Philippus proximus accedebat, id.

VII. *to enter upon, undertake, with ad or in: ad poenam, to undertake the infliction of punishment, id. ad causam accedat, to undertake the direction of a lawsuit, id. or with dat. huic ego causae actor accessi, id. y. the same sense, huic accessi, id. > ad rempublicam, to enter upon public office, id.*

ac-cēlērō, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. Act., *to hasten, to accelerate*: iter, Caes.; in Tac. also pass. **II.** *Intrans., to hasten, make haste*: si accedens, Cic.: pass. impers., quantum accelerari posset, as quickly as possible, Liv.

ac-cēndō, ndi, nsum, 3. v. a. [The compds. accendo, incendo, succendo, imply a simple trans. candu, correlative to candeo, q. v.] *to set on fire, to light*: Deus solem quasi lumen accendit, Cic. **2.** *to light up, to illuminate*: luna radiis solis accensa, id. **III.** *Fig., to inflame, to fire, to incite*: quos merita accendit Mezentius ira, Virg.: certamen, Liv. The object to which is denoted by the acc with ad: ad dominationem accensi sunt, Sall.: or by the abl. with pro: pro honore acc., id. or by the dat.: bello animos acc., Virg. The person against whom, usually by the acc. with in: in maritum, Tac.; in Sall. also with contra **III.** *to he-then (=incendo): pretium, Plin.*

ac-cēnsō, ōi, nsum, 2. v. a. (Rare, except in p. part.: v. accensus, sube.) *to reckon to or among, to add to*: accensior illi, am accounted her attendant, Ov.

accensus, a, um. **1.** Part [accendo] kindled. **2.** Part [accenseo] reckoned among: see foll. art.

accensus, i, m. [accenseo] *an attendant: esp. a public officer attending Roman magistrates, as consuls, proconsuls, etc.*: also, the officer of a court of justice, or public assembly, who summoned parties, proclaimed the hours, etc. With Dat. or Gen.: Tettius, qui tum accensus Neroni fuit, Cic.: also at funerals, as leader of the procession, id.

II. *a kind of soldiers who followed the army as supernumeraries (supernumerarii), to take the place of those who fell in battle, Liv.*

ac-centus, ūs, m. [cantus] *the accentuation of a word, tone*: accentus, quos Graeci πρῶτος φωνίας vocant, Quint.

accepso, for accipero, Pac.: v. accipio.

acceptio, ōnis, f. [accipio] *a taking or accepting, Cic.: frumentii, Sall.*

accepto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [accipio] *to accept often or regularly*: argentum, Pl.: mercedes, Quint.

acceptor, ōris, m. [accipio] *an acceptor*: v. rare: Plin.

acceprix, icis, f. [accipio] *she who receives*: Pl.

acceptus, a, um, Part. [accipio] *Adj., well received, favoured, agreeable, acceptable*: of persons: servus acceptissimus, Pl.: of things. id gratum acceptumque habendum, Cic. **II.** *As neut. subst. acceptum*: in accounts, that which is received, opp. to expensum, that which is expended: hence, in account books, acceptum the debtor side, expensum, the credit side: codex accepti et expensi, id.: in acceptum refero to make an entry of money received, alium acceptum refero, to credit a person with a certain sum, Cic. Fig., to be indebted: mihi vitam suam, liberos, remp. referret acceptum, acknowledged that he was indebted to me for life, etc. id. and so in bad sense, omnia mala quae postea vidimus, uni accepta referemus Antonio, we owe them all to Antony, id.

accerō, ēre, v. accessio
accessio, ōnis, f. [accedo] *a going or coming to, an approach*: quid tibi in concilium huc acc. est? Pl.: suis accessionibus, by personal applications, Cic. In medicine, the attack or paroxysm, Cels. **II.** *the act of increasing, addition*: paucorum annorum, Cic.: the addition to a tax (in opp. to decressio), diurnae, id. **III.** *the thing added, the addition*: Scaurus accessionem adiunxit audibus, added a new part, id. ac. Punici belli, a (mere) appendage to it, Liv. [v. Rhet., an addition that makes a definition complete: nisi adhiberet illam magnam accessionem, id.]

accessus, ūs, m. [accedo] *a going or coming to, an approach*: acc nocturnus ad urbem, Cic. (aestum) acc. et recessus, flow and ebb of tide, id. Fig., of an approach to a theme, id.

II. *to et, access, admittance*: dare accessum alicui, Ov. **III.** (concrete, an inlet, passage, entrance: accessum lustrare, Virg.

accidens, entis, i, Part [accido]. **II.** *Subst. n., an accident, or non-essential quality of a thing*: rerum accidentia, the accidental circumstances, Quint. **2.** *An unfortunate occurrence*: accidentibus frangi, Quint.

accidentia, ae, f. *a casual event, a chance, Plin.*

ac-cido, cidi, cisum, 3. v. a. [caedo] *to cut partly through*: accidunt arbores, Caes.: Poet.: accisis dapibus, food nearly all consumed, Virg. **II.** Fig.: res hostium, to weaken, impair, Liv.

ac-cido, cidi, no supine 3. v. n. [caedo], *to fall at, to, or near, reach by falling*. Constr. **1.** with ad: ad pedes, Cic. **2.** with in: imago in terrarum accidit oras, fights upon, Lucr. **3.** with dat.: genibus praetoribus, Liv. **4.** with acc. (poet.): stipulam videmus accidere incendia, Lucr.: with adv. of place: quo accidam? Enn. in Cic. Of missiles, to reach the mark, hit: tela acciderunt,

Caes. Hence, fig., ad aures sermo mihi accidit tuus, Ter.: without ad, voc. sonitus aures accidit, Pl.: in aliquem, to fit or apply to him: istuc verbum vere in te accidit, Ter. **II.** in Gen., to arrive, esp. suddenly, unexpectedly, usu. absol.: repente clamor accidit, Liv. **III.** *to happen, fall out*. Usually of unfortunate events: si quid adversi acciderit, Cic. Hence, euphemistically, of death: si quid mihi humanitus accidisset, if I should die, id. But also of fortunate occurrences: accidit satis opportune, Caes. With ut and quod: accidit ut Hermiae delicerentur, Nep.: accidit perincommode, quod eum nusquam vidisti, Cic. With Inf. nec acciderat, mihi opus esse, id.

ac-cidō, ēre, 2. v. a., old form for accio, to fetch, to bring, Pl. (dub.)

accinctus, a, um, Part [accingo]
ac-cingo, xxi, actum, 3. v. a. to gird to, on or about: lateri ense, Virg.: and reflect., to gird one's self. fido accingitur ensi, id. **II.** Gen. to arm, equip, provide: gladius accincti, Liv.: hence accinctus miles, an armed soldier, Tac. **III.** Fig., accingere se or accingo, to prepare to enter upon or undertake. constr. absol. with ad, in, Int., or Acc.: accingere, make yourself ready, Ter. ad consulatum, Liv.: desperationem inaudaciam, Tac. ac praedae, Virg. magnas accingit (old Int.) artes, to resort to, Virg. With Inf.: accingam dicere pugnas Caesari, Virg. Also, as v. neutri: accingunt omnes operi, all go vigorously to the work, id.

ac-cio, vi, itum, 4. v. a. to summon, fetch, invite: to invita mulieres, ego accivero pueros, Cic. litteras acc., Tac.

II. Fig., to bring on, to cause: nisi virtus voluptatem acciret, id. mortem acc., to commit suicide, Vell.

ac-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. [capio], *to take to oneself, to accept, receive* (when accipere is to be interpreted from the recipient's point of view, it means, to get or receive, but in other cases, especially in the imperative, it is often better rendered by to take or accept): accipitis litteras, Cic.: conditionem pacis, to accept terms, Caes.: pecuniam, Cic. gloriam a patre, to inherit, Nep. **2.** *to receive, take in as a guest*, Pl. gremio, in one's bosom, Virg. So of admittance to political privileges: Nomentani et Pedani in civitatem accipit, Liv.: to receive as a trust, hanc (virginem) accipit, acceptam servabo, Tac. **3.** Hence, to treat in a certain way, deal with: indignis modis acc., to treat scandalously, Ter.: verberibus acc. ne acc., to beat to death, Cic.: so with leniter, clementer, severe, Cic. **II.** *to receive with the ear or the mind, to hear, to observe*: quae gerantur, accipies ex Pollione, Cic.: accipe nunc insidias Danaum, listen now to the treachery of the Greeks, Virg. Hence, to get intelligence, to learn: Jugurtha, quae Metellus agebat, ex nuntis accipit, Sall.

to comprehend or understand what is heard: si quis est, qui haec putat arte accipere posse, Cic. 3. With ad or in with acc., also with ad or Abl., to denote the manner of receiving anything, or the sense in which it is taken: ad contumeliam omnia acc., to regard every thing as an insult, Ter in bonam partem acc., to take in good part, Cic. non recte accipis, you put a wrong construction upon this, Ter.

Hence, 4. accipere omen, or in omen, to regard a thing as a (favourable) omen, Cic. Poet.: accipio agnoscoque deos, Virg. III. to take a thing upon oneself. To undertake it=suscipio mea causa causam accipite, Ter IV. to bear to endure: calamitatem, Cic. V. to be satisfied with, to approve: excusationem, id. "accipio," I allow. 6. Hor. So, acc. legem, to assent to, Cic.

accipiter, tris, (earlier also tēris), m. (f. Lucr.). [Elym uncertain: one derived from accipio, hence the seizer: acc. to others = *deuorator*, swift-winged.] A general name for birds of prey, esp. those of the falcon kind. 1. the common hawk, Falco palmarum, Linn. Ov. Plin. 2. the quarry-hawk, Falco murus, Linn., used in fowling, Mart. In Virg. called *accipiter*, because anquies were taken from it. 3. Fig. of a rapacious man, Pl.

accipus, a. um, Part. [accipio.] II. Part. Adj., impaired, ruined: accipus res (opp. res integra), Cic. Hor.

accitus, a. um, Part. [accio.] **accitus**, ūs, m. (only in Abl. sing.) [accio] summons, call: magistratus accitus istius evocatur, Cic. Virg.

acclamatio, ōnis, f. [acclamo.] a calling to, shout, acclamation. In Cic. (speaking of the effect caused by a public oration) always with the idea of hostility or disapprobation: later, always a shout of approbation, acclamation (in Eng. sense) see verb. Liv.: Suet. it differs from *plausus*, in being made with the voice, while the latter is made with the hands.

ac-clamo, avi, atum, i. v. n. to cry out at, to shout at. Absol. or with dat. In Cic. in a hostile sense: ne mihi acclametis, do not cry out against me! in later authors, to shout applause, to huzza: servatorem liberatoremque acc., applaud with loud cries as their saviour and deliverer, Liv. Pass. impers., acclamari in amphitheatro liberati audit, he liked to be received with acclamations, Suet.

ac-claro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make clear, to reveal: an augural term, Liv.

acclinis, e, ady. [ad-clino] leaning on, inclined towards: with dat.: arboris acc. truncus, Virg. Fig. disposed to: accl. falsis animus, Hor.

ac-clino, avi, atum, i. v. a. to lean on or against: with in or acc., see acclinavit in illud, Ov.: with dat., castra tumulo sunt acclinata, supported

by a rising ground, Liv. Fig.: with se, to incline to a thing: ad causam senatus, id. [Root cli, seen in declino, inclino, revclino, clivus, *κλίω*.]

acclivitas, e, also (less freq.) -vus, a. um, ady. [ad-clivus] rising as a hill, sloping upwards, steep: ea viae pars valde acclivis est, Cic.: tumulus acclive solum, an undulating soil, Virg. **Acclivus**: acclivo limite, Ov. Liv.: but reading dub.

acclivitas, atis, f. [acclivus] an acclivity or ascent: pari acclivitate collis, Caes.

ac-cōla, ae, c, a dweller near a place, a neighbour: (incola, a dweller in a place) pastor accola ejus loci, Liv. Fig.: accolae Cereris, i. e. such zealous worshippers of Ceres, as almost to be dwellers at her temple, Cic. In Tacitus, of tributary streams: ady., Tiberim accolis fluvius orbatum.

ac-cōlo, cōlui, cultum, 3. v. n. to dwell by or near: with Acc (rar with Dat.) illum locum, Cic.: pass., fluvius crebris oppidis accolitur, has numerous towns on its banks, Plin.

accommodāte, adv. suitably, agreeably, etc. (v. accommodatus), Cic.

accommodatio, ōnis, f. [accommodo] the fitting of one thing to another, Cic. II. Fig. accommodation, indulgence: ex accommodatione magistratum, id.

accommodatus, a. um, Part. [accommodo] Ady., fitted or adapted to, suitable: with ad or Dat.: oratio ad perscrutandum acc., Cic. quae mihi in illius esse acc., conformable to my interest, id.

accommodo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to fit or adapt, to put on: with ad or Dat.: coronam sibi ad caput. Cic. lateri acc. ensem, Virg. Fig.: to adapt or accommodate to: meum consilium accommodabo ad tuum, Cic. Hence, acc. se, to adapt oneself to another's wishes, to comply with: ad eorum arbitrium et nutum se acc., id. or without the pronoun: peto ut ei de habitatione accommodes, id. II. In gen. to apply, or devote to: testes ad crimen, to supply witnesses so as to prove each point, id. animum negotio, to give one's attention to business, Suet. **ac-commodus**, a. um, ady. with dat., fit, convenient: valles acc. fraudi, Virg.: Stat.

ac-congēro, essi, estum, 3. v. a. to carry or bring together to: Pl.

ac-crēdo, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. (rare: pres. subj. accrednas, Pl. As. 5, 2, 4) to yield one's belief to another, usu. of crediting something difficult to believe, Cic.: Hor.

ac-cresco, ēvi, ētum, 3. v. n. to grow on, continue growing, increase: valetudo decrescit, accrescit labor, Pl. flumen subito accrevit, rose high, Cic.

II. Fig., to be joined to: poet., trimetris acc. jussit nomen lambes, caesurae that name to be given to them, Hor.

accretio, ōnis, f. an increasing, Cic.

accūbatio=accubitio.

accūbitio=accubitio.

accūbitio, ōnis, f. [accubo] a lying or reclining (esp. at table in the Rom. manner): accubitio epularis, Cic. (The forms accūbitio and accubitio are also found, but rare.)

accūbitus, ūs, m.=accubitio, a reclining at table, Plin.

ac-cūbo, ui, itum, i. v. n. to lie near or by: with Dat. or Acc.: Pl.: with apud, Cic. also absol.: Furium maxima iusta accubat, Virg. Fig.: theatrum Tarpeio monti accubans, for adjacens, Suet.: cadus qui nunc accubat horrens, lies by, is stored, Hor.

II. esp. to recline at table (in the Rom. manner). In convivio acc., Cic.: eodem lecto Scipio et Hannibal accubuerunt, made use of the same couch, Liv.: v. accumbo.

ac-cūdo, ēre, 3. v. a. lit to hammer to, i. e. to fasten one piece of metal to another by forging: hence, to add money to money, Pl.

ac-cumbo, cūbui, cūbitum, 3. v. n. [cumbo: v. cubo], to lay oneself near or upon: in the perfect tenses, to lie near: with Acc.: Pl. But esp. of reclining at table, upon a couch (trichium, lectus trichlinaris) the guests supported the upper part of the body by the left arm upon a cushion (or upon the bosom of the one nearest: hence in sinu accumbere, Liv.), the right hand only being employed in taking food, Cic.: epulis, Virg. Since three persons usually reclined upon a couch, the following expressions arose: in summo (or superiore, also supra), medium, and imum (or infra) accumbere, and the series began on the left side, since the guests lay supported by the left hand.

accūmulate, adv. abundantly, copiously, Cic.

accūmulatio, ōnis, f. [accumulo] a heaping up, esp. of earth round the roots of plants, Plin.

accūmulator, ōris, m. one who heaps up or accumulates: opum, Tac.

ac-cūmulo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [cūmulo], to add to a heap, to heap up or accumulate (stronger than augere or addere): auget, addit, accumulatur, Cic.

II. Fig.: acc. caedem caedi, to heap murder upon murder, Lucr.: donis (mortuum) acc., to heap offerings on the dead, Virg. 2. to heap earth round the roots of plants, to trench up, Plin.

accūrātē, adv. carefully, accurately, Cic.

accūrātio, ōnis, f. [accuro] rare: carefulness, accuracy, Cic.

accūrātus, a. um, Part. [accuro] Ady., prepared with care, studied, exact: accurata malitia, a studied artifice, Pl.: accurata oratio, an elaborate speech, Cic. Comp. and Sup.: Cic.

ac-cūro, avi, atum, i. v. a. (accuratio=accuratio, Pl.) to bestow care upon, to prepare or do anything care-

fully, prandium, Pl. melius accuratur, quae consilio geruntur, Cic. Also of guests. *to regale them, Pl.*

ac-curro, curri (seldom cūcurri), cursum. *i. v. n. to run or hasten to; absol., and with ad and in: si inclemar ut accuras, Cic. ad praetorem ap. id: in Tusculanum, id. Pass as impers., Tac. Fig: of ideas to present themselves, Cic.*

accursus, ūs, m a running or hastening to, concourse: populi, Tac. **accusabilis**, e, adj., [accuso] blame-worthy, reprehensible: turpitudine, Cic.

accusatio, ōnis, f. [id.] an accusation: ratio iudiciorum ex accusatione et defensione constat, Cic. The *t* belonging to it are: compare and constitute, to get up and set on foot an indictment, id.; also capessere, exercere, Tac.: facitare, to pursue or urge, Cic.: accusatione desistere, to abandon it, id.: accusationi respondere, to answer it, id.

accusativus, a, um, adj. [id.] in Gram., acc casus, the accusative case, Varr.: Quint.

accūsator, ōris, m. [id.] an accuser, esp in a state trial [petitor, a plaintiff in a private action] petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere, to pursue d private suit, instead of a public impeachment, Cic. **II.** an informer, a denouncer (=delator), Suet.: Juv

accūsatoriis, adv after the manner of an accuser: Latine me, scitote, non accusatorie loqui, not with the usual exaggeration of an accuser, Cic.: where Latine=plainly or in plain English, as we should say

accūsatorius, a, um, adj [accusator] pertaining to an accuser, accusatory: lex, Cic.

accūsatrix, icis, f. [id.] a female accuser, Pl.: Plin

accūsito, are, i. v. freq. [accuso] to accuse repeatedly, Pl.

ac-cuso, (also with ss) avi, atum, i. v. a. [ad and causa, like concludo from claudo] to call to account, to reproach, blame: with two acc., one being neut. pron.: ipsum vero quid accusas? Cic.: or only of the person: me tibi excuso in eo ipso, in quo te accuso, id.: also with de: id. Of things: to blame or find fault with: alicuius desperationem, id. **II.** to call to account publicly, to indict or impeach: legal t t, often with Acc. of person and Gen. of crime: nunquam ambitus alterum accusaret, id.: but other constructions occur: de vi, de beneficiis, etc., Cic.: inter scarios, to accuse of assassination, id.: also, crime (aliquo) acc, to accuse on a certain charge, id. Ph r., capitis acc., to accuse of a capital crime, Nep.

acso, ui, 2. v. n. to be sour (of wine): Cato. [Root ac: v. acer.]

acer, ōris, m. (once in Servius, f. found only in nom. and gen. sing.), the maple-tree, Plin. The wood, which was used for writing tablets: vile, Ov.

acer, cris, cre, adj. (m. acris, Enn.; f. acer, Naev. and Enn.). sharp, pungent, piercing. **I.** Of sight: acerrimus sensus videndi, the liveliest (or keenest) of the senses, Cic.: rubor acerrimus, very bright red, Sen.

2. Of hearing, id.: acris tibia, shrill, Hor. **3.** Of smell: summa acerrima suavitatis, Cic. **4.** Of taste: acri stomacho, an acid stomach, Hor. **5.** Of sensation in gen: sharp, severe: ac. hiems, Hor.: ardor, intense, Lucr.: morbus, Plin. Tib. **II.** Applied to the passions: eger, vehement, passionate, biting: dolor, Virg. **III.** Of the intellect and its conceptions: subtile, acute, sagacious: memoria, strong, retentive, Cic.: vir acri ingenio, id.

IV. Of moral qualities. **1.** In a good sense: active, ardent, eager, brave, zealous: acres milites, Cic.: civis acerrimus an ardent patriot, id. Also of animals, acer equus, spirited, Virg.: acres canes, keen, Cic. **2.** In bad sense: hasty, spiteful, fierce: uxor acerrima, Pl. **VI.** Of abstract things: satis acris vis, a force strong enough, Lucr.: acerrimum bellum, Cic.: acres syllabae, sharp, i.e. which proceed from short to long, Quint. Construction: with in and abl: acer in gerendis rebus, Cic.: with abl alone, bellis acer Halaesus, Virg.: with gen. (late), acer militiae, Tac. [With lengthened vowel from root ac seen in acuo, acres, acus, acer; (Gk. ἀκρῶς, ἀκροῦς) (Hence, Fr. *agré*. Eng. *eager*, formerly=*sour*.)

acerbē, adv harshly, bitterly, severely: ac severus in filium, Cic.: ac ferre, to feel anything keenly, id. **acerbitas**, ātis, f. [acerbus], harshness, acerbity, the sourness of unripe fruits: Plin. Fig.: fructus magna acerbitate permixtos, Cic. **II.** Fig. harshness, rigour, severity: acervitatem probi, acerbitatem nullo modo, id.: acerbitas et abunde salis, satirical severity, Quint. Also bitterness, i.e. ill-feeling: dissensio sine acerbitate, Cic. **2.** keen sorrow, anguish, hardship: omnes acerbitates perferre, id.

acerbo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] rare to make harsh, to embitter: gaudia, Stat.: mortem, Val Fl. **II.** to augment or aggravate: formidine crimen acerbat, gives sting to his charges by pretending to be afraid, Virg. **acerbus**, a, um, adj sour, unripe: pium, Varr.: uva, sour grapes, Phaedr. Hence, **1.** bitter, harsh, sour; Neptuni corpus acerbum, bitter, briny (=amarum), Lucr. **2.** untimely, premature: funere meritis acerbo (of infants), Virg. Ov. **3.** unfinished, unripe: impolitae res et acerbae, Cic. **II.** Applied to sounds: harsh, shrill: serrae stridentis acerbum horrorem, Lucr.: acerbā sonans, whirring shrilly, Virg. **III.** Denoting human qualities: rough, bitter, malignant, morose, etc.: acerbos in-

licos, Cic.: acerbissimus hostis, id.: a facitiae, a bitter jest, Suet. **IV.** Denoting the qualities of things: harsh, bitter, severe, grievous: acerbum frigus, Hor.: acerbissima vexatio, Cic. Hence more acerba, afflicting, distressing to others, Nep.: Pl. Neut. used subst. in putative constr.: aliquid acerbi quotidie nuntiatum, some painful news, Auct. Hor. Also neut. pl. acerbūs=res adversae, Virg. [From root ac, through acer, though with orig short a v acer. the term -bus is seen in superbus.]

acerūns, a, um, adj [acer] made of maple: trabibus acernis, Virg.

acertra, ae, f an incense box, a censer, Virg. Hor. [Etym unknown] **acerescōmēs**, ae, m =ἀκρῆσκόμενος, with unshorn hair, hence, a young man, a youth, Juv.

acervālis, e, adj [acervus] heaped up=cramped, an argument by accumulation, Cic.

acervatim, adv [id.] in heaps: Caes.: Varr. Hence, **III.** Fig =summam, in a mass, summarily: ac reliqua dicam, Cic.

acervo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [acervus] to heap or pile up, to amass, Plin. Fig. to accumulate, to multiply: leges, Liv.

acervus, i, m a heap [prob from root ac, v acer from the pointed shape of a pile of grain, etc.] frumenti, Pl. acervi corporum, Cic.: pecuniae, id. **2.** With ref to the argument called *sortites* (v. acer, alis) ruins acervus, the diminishing heap, Hor.

acerōō acul, 3. v. n. incip. [acer] to turn sour, Hor.: Plin.

acētā, ūm, i. n. [acetum] orig, a vessel for vinegar: hence any cup-like vessel, Quint.: a juggler's cup, Sen. As a liquid or dry measure, the fourth part of a hemina, about a wine glass, Plin. **II.** In anatomy, the socket of the hip-bone, Plin. **2.** In zoology, the suckers of polypi, id. **3.** In botany, the cup of flowers, id.

acētaria, ūm, n plu. [acetum] strictly, neut adj, sc. olera, vegetables prepared with vinegar, salad, Plin.

acētum, i, n. [orig Part., from acēō] It become sour, hence sc. vinum, sour wine, vinegar: acre, Hor.: mulsum aceti, vinegar mead, a Roman drink, v. mulsus. **II.** Fig: vult, esp. of a bitter, stinging kind, Hor.

ächeramēnis, idis, f. an amber-coloured plant in India, used in magical arts, Plin.

ächerōō, ōs, f. a sea-fish, Plin. **ächerōō**, ae, c., an agate, Plin.

ächerōn, ōntis, m (also Achērons, untis). The A is long in Pl. a, fabulous river in the lower world, hence The Lower World itself, Virg.: Hor.: mittere aliquem Acheruntē, to send one to Acheron, i.e. to kill one, Pl. Hence Adj. **Acherunticus**, belonging to or fit for the lower world; senex, i.e. with one foot in the grave, Pl.

achēta, ae, m. (ἀχέρης, ἡχέρης: from ἡχώ, sound), the singing cicada or grasshopper, Plin.

achillea, ae, f. a genus of plants, Plin., perh.=foll.

achilleus, i, f. a medicinal plant, perh. milfoil, Plin.

achlis, is, f. a wild beast of Scandinavia, probably the elk (alces), Plin.

acidulus, a, um, adj. [acidus] sourish, tart: acidulo sapore, Plin.

acidus, a, um, adj. [aceo] sour, tart, acid: acidissimum acetum, Pl.: acida creta, chalk steeped in vinegar, Mart.

II. Fig., sharp, biting, disagreeable: acidae linguae homo, sour-tongued, bitter, sarcastic, Sen.

aciēs, ei, f. (Gen also aci and acie, like dit and die, from dies) [v. acer] the point or edge of a weapon. acies hastae, Ov.: securum, Cic. Fig. aciem auctoritatis, id.

II. Of the sense of sight: 1. eyesight, usu acies oculorum, Pl.: Lucr.: in oculum a oculorum, unimpaired sight, Cic.

2. the pupil of the eye: acies ipsa, quae pupilla vocatur, Cic.: and poet. for the eye: huc gemmas flecto acies, Virg.

3. a glance, gaze: with oculorum, Caes.: also absol., prima acie, at first sight, Lucr.: quantum acie possent oculi servare, could follow them with their gaze, Virg.

III. acuteness of understanding, penetration, genius, always with Gen.: acies humani ingenii, Cic.

IV. In military lang., the battle-array, line of battle. acies decem cohortium, Cic.

hostium acies, Caes.: prima acies hastati erant, the first line, Liv.: novissima acies, the rear, id.: dextra acies, the right wing, id.: Also, an army in battle array, inter duas acies contendebatur, Caes.: agmina inaeque acies pugnabant, the armies fought rather in marching order, than in battle array, Liv.: especially in connection with the verb instruere; aciem instruxit, he drew up the army in battle array, Caes.: Of ships, Nep.: Fig. of a conflagration, una horrida acies Vulcanica, one line of flame with pointed spires, Virg.

2. a battle, engagement=pugna. In acie Pharsalica, Cic.

3. Fig.: a verbal contest, disputation: philosophos qui in aciem non saepe produnt, id.

V. Of the keen piercing rays of the stars, et illic acies obtusa videtur, their light shows dim, Virg.

VI. acies ferri, steel, Plin.

acina, v. acinus.

acinaces, is, m. the short sabre of the Persians, Medes, and Scythians, a scimitar, Hor.: Curt. [Persian word, taken by Lat. from Gr. ἀκινάκης]

acinarius, a, um, adj. relating to grapes, for grapes, Varr.

acinosa, i, f.=akivos, a fragrant plant, wild basil, Plin.

acinosus, a, um, adj. resembling grapes or grape-stones, Plin.

acina, i, m. and **acinum**, i, n. any juicy berry with seeds, not a stone,

esp. the grape, Plin.: but also of ivy-berries, id. **II.** The seed in the berry, a vinecone, grape-stone, Cic.

acipenser, eris and **acipennis**, is, m., a fish highly esteemed by the Romans, supposed by Cuvier to be the sturlet, or sturgeon of the Euxine, Cic.

aclysa, ydis, f. (better than acilia) a small javelin, Virg.

aconiti, adv.=akoviri (lit. without dust), without labour, Plin.

aconitum, i, n.=akovitov, a poisonous plant, wolf's-bane, monk's-hood, aconite, Virg.: Any strong poison; Ov.: Juv.

acontia, arum, f. plu.=akovria [akwv, a dart], meteors or shooting-stars, with dart-like trains, Plin.

acopos, -us, i, m. or **acopon**, -um, i, n.=akoros (soothing weariness, pain, etc.), a kind of stone, perh. crystalline quartz or spar, Plin.

II. as **adp**, acopum (sc. medicamentum or unguentum), a soothing salve, id.

acoor, oris, m. [aceo] a sour or acid taste, sourness, acidity, Plin.: Quint. Fig. in plur. of intellectual stimulants: vitam nonnullis quasi acoribus condire, Plin. Ep.

acorna, ae, f. a kind of thistle, Plin.

acorus, i, f. and **acorum**, i, n. an aromatic plant, the sweet flag, Plin.

aculesco, evi, etum, i, v. n. [quisco] lit. to repose or rest: tres horas acquiescam, Cic.: Fig.: of things: rem familiarem acquiescere, to remain unaltered, not to be diminished, Liv.: to die, esp. after a laborious life: amplexu acquievit septuagesimo, Nep.: vit. Hann. Illice in epitaphis. INC. ADVIESCIT, etc.

II. Fig.: to be satisfied or pleased, to acquiesce in, assent to (in Cic. mostly with in: in later writers, with Dat. or Abl.): In qua (republica) acquiescam, Cic.: with Abl. alone (not use of persons): qui Clodii morte acquiescit, id. cui velut oraculo acquiescebat, had faith in, Suet.: absol. to assent (to an opinion), Cic.

acquirō, sivi, situm, i, v. a [quacir] lit. to seek in addition to: hence to add to, to acquire (as an addition), with ad or Dat.: quid est quod ad vitae fructum possit acquiri? what more can I desire? Cic.: (fama) vires acquirit eundo, gains more and more strength, Virg. **II.** Gen. to get, obtain, procure, or provide: amicos, Sall.

III. Absol.: to acquire or amass riches or money: acquirendi insatiabile votum, Juv.: Suet.

acra, orum, n. plu. also ae, f. [Gr. akros] a promontory, or headland, Plin.

acraeus, a, um, adj.=akraios, occupying a height, epithet of Jupiter and Juno, whose temples stood on heights, Liv.: **II.** sharpness, acidity, Pall.

acredula, ae, f. the name of an unknown bird, the ἀδονύων of Aratus, Cic.: also to some, the thrush or the owl: acc. to others, the nightingale.

acriculus, a, um, adj. dim. [acer] somewhat sharp, testy: acriculus senex Cic.

acrimonia, ae, f. [acer], sharpness, pungency, as of mustard, onion, etc., Cato: Plin. **II.** Fig.: sharpness, asperity: vis et a., force and asperity, (in good sense), Cic.: also of keen repartee, Auct. Her.

acriter, adv. sharply, vehemently, keenly, zealously, severely: Cic.: Caes. comp. acruis; Superl. acerrime, Cic. (For the different applications of the adverb, comp. adj. acer.)

acrosama, atis, n.=akrosama, anything heard for pleasure, as a piece of music, a recitation, or a play, quod ac. aut ejus vocem lubentissime audiret, Cic. **II.** Met.: the performer, or reciter; also, a buffoon: non solum spectator, sed actor et acr., id.

acrosia, is, f. [akrosia], a hearing, a listening to: a discourse or lecture: acrosiam facere, Vitruv.: Suet. (App. also used for the audience in acrosia legere, Cic.)

acrocerania, orum, n. pl. a promontory in Epirus, dangerous to mariners: hence fig., acrocerania, a, um, adj. dangerous: haec acrocerania vita, Ov.

acta, orum, n. plu. of part. [ago] used subst. 1. what has been done, acts, especially those of magistrates and other public functionaries: acta Caesaris defenditis, Cic. **II.** a record of any kind of events, acta senatus, the proceedings of the Senate: acta diurna, also called acta urbana, publica, etc., a newspaper published daily at Rome. habebam acta urbana usque ad nonas Martias, Cic.: acta forensia, legal reports: acta militaria, Veget.: hence, (servus) ab actis, a keeper of records, a registrar: Codd.

acta, ae, f.=akri, the sea-shore, esp. as a place of luxurious indulgence: in acta jacebat ebrius, Cic.: esp. (in this sense), plur.: id.

actaea, ae, f. a strong-smelling plant, herb Christopher, Plin.

actis, es, f. a shrub employed for curing dropsy, perh. dune-wort, Plin.

actio, onis, f. [ago] a doing, performing; action (in gen.): Cic. With defining Genitive, act. vitae, the conduct of life, id.: act. rerum, the doing of things, id.: act. gratiarum, the giving of thanks, id. **II.** public functions, or proceedings: 1. in gen.: actiones tribunorum, their official acts, Liv.: Cic. Hence, negotiations: actio de pace, Cic. 2. In law, an action, suit, process: with defining Gen., e.g. actio furti, injuriarum, for theft, assault, etc.: also with de: actio de repetundis, de arboribus succis, etc.: actionem alicui intendere, instituire, to bring an action against any one. Cic.: dare actionem alicui, to allow an action (said of the magistrate), id.

3. a legal formula, or form of process: actiones Hostilianae, forms relative to

certain cases: Cic. 4. the speech (oral or written) of the prosecutor: thus Cic. calls his oration against Verres, *actiones*, i.e. *pleadings*.

III. *gesticulation, delivery, or action* of an orator or actor, id.: often including the voice: *actio ejus habebat et in voce magnum splendorem*, et in motu summam dignitatem, id. IV. the action, or plot of a play: habet (fabula) multos actus multasque a., varied action, id.

actio, avi, i. v. freq. [id.] to act or plead frequently (only of lawsuits and dramas): multas privatas causas, Cic. tragedias, id.: mimos, Tac.

actiuncula, ae, f. dim. [actio] a short judicial harangue, Plin. Ep.

actīvus, a, um, adj. [ago] active: philosophia act., practical (opp. to contemplative), Sen.: Quint. In gramm. Charis.

actor, oris, m. [id.] one who drives or sets in motion: act. peccoris, Ov. (rare in this sense) II. In gen. he who does or accomplishes anything: Cato dux, auctor, et actor illarum rerum fuit, Cic. 2. Legal t. t., one who brings an action, a plaintiff: usu of the pleader who conducts the case: a. summus causarum, a first-rate pleader, Cic. Quint. 3. an agent or attorney, a steward: act. publicus, public steward, Tac.: act. summarius, accountant or cashier, Suet. c. III. a public speaker, etc.: rhet. t. t., one who delivers an oration, an orator, Cic. 2. a player, an actor: actores malos in theatro perpeti, id. Hor.

actuariolum, i, n. dim. a small swift vessel impelled by oars, Cic.

actūarius, a, um, adj. [actus] easily moved, swift, agile: navis, a swift sailing ship (using both sail and oar), Caes.: navigium, id. also actuaria or actuarium (alone), Cic.

actuarius, i, sc. scriba, m. [id.] a short-hand writer, Suet. II. a clerk, book-keeper, or registrar, Petr.

actūosē, adv. actively, energetically, Cic.

actūosus, a, um, adj. [actus] full of activity, very active: virtus act. (est), Cic.

actus, a, um, Part. of ago. v. acta.

actus, ūs, m. [ago] a moving or driving impulse: magno actu, with mighty force, Virg. Cic. Hence,

1. the right of driving either cattle or carriages through a place, a thoroughfare: aqueductus, haustus, iter, actus, Cic. 2. a road between fields: Dlg.

3. a measure of land: actus minimus, 120 feet long and 4 feet broad quadratus, 120 feet square; and duplicatus, 240 feet long and 120 feet broad, Varr. Also a division in a beehive, Plin.

II. the doing or performing of a thing, an act, performance: non solum in rectis sed etiam in pravis actibus, Cic.: see actio, fin.

III. public business, esp. judicial: more fully, actus rerum, Suet. IV. the action or delivery of an orator or player:

motus et actus, action and delivery, Quint. 2. an act of a drama: neve minor neu sit quinto productior actu fabula, Hor. Fig.: extremus actus aetatis, the last act of life (old-age), Cic.

actūtum, adv. temp. [actus] tum is perh. the temp. adv. added as enclitic, "just in the act" immediately, quickly, instantly (In Pl. frequent, but rare in subseq. writers): redibo actutum, Pl. Cic. Liv. cetera reddet actutum pius Aeneas, Virg.

aculeatus, a, um, adj. [acutus] furnished with stings or prickles (of animals and plants), Plin.: ac ietus, a puncture made by a sting, id. Fig.

1. stinging, sharp: litterae, Cic. 2. subtle: aculeata sophismata, id.

aculeus, i, m. [dim. from acus, of equals, hinculeus], a sting. 1. Of animals: apis, Cic. Also, the spur of fowls, Col. 2. Of plants: a spine or prickle: spinarum, Plin. 3. Of an arrow or dart the point, Liv.

II. Fig. of discourse, etc.: either in a good or bad sense. aculeos in animis relinquere, to leave the sting behind, i.e. a deep impression, Cic. aculei contumelliarum, the stings of sarcasm, id. omnes istos aculeos relinquamus, quips, subtilitates, id.

acūmen, inis, n. [acuo] a sharpened point: conit, Lucr. still, Cic. auspicium ex acuminibus, an omen from the shining points of spears, id. 2. the sting of an animal: scorpion, id. II. sharpness or pungency (of taste), Plin.

Fig. of the mind, acuteness, shrewdness: ingeniorum ac, Cic. Plur. Graecia admovit acumina chartis, applied his ingenuity to them, Hor. 2. subtlety: ac Hyperidis Cic. plur. like aculei, id. 3. fraud, deceit: meretricis acumina, Hor.

acūmino, avi, atumi, i v a to make pointed, to sharpen, Plin.

acūo, ūl, ūtum, i v a [v. acer] to make sharp or pointed, to whet: acutis sudibus, with sharpened stakes, Caes. dentes, to whet them, Hor. II. Fig. to sharpen, exercise, improve: ac linguam exercitatione ducendi, Cic. 2. to spur on, incite: ad crudelitatem, id.

3. Of things to rouse up, kindle, excite (mostly poet.): Aeneas acuit Martem, kindles the fray, Virg. studia, to stir up zeal for literature, Val. Max.

acus, i, m. a kind of sea-fish with a pointed snout, the horn- or gar-pike, Plin.

acus, ūs, f. [v. acer] a needle or pin: vulnus acu punctum, pricked with a pin, Cic.: acu pingere, to embroider: Phr., acu rem tangere, to hit the nail on the head, Pl.

acutē, adv. sharply, keenly, acutely, Cic.

acūtulus, a, um, adj. dim. [acutus] subtle and petty, Cic.

acūtus, a, um, Part. [acuo] sharpened. Adj. sharp pointed: ac. cultor,

Pl.: acutissimis vallis, very sharply pointed, Caes. 2. Of the senses: sharp, keen: oculi, Cic.: nares, a fine nose, Hor. 3. Of objects affecting the senses. sharp, acute, violent, severe: sol, scorching, Hor.: radii solis, Ov.: gelu, pinching, Hor.: acuta belli (n. pl.), the perils of war, id. II. Fig. of intellectual qualities: acute, intelligent, sagacious: homo ac. magis quam eruditus, Cic.

acŷlos, i, f. the acorn of the holm-oak (ilex), Plin.

ad, prep. with Acc., for euphony sometimes written at., anciently ar. e g. arrho, arbiter, arcesso (q. v.). So, ar me advemas, Pl. and in Inserr. ar-futrant, ar-fuisse. As opp. to ab, ad denotes, first, direction towards an object either without or with motion; then the reaching of or attaining to it; and, finally, the being at or near it.

A. In space. I. Direction towards with or without motion, to, towards: often of geog. position: Gallia vergit ad septentriones, lies towards the North, Caes., with the idea of arrival, to, even to, with or without usque ad castra hostium accessit, Caes. quum ruder ad imos manaret talos, Hor. Fig. daverberare usque ad necem, to flog to death, Ter. Without usque Virg. ad necem caedi, Cic. Ad me, te, etc. =domum meam, tuam, etc., to my, thy, house to, or, ut ad Vibonem statim venias, come to see me at V, Cic. Ad, with the name of a deity in the Gen., is elliptical for ad templum or ad eum ad Opus, to the temple of Ops, Cic. ad Vestam, Hor. With names of towns, ad is used with verbs of motion, instead of the simple Acc., when the direction or vicinity of the town is meant: profectus sum ad Capuam, to the neighbourhood of, Cic. Ad is always used when the name is joined with another subset ad Certami oppidum iter constituent. Sall. Both constr. are used by the poets: ad doctas profectus egor Athenas, Prop. doctas jam nunc eat, inquit, Athenas, Ov. II. Proximity: near to, by, at, among =apud quasi flagitator astat usque ad ostium, stands like a dun continually at the door, Pl.: ad forum esse, to be at the market, id.: especially with the word pugna, pugna ad Trobiam, ad Trasimenum, ad Cannas, etc., the battle fought near the Trebia, etc. Hence, ad laevam or sinistram (sc. manum, partem), adverb., on the left hand, on the left, Ter.: cum plebes ad tertium miliarium congrederetur, near the third milestone, Cic. Ad urbem esse, was said of generals who remained outside the gates of Rome until permission was given for a triumph, and also of those appointed to military or provincial commands, just previously to their setting out to enter upon their duties, Cic. 2. Of persons: among, before (=apud) ad Iudices sic agi solet, id. Frequently with proper

names of places: ad Velos terror multiplex erat, *in and about Veli*, Liv.

B. In time, direction towards, *the approach to a definite point of time. about, towards, up to*: donum redactus ad vespertinum, *towards evening*, Cic. Sophocles ad summam senectutem tragœdias fecit, *up to extreme old-age*, Cic.: ab hora fere quarta usque ad solis occasum, *Caes.* **II.** A point of time either past or future, *at, on, in, by*: ad horam destinatum, *at the appointed hour*, Cic.: pecuniam ad diem solvere, *at the appointed time (or, punctually by the day)*, Cic. *Caes.*

C. The relations of number **I.** An approximation to a certain sum, *near, almost, about*: ad quadraginta cum posse eum minas, *about 40 minas*, Pl. also sometimes with quasi, *quasi ad quadraginta minas, near about*, id. sane frequentes fumus omnino ad ducentos, *as many as 200 in all*, Cic. — **N.B.** In this sense, ad is often adverbial, occisus ad hominum milibus quatuor, *about 4000 being slain*, *Caes.* so, ad viginti matronas occisus, *Liv.*

II. The terminus, the limit, *to, even to (rare)*: ad assem, *to the last farthing*, Hor. ad unum omnes, *or simply ad unum, all without exception*: omnes ad unum idem sentiant, *all to a man*, Cic. *Caes.* **III.** In addition, *over and above*: ad Falernorum Pyrrhæ proditorum, tertium trans-fugas documentum esset, *a third example to deserters, in addition to the traitors of Falerni and of Pyrrhus*, Liv.

D. In various relations **I.** With verbs of giving, sending, submitting, etc., *ad with acc.* is used in a sense different from that of the *Dat.* in connection with the same verbs. litteras dare ad aliquem = *to send or dispatch a letter to anyone*. but litteras dare alii = *to give a letter into his own hands* ad me ex Aegypto litteras misit, *he wrote to me from Egypt*, Cic. Hec = *nutrit* or scribere librum ad aliquem, *to dedicate a book to one*: quae institutam, ad te mittam, *id.* So in titles of books, *poetus, etc.*: M. Tulli Ciceronis ad Marcum Brutum Orator, *dedicated to, addressed to, etc.* **II.** *with regard to, in respect of, as to*:

1. With verbs: ad omnia alia ætate sapimus lectus, *in respect to all other things*, Ter. **2.** With adjectives: *for, for the purpose of*: locus ad egrediendum idoneus, *suitable for landing*, *Caes.*

3. With substantives: mentis ad omnia cæcitas, *blindness with regard to everything*, Cic. So with *Acc.* of Gerund, instead of the *Gen.* of the same: facultas ad scribendum, *id.* Applied to persons, *ad* sometimes = *adversus, against*: ad quemvis numerum equitum adire audent, *to advance against*, *Caes.* **III.** The standard or rule to which anything is referred: *agreeably to, according to, after*: ad istorum normam sapientes, Cic.: ad præscriptum agere, *to act in accord-*

ance with orders, *Caes.*: ad urbium speciem, *after the fashion of cities*, Suet.

IV. To denote, **1.** an aim or purpose, *to, for*: hæc juventutem ad facinora incendebant, *excited to crime*, Cic. Sall. this use of *ad* is very common with the gerund: alere canes ad venditum, Ter. Hence, instead of an *adv.* to designate a profession: miles ad naves, *a marine*, Liv.: servi ad remum = *remiges, oarsmen*, *id.*: ad lectum homines, *litter-bearers*, Cat.

2. of fitness or adaptation: *to, for*, genera herbarum ad morsus bestiarum, etc., *good for (as remedies)*, Cic.

V. To denote comparison: *by the side of, compared with*: ad sapientiam huius ille (Thales) nimis nugator fuit, *in comparison with this man's wisdom*, Pl.

E. Adverbial phrases with *ad*: **I.** Ad omnia, *whith, to crown all*, Liv.

II. Ad hoc and ad hæc = *præterea, insuper moreover, besides*: ad hoc, quos manus atque lingua perjurio aut sanguine civili alebat, Sall. Liv.

III. Ad id quod = *præterquam quod, besides that (very rare)*, Liv.

IV. Ad me, te, rem, etc., with a negative concerning me, *ther, the matter, etc.*: nihil ad me (sc. attinet), *that is nothing to me: nihil ad hæc, that is not to the purpose*: v. attineo. **V.** Ad tempus, *at a definite, fixed time, Cic.* at a fit, appropriate time, *id.* *Caes.* for some, or a short time, *Cic.* according to circumstances, *id.*

VI. Ad præsens, *for the moment, for a short time, id.* at present, *noe, Tac.* Ad præsentiam is similarly used, *id.* **VII.** Ad locum, *on the spot*, Liv. **VIII.** Ad verbum, *word for word, literally, by heart*, Cic.

IX. Ad summam on the whole, in general, *id.* in a word, in short, *id.*

X. Ad extremum, ad ultimum, ad postremum, *at the end, finally*: (a) Of place, *at the extremity, etc.*: ad extremum, unde ferrum exstabat, *at the extremity (of the spear)*, where the iron-head projected, Liv. (b) of time at last, *Cic.* Hence (γ) of order: finally, lastly = *denique*, *id.* (δ) of degree: to the last degree, wholly, quite = *omnino* (not ad postremum in this sense). Liv.

XI. Ad unguem, *lit. to the nail*, hence, exactly, accurately: ad unguem factus homo, *a polished man*, Hor. (see unguis).

F. *Ad* is sometimes placed after its substantive: senatus, quos ad soleret, referendum censuit, Cic.

G. In comp. **I.** Form. According to the usual orthography, the *d* of *ad* remains unchanged before vowels, and before *b, d, h, m, v*: adbibō, adducō, adhibeo, admoveo, advenio; it is assimilated to *c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s, t*: accipio, affigo, aggero, allabor, annuero, appello, arripio, assumo, attineo; before *g* and *s* it sometimes disappears: agnosco, aspicio, asto; and before *qu* it passes into *c*: acquiro, acquiesco.

II. Signif.: *Ad* in composition with

verbs denotes: **1.** motion: to accedere, to approach; adire, to go to. **2.** addition: addiscere, to learn (something) more; addocere, to teach more.

Hence, **3.** fulness, completion: adimplere, to fill fully up; adamare, to love intensely. **4.** nearness: adesse, to be near, astare, to stand by. **5.** assent, assensus: assentiri, to agree with.

6. in consequence of, at: arridere, to laugh at. **7.** impartation of something: adjudicare, to award to. **8.** the beginning of an action: adormire, to fall asleep (So perh. aduro, to burn on the surface, to singe)

adactio, ōnis, *f.* [adigo] lit. a bringing or driving to, hence compulsion: jurisjurandi, to take an oath, Liv.

adactus, a, um, Part of adigo, *q. v.* **adactus**, ūs, *m.* a bringing to, an application: dentis adactus, a bite, Lucr.

ad-aequē, *adv.* in like manner, equally, so, Pl.: Liv. (dub.)

ad-aequo, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* and *n.*

I. A c t, to make equal to, to equalize. In Cic. gen. with cum: qui cum virtute fortunam adaequavit, Cic. With dat: molibus ferme moenibus adaequatis, made level with the walls, *Caes.*: tecta solo ad, to level with the ground, Liv. Fig. to compare to, *Tac.*

II. Intr., to equal a thing, with Dat. or Acc: turris, quae moenibus adaequaret, Hirt. longarum navium cursum adaequarunt, *Caes.* **2.** Absol., to be equal: senatorum urna copiose absolvit, equitum adaequavit, the votes of the equites were equally divided, Cic.

ad-aggero, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* to heap up, Cato: Plin.

adagium, *i. n.* an adage, proverb: Gell. [v. aio]

ad-aligo, are, *i. v. a.* to bind or fasten to, with ad or Dat. Plin. (Observe the repetition of the prefix in this word al-ligo = ad-ligo.)

adamenteus, a, um, *adj.* [adamus; lit. made of steel, iron, etc.]: hence fig. as hard as these, Ov.

adamentinus, a, um, *adj.* = *adamantivus*, hard as steel, etc., *adamentine*: saxa, Lucr. Fig. clavi, Hor.

adamas, antis, *m.* (Acc. always Gr. adamanta) = *adamas* (invincible), the hardest iron or steel. hence poet any thing inflexible, firm, lasting, etc.: solido adamante columnæ, Virg.

2. Fig.: of character: hard, unyielding, inexorable: adamanta movere, to move a heart of iron, Ov. **II.** the diamond, Plin. (Hence Fr. *diamant*)

ad-ambulo, are, *i. v. n.* to walk about, at, or near, Pl.

ad-amō, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* to love passionately, to fall in love with, stronger than amo (see ad, fin. 3): si virtutem adamaveris, amare enim parum est, if you are thoroughly in love with virtue, Sen. In Cic. only in perf. and pluperf., and denoting the commencement of the action: quum signa

quædam pulcherrima vidisset, adamarit, *he fell in love with them (coveted them).*

ad-aperio, ui, ertum, 4. v. a. (not in Cic.) to open fully, to throw open: adaptas fores, Liv.: adaptata ora, Ov.: aures ad criminationem adaptatas, open to calumny, Curt. II. to uncover, to bare: caput, Sen.: caelum, to make visible, Plin.

ad-aperitilis, e, adj. that may be opened, Ov.

ad-apto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to fit to, adjust: Suet. (only in p. part.).

ad-aquo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [aqua] to supply with water, to give to drink, Suet.: Plin.

ad-aquor, atus, 1. v. dep. to fetch water (military term); usu aquor: Auct. B. G. 8 (dub.).

ad-anotus, a, um, Part. [adaugeo].

ad-anotus, ūs, m. increase, growth, Lucr.

ad-augo, xi, ctum, 2. v. a. to increase or augment: hæc maleficia adaugent, they aggravate them, Cic.

ad-augescere, ere, 3. v. incip. to begin to increase, to grow, to thrive, Lucr.

ad-augere, v. adigo.

ad-bibo, bibi, bibitum, 3. v. a. to drink (stronger than bibere), drink on, tipple: quando adbibero, alludabo, Pl. Fig. to drink in, adverbs puro pectore verba, drink in the words of instruction heartily, Hor.

ad-bito, ere, 3. v. n. to come or draw near, Pl.

ad-, for words beginning thus, v. acc. **ad-deot**, ere, 2. v. impers. it becomes, it is fit; with Acc.: Pl. Fig., impudent hominem ad, it is just like an impudent man, id.

ad-denseo, v. seg.

ad-denseo, are, 1. v. a. to make close, compact: extremi addensent (et leg. addensant) acies, Virg.

ad-dico, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. (Imp. addic, but addice, Pl.) orig. to assent to a thing. I. Of an omen. to assent, give a favourable sign, be propitious, usually absol. and with the subject aves: Fabio auspiciis aves non addixerunt, Liv.: also with auspiciis: addicentibus auspiciis, the auspices being favourable, Tac. II. Legal t. t.: to award or adjudge any person or thing to one. It denotes the praetor's sentence, by which he gave effect to his award: bona alicui, to give judgment as to property in anyone's favour. Cic.: addictus erat tibi, he had been declared bound to you for payment, id.: bona alicuius in publicum add., to confiscate, Caes.: Hermippe (creditor) addictus, assigned over to him for the payment of a debt, Cic. (the citizenship of such was meanwhile in suspense): add. alicui iudicium, to grant leave to bring an action, Varr.: add. item, acc. iudici, to assign a cause to a judge, Dig. This was the office of the praetor.

III. In auctions: to knock down to, to declare the highest bidder the purchaser

(with the price in Abl.): numme tertio alicui addici, to be knocked down to him for twopence, Cic. 2. Transf. to private bargains: Cic.: Hor.

IV. Gen. to assign, to make over, doom: morti, Cic. Hence, 1. to devote, to consecrate to: senatus, cui me semper addixi, to which I was always devoted, id. 2. in a bad sense, to sacrifice, abandon: cuius sanguinem addixeras, id.: Hor.

addictio, ōnis, f. the award or adjudication (of the praetor, v. addice, no. II.), Cic.

addictus, a, um, Part. [addico] Special sense (v. addico, II.) bound over to a creditor for debt, and meanwhile his bondsman: iudicatus addic-tusque duci, to be led off as bondsmen by sentence of judge, Liv. with Dat. of person to whom, Cic. As subst., Quint. Hence fig., nullus ad. jurare in verba magistri, not bound to swear fealty to any school, Hor.

ad-disco, didici, no sup. 3. v. a. to learn in addition, Cic. II. to be informed, to hear, Just.

additamentum, i, n. [addo] an addition, increase, etc.: Cic.

additicus, a, um, adj. additional, Dig.

additus, a, um, Part. [addo] lit. put on: hence in bad sense fastened to, dogging: Teucris addita Juno, Virg.

ad-divino, are, 1. v. a. to divine, to prophesiate, Plin.

ad-do, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. [do] to put to, lay on, give in addition, bring to: alicuius or aliquid alicui (more rarely ad, in, etc.): album in vestimentum addere, to put white upon one's dress, Liv. addunt diviti, addunt pauperi, Ter. add. frena feris, to bridle, Virg. With in: eas epistolas in eundem fasciculum addas, put them into the same bundle, Cic.: also Absol.: add. aimum, to inspire with courage, Ter.: verba virtutem non add, impart, Sall.

II. Gen. to add to by way of increase, to annex to, to augment. constr. absol., with Dat. or ad, rarely with in: verbum addo, Pl. his paucos addit equites, Caes.: hunc laborem ad quotidiana opera addebant, id. Poet. noctem addens operi, employing also the night in the work, Virg.: addere gradum, to increase one's pace, Liv. hence, addunt in spatia, they quicken their speed from space to space, Virg.: addita ætate, as age advanced, Plin.

III. The 2nd person of the Imperat. is used to introduce new circumstances or thoughts into a narration or argument, and may be translated: add to this, moreover: adde hic populationem agrorum, Liv. IV. to say in addition: paucæ ejusdem generis addit, Caes.: hence, with Acc. and Inf.: addebat, se contra eam (legem) facere non audere, Cic.

ad-doceo, cui, ctum, 2. v. a. to teach, to teach in addition (rare): addocet artes, Hor.

ad-dūbito, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a., lit. to incline or begin to doubt, to call in question, to be in doubt.

1. with de or in: in his ad turpissimum est, Cic. 2. with pron. relat. or num. an, etc.: addubitavit an tempus esset, Liv. 3. Absol. to hesitate: Appium addubitasse fertur, id. Trans. it. in perf. part. pass. Cic.

ad-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. (adduce for adduc, Pl.: adduxi for adduxisti, Ter.: addux=adduxisse, Pl.) to lead to, to conduct, to bring: ad aegros medicos solemus add, to call in, Cic.: with in: gentes in Italiam, id.: with Dat.: puero nutrice add, Ter. Poet with Acc.: adducor litora, Ov. II. to draw or pull towards, to contract: adducere funem, Caes. Fig. habenas amicitiar, to tighten, Cic.: adducit cutem macies, wrinkles, Ov. III. Fig. to lead to, to bring to or into, to prompt, to incite with ad or in: rem add ad interregnum, Cic.: adducta res in iudicium est, id.: num quaerenda quæ te add tantum facinus adduxerint? id. and with Gerund.: ad suscipiendum, id. Followed by ut, to prevail upon, induce, nullo frigore adduci, ut capite aperto sit, id. Adducti nequeo with quia, Suet. And in pass. absol. v. to be induced, his rebus adducti, Caes. And with inf. v. to be convinced, persuaded (persuadui) non adducor putare, Cic. IV. to bring on, occasion, add febres, Hor.

adductus, comp. add. (point not found), more tightly: Fig., more severely, add impetariæ, Tac.

adductus, a, um, Part. [adduco] Adj., drawn tight, stretched, contracted: add. vultus, Suet. II. Of place narrow, strait, Mel. III. Fig. of character: grave, serious, severe: modo familiaritate juvenili Nero et rursus adductus, Tac. Concise (of speech), Plin.

ad-ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3. v. a. (adest=adedit, Lucan. cf. edo) to eat nearly up, to eat up, etc.: angustis duo ex occulto allapsi addere Jecur, Liv. and fig. to use up, waste, exhaust (as money, strength, etc.), non adesta jam, sed abundante etiam pecunia, Cic.: adestis fortis omibus, Tac.

ademptio (ademptio), ōnis, f. [adimo] a taking away: civitatis, Cic.

ademptus or **ademptus**, a, um, Part. [adimo].

ad-ēo, ēvi, ofterere II, Itum, 4. v. n. to go to, or approach: 1. With ad: adibam ad istum fundum, Cic. 2. With in: priusquam Romam atque in horum conventum adiretis, id.: esp., adire in jus, to go to law: cum ad praetorem in jus dissemissem, id. 3. With Acc.: eas quosque nationes adire volebat, Caes. 4. Absol. si adire non possit, id. 5. With local adv.: ququam, Sall. II. to address, accost, or apply to, with ad or Acc.: ad me ad. quosdam memini, Cic. Pass.: aditus consul idem illud responsum retulit, Liv. Hence, adire alicuius pen. epi-

etiam, to address one in writing, by a letter, Pl. So also: adire deos, aras, deorum sedes, etc., to approach the gods, their altars, etc., as a suppliant, Cic. adire libros Sibyllinos, to consult the Sibylline Books, Liv. III, to visit Polythegoras Persarum magos adit, Cic.

IV, to assault, attack: ad. virum, Virg. 2. *Prove* ad manum alicui, to deceive or bamboozle any one, Pl. V. to undertake, or enter upon anything, encounter, with ad or Acc.: ad causas et privatas et publicas adire copimus, Cic. ad rempublicam, to take a part in public business, id. Pass.: periculis aditis, id. 2. Of an inheritance, + t. to enter on: hereditatem patris, d. nomen, to assume the name bequeathed by will, Vell.

ad-ēō. *adv.* to that point, so far, (Cato) 1. Of time, so long, strengthened by usque and with dum, donec, following; or in Cic. with the correlative, quoad, atque hoc scitis omnes, usque adeo hominem in periculo fuisse, quoad, so long until, Cic.

2. Of degree so much, so far, to such a degree, so: followed by ut: non adeo sit imperitus rerum ut confidat, Caes. So, non adeo ut non: non tamen adeo virtutum sterile seculum, ut non et bona exempla prodiderit, Tac. When the logical connection between the two clauses is obvious from the context, ut is often omitted, the consequent clause being placed first, and having the verb in the indicative: tergiversari res cogebat adeo in alteram causam collega praecipere aerat, Liv. Sometimes followed by quod: nihil adeo arduum sibi existimabant, quod non virute consurgere possent, Caes. 3. To denote a purpose, followed by ut: to this end: Nihil hinc dabo, adeo me ut hic mittat manu, Pl. III. *Adsol.* for the sake of emphasis, moreover, further, just, even, more than this, especially with a pron or with atque: hic adeo sit placet considerate, just this, Cic. tres adeo, full three, Virg. 1. adeo tu es, you are even such a one, Pl. hoc significant atque adeo aperte ostendunt, they hint this, and indeed openly show, Cic. With prons or the conditional particles, it often stands for quidem: nec me adeo fallit, indeed, Virg.

adēus, *ipis*, c the soft fat or grease of animals (the hard is called sebum) ad. suillus, Varr. 1. Of men: Cassii adipem, the copulence, Cic. 2. Met of fat or fertile earth, marl, Plin. 3. in trees, the soft sappy wood, also called alburnum, id. 4. Fig. of an orator, bombast: Quint. [Prob borrowed from Gr. ἀλεφα with d for l.]

adēptio, *ōnis*, f. [adipiscor], the obtaining, attainment: adeptioe boni, Cic. *adēptus*, a, um, Part. [adipiscor] ad-ēquito, *avi*, *atvum*, i v a to ride to or towards, to gallop: equites Atriviani ad nostros ad, Caes. With Dat.:

castris, Tac. With Acc.: Syracusas, Liv. With in: in primos ordines, Curt. II, to ride near or by: juxta aliqueum, Suet.

ad-erō, are, i v n. to wander to, with Dat.: scopulis, Stat.

adēsūm, or ades dum (Imper. fr. adesum with dum), just come hither, Ter.

ad-ēsūrio, *ivi*, 4. v n. to hunger after or more: adesurivit magis, Pl.

adēsus, a, um, Part. [adedo] partly eaten, gnawed; hence, poet. worn away by water, smooth, polished: adesi lapides, Hor.

adē, v. under aff.

adg, v. under agg.

ad-haerēō, haesi, haesum, 2. v n. to stick or cleave to, to hang to, to cling to, embrace closely: absol. unus ubi ex uno dependet, subter adhaerens, (of the magnet) Lucr. with in and Abl: tula in tuis visceribus, Cic. with Abl: fronte cuspi adhaesit, Ov. with Dat: poet tonsus (ovibus) illotus adhaesit sudor, Virg. and in later prose: navis ancoris, is fastened to them, Tac. 2.

Fig. vineis modica silva adhaerebat, adjoining the vineyard, id.: tempus adhaerens, the present time, Quint. II. Of persons Fig.: with dat to hang on, to keep close to: adhaeret altissimis invidiis, dogs the great, Vell. hence, in a threatening or annoying manner, later: (like a thorn in the side), Liv. also, in a fawning manner, Pl.

ad-haerescō, haesi, haesum, 3. r n. to stick or cleave to: with ad, in and abl: tragula adde turrim adhaesit, was fastened on, Caes. Fig.: as poles in this locus adhaerescere, if you can linger in such places, Cic. With Dat.: justitiae, to be attached or devoted to, id. And absol.: ut oratio nunquam adhaeresceret, never was impeded, id. adhaerescere ad columnam (sc. Maeniam), sarcastically, to remain fixed at the debtor's column, i e. to be punished as a debtor, id. II, to be in accordance with: ad omnium vestrum studium, id. III, to trail or drag after, to be left in the lurch: tenes memoria te extremum adhaesisse: id. [As the perfect forms of this verb are identical with those of adhaerere, it is impossible to distinguish between them and it might perhaps be better to regard adhaerescere as having none but imperfect tenses.]

adhaesiō, *ōnis*, f. [adhaerere] an adhesion, Cic. (old reading adhaesiatio). *adhaesus*, *ūs*, m. [id.] a cleaving or adhering to, Lucr. *ad-hālo*, are, i v. a. to breathe on, Plin. *ad-hibēō*, *ui*, *itum*, 2. v. a. [habeo] to hold to, to bring one thing to another, to direct towards, apply to=admoveo, applico, etc. absol., with ad or Dat.: cur non adhibuisti, dum istaec loquereris, tympanum, Pl. manus medicas ad vulnera, Virg.: alicui calcarea,

Cic. 2. Fig.: lumen adhibere rebus debet, id.: motus, quos orator adhibere voleat judici, which the orator may wish to communicate to the judge, id. 3. Hence=adde, adjungere, to add to, id. II. Of persons: to bring forward, summon, employ: leges, ad quas (sc. defendendas) adhibebam, we are summoned, id.: absol. fratrem adhibet, Caes. Esp., 1. ad or in concilium or consilium, to call to a council, to consult: ad concilium adhibendos, to be summoned to the council of war. Caes.: adhibuit sibi in consilium quindecim principes, took into counsel, Cic.: absol.: a tuis reliquis non adhibebam, we are not consulted, id.: and often fig. id. 2. adhibere aliquem coenae, epulis, etc., to invite, entertain: adhibete epulis, Virg.: in convivium, Nep. And absol. to treat: universos adhiberi liberaliter, Cic.

3. adhibere se ad aliquid, to apply oneself: se veram ad rationem, Lucr.: and absol. adhibere se, to behave oneself: se adh. in potestate, Cic. III, to use or employ: with ad, in, or Dat.: non mediocre sibi diligentiam adhibendam intelligebat, Caes.: modum vitio, to set a limit to, Cic.: memoriam contumeliae, to retain it in memory, Nep.

adhibitus, a, um, Part. [adhibeo]

ad-hinnio, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*, 4. v. n. to neigh after, fortis equus vitae semper adhinnit equae, Ov. II. Fig. Cic.

adhortatio, *ōnis*, f. [adhortor] an exhortation, encouragement, Cic.: Liv. *adhortator*, *ōnis*, m. [id.] one who exhort, or encourages: operis, Liv.

adhortatus, a, um, Part. [id.]

ad-hortor, *atus*, i v. dep. to exhort, encourage, incite: with ad or in: me meae vitae consuetudo ad C. Rabirium defendendum esse adhortata, Cic.: in bellum, Tac. 2. With acc.: milites, Cic.: adhortari se, to rouse oneself, Cat. 3. Followed by ut, ne, or the simple subj.: Cic.: Suet.

ad-huc, *adv.* to this point, either of place or time. I. of place: Fig., conveniunt adhuc utroque verba, to this point, Pl. II. Of time. till now hitherto: ille vidi quot fuissent adhuc philosphorum, Cic. With usque or semper. usque adhuc actum esse probe, Pl. quod adhuc semper tacui, Cic. With dum: adhuc dum mihi nullo loco deesse vis, id. Adhuc locorum, hitherto: ut adhuc locorum feci, faciam solum, Pl. non, neque, nihil adhuc, not up to this time, not as yet: sed quod quaeris, quando, qua, quo, nihil adhuc scimus, Cic. 2. to denote continuance. yet, still: tres adhuc legiones erant, still remained, Tac. 3. just now: Pl. III, in addition to this, moreover, besides, further. (cf. ad hoc, s. v. ad. E. II.) Caesar minaces ad senatum literas misit et erat adhuc impudens, Cic. Esp. freq. with comparatives: haec legatio verbis adhuc lenior est, te asperior, Liv.

Ad-igo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. [ago] (adaxint=agerint, Pl.: cf. adaxi for adēgi) : to drive to, bring, convey, mostly with *ad*, but also with *Acc.*, *Dat.*, *local adv.* and *absol.* 1. Of cattle: pecore e longinioribus vicis adactio, Caes. 2. Of persons. (ali- quem) adēgere arbitrium for ad ar- bitrium (see infra, III.), to summon before an arbiter, Cic. 3. Of things. tigna fistulas *ad*, to drive them home, Caes.: turri adacta et contingente vallum, a tower having been moved close to and touching the rampart, id.: ferrum jugulo, Suet. And from the weapons transf. to the wound: to inflict: alte vulnus adactum, Virg.: Varo vulnus adactum, Tac. 4. To drive to a situation, to a state of mind, to urge to an act (esp. against the will) ad inani- lam, Ter. With *Inf*: vertere morsus exiguum in Cererem penuria adēgit edendi, Virg. *Abso*l adactis per vim gubernatoribus, forced, impressed, Tac. III. adigere aliquem ad iusjurandum, iusjurandum, iurejurando, or sacra- mento, t. t., to put one on oath, to swear him, omnibus iusjurandum adactis, Caes.: populum iurejurandum adēgit, Liv. 2. In verba adigere= in verba ius- jurandum adigere, to compel to swear allegiance to. neque se, neque quem- quam Batavum in verba (Galliarum) adēgit, Tac. 3. *Abso*l.: magno cum assensu aditus, universos adēgit, swears them all, id. IV. Poet.: to bring near, tempus adactum, Lucr. 2. = subigere to subject, Stat. 3. to bring into shape, Prop. **Ad-imo**, ēmi, emptum, 3. v. a. (ademist=ademerit, Pl.) [emo] to take to oneself, to take away, withdraw. Constr. with *acc.* alone, or with *acc* and *Dat.* 1. In good sense, to free from: ut istas compedes tibi adimam, huc dem, Pl. 2. In bad sense to deprive, or rob of (the common signif., esp. in prose): alicui vitam, Cic.: arma militibus, Liv. 3. Poet with *Inf* as object. adimam cantare severis, Hor. **Adipatus**, a. um, adj. [adeps] fatty, greasy: subs n. adipatum (sc. edulium), pastry prepared with grease- l-livida materno fervent adipata veneno, Juv. II. Fig.: of style- gross, inelegant: adipatae orationis genus, larded, Cic. **Ad-ipsor**, eptus, 3. v. dep. [apis- cor] to come up to, or reach, to over- take, fugientes Gallos Macedones adepti ceciderunt, Liv. II. Fig.: to get, attain, or obtain: senectutem ut ad- ipsiscentes omnes optant: eandem accu- sant adeptam, find fault with it when attained, Cic. With *ex*: adeptum esse omnia e natura et animo et corpore et vita, id.: with *ut*: per quos adepti sunt, ut ceteros dies festos agitare pos- sent, id. 2. With *Gen*: a. me, quae Galba rerum adeptus (=potitus) est, Tac. 3. Pass.: non aetate, verum ingenio, adipiscitur sapientia, Pl.: so est adeptus, Cic.: v. sup.

Aditio, ōnis, f. [adeo] a going to, approach, Pl. **Aditus**, a. um, Part. [adeo]. **Aditus**, ūs, m. [id.] a going to, ap- proach, access: quorum aditu aut abitu, Lucr.: urbes permultas uno aditu atque adventu esse captas, Cic.: homo rari aditus, a man difficult of access, Liv. With *ad*: aditus ad eum diffi- ciliores fuerunt, he has been more difficult of access, Cic.: with *in* (cf. adeo), ad in id sacrum non est viris, id. 2. Fig.: alius ad ad multitu- dinem, another way of gaining the many, id. II. Meton.: an en- trance, avenue, etc.: primo aditu vesti- buloque prohibere, id. 2. Fig.: aditus ad causam illustres facere, id. **Ad-iaceo**, cū, no sup., 2. v. n. to lie at or near, to adjoin. With *Dat* cum Romani adiacerent vallo, Tac. Of geog position: Tuscorum ager Romano adiacet, Liv.: with *Acc*: gentes, quae mare illud adiacent, Nep. **Adiectio**, ōnis, f. [adiacio] a throw- ing on, an adding to, annexation, ad- ditum Romana res adiectione populi Albani aucta, Liv. As t. t.: 1. In architecture, a projecting, or bellying in the pedestals of columns, Vitr.: a means of strengthening, a support, ib. II. In rhetoric, the repetition of the same word, e.g. occidi, occidi, Quint. **Adiectus**, a. um, Part. [adiacio] **Adiectus**, ūs, m. [id.] an adding of odds, Lucr. **Ad-icio**, (in MSS also adicio), jeci, jectum, 3. v. a. [jacio] to throw to, to place at or near: usu with *Dat*, in or ad with *Acc*, or *Acc* alone: telum ex locis superioribus in litus, to hurl, Caes. 2. Fig. cum ad omnia vestra pauci homines cupiditatis oculos ad- jecissent, looked with a covetous eye upon, Cic. error alium calculum ad- jectum, to forgive, Plin. 3. So of the mind to turn the thoughts or desires towards: adiecit animum ad consilium, Liv. II. In gen., to add to, to annex (=postulaverat), lit and fig. with *ad* or *Dat*: ad bellum laudem ingenii gloriam adj., Cic.: adiecit bonae paulo plus artis Athenae, Hor. III. Of a speaker to add a new circumstance or argument (cf. addo, no 3), huc natus adiecit septem, Ov. IV. In auctions, t. t.: to add to a bid, to outbid, Dig. **Ad-iudico**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to adjudge, to award as judge [opp. to adjudico, q. v.], regnum Ptolemaeo adj., Cic. ad causam alicui, to decide a suit in one's favour, id. II. In gen., to ascribe, attribute to: Pom- peius saepe huius mihi salutem imperii adjudicavit, ascribed to me, Cic. **Adjuero**=adjuvero, v. adjuvo **Adjuvamentum**, i. n. [contracted from adjuvamentum, from adjuvo], a means of aid, help, assistance: adjuvamenta et subsidia consulatus, Cic. **Adjunctio**, ōnis, f. [adjungo] a joining or binding to, a union: ad-

junctio verborum, Cic. II. an ad- dition, an adjunct: virtutis, id. **Adjunctor**, ōris, m. one who joins, or unites, Cic. **Adjuvatus**, a. um, Part. [adjungo] joined to, connected with: as idj.: quae propiora trijuss causae et adjuv- toria sunt, more closely connected with, Cic. Hence, fit or suitable: semper in adjunctis aevoque morabimur aptis, Hor. 2. n. pl. as subst., rhet. t. t. collateral or accessory circumstances, Cic. **Ad-jungo**, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a., to join to, to bind to: prop of cattle to yoke, harness (cf. jugo, jugum, jungo, etc.): tauros aratro, Tib. plos- tello, adj. mures, Hor. II. Of per- sons or things with *ad* or *Dat*: ulmis vites, Virg. also, to add to, annex: juris scientiam adjuvanti- bus, Cic. 2. Fig.: to bind to oneself, or conciliate: animus homi- num ad usus suos adj., id. III. Fig. to apply or attach: animum ad aliquod studium adj., Ter. adj. fidem vixit, Cic. IV. to adjoin a circum- stance or argument (cf. adicio, III.). quod quum dicerem, illud adjuxi, id. **Ad-jūro**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to swear to, to confirm by oath: constricti ac with *Inf* or *ut* with *adj.* adjurasque, id. to me invito esse facturum, Cic. per omnes deos adjuro, ut tua iam vicia latera lacerantur prole, Pl. also, poet. with *acc* (juro=I swear to), adjuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis, Virg. II. to swear in addition: censores edixerunt, ut praeter commune ius- jurandum haec adjuverant, Liv. **Adjuvabilis**, e. adj., helping, ser- viceable. opera, Pl. **Adjuvō**, avi, atum, 1. v. freq. ad- juvo, to help: with *acc*: istocum pacto me adjuvas? Pl. adjuvatur certis ab rebus, Liv. with *two Acc*: id adjuva me, quo id fiat facilius, Ter. with *Acc* and *Dat*, pueris onera ad- juva, id. (Hence Fr. *aider*.) **Adjuvator**, ōris, m. [id.] a helper or promoter: hic adiutor meus, Ter. honoris adiutorum, Cic. ad praedium adiutores, id. se adiutores utantur, ut them employ him as an intercessor, Caes. II. a deputy, adjutant, assis- tant: comites et adiutores negotiorum publicorum, Cic. III. On the stage, a subordinate actor, adiutorum, posset qui ferre secundas, Hor. **Adjuvatorium**, i. n. [id.] help, assist- ance, support, Vell.: Sen. Quint. **Adjuvatrix**, tricis, f. [id.] a female assistant, helper, etc.: is chiefly used in agreement with *ferre* subs. quae res Plancio in petitione fuisset adju- vatrix, Cic. II. Legiones adiutricis, legions raised in the provinces as a reserve, Tac. **Adjuvus**, a. um, Part. [adjuvo]. **Ad-jūvo**, jūvi, jūtum, 1. v. a. (jūvavi, jūvatum, Sall.: adjuvo or adjuvo=ad- juvero, Enn.: adjuvix=adjuverit, Ter.) to assist, support, with *Acc*. fortes fur-

tung adjuvat, Liv.: maerorem orationis lacrimis suis adj., to heighten, Cic.: morte adjuncta aliena, recruited, Lucr.

II. To cherish, sustain, or foster. huius adjuvas insaniam, Pl.: clamore Romani adjuvant militem suum courage, Liv.

III. Absq. . to be of use, to be profitable, solitudo aliquid adjuvat, Cic.

IV. Other constructions: 1. Sometimes its subject is a whole clause with quod or si quam al plures multum eos adjuvabat, quod Liger ex nubibus creverat, Caes.

2. With two accusatives (one of them a neut pron.) neque me quidquam consilio adjuvas + and do you not give me any help? Ter. 3. With ut or ne: ut amplissimum nomen consequeremur, unus praeter ceteros adjuvisti, Cic. 4. With the Inf: adjuvat nas incurrere, helps to hatch, Plin.

adi. For words beginning thus v under all.

ad-mātūro, ar., i v a. lit to make ripe, hence, to quicken, hasten: defectionem civitatis, Caes.

ad-mensūs, a, um, Part [admetor].

ad-metior, mensus, i v dep to measure out to, frumentum aliquid, Cic.

ad-misgro, are, i v n lit, to come to, hence, to be added to, Pl.

ad-minicūlo, avi, atum, i v a [adminiculum] to prop up, to support vites adminiculatae, subditus, Plin. **Fig.** = adjuvo adminiculavi voluntatem tuam scribendo, Varr.

ad-minicūlor, atus, i v dep same as preced., Cic.

ad-minicūlum, a, um, n prop, stay, support, the stake or pole around which the vine turns, and by which it is supported: vites claviculari adminicula, tanquam manibus appropinquant, Cic. adminicula gubernandi inveniunt Tiphys, the rudder, Plin. **II.** Fig, aid, assistance: nullis adminiculis, sed, ut dicitur, Marte nostro, Cic. [Uncertain whether from ad and manus, or cogn with e-meneo, promineo.]

ad-minister, tri, m [minister] a servant, assistant, agent: puer victus quotidiani admi, Cic.

ad-ministra, ae, f [ministra] a female servant, a handmaid: multae sunt artes eximiae huius administreae comitesque virtutis, Cic.

ad-ministratio, ōnis, f [administro] aid, assistance, agency, execution: sine hominum administratione, Cic. **II.** (Gen. direction, management = curatio, procuratio: an Dii ab omni curatione et administratione rerum vacant, id., administratione belli, Caes. Absol: officus et administrationibus praepone-re aliquem, Tac.

ad-ministrativus, a, um, adj [id] fit for administration, practical, Quint.

ad-ministrātor, ōris, m. [id.] a manager, agent, Cic.

ad-ministro, avi, atum, i v a. to attend upon or assist, to serve: with Dat or ad: conductat esse cam, quae hic administraret ad rem divinam tibi,

Pl. **II.** Gen. to take in hand, to manage, administer, execute, perform: belli adjuvamenta administrata sunt, Cic: admi rempublicam, Liv.: bellum, Cic.

2. Absol, to manage things, Sall.

admirabilis, e, adj. [admiror] worthy of being admired, admirable: admi. in dicendo viri, Cic. **II.** producing wonder, wonderful, strange, rare, paradoxical: haec παράδοξα illis nos admirabilia dicamus, id.

admirabilitas, ōis, f. the quality of exciting wonder or admiration, admirableness: adm caelestium rerum atque terrestrium, Cic.

admirabiliter, adv. [admirabilis] admirably: nos Asia accepti adm., Cic.

II. astonishingly, strangely: nimis admi. dicere, id.

admirandus, a, um, Part [admiror] to be admired, admirable, wonderful suspicienda et admiranda, Cic.

admiratio, ōnis, f [id] a wondering at, wonder, admiration: adm. copiose sapienterque dicentis, Cic.: in magna admiratione esse, to be greatly admired: Plin. Plur: haec sunt quae admirationes in bonis oratoribus efficiunt, Cic. **II.** surprise, astonish-

ment admiratione obstupescit, id. With quod: consilium adm. necessest quod nec pugnam murent, etc., Liv.

admirator, ōris, m. [id] an admirer: adm. antiquitatis, Quint.

ad-miror, atus, i v dep. to wonder at, to regard with admiration or astonishment: quorum ego copiam vehementer adm., Cic. nil admirari, nō to be dazzled with anything (μὴ θαυμάζειν), Hor.

ad-misceo, scui, atum (rarely stum, Liv.) 2. v a. to mix, or mingle with, deus bonis omnibus mandum implevit, mali nihil admiscuit, Cic. With Abl. or Dat: aer multo calore admixtus, id. Aquae admixtum calorem, id.

II. Fig. to mix up with, complicate, involve (both of things and persons): sed hoc cum his rationibus admisceri nolo, id. admiscerentur plebei, controversia fuit, whether plebeians should be joined with patricians in the decemvirate, Liv.

ad-misceris, a, um, adj [admitto] sc equis, asinus, etc., a stallion, Varr.

II. Fig, Cic

ad-miscere for admiscere, v admitto.

ad-missio, ōnis, f [admitto] a letting in, admission to an interview or audience: adm dare alicui, Plin: officium admissionis, the office of chamberlain, Suet. magister admissionum, chief marshal or lord chamberlain, Amm.

ad-missum, i, n. [id] trespass, fault, crime, Cic.

ad-missus, a, um, Part [id.]

ad-mistus, a, um, Part. [admisceo]

ad-mitto, misi, missum, 3 v a. (ad-miscere sync. for admiscere, Pl): to let in, to let go or come to, to admit, with in, ad, or Dat: si te semel ad meo-

cas, ad-mittam, Cic.: in capitulum

id. 2. to grant an audience or interview: nec quemquam admisit, id. promissus salutationibus admittebas et plebem, Suet.

II. Fig.: to allow to come or enter, to admit: reliquit diebus ad colloquium non admittitur, Caes.

III. Of a horse: esp. in Part. perf., to let go, i. e. to give the reins, hence, to urge on, put to a gallop: equites admissioni equis ad suos refugerunt, Caes: admissee jubae, the flowing manes, Ov.

IV. Fig. of words, entreaties, &c.; to allow to reach, to attend or listen to: pacis mentionem adm. auriibus, Liv.: admi. precatorem, to grant, id.

V. Of an act, event, etc.: to let be done, to permit: quod cavere possis stultum admittere est, Ter.: to give free course to: quod semel admissione coerceri reprimique non potest, Cic. Hence, t. of birds of favourable omen = addico, q. v. simul aves rite admisissent, Liv.

Especially of faults, crimes, disgrace, etc.: to let pass, incur, become guilty of, commi. + often with in and a reflexive pronoun quantum in se facinus admisissent, had incurred, Caes: cohortati ne tantum dedecus admitteretur, should not be allowed to take place, id.

ad-mixtio, ōnis, f. [admisceo] a mixing, an admixture: animus omni admixtione corporis liberatus, Cic.

ad-mixtus, a, um, Part. [admisceo] mixed: simplex animi natura est, nec habet in se quidquam admixtum, Cic.

ad-moderātē, adv. [admodoror], suitably, appropriately: Lucr.

ad-moderor, atus, i v dep., to moderate, restrain, Pl.

ad-mōdum, adv. [modus] Lit.: up to the measure, up to the mark: hence, quite, completely, very, excessively, etc. a. meorum maerorum atque amorum summam edicti tibi, I have fully recounted, Pl.: iam admi mitigati animi raptis erant, vere completely appeared, Liv.: forma ingenui admi. impolita et plane rudis, very unpolished, Cic: prorae adm. erectae, very high, Caes: pauci adm., only a few, Liv.: me literae tuae adm. delectant, pleased me excessively, Cic.

2. Esp. with words denoting age. adm. adolescentis, quite a young man, id.

3. With adv: ac pensar adm. raro capitur, very seldom, id. Also with adj, equestris pugna nulla adm. fuit, none at all, Liv.

4. In emphatic or corroborative replies: yes, just so, exactly, bellan' videtur specie mulier?—Admodum, Pl.: advenis modo?—Admodum, Ter.: scis solvens in huiusmodi sermone, ut transiri alio possit, dici adm. aut prorsus ita est, just so, exactly, Cic.

II. Of numbers and time: about, at most, only just: sex millia hostium caesa, quinque adm. Romano-rum, about, Liv. usque adm. dum quinquies quinque numero, just about till you can count 25, Cat.

ad-moenio, ire, a. v. a. to besiege, invest: oppidum, Pl.

ad-mōlior, itus, 4. v. dep. Neut., to *til up* to, *struggle towards*, ad hirundinum nidum, Pl. II. Act. to *heave up*, *throw upon*, with *Dat.*; ubi sacro manus sis admolitus, *laid hands on*, id.

admonēre, fēcī, 3. v. a. to *remind*, to *admonish*, Cic.

ad-mōnēō, ul, itum, 2. v. a. to *put in mind*, *remind in a friendly manner*, to *suggest*, *admonish*, warn. 1. A sol.: qui admonenti amice, do sunt, Cic. 2. With *Acc* and *Gen.*: admonēbat alium egēstatis, alium cupiditatis suae, Sall. 3. With *Acc* and *de*: de porticu Catuli me admones, Cic. 4. With two *Accusatives* (one a neut. pron.): illud me praecare admones, id. 5. With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: admonēbant alii alios, supplicium ex se, non victoriam peti, Liv. 6. With a *rel. clause*: meus me sensus, quanta vis fratrem sit amoris, admonet, Cic.

7. With *ut* or *ne*: admones, ne nimis indulgeret loquar, id. Camillus me admonuit, ut scriberem, id. 8. With *Subj.* without conjunction (in the historians): hunc admonet iter caute faciat, Caes. 9. With *Inf.* without a subject (in the poets and prose writers of the Aug. period): decedere campis admonuit, Virg. Tac. 10. With *ad* and *ger part.*: ad thesaurum reperit admonuit, Cic. II. to *remind a debtor*, to *dawn*: potestas hominis admonendi, id. III. Poet. and in later Latin, to *urge* or *incite to action*: telo admonuit bugios, Virg. IV. In later Lat.: to *admonish further* or *again*: quod facere te monere, scio te fecisse; nunc admonere ut, etc., Sen.

V. to *warn by inflicting loss*, to *inflict punishment*. Ne Partii quidem saepius admonere, *have given me more frequent warnings*, Tac.

admonitio, ōnis, f. [admoneo] a friendly admonition: adm quasi lenior objurgatio est, Cic. II. a *reminding* or *suggestion*: tanta vis admonitionis inest in locis, id. Fig. admonitio morbi, or doloris, the recurring symptoms, Plin. III. chastisement, correction, Suet.

admonitor, ōris, m. [id.] he who reminds, a monitor, Cic.

admonitrix, icis, f. [id.] a female monitor, Pl.

admonitum, i, n. [id.] = admonitio, 2. v.: Cic.

admonitus, a, um, Part [admoneo].

admonitus, ūs, m. [id.] used only in *Abt.*: a reminding, suggestion, etc. admonitio Allobrogum, Cic. acrior admonitu est, at the rebuke, Ov.

ad-mordēō, mori, rsum, 2. v. a. (admordui = admordi, Pl.), to *bite* or *gnaw at*: admorsio signata in stirpe cetratrix, Virg. Fig.: to *bleed* or *fleece* (of money), Pl.

admorsus, a, um, Part [admordeo].

admōtio, ōnis, f. [admoveo] a putting on, an application, Cic.

admōtus, a, um, Part. [admoveo].

admō-vēō, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. and [rarely] n (admoram, admorim, etc., for admoveam, admoveim, etc., Virg.: Ov.): to *move to*, to *bring* or *conduct towards* or *to*. With *Acc* either alone, or governed by some prep. or with *Dat.*: ne exercitum propius urbem Romam CC mill. admoveeret, Cic. scalas moenibus, Tac. Hannibalem admotum altaribus, led or conducted to, Liv. Marcello ad munera publica admoto, being brought into office, Suet. mors Agrippae admovit propius Novemem Caesari, brought him into closer connection, Vell. II. to *apply*, to *direct towards*: aurem admovi, Ter. in marmoribus quibus Nicias manum admovisset, on which he had laboured, Plin. Manus adm. sometimes means, to *lay violent hands on*: nunquam Deos ipsos admoveere nocentibus manus, Liv. 2. Fig.: of mental objects mentem ad voces alicujus, to *tend to*, Cic. terrerem, to *strike with terror*, Liv. III. Intransitive or reflexive: to *draw* or *come near*: jam admovebat rex, Curt. 2. In pass., especially part.: to *be near* to admoda Nilo Africa, Juv.

ad-mūgiō, ī, 4. v. n. to *low* to or *bellow after*, Ov.

ad-murmūrātiō, ōnis, f. a murmuring at, the murmuring of an assembly (in approbation or disapprobation), Cic.

ad-murmūro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to *murmur* at (approvingly or disapprovingly): quam valde universi admurmuravit, Cic. imperis admurmuratum est, id.

ad-mūtilo, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. to *crop* or *clip*. Fig. to *cheat*, Pl.

adnascor, v. agnascor

adnatu, a, um, v. agnatu

ad-nomen, adnosco, v. agnomen, agnosco

adn. for other words in *adn* v. ann

ad-ōleō, ui (rarely ēvi, Enn.) ultum, 2. v. n. and a [ol-eo, to smell]

I. Intrans. to *smell* - mit an odour unde hic unguenta solent? Pl. II. Trans. to *cause to emit a smell*, hence, to *set fire to*, burn: leves stipulae demitis adolentur aristas, Ov. Its most frequent use is connected with sacrificial worship: eam hostiam totam adolevit, offered entire, made a whole burnt offering, Enn. Junoni Argivae jussu adolemus honores, Virg. 2. In a kind of metaphor, the altar itself is sometimes spoken of as being burnt: adolent altaria domus, they light up the altars with offerings, Lucr. 3. Fig.: to *worship by burning sacrifices in honour of*: flammis adolere Penates, Virg.

ad-ōlescens, (adulescens), entis, (gen. plur. adulescentium, once adulescentum, Pl.): Part. (adulesco) growing up, young: hominem adulescentem non tam allicere volui, Cic. II. Subst. a young man or woman: properly from the age of 15 to 30: but

sometimes the term is applied to those much older; thus, Cicero applies the word to Crassus when 34 years old; to Brutus and Cassius when in their fortieth year; and to himself when consul, or 44 years of age. The young Romans who attended the proconsuls and praetors in the provinces were called adulescentes, Caes. Sometimes adulescens serves to distinguish the younger of two persons of the same name: Brutus adulescens, id.

ad-ōlescētia, (also adulescentia in MSS.), ae, f. [adulescens] the age of the adulescens (see above). II. Gen. youth: citius adulescentulus senectus, quam pueritiae adulescentia obrepit, Cic.

ad-ōlescētūla, (adul), ae, f. dim. [id.] a very young maiden, also endearingly of adults: salve ad-ōlescētūla, good morning, Calp. Pl.

ad-ōlescētūlus, (adul), i, m. dim. [id.] a very young man: Cicero calls himself adulescentulus at 27. and Sall. calls Caesar adulescentulus at 33 or 35. Also, a recruit, Cic.

ad-ōlesco, (adul), ēvi (very rare), Prisc.; adolesco sign. for adulesco, Ov. i. ultum, 3. v. n. and a to be growing, to grow up: propius of men, animals, plants, and fig. of other things: quoniam liberi adoleverunt, Caes. ad natos erunt, Ov. adulta virgo, grown up, Liv. Especially of time, chiefly in *facilis* domus ver adoleverit, till spring, should the somewhat advanced: adulta astate, annuit being late adulescentia, Cic. II. Fig.: to increase: cupiditas agendi adulescit, Cic.

ad-ōlesco, ēre, 3. v. n. [ad-oleo] to be burning or blazing: Partibus adolebant ignibus atque, Virg.

ad-ōpērio, ēriui, rtum, 4. v. a. to cover, cover up (usu in perf. part. pass. capite adoperto, Liv. adopertis foribus, with closed doors, Suet.

ad-ōpinor, atus, 1. v. dep. to conjecture, conjecture, Lucr.

ad-ōptāticus, a, um, adj. [ad-ōptatus] adoptive, Pl.

ad-ōptātiō, ōnis, f. [id.] (old form for adoptio) the adopting of a child, Sall.

ad-ōptio, ōnis, f. [prob. contr. from adoptatio] the taking of one in the place of a child (also of a grandchild, Dig.) properly of one still under paternal authority: v. arrogatio. Such adoption took place before the praetor or other magistrate, by a fictitious sale (mancipatio); L. Torquatus filium in adoptionem D. Silano emancipavit, Cic. adoptionem nuncupare, to make known, to announce, Tac. v. ad consularis, by a consul, Quint. Fig., of plants: ingrafting, Plin.

ad-ōptivus, a, um, adj. [prob. orig. adoptivus from adoptio, as comparativus, hortativus, praecogitativus] pertaining to adoption, adoptive: in haec

adoptiva venisti, Cic.: ad. nomen, a name received by adoption, Suet. Fig. of plants: fissaque adoptivas accipit arbor opes, Ov.

ad-opts, avi, atum, i. v. a. to choose, select: qui mansuetorem me adoptavit bonis, who has chosen me as guardian of his property, Pl.: Etruscus Turnus adoptat opes, staves after, Ov.: frater, pater, adde; in cuique aet actus, ita quicunque facietus adopta, call him father, brother, Hor.: ad. se alicui, to connect oneself with, enrol oneself with, qui se potentiae causae Caesaris libertus adoptasset, Plin.

II. Legal t. t., to adopt as a child or grandchild: hunc minorem Scipionem a Paulo adoptavit, from the family of Paulus, Cic.: With in and acc.: in togum, Sall. Fig.: servi in bona libertatis nostrae adoptantur, Flor and of the ingrafting of trees: venit iustio fac ramum ramus adoptet, Ov.: A change of name was rendered necessary by adoption, and this gave rise to peculiar expressions: C. Stalenus, qui se ipse adoptaverat, et de Staleno Aelium fecerat, had changed himself from a Stalenus to an Aelius, Cic.

ador, ōris and ōris, n. a kind of grain, spelt, Hor. [etym. uncertain, but perh. of same root as do "agat"]

adōreus, a, um, ~~adv.~~ [adv.], pertaining to spelt, consisting of spelt: hinc, Virg. As Subst. **adōrea**, ae, f. a reward of valour, a donation after a victory, which, in early ages, was consisted of grain, hence Fig. glory, fame: pulci fugatis ille dies Latino-tenbris, qui primus alma risit adorea, Hor.

ad-ōrior, ōrtus, a, v. dep. (forms analogous to ōrtis, ōrtur, of the simple verb, rarely occur), lit. to rise up at, hence, access: cesso hunc adori? Ter. **II.** to attack or assault (suddenly and unexpectedly) inermem tribunum gladius, Cic. **III.** to undertake, to engage in (esp. anything difficult or dangerous), to begin, majus adorta nubes, Ov.

ad-orno, avi, atum, i. v. a. to prepare, get ready, furnish: maria classibus et praedictis, Cic. Absol. **adorna**, ut rem divinam faciam, make ready, Pl.: **II.** to decorate or adorn: flammis insigni veste et curuli regia sella Numa adornavit, Liv. Fig.: bene ad. facta suis verbis, Plin.

ad-ōro, avi, atum, i. v. a. In the ante-classic and later period, to speak to, or address. Also, in judicial lang., to accuse, xli. Tab. **II.** to entreat, esp. of a deity, to ask in prayer, to supplicate: quos adoret, ad quos precetur et supplicet, Liv. **III.** to worship, to adore: more emphatic than venerat. Phoebum taciturnus adorat, Ov.: coram ad., make before it a respectful obeisance, Suet.

adortus, a, um, Part. [adorior]. **adp.** For words beginning thus, v. under app.

adquiesco, adquiro, adquisitio, v. l. acquiesco, etc.

adr. For all words in **adr** not found in their places look under **arr.**

ad-rādo, si, sum, 3. v. a. to scrape, shave, or prune: adrasum quandam vacua tonsoris in umbra, close-shaven, Hor.: adrasum cacumen, lopped off, Plin.

adrāsus, a, um, Part. [adrado]

adrectarius, a, um, v. arrectarius.

adrectus, a, um, v. arrectus

adsc. v. under asc

adse. adsi adso v. under ass.

adsp. v. under asp.

adst. v. under ast

adst. v. under assu.

adt. v. under att

adulatio, ōnis, f. [adulor] sawing, prop of dogs canum ad, Cic. Of doves billing, Plin. **II.** Fig.: abject flattery, adulation (most freq. sense of the word) classed with blanditia and assentatio (q. v.): Cic.

adulātor, ōris, m. [id.] an abject flatterer, Auct. Her.

adulātōrius, a, um, adj. flattering, adulatory: Cic.

adulesc. v. adolesce

adūlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [rare for adulor] to fawn like a dog: Lucr. Pass. nec adulari nos sinimus, to be fawned on, flattered, Cic.

adūlor, atus, i. v. dep. to fawn as a dog, Ov. **II.** Fig. to flatter or fawn upon, to cringe constrict with acc or dat.: Cic. praesentibus, to flatter people to their face, Liv. 2. **dep.** of the servile reverence paid to Asiatic kings = προσκυρεῖν; more adulationem procubuerunt, prostrati d. themselves and d. ob-ascant, Liv. [-ul-or is perh. cogn. with Gr. ἄλλω, to turn oneself, to wind]

adūlter, eri, m. and adultera, ae, f. [perh. from ad, alter] an adulterer or adulteress, Cic. **II.** Poet. a paramour, gallant, Hor.

adūlter, era, erum, adj. adulterous, unchaste (chiefly in the Poets) crimes, Hor. Ov.

adūlterīnus, a, um, adj. [adulter] adulterous, spurious: Plin. **II.** Gen. counterfeit, not genuine: signis adulterinis obsignata, with forged seals, Cic. claves, false keys, Sall.

adūlterium, i, n. [adulter] adultery: Cic. **II.** adulteration: uctis, Plin.

adūlterō, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [id.] to commit adultery; to defile. Absol. Cic. with Acc, matronas, Suet. Also of animals: adulteretur et columba milvio, be unnaturally mated with, Hor. **II.** Fig.: to falsify, to corrupt: jus civile pecunia, Cic. faciem (of Proteus), changes his form, Ov.

adūltus, a, um, Part. [adulesco] full grown, adult: adulta virgo, Cic.

adūmbrātim, adre [umbra] in sketch or outline, Lucr.

adūmbratio, ōnis, f. [adumbro] a

drawing (cf. adumbro), Vitr. Fig.: a sketch, outline: conatus atque ad., the attempt and (imperfect) outline, Cic.

adūmbrātus, a, um, Part. [adumbro] sketched, imperfect: adumbratam imaginem gloriae, imperfect representation of, Cic. **II.** counterfeited, false: id

ad-umbro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to cast a shadow upon, to shade: vineas, Col.

II. to delineate imperfectly, in outline: quis pictor omnia, quae in rerum natura sunt, adumbrare didicit? Quint.

III. Fig.: to sketch in words, i. e. to give an imperfect description or idea of: imitari atque adumbrare dicendo, to imitate and portray in words, Cic.

IV. to sketch out in thought, imagine: Cic. (dub)

adūncitas, ātis, f. hookedness, curvature inwards: rostrum, Cic.

ad-ūncus, a, um, adj. bent inwards, hooked: Cic. Poet. praepes adunca Jovis, the hooked bird of Jove, the eagle, Ov.: naso suspendere aduncum, to turn up one's nose at, scorn, Hor.

ad-urgēo, ēre, 2 v. a. to press to or against, Cels. Poet. remis adurgens, pursuing closely, Hor.

ad-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3. v. a. to scorch, burn on the surface: capillum candente carbone ad., to singe it, Cic. panis adustus, burnt, Hor. loca desertia et sole adusta, scorched, Plin. In med. sense, to cauterize, Cels. Also of the action of cold: ne frigus adurat, should nip them, Virg. **II.** Fig.: to inflame (w/ love), Hor.

ad-usque, prep. with Acc for usque ad, to, as far as: adusque columnas, Virg.

adustio, ōnis, f. [aduro], a burning, a burn, Plin.

adustus, a, um, Part. [aduro]: adustioris coloris, more sun-burnt, tanned, Liv. **II.** Subst. adusta, ōrum, n. ~~plu.~~ burns upon the flesh, Cels.

advectionis (not -tius), a, um, adj. [advectus], imported, foreign: vinum, Sall.

advectio, ōnis, f. [advcho], the conveyance of goods, transport, Plin.

advecto, are, i. v. freq. [id.], to carry or convey often: rei frumentariae copiam, Tac.

advector, ōris, m. [id.] one who conveys, a carrier, Pl. (dub)

advectus, a, um, Part. [advcho].

advectus, ūs, m. =advectio, a bringing or conveying, Tac.

ad-vēho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. (advexti =advexisti, Pl.: advexe =advexisse, id.) to carry to, conduct, bring: and pass. to be carried, to ride on a horse, in a carriage, ship, etc.: citato equo advectus, riding full gallop, Liv. With Acc. pers.: advexitur Teucros, sails to the Trojans (Troy), Virg.

ad-vēlo, are, i. v. a. to veil. Poet. to wreath or crown: tempora lauro, Virg.

gen., to call to one's aid: omnia arma advocat, Virg.

advolatus, ūs, m [advolo] a flying to only in Abl., Att in Cic

advolo, avi, atum, i. v. n. to fly to or towards, with ad, in, Dat or Acc. Lit. of birds, etc. 2. avi, advolans ad eas aves, Cic. 3. Transl. of other things: to hasten to or towards, to fly to: vox mihi advolavit ad aures, Pl. in Formianum, fly with all speed to, Cic. Freq. of hostile operations, to rush out upon: repente ad pabulatoris advolaverunt, Caes.

advolvero, v, vólutum, 3. v. a. to roll to or towards: robora foci, Virg. Esp. of suppliants: to throw oneself at the feet of, to prostrate oneself in an abject manner, usu with Dat. omnium genibus se advolvens, Liv. With cum Tiberni genua advolveretur, Tac.

advorsum, advorsus, advorsito, etc., v. adversum, etc.

adytum, i, n. [adyton not to be entered, the innermost part of a temple, the sanctuary where oracles were delivered, and where only priests, or the initiated, could enter: written as Greek by Caes., in oculis ac penetris templi quae Graeci adyta appellant, Caes. Virg. 2. applied to any sort of tomb, Virg. 3. Fig. a dyto tanquam cordis, the innermost recess, Lucr.

aedes, ol, v. templum.
aedes and **aedis** (the older forms), f. a building. 1. In sing. a chapel, a temple (prop. a simpler edifice than templum): aedem Jovis, Statius, in hac ego ludo, quae nec in arce sonant, in the temple of the Palatine Apollo, (where poems were publicly recited), Hor. In plur. aedis sacrae, Cic. 2. a dwelling for men, usu only in plu. as a collection of several apartments, Cic. aedes liberae, rent-free, Liv. Sometimes for a part of the domus, a room: insectatur omnis domi per aedes, Pl. In sing. (rare and ante-class.) aedis nobis aed est, id. For familiā: ego suffragam his talos totis aedibus, to break the legs of this whole house (family), id. of a bee-hive, Virg. (servus) ab aedibus, a castellan, Inscr. aurata, a catafalque on which the body of Caesar was laid, Suet. Strictly, the cardinal numbers, duae, tres, etc. should be used with aedes when it means temples, and the distributives binae, ternae, etc. when it signifies private houses, but this rule is not always observed in later Latin [Prop. a hearth, place of a fire, cogn. with Gr. αἶθρα, v. aestas, aestus].

aedicula, ae, f. dim. 1. a small temple, a chapel, Cic. 2. a niche or shrine for the image of a god, Petr. 3. on tombstones, the recess for the urn, Inscr. 4. a small house (usu. plur.). M. Manilius pauper fuit habitum enim aediculas in Carinis, Cic. In sing. or small room, a closet, Pl. (Compare aedes, II.)

aedificatio, ōnis, f. [aedifico] a building or house-making: immensa et intolerabilis aed, Cic. 2. a building, a structure: domum tuam et aedificationem omnem perspexi, id.

aedificatiuncula, ae, f. dim. a little building, Cic.

aedificator, ōris, m [aedifico] a builder, architect: esp. Fig. opifex aedificatorque mundi, Cic. 2. Fig. fund. of building: nemo illo minus fuit aedificator, Nep. Col.

aedificium, i, n [aedifico] a building of any kind (while aedes designates only a dwelling), aedes aedificaque, Liv. Caes.

aedifico, avi, atum, i. v. a. [aedes, facio] lit. to erect a building, to build. Absol. securatus ad frigora atque aestus vitandos aed, to build dwelling-houses, Caes. Oftener with object, domum, urbem, Cic. 2. Gen. to build up, make, frame, constitute: navem, Cic. hortos, id. equum, Virg. (of the wooden horse) munus, Cic. rempublicam, id. (Hence Fr. édifier.)

aedilicius, (not -tius), a, um, adj. [aedilis, pertaining to an aedile: aediliciae dictiones, Pl. aedilicio munere fungi, Cic. largitus, Liv. vestigia aediliciorum, se munus, paid to the aediles for public exhibitions, Cic. Aedilicius, i, m se vir, one who has been an aedile, id.

aedilis, is, m. (Abl. usu aedile, but aedili, Tac.) aediles: an aedile, a magistrate at Rome who had the superintendence of public and private buildings, of aqueducts, roads, and sewers, of the distribution of corn, of the public lands, of markets, weights, and measures of public worship; of theatres and dramatic performances, and who superintended the duties of police. The aediles also kept the senatus consulta and plebiscita. They were 4 in number, 2 plebeii and 2 curules, the latter being the superior, and distinguished by the sella curulis and toga praetexta.

2. As adject. (not class.) aediles: ludi aedilis games, Pl. [Orig. ady from aedis, like civis, gentilis, hostilis, from civis, etc.]

aedilitas, atus, f. [aedilis], the office of an aedile, aedileship: petere, Cic. In the plur. splendor aedilitatum, id.

aedilitius, a, um, v. aedilicus

aedis, v. aedes

aeditimus or **aeditūms** (earlier form for aeditus), i, m the keeper of a temple, Varr.

aeditūns, entis, m = aeditūns, a keeper of a temple, Lucr.

aeditūns, i, m a keeper of a temple, sacristan: quales aeditūs habebat virtus, what panegyrist (from the aeditui exhibiting the temples), Hor. (From aedis and tu, root of tueri.)

aedon, ōnis, f. = ἀἶδων; the night-vingale: Sen.

aeger, gra, grum, adj. sick, indisposed, diseased. 1. Of the body: with Abl. of cause or of part affected. homi-

nes aegri morbo gravi, Cic. aeger pedibus, Sall. also in agreement with the part affected: stomachus, Hor. aegra valetudo, Cic. Subst.: ne aegri quidem omnes convalescant, Cic. Of plants: seges aegra, Virg. 2. Of the mind, when disordered by love, hope, fear, anxiety, etc.: aegris animis, Liv.

1. With Abl. animus aeger avaritia, corrupted, Sall. 2. With Gen. animi, Liv. 3. With ab: aeger ab animo, Pl. 4. Of other things, suffering, decaying, infirm, sad, sorrowful: maxima aegra et prope depopulata republicae pars, Cic. dolores aegri, Lucr. amor, Virg. aliorum felicitatem aegris oculis introspicere, with envious eyes, Tac. Neut. as subst.: plus aegri, more pain, Pl. [Etym. uncertain.]

aegris, Idīs, f. = αἰγίς, ἰδός, the Aegis, 1. the aegis of Jupiter, Virg. 2. the shield of Minerva, with Medusa's head, id. 3. Fig. a shield, defence, Ov. 4. In the larch-tree, the wood nearest the pith, Plin.

aegrē, adv. [aeger] uncomfortably, reluctantly, reluctantly, with regret, displeasure, etc.: aegrē ferre, to take anything amiss or ill, be displeased, Cic. (Comp. aegrinus, Liv. 2. with difficulty, scarcely = vix (πόως): atgerine conficere, Caes. v. Cic.

aegrēo, ēre, 2. v. n. [id.] to be sick. Lucr.

aegresco, ēre, 3. verb. incept., to become sick, fall ill: morbis aegrescimus idem, Lucr. 2. Fig.: to grow worse: violentia aegrescit medendo, is aggravated, Virg. 3. to be troubled, grieved: sollicitudine, Tac.

aegrīmōnia, ae, f. [aeger] sorrow, anxiety, trouble of mind, Cic.

aegrītudo, itudis, f. [id.] indisposition, sickness, trouble (both of mind and body). Of the body (= aegrotatio) Tac. Plin. 2. Of mind: grief, sorrow, care, etc.: ut aegrotatio in corpore, sic aegrītudo in animo, Cic.

aegror, ōnis, m. [id.] sickness, Lucr. **aegrotatio**, ōnis, f. [aegrotō] sickness, disease: prop. of the body. Cic. v. aegritudo, fin.

2. Fig.: also of the mind: nomen insaniae significat mentis aegrotationem, id.: aegrotationes animi, diseases of the mind, id.

aegrōto, avi, atum, i. v. m. [aegrotō] to be sick. Of the body: diu aegrotavit, Cic. Of plants. Plin. 2. Of the mind: aegrotare vitio animi, Hor. Cic.

3. Of other things: to languish, droop, fall off: artes, Pl.

aegrōtus, a, um, adj. [aeger] sick, diseased: prop. of the body: usu as subst., a sick man, patient: aegrotō dum anima est, spes esse dicitur, so long as the patient still lives, Cic. As adj., corpus, Hor. 2. Fig. of the mind, etc.: animus, Att.: hoc remedium est aegrotiae republicae, Cic.

aelinus, i, m = αἰλινος, a song of lament, a dirge, Ov.

aemula, v. aemulus.

æmulatio, ōnis, *f.* [æmulator] *a striving to do like or better than another, emulation* (in both good and bad sense). In good sense: laudis, Nep.: gloriæ, Tac.: naturæ (in painting), Plin. II. In a bad sense: *jealousy, envy, rivalry*: æm vitiosa, quæ rivalitati similis est, Cic.

æmulator, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an emulator, imitator*, Cic.

æmulatus, ūs, *m.* = æmulatio, *emulation, rivalry*, Tac.

æmulor, atus, *i. v. dep.* [æmulus] *to make oneself a rival, to strive to equal or excel another, to vie with, emulate*: also, *to equal*. I. In good sense, *to emulate, rival*: usu. with Acc., though not in Cic.: Pindarus æmulari, Hor.: æveritatem aliequæ, Tac.: Liv. Rarely with Dat., veteribus æm., Quint.: and a absol., pueri in scholis æmulantur, *vie with each other*, id. II. In bad sense: *to be envious or jealous of*: usu. with Dat.: iis æm. qui ea habent, quæ nos habere cupimus, Cic.: with cum: ne mecum æmuletur, Liv.

æmulus, a, um, *adj.* *striving after, emulous*: with Dat. or Gen. I. In good sense: summis oratoribus, Tac.: laudum, Cic. II. In bad sense: *envious, jealous*: Triton, *jealous*, Virg. As *subst.*: æmulus, *a rival*, Cic.: æmula, *ac. f.* *a female rival*: mihi æmula, *you are my rival*, Pl.: Carthago æmula imperii Romani, Sall.

III. Of things: *competing with, rivaling, comparable to*: with Dat.: tibia tubæ æm., Hor.: [By vowel-extension from im-, root of imitor, imago.]

ænéator, ōris, in Fest. **æenator**, *m.* [æen(e)us] *a trumpeter*: Suet. **æneus** or **aheneus**, a, um, *adj.* [æes] *of bronze*: signum ulnum æneum, Cic.: æneus ut stes, *i. e.* *that a bronze statue may be erected to thee*, Hor. II. *of a bronze colour*: barba, Suet. III. *solid or hard as metal*: murus aheneus, *a wall of brass*, Hor.: proles, the *brazen age*, Ov. [For *ahes-neus*; cf. *Umbr ahes-nes*. The *h* represents orig. *y*, *v* æs. *S* is lost before *n* as in *cena*, pono; and there is compensative lengthening of the *e*.]

ænigma, ætis, *n.* = αἰνύμα, *an enigma, riddle, anything dark or obscure*: allegoria quæ est obscurior, ænigma dicitur, Quint.: obscuritates et ænigmata somniorum, Cic.

ænipēs or **ahenipēs**, ædis, *adj.* [æneus pes] *bræsen-footed*: boves, Ov.

ænus (trisy.), or **ahenus**, a, um, *adj.* [æes] *of bronze* (only poet. for *aheneus*): signa, the *bræsen images of the gods*, Lucr.: lux, the *sheen of bræsen armour*, Virg. Hence **ænum** (sc. vas), *a bræsen vessel, caldron*, Virg. II. *Fig. firm, unyielding* (cf. *adamantinum*), as we say 'iron': manus, Hor.: corda, Stat.

æquabilis, e, *adj.* [æquo] *uniform, equable, steady*: motus quidam certus et æquabilis, *uniform*, Cic.: *fluvijs*,

which always has the same current, equable, id.: cunctis vitæ officiis æquabilis, *consistent in all the duties of life*, Tac. II. In moral sense, *equitable, just*: absol. or with in and Acc.: prædæ partito, Cic.: status republicæ in omnes ordines civitatis æquabilis, *fair to all ranks*, id.

æquabilitas, ætis, *f.* [æquabilis] *equality, uniformity*: motus, Cic.: æquabilitas in omni vitæ evenness of temper, id.: ipsa æquabilitas est iniqua, quum habeat nullos gradus dignitatis equality of station, uniformity, id. elaborant alii in lenitate et æquabilitate, even flow of style, id. II. *equity, impartiality*: in rebus causisque civium æquabilitatis conservatio, id.

æquabiliter, adv. [id.] *uniformly, equally, fairly*: æquabiliter prædæm dissipare, Cic. Comp. æquabilis, Sall.

æquævus, a, um, *adj.* [æquus, ævum] *of equal age*: amicus, Virg.

æqualis, e, *adj.* [æquus] *of place even, equal, level, smooth*, in a physical sense (rare): terra æqualis, Ov. Sall. Hence *equal, like*: with Dat. or as Subst. with Gen.: partem pedis esse æqualem alteri parti, Cic.: Creticus et ejus æqualis Pæon, *its equivalent*, id.

II. Of age: of persons: (a) *of the same age*: P. Orbis, meus fore æqualis, Cic. (b) *in gen. contemporary*: Philistus æqualis illorum temporum, id. (c) *in the comic poets, esp. in connection with amicus, comrade*: O amice, salve, mi, atque æqualis, ut valeat? Pl. 2. Of things: coeval, coexistent: Dentarii benevolentia in populum Romanum est ipsius æqualis ætati, *is as old as himself*, Cic. III. Hence *uniform, equable* (like æquabilis) *nil æquale homini* *ut illi, no consistency*, Hor.: æquali tu freta scindere, *even, steady*, Ov. (Hence *F. ægal*, Ital. *eguale, uguale*.)

æqualitas, ætis, *f.* [æqualis] *Of place (rare) evenness, smoothness, maris*. Sen. Fig. *equality, uniformity*: similitudo æqualitatisque verlorum, Cic. Of equality in age, Cic. Of political equality, Tac.

æqualiter, adv. [id.] *equally, uniformly, equably*: collis ab summo æqualiter declivis, *with a uniform slope*, Cic.: frumentum æqualiter distribue, *equally, fairly*, Cic. Comp. æqualis, Tac.

æquanimitas, ætis, *f.* (rare for æquus animus) *evenness of mind, impartiality*: bonitas vestra atque æquanimitas, Ter. 2. *patience, calmness*, Plin.

æquatio, ōnis, *f.* [æquo] *an equalizing, equal distribution*: Cic.: Liv.

æquatus, a, um, *Part.* [æquo]

æquē, adv. *equally, just as*: duæ trabes æque longæ, Cæsar: usually with atque, ac: nisi haberes qui illis æque ac tu ipse gauderes, *as much as you do yourself*, Cic.: with ac si of a supposed case, id. With et, nisi æque amicos,

et nosmetipsos. With quam: nihil æque eos teruit quam robur et color imperatoris, Liv. With ut (rare): nihil æque ut brevitas placet, Plin. With cum: novi æque omnia tecum, Ter. With abl.: nullus est hoc meticulous æque, *so timid as this man*, Pl.: sometimes æque doubled=æque ac: æque pauperibus prodest, locupletibus æque, Hor. II. *justly, equitably*: mihi id æque factum arbitror, Pl.

æqui-libritas, ætis, *f.* (a word coined by Cic. from adj. æquilibrium, evenly balanced), *the equal distribution of the powers of nature*.

æqui-librium, li, n. [æquus, libra] *an even-balance, a level, or horizontal position, equilibrium*, Sen.

æqui-noctialis, e, *adj.* [æqui-noctium] *pertaining to the equinox, equinoctial*: circulus in caelo (the equator), Varr.

æqui-noctium, i, n. [æquus, nox], lit. *equal night time, the equinox*: vernum, autumnale, Liv. Cic.

æqui-parābilis, e, *adj.* [æquiparo] *admitting of comparison, comparable*, Pl.

æqui-pāro, avi, atum, i. v. a [æquus, paro], *to put on a level, to compare, liken*: With ad or Dat.: suas virtutes ad me, Pl.: Jovis Solisque æqui-parari dictatorem, Liv. II. *v. n. to equal, come up to*: with Dat., but more frequently with Acc.: ut nemo sociorum me æquiparare posset, Liv.

æquitas, ætis, *f.* [æquus] *evenness, likeness (of size or shape), conformity, symmetry*: portorium æquitate turbata, Sest. II. Fig.: *just conduct towards others, equity, fairness, impartiality, courtesy*, etc. pro æquitatē contra jus dicere, *on the side of equity as opposed to law*, Cic. III. *moderation or calmness of mind, equanimity*: novi moderationem animi tui et æquitatem, the *even temper of your mind*, Cic.

æquo, avi, atum, i. v. a [æquus] *to make level, in the physical sense: æquata agri planities*, Cic. Fig., *sole æquandæ sunt dictæque consulationeque, must be levelled with the ground, abolished*, Liv. II. *to make equal*: with cum, Dat. or absol.: opes, cum potentissimis æquari. Cæsar: æquato omnium periculo, id. Poet.: ibant æquati numero, *divided into equal parts*, Virg.: fœdera regum vel Gabilis vos cum rigidis æquata Sabinis, *made on equal terms*, Hor. III. *to compare, place one thing on an equality with another*: in Cic. with cum; later with Dat.: omnium ante damnatorum scelera viri cum hujus parva parte æquari confixique posse, Cic.: ne æquaveritis Hannibali Philippum, Liv. IV. Milit. t. t., *acquire front, to form a front equal to that of the enemy*, Liv. V. Polit. t. t., *acquire sortes, to equalize the lots, i. e. to shake them in the stibula so that they might be fairly drawn*, Cla.

VI. *u n* or *a*, to equal, come up to: With *Dat.* or *Acc.*: qui jam illis fore aequant, id.: ea arte aequasset superiores reges, would have rivalled them, Liv. Poet.: sagitta aequans ventos, like the wind in swiftness, Virg.

aequor, *ōris*, *n* [aequus] **2** flat, level surface: of a mirror, Lucr.: in camporum patet aequoribus habitantibus, in expanses of extended plains, Cic. (rare in prose), and without campus. Daren ardens agit aequore toto, Virg.

II. With *gen.* of male, postus, etc., the expanse of the sea: vastum maris aequor arandum, id. Much more freq. alone, both *sing.* and *pl.*, the sea (poet.) Virg. Hor. In prose after Aug. period: placidum aequor, Tac.

aequorēns, *a*, um, *adj.* [a quor] of or pertaining to the sea: rex, Neptune, Ov.: Britannia, the Britons surrounded by the sea, id.: genus, fish, Virg.

aequus, *a*, um, *adj.* (old form **aeus**, Lucr.) [Ety. uncertain] Of place level, flat: aequus et planus locus, Cic.

2. In the hist., *neut.* aequum as subst., a level, a plain, in any case except *Nom.* facilius in aequo campi victoriam fore, Liv.: absol., aequo, on level ground, Tac.

II. Fig., favourable, convenient. **1.** Of place: locum se aequum ad officium dedidit, ad advantage, Caes. **2.** Of time: milites et tempore et loco aequo instructos, Liv. **3.** In gen., of persons or things: favourable, friendly, etc. Absol.: consequens ut eos ipso, quos contra statuas, aequos placatoque dimittas, favourably disposed, Cic. With *Dat.*: aequa Venus Teucris, Pallas in qua fuit, Ov. With *in* and *Acc.*: quis hoc statuit, quod aequum sit in quantum, id. in quantum esse in Nativum: Cic. Poet., with *in* and *Abstr.*: victor erat, quamvis aequus in hoste fuit, kind, Tib. Hence, **4.**

subst., friends in plur. only et aequi et iniqui, both friends and foes, Cic.

III. equal, like: aequam partem tu tibi sumptibus ac populo Romano miseris, the half, etc. Of a drawn battle aequa manu discedere, Sall. **A** dverbially **1.** ex aequo, in like manner, on even terms: disceptatio ex aequo, Liv.: adversarum rerum ex aequo socii, sharing equally in, Tac.

2. in aequo esse or stare, to be equal, to stand on a level, be on an equality with, Sen.: In aequo ponere, to put upon a level, to compare, Liv.

IV. fair, impartial, equitable, reasonable. **1.** of persons: absol. or with *Dat.*: praetor aequus et sapiens, Cic. praebere se aequum alicui, id. **2.** of things: paratos prope aequo Marte ad dimicandum, in a fair field, Caes. As *neut.* subst.: fairness, equity, justice, right: utilitas iusti prope mater et aequi, Hor. Often with comp.: in iuriis gravior, aequo habere, to feel too deeply, Sall. Phr.: aequum est, it is

reasonable, fit, etc. With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: si Germanos in Galliam transire non aequum existimaret, Caes. With *Abstr.* like dignus (ante-class.): plus vidissem quam me atque illo aequum foret, would have been becoming in me and him, Pl. Aequum as subst. very freq. with bonum: what is right and just: ex aequo et bono, non ex calido versusque jure rem iudicare oportere, Cic. Also without a conjunction: illi aequum bonum tradiderunt, id. The comparatives are used in a similar way: aequius melius, more in conformity with justice and equity (legal term), id. **V.** In agreement with animus or mens: calm, composed, resigned: concedo, et quod animus aequus est, et quia necesse est, id. Esp. in the *Abstr.* adverbially: aequo (aequiore, aequissimo) animo, contentedly, with resignation. detrimentum aequiore animo ferendum docet, with greater resignation, Caes. Hence, aequi bonique facere aliquid, to put up with, acquiesce in, etc., Cic.

aër, *aëris*, *m.* (gen. Gr. *aëros* Acc. *aërom* and Gr. *aëra* Plur. *Nom.* and *Acc.* *aëres*, later *neut.* *aëra*, *Dat.* *aëribus*, Lucr.) = *āp*, the air, prop. the lower atmosphere, in contradistinction to *aether*, the upper pure air. proximus est aer illi (aetheri) levitate loquere, Ov. **II.** Poet. aer summus arboris, the airy summit, i. e. the air at the top of the tree, Virg.: Venus obscuro gradientes aëre sepsit, dense, opaque atmosphere, id.

aerāria, *ae. f.* [prop. fem. *aëra* = *sc.* fodina or officina], *a mine*, *Caes.* (dub.). **Varr.**

aerarium, *i. n.* [neut. of *adj.* *aerarius*] a treasury, esp. the treasury of the Roman people in the temple of Saturnus: referre pecuniam in aerarium, to pay into the treasury, Cic. also of the money itself, aerarium sacrum, a reserved fund, to be touched only in case of need. Liv.: Cic. Aerarium militare, the military chest, Tac. In the treasury the public archives also were kept, and the standards. Under the empire, the aerarium (public treasury) was distinct from the fiscus (emperor's treasury): v. Smith's Ant. II. See also fiscus.

aerārius, *a*, um, *adj.* [aëris] pertaining to copper, bronze, etc.: Caes. B. G. 3, 21 (unless *aerariae* here be a subst.).

faber aerarius, a bracer or copper-smith, Plin. **2.** pertaining to money: propter aerariam rationem, the standard of the coinage, Cic.: tribunus aerarius, who superintended the disbursements of the treasury, Varr. **II.** *Abstr.* as subst.: **1.** sc. faber, a copper-smith, bracer, Plin. **2.** sc. civis, an aerarian: i. e. a citizen of the lowest class: v. Smith's Ant. s.v.: referre aliquem in aerarios, to degrade to the rank of an aerarian, Cic.

aerātus, *a*, um [aëris] furnished or covered with copper, or bronze: lecti,

couches with brazen feet, Cic.: naves, brazen-beaked, Hor.: Ov. Poet.: acies, armed ranks, Virg.

aerūs (trasy.), *a*, um, *adj.* [aëris] made of bronze, copper, etc.: cornua, Virg. **2.** furnished or covered with bronze, copper, etc.: puppis (= aerata pectus art.), Virg. Subst.: aerus, *i. m.* sc. nummus, a copper coin: Varr. Aerum, *i. n.*, a copper colour, Plin.

aërūs, *a*, um, *v.* aerius.

aërifer (trisy.), *ēra*, *ērūm*, *adj.* [aëris, fero] bearing brazen cymbals (of the attendants of Bacchus), Ov.

aëri-pes, *ēdis*, *adj.* [aëris, pes] brazen-footed: Ov.: Virg.

aëri-sonus, *a*, um, *adj.* [aëris, sono] resounding with bronze: astra, in which the Curetes beat their brazen shields, Sil.

aërius (quadrisy.), more rar **aërūs**, *a*, um, *adj.* = *aërios*: pertaining to the air, airy, aerial: volucres, air-scudding, Lucr.: aerias vias carpere, to take their airy way, Ov. aerias domos, the heavens, Hor.: aerium mel (because it was believed that the bees collected their honey from the moisture held in suspension by the air), sky-dropt, Virg. **2.** rising aloft in the air, soaring: Alpes, id.: quercus, id.

aeriginosus, *a*, um, *adj.*, full of copper rust, rusty: Sen.

aerigo, *inis*, *f.* [aëris, as ferrugo from ferrum] rust of copper, Cic. **2.** the verdigris prepared from the same, Plin.

3. Poet. money (dross): veterem cum tota aerugine follem, the old bag with all its dross, Juv. **II.** Fig., of passions which corrode the mind: envy, ill-will: haec est aerugo mera, sheer malice or spite, Hor. **2.** avarice: animos aerugo et cura peculi cum semel imbuti, the cankering care for pelf, Hor.

aerumna, *ae. f.* toil, both bodily and mental, hardship, distress, affliction: maeror est aegritudo febilis: aerumna aegritudo laboriosa (suffering attended with trial and hardships), dolor aegritudo crucians, Cic.: collecta vistica multis aerumnis, with much hardship, Hor. [Ety. uncertain.]

aerumnābilis, *e*, *adj.*, full of trouble, calamitous, Lucr.

aerumnosus, *um*, *adj.* full of trouble, suffering, afflicted, Cic.

aes, *aëris*, *n* copper ore: aes Cyprium, whence cuprum, copper: scoria aëris, copper-dross or scoria, Plin.

2. a composition of copper and tin, i. e., bronze, in aes incidere, to engrave on bronze (tablets), Cic. (Not brass, which is a combination of copper and zinc, and all specimens of ancient objects formed of aes are found upon analysis to be free from zinc: v. Smith's Ant. s.v.) **II.** Met. anything made of copper or bronze, (as statues, weapons, armour, tables, money, etc.): aere clere viros, to rouse them with the trumpet, Virg.: acuta aëra, shrill cymbals, Hor.

III. money, since the first

Rom. coins were made of copper: aes circumforaneum, borrowed from the bankers or money-dealers in the forum, Cic. Hence the phrases, 1. aes alienum, lit., the money of another, hence, a debt: habere aes alienum, to be in debt, Cic.: suscipere, to take upon oneself (liabilities of others), id.: in aes alienum incidere, to get or fall into debt, id.: in aere alieno esse, to be in debt, id. 2. in aere meo est, fig., he is included among my effects (credits or assets), i. e. he is my supporter, or adherent, id. 3. alicujus aeri esse, to be of some value, Gell. 4. in aere suo censeri, to be esteemed according to its intrinsic worth, Sen. The phrase per aes et libram expresses a mancipatio, or purchase of a res mancipi v. mancipium. IV. Sometimes = a, the standard unit of the coinage (cf. as), hence aes grave, the old heavy coin (which was weighed, not counted, viz a pound to the As). denis milibus aeriis gravis reos condemnavit, standard pounds, Liv. So aes alius in Gen sing for assium: aeris milles, 100 millions of asses, Cic. Also for coins smaller than an as (quadrans, triens, etc.) nec pueri credunt, nisi qui nondum aere (i. e. quadrante) lavantur, (the price at the public baths was a quadrans), Juv. V. wages, pay. 1. a soldier's pay = stipendium negabant danda esse aera militibus, Liv.: aere dirutus miles, a soldier who has forfeited his pay, Cic. Hence in plur. like stipendia for military service, id. 2. reward, payment, in gen.: nullum in bonis numero, quod ad aes exit, that aims at reward, Sen.

VI. in plur. aera, counters, the items of a calculation, Cic in Non. [aes = ares: v. aeneus. The h represents original y; cf. Skr ayas, iron. The following are cognate; Goth. ais, O. H. G. ēr, N. H. G. er-z, A.-S. āir, Eng. ore.]

aesculētum (esc), i, n. [aesculus] a forest of oaks, Hor.

aescolēus (esc), a, um, adj. [id.] made of oak, Ov.

aesculus, i, f. the tallest species of oak, the winter or Italian oak (with edible acorns), sacred to Jupiter: Virg. Hor.

aestas, ātis, f. the hot season: summer: Cic.: Virg.: aestate incunata, at the beginning of summer, id.: novā, in spring time, Virg.: summā, in the height of summer, Cic.: exactā, at the end of summer, Sall.: per aestatem liquidam, through the calm summer air, Virg. II. Met. a year (chiefly as the season of a campaign): duabus aestatibus gesta, Tac. [For aed-tas: cogn. with Gr. αἰδ-ω, v. aedes, and cf aestus.]

aestifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [aestus fero] bringing or producing heat: ignis, Virg. 2. sultry, hot: Libyū aera, Lucan.

aestimābilis, e, adj. [aestimo] valuable, estimable, Cic.

aestimatio, ōnis, f. [id.] the money-valuation of a thing, the setting a value upon: potestas omnis aestimationis habendae censori permittitur, Cic.: aestimatio frumenti, the valuation of corn to be furnished, id.: aequa facta, aestimatione, at a fair valuation, Caes.: aestimatio pecuniae, the assessment of a fine, Cic.: aestimatio litium, the assessment of damages in a suit, id.: aestimatio possessionum et rerum, an appraisal of estates and personal property, without allowance for depreciation, Caes. Hence, in aestimationem accipere, to accept an estate (in discharge of debt) at such a valuation: a Marco Laberio C. Albinus praedia in aestimationem accepit, Cic. And Met. aestimationes = praedia, estates received on such terms: quando aestimationes tuas vendere non potes, depreciated property, id. Ironically: aestimationem accipere, to have got a bad bargain, id. II. In gen. a valuation: semper aestimationem arbitriumque ejus honoris penes senatum fuisse, Liv. III. Poet. the worth of a thing, Cat.

aestimātor, ōris, m. [id.] a valuer, appraiser: frumenti Cic. 2. Fig. an estimator or valuer (not in a pecuniary sense) nemo erit tam ingustus rerum aestimator, id.

aestimo (aestūmo), avi, atum, i v a. to value, appraise (in money), with Gen or Abl. preti, or with acc: domum emit prope dimidio carnis, quam aestimabat, Cic. Hence item alicui or alicujus, to assess the damages, after sentence of condemnation had been passed, especially an actions de repleundis: also of injuries done by the subjects of one state to those of another: Caesar arbitros inter civitates dat, qui item aestiment, pecuniamque constituent, Caes. II. Fig.: to estimate, to value (in other than a pecuniary sense) n expendunt et aestimant voluptates, Cic. Constr. 1. with ex or the simple Abl., denoting the standard: ex veritate, ex opinione aestimare, to appreciate things according to their real value, or popular estimation, id.: virtutem amnis aestimare, to judge of merit (in poetry) by antiquity, Hor.: aliquid vita aestimare, to hold it as dear as life, Curt. 2. With the words denoting the value in the Gen or Abl., also with nihil: auctoritatem alicujus magni aestimare, Cic.: permagno, id.: me esse mortuum nihil aestimare, id. 3. With dep clause: aestimabilis qualis illa pax aut deditio sit, Sall. [Perh from aes, money; -timo, -tumo may be cogn. with Gr. τι-ω, whence τιμή.]

aestivo, orum, n. plu v. aestivus.

aestivē, adv. summer-like: aestive admodum viaticati sumus, we are provisioned in a very summer-like manner, i. e. scantily, Pl.

aestivo, avi, atum, i v n. [aestivus] to spend the summer: Varr.: Suet.

aestivus, a, um, adj. [aestas] per-

taining to summer, summer-like, summer: aestivos menses rei militari flare, hibernos juris dictioni, Cic.: temporibus aestivis, in summer time, id.: dies, summer days, id.: locus, suitable for a summer residence, id.: sol, Virg. aurā, Hor.: umbrā, Ov.: rus, Mart.: per aestivos saltus, through woods, into which flocks were driven for summer pasture, Liv.: aves, birds which migrate on the approach of winter, id.: annalia, vermin of summer, e. g., fleas, Plin.: expeditiones, which were undertaken in summer, Vell.: castra, a summer camp, Suet. II. Subst. aestiva, orum, n. plu a summer camp, tā θέρμα. dum in aestivis essemus, Cic. sub tempus aestivorum, Hirt.: dimittite cohortes in aestiva, Suet. aestiva praetoris (ironically), a residence for pleasure, Cic. 2. a campaign: superiorem aestivis Galliam devictam, by the previous campaign, Hirt.: a military expedition, nulla ex trimis aestivis gratulatio, Cic. 3. summer pastures: Plin. 4. Meton cattle, Virg.

aestuariū, i, n. [aestus] lit a tide-place, a firth or creek, an estuary, ἀετώριος. pedestra esse itinera concisa aestuaris, Caes. Tac. 2. an air-hole, air-shaft (in mines), Plin.

aestūo, avi, atum, i v n. [aestum] to boil, seethe, to rage: aestuat, ut clausis rapidis fornacibus ignis, as fire rages in closed furnaces, Virg. II. Met. of the effects of fire, to be warm or hot: dum scribitur aestuat, while the cakes are hot, Pl.: opp. algere, to suffer cold and heat, the sub-pondere, Ov. Fig. of the sea to rise in waves or billows, aesthe and foam (cf aestus). Maura aestuat unda, Hor.: also of other things, to have a wave-like motion, to be tossed. ventis pulsa aestuat arbor, Lucr. III. Fig. of the passions to be passionately inflamed or excited: aestuare illi, qui dederant pecuniam, vere in a great state of excitement, Cic. Invidia, Sall.: ingens in corde pudor, Virg. aestuat (Alexander) infelix angusto limite mundi, chafes at, Juv. 2. Of the judgment, to vacillate, to be in doubt, waver, be undecided: dubitatione, Cic.: Flor.

aestūōse, adv. hotly, impetuously: Hor.

aestūōsus, a, um, adj. [aestus] hot, sultry: aestuosa et pulverulenta via, Cic. syrtis, the burning syrtis, Hor. II. greatly agitated, in violent ebullition: freta, id.

aestus, ūs (old gen. aesti, Pac), m. Prop. of fire: heat, fire: opp. to frigus, heat and cold, Lucr.: esp glowing heat, as in a furnace, exsurgant flammæ, furit aestus ad auras, Virg.: labore et aestu languidus, excessive heat, Sall. In plur.: aestibus medilis umbrosam exquirere vallem, in the mid-day heats, Virg. Fig., of fever, inflammation, etc.: homines aegri cum aestu febrique jactantur, Cic. II. the ebb and flow of the sea tide: quid de

fretu aut de marinis aestibus dicam? Cic. also, maritimi aestus, Caes.: and absol., minuente aestu, at the ebb of the tide, Caes. Hence, the surge or surf of the sea: dolphins aestum secabant, Virg. Also of the boiling up of water: fuit aestus harenis, the seething sand, id. Fig., of the perpetual flow of the atoms of the universe, Lucr. III. Gen. and Fig., any violent commotion, esp. of the passions or understanding hominum genus belli magnus commovit funditus aestus, has stirred up from their very bottom the waves of discord, Lucr.: civilis belli aestus, Hor.: hunc absorbit aestus quidam gloriae, the tide of ambition, as it were, Cic.: prodest et, ut pelagi, sic pectoris adjuvat aestum, the glow of love, Ov.

2. a vacillating state of mind, hesitation, agitation, anxiety: quilibet aestus, qui error, quae tenebrae, Cic. [For aestus, cf. aestas, q. v., and Gr. αἰσ-ω.]

aetas, ātis, f. [contr. from aevitas] (Gen. plur. usu actatum, but also aetatum), time of life, age, a primo tempore actatis, Cic. also supply prima aetas, id. (but flos actatis, youthful charm), id. Liv. Bona aetas, the prime of life, Cic. and poet in the plur., and florentes aetatibus, Virg. mala aetas, old age, Pl. So infirma, ingravescentes, affecta, etc. Sometimes = senectus, old age, and sometimes = juvenis, youth, according to the context. Actate non quis obiter, through age, Pl.: decedat quae aetas ipsius pertulit, his youth, Cic. mulieres quae per actatam ad pugnam utiles viderantur, those who were either too old or too young to bear arms, Caes. aetas consularis, the legal age for the consulship, l. c. the 43rd year, Cic. Pl. r.: id aetatis iam sumus, we have now reached that time of life, id. And of lifeless things, habuit Fabrium hoc annorum quinquaginta est. Bene, inquit, actatem fert, it bears its years well, id., aetas arborum, Plin. II. life, life-time, in gen., without reference to its periods: aetas acta honeste et splendide, Cic.: per luxum atque ignavia actatone agunt, Sall. III. a period of time, an age: hericae aetates, Cic.: nostra aetate, in our times, Quint.: the ages of the world, aurea, argentea, aenea, ferrea, Ov. also in sense of a century, id. IV. time or duration in gen. omnia fort aetas, Virg. V. In concrete sense, the people living in a certain age: quid nos dura refugimus aetas? a hard-hearted generation, Hor. Suct. VI. aetate actatone = semper or perpetui, through the whole life, continually, Pl. 2. = diu or longo tempore, a long while: quod solis vapor aetatem non posse videtur efficere, what the heat of the sun cannot perhaps effect for years, Lucr. Also in aetate, sometimes, at any time, Plaut. (Hence, through low Lat. aetaticum, came Fr. âge.)

aetātūla, ae, f. dim., a tender or effeminate age: in primis pueroorum aetātibus, Cic. 2. With the associated idea of youthful passion, pleasure: Suct.

aeternitas, ātis, f. [aeternus] eternity: strictly including both past and future, Cic.: also of either the past or future alone: hoc est verum ex aeternitate, from eternity, eternally, id.: animorum, the immortality of the soul, id.: mihi populus Romanus aeternitatem immortalitatemque donavit, id. Also of things of long duration: cupido aeternitatis perpetuaeque famae, Suct. 2. a title of the emperors, like divinitas, maiestas, etc.: tua, your everlastingness, Plin.

aeterno, adv. perpetually: aeterno vivere, Plin.

aeterno, are, i. v. a. [aeternus] to perpetuate, to immortalize: virtutes in aeternum, Hor.

aeternus, a, um, adj. [contr. fr. aeviternus from aevum] 1. eternal, without bound of time past or future: Deus, Cic. 2. Usu in more limited sense, of that which is to endure for ever, everlasting, immortal: (nihil quod ortum est) aeternum esse potest, nothing that has had a beginning, can be everlasting, id.: mentes divinae atque aeternae, divine and immortal, id. (But sempiternus is more usual in this sense.) 3. Fig. of that which endures for ages, perpetual, enduring: gloria, imprishable, Cic.: sollicitudo, perpetual, incessant, Sall.: Homerus, immortal, Tib. Esp. of Rome, urbs, the eternal city, id. Adverbial phrases in aeternum, or poet aeternum for ever: urbs in aeternum condita, Liv.: serviet aeternum, continually, Hor.: Virg.

aether, ēris, and Gr. ἔρος, m. = αἰθήρ, the upper, pure air, ether (opp. to aer, the lower atmospheric air): restat ultimus omnia cingens et coercens caeli complexus, qui idem aether vocatur, Cic. II. Meton.: heaven: rex aethers altius Jupiter, Virg. 2. the atmosphere, in gen. sense: apes liquidum trans aethera vectae, id. 3. the upper world, the regions of light and life: aethere in alto duros perferre labores, id. 4. personified as a deity = Jupiter, id.

aethērūs and aethērēus, a. um, adj. = αἰθερός, pertaining to the ether: ethereal: sidera aethenis affixa caverunt, Lucr.: Meton. I. pertaining to heaven, heavenly: arces, Ov.: Taurus mons aethere vertice, which touches heaven, Tib.: aethenos animo concepat ignes, heavenly inspiration, Ov.

2. pertaining to the air in gen. nubes, Lucr. 3. pertaining to the upper world: vesci aura aethera, to be alive, Virg.

aethiops, ōpis, m. Αἰθίοψ, an Ethiopian; any black man: derideat Aethiopen albus, the negro, Juv.: as adj. dull, stupid: cum hoc homine an cum stipite Aethiope, Cic.

aethra, ae, f. = αἴθρα, the upper air, like aether: Lucr.: Virg.

aevitas, ātis, f. [aevum] old form of aetas occurring in the 12 Tables: Cic.

aevum, i, n. (in Pl. and Lucr. aevus, i. m.) (Mostly poet. for aetas) a space of time: in caelo ubi beati aevi sempiterno fruuntur, Cic.: eternitas, plang. vexata per aevum, Lucr.: in aevum, for all time, Cic. II. time of life, ages: (natura humana) imbecilla atque aevi brevis, Sall.: meum si quis te percontabitur aevum, my age, Hor.: flos aevi, youth, Ov.: maturus aevi, of ripe years, Virg.: integer aevi quibus sanguis, whose lifeblood is unquipped, id.

2. old age: confectus aevo, id.: annis aevoque soluti, Ov. Also of things: aevum arborum, Plin. III. age or generation: ter aevo functus (of Nestor), who lived three generations, Hor.: ingenia nostri aevi, of our time, Vell. IV. duration or time in gen.: omnia vitata dentibus aevi, Ov. [Cf. Gr. αἰών, αἰεῖ: Goth. auv-s, time; Germ. ewig Eng. ever.]

afer, fra, frum, adj. African: Afra avis, guinea-fowl, Hor.

affabilis (adf.), e, adj. [affari], lit. that can be spoken to: Virg.: hence, easy of access, courteous, affable: Cic.

affabilitas, ātis, f. [affabilis] affability, politeness, courtesy, Cic.

affāre, adv. ingeniously, skilfully, Cic.

af-fari (adf.), ātus, i. v. dep. Of this defect v. the chief forms in use are: Ind. Pres. affatur, affamini, affantur: Imperf. affabatur, fut. affabitur: Imper. affare: Inf. affari. Perf. affatur: affatus: to speak to, accost: Cic.: but chiefly poet.: precando affamur Vestam, address in prayer, Ov.: specially of parting words to the dead: sic positum affati discedite corpus, having said farewell to, Virg. 2. Augur. t. i. (pass.) to fix the limits of the auspices, Varr.

af-fatim (adf.), also written ad fatim, ade sufficently, enough, abundantly: miseria una uni quidem homini est affatim, Pl. (where affatim, like satis, abunde, frustra, is constr. adject.): affatim satiata (aquila), Cic.: affatim satisfacere alicui, id. Used like abunde and satis as subst. with Gen.: copiarum, Liv. [Lit. to weariness, to exhaustion; ad, with fa-tim, acc. of fatis, cf. fa-ti-geo, fa-ti-geo and Gr. φα-τί-ς.]

affatus (adf.), Part [affari]. affatus (adf.), ūs, m. [affari] a speaking to, address: in sing. only Abl.: poet. regnum ambire affatu, Virg.: plur., Stat.

affectatio (adf.), ōnis, f. [affecto] an eager desire for (in both a good and a bad sense): philosophia sapientiae amor est affectatio, Sen.: Nervii circa affectionem Germanicæ originis ultra ambitiosi sunt, in their desire to pass for Germans, Tac.: imperii, aspiring to the empire, Suct. II. care-

ful study prompted by fondness for the subject, Plin. III. In rhetoric, effort without effect, affectation, conceit: nihil est odiosius affectationibus, Quint.

affectator (adf.), ōis, m. [id.] one who strives after: justī amoris, Eur. In a bad sense: nimis risū affectator, Quint.

affectatus (adf.), a, um, Part. [affecto]. In rhet.: choice, far-fetched, studied, Quint.

affectio (adf.), ōnis, f. [affecto] the being affected or touched, feeling = πάθος: Cicero calls it a sudden change of mind or body: affectio est animi aut corporis ex tempore aliqua de causa commutatio: but it is used gen. to denote a condition of body or mind, whether permanent or transient. I.

Of the body: its settled constitution: tu qui definitis sursum bonum hūna corporis affectione contineri, sound habit of body, Cic. II. Of the mind: a frame of mind, Gr. διάθεσις: virtus est affectio animi constantis convenientiae, id.: omnes rectae animi affectiones virtutes appellantur, right feelings, id.

III. Of other things: affectio astrorum valet ad quadam res, the relative position of the stars, id. IV. A favourable disposition, love, goodwill (post-Aug.). egit Nero gratiae patribus, laetās inter audientium affectiones, demonstrations of goodwill, Tac. [Affectio commonly denotes a state, whereas confectio, effectio, perfectio, reflectio, etc. denote acts.]

affecto (adf.), avi, atum, i. v. freq. [affecto] to make efforts to do something, to pursue, enter on: esp. with object viam, iter: ut me defraudes, ad eam rem affectas viam, that is your aim, Pl. quod iter affectet, videtis, Cic.: affectare spem, to cling to or cherish, Liv.: nulla datur dextra affectare potestas, sc. navem, of reaching it with his hand (the freq. form denotes repeated efforts), Virg. Pass. affectari morbo, to be seized by disease, Liv. II. to aim at (in either a good or bad sense): mundiciem, non affluentiam affectabat, Nep. Esp. of ambitious aims: regnum, imperium, to have designs upon, aspire to, Liv.: Sall.: also actively to seize upon, Tac. With Inf as object: non ego sideras affecto tangere sedes, Ov. III. In the hist.: to seek to draw to oneself: civitates for midline affectare, Sall. IV. Post-Aug., to assume falsely or ostentatiously, to feign, affect: crebrum anhelum, to pretend to be out of breath, Quint.

affectus (adf.), a, um, Part. [affecto] endowed, furnished, constituted, disposed: lictores affecti ulmeis virgīs, Pl.: homo affectus audacia, Ter.: corpora similia affecta figura, endowed with a similar form, Lucr.: oculus conturbatus non est probe affectus ad eum munus fungendum, Cic. II. visited with, suffering from: morbo, Cic.: fatigatione, Curt.: frigore et penuria,

id. III. Fig.: attacked, weakened, indisposed: only in the hist.: res affectae, impaired circumstances: openi rebus affectis orare, Liv.: affectum fidei, broken credit, Tac. IV. almost concluded, nearly ended: affecta aetas, Cic.

affectus, (adf.), ūs, m. [affectio] a state or disposition of body or mind (esp. the latter) I. Of the body: supersunt alii corporis affectus, states, Cels.

2. Of the mind: qualis cuiusque animi affectus esset, talem esse hominem, disposition, Cic.: affectus movere, to work upon the feelings, Quint. II. Post-Aug., a favourable disposition of mind, love, desire, sympathy: Suet.: opes atque inopiam pari affectu conspiciunt, are equally indifferent to, Tac. III. Poet. and later prose, objects beloved (in plur.): Lucan.

af-fero (adf.), attūli (adf.), allātum (adf.), afferre (adf.), 3. v. a. Constr. aliquid ad aliquem or aliquid: to bring or convey to (of portable things, while adducere means to lead or conduct to, namely, men, animals, etc.): attuli hunc. Quid attulisti? Adduxi volui dicere, Pl.: afferre literas, ad aliquem or aliquid, Cic.: afferre se ad aliquem locum, to betake oneself to a place: huc te affers, Virg., and pass. afferri. urbem afferrum, are borne to, arrive at, id. in same sense, afferre pedem, id. Fig. of things not corporeal: hic Storcus genus sermonis affert non liquidum, introduces, makes use of, Cic.: consulatum in familiam, id.: bellum in patriam, Ov.: vim afferre alicui, for infere, to offer violence, Cic.: manus afferre alicui, in a good or a bad sense, to lend a hand, to aid: pro se quisque manus affert, id.: or, to lay hands on, do violence to: sibi manus, to commit suicide, Planc. in Cic. Sui, manus templo afferre, to plunder it, Cic.: manus benefico suo, to nullify, Sen. II. to bring as news, to announce, publish: constr. alicui or ad aliquem aliquid, or Acc with Inf: crebri rumores afferebantur, Caes.: nihil novi ad nos afferebatur, Cic. Very oft. impersonally: per idem tempus rebellasse Etruscos allatum est, news was brought, Liv.

III. to bring on, to cause, to impart: populo Rom. pacem, concordiam afferre, Cic.: afferre opinionem populo, to make the people believe, id. IV. to bring forward as a reason or excuse, to adduce, allege: with or without causam: quam causam afferam? Ter.: nihil afferunt, they assert nothing to the purpose, Cic. Also with noun-sentence as object: et cur credam, afferre possum, I can give my reasons, id. V. afferre aliquid, to contribute, to help, assist: quidquid ad rem attulimus, id. VI. to bring forth, yield (rare): agri fertiles, qui multo plus afferunt quam acceperunt, id.

af-ficio (adf.), affeci (adf.), affectum (adf.), 3. v. a. [facio], I. it. to do something to, to affect, or touch (the

mind or body), to impart, bestow, etc. with adv, Abl., or dependent clause: varie sum affectus tuis literis, Cic.: animus ita afflicto, so to work upon or influence the feelings, id.: membra dolore afficiuntur, the limbs are affected, acted upon, or seized with pain, Lucr.

Special par.: afflicto beneficio, to treat with kindness, to benefit, Cic.: praemio, to reward, id.: laetitia, to gladden, Caes.: supplicio, poena, cruciati, to visit with punishment, Caes.: honore, to honour, Cic.: populum servitute, to subjugate, id.: sepultura, to bury, id.: incommodo, to put to inconvenience, Caes. II. to influence, impress, affect (post-Aug.): Quint. III. to affect injuriously, to weaken: Liv.: v. affectus.

afflictus, a, um, Part. [affligo] **af-figo** (adf.), xi, xum, 3. v. a. to fasten to, to fix on: with ad or Dat.: Minerva, cui pinnarum talaria affigunt, Cic.: Prometheus affixus Caucasos, id. literam ad caput, to brand the forehead, id. II. Fig.: to impress upon, instil into: in animo affixus, Cic.: affigere aliquid animo, Quint.

af-fingo (adf.), xxi, ictum, 3. v. a. Lit. to fashion or shape one thing to or for another: (figurat.) manus allingere, to give it hands, Cic. II. Usu to add: frequently with the implied notion of *error, falsity, etc.*: addunt et affingunt rumores, they add pure fabrications of their own to the rumours, Caes.: Cic. III. to attribute (wrongly): peccat orator cum probam orationem affingit improbo, id. IV. Without Dat.: to shape or form in addition, annex, attach, Cic.

affinis (adf.), e, adj. (abl. affini, but affine, Ter.) Lit at the border: hence, bordering, neighbouring, adjacent: with Dat., gens affinis Mauris, Liv. II. connected with, concerned in, prying to: with Dat or Gen.: deos solos video affines et turpitudini iudicari, Cic.: rei capitalis affinem, implicated in, guilty of, id. III. As subs a relation by marriage (the most common use of the word): the affines are the cognati of husband and wife respectively (v. cognati) Meçadorus meus affinis, my son-in-law, Pl.

affinitas (adf.), atis, f. (Gen. plur. affinitatum, Just.) [affinis] neighbourhood (rare): Varr. II. relationship by marriage (usual sense of word): affinitate se devincere cum aliquo, Cic.: Liv. 2. Collect.: the persons related: relations by marriage: Pl.

III. Fig. union, connection (rare): literarum, Quint.

affirmatē (adf.), adv. with positive assurance, solemnly, positively: Cic. **affirmatio** (adf.), ōnis, f. [affirmo] a positive or deliberate assertion, the avowal of a fact or statement: est enim iuramentum affirmatio religiosa, Cic.

af-firmo (adv.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to strengthen, confirm: ea res Trojanis spem affirmat, gives them an assurance,

Liv.: Tac. **II.** *to assert positively or solemnly, to asseverate:* dicendum est mihi, sed ita nihil ut affirmam; quædam omnia, Cic.: jurejurando, to maintain on oath, id. *Impers.*: ut affirmatur, Tac.

affixus, a, um, *Part.* [affig] fastened or attached to: generally with *Dat.*: v. affigo. As *adj.*, Tarracensis affixa Pyrenæo, adjacent, Plin.

afflatus (adj.), a, um, *Part.* [afflo] breathed or blown upon, blasted; inspired: see afflo.

afflatus (adj.), ñs, m. [id] a blowing or breathing on, a breeze, blast, breath, etc.: ambusti afflatu vaporis, scorched by the blast of the fire, Liv.: frondes afflatus (apri) ardent, by his breath, Ov. **II.** a flash of light: Plin.

III. Fig.: inspiration, enthusiasm: esp. in *adj.*: instinctu divino afflatusque, Cic.

afflêo (adj.), êro, 2 v. n. to weep at: Pl. Hor. (Others read abundant)

afflictatio (adj.), ñis, f. [afflicto] bodily suffering, Cic.

afflicto (adj.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [affligo] to toss, to dash against, damage, waves tempestas afflictabat, dashed them against each other, Cæs.

II. Fig.: to trouble, disquiet, distress: afflictati amore, Lucr.: afflictatur respublica, Cic. Hence afflictare res or afflictari aliqua re, to be greatly troubled or distressed: ne te afflictet, do not distress yourself, Ter. **Sall.**

afflictor (adj.), ñis, m. [id] a distresser or subverter, Cic.

afflictus, a, um, *Part.* [afflig] As *part. adj.*: prostrata, laud. lov. deeply distressed: Græcia percussa et afflictata et perditâ, Cic.: agnitudine afflictus, id. luctu, id. res afflictæ, ruined, Sall. **2.** Of character, like abjectus, abandoned, base, vile: homo afflictus et perditus, Cic.

affligo (adj.), xl, ctum, 3, v. a. (affligit=afflixorint) to strike or dash against or down: with *ad* or *Dat.*: v. ad terram. scelus, affligam, Pl.: tempestas naves afflixit, dashed them about, shattered, Cæs.: imaginem solo, Tac.: affligere caput saxo, to dash his head against a stone, id.: absol. monumentum affligere, to demolish, Cic. **II.**

Fig.: to damage, ruin, weaken, cast down: senectus enervat et affligit homines, Cic.: rem vituperando affligere, to lessen or degrade it, id.: affligere causam suspectam, to abandon a suit, let it fall, id.

af-flô (adj.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. to blow or breathe on: with *Acc.* or *Dat.*: terga tantum afflante vento, Liv. Also of a current of fire, light, vapour, etc.: calidum membris afflare vaporem, Lucr.: with *Acc.* of person, (Jupiter) me fulminis afflavit ventis, blasted me with his lightning, Virg.: afflati incendio, scorched, Liv.: afflari sidere=siderari, to be seized with numbness, Plin.

II. Fig.: as v. act.: to bear to, to waft: odores, qui afflarentur e floribus, which were wafted, Cic.: rumoris nescio quid afflaverat, frequentiam non fulses, had got wind, got abroad, id. So poet.: laetos oculis afflaret honores, had imparted joyous lustre to his eyes, Virg. **2.** to inspire, animate: afflata numina Dei, Virg.

affluens (adj.), entis, *Part.* [affluo] As *adj.*: abounding in; abundant, rich: affluens copiis, abounding in resources, Cic.: also, affluentes copiae, abundant resources, id.: homo vestitus affluens, in ample, flowing robes, Phædr. Plin.: ex affluenti, in abundance, Tac.

affluenter (adj.), adv. abundantly, copiously: Cic.

affluentia (adj.), ac, f. [affluens] a flowing to: Plin. Fig.: abundance, copiousness, profusion: rerum omnium affluentia, Cic.: munditiem, non affluentiam affectabat, extravagance, profusion, Nep.

af-flitio (adj.), xl, xum, 3, v. n. to flow towards; absol. or with *ad* or *Dat.*: aestus bis affluunt bisque remeant, Plin. **II.** Fig.: to throng or flock towards: copiae affluunt, flocked to (his) standard, Liv.: nihil ex istis locis literarum affluxit, has arrived, Cic. **2.** With *Ablative*, to abound or overflow with: voluptatibus, Cic.: affluens-unguentis, streaming with unguents, id.: v. affluens **3.** Absol. to pour in, be abundant or plentiful: cui domi otium atque divitiæ affluunt, Sall.: Liv.

af-fldio (adj.), êre, 3, v. a. to dig in addition to, Plin.

affor (adj.), v. affari

af-fôrmo (adj.), are, 1. v. n. to be greatly afraid, Pl.

af-frango (adj.), êre (or affringo, êre), 3, v. a. to break (one thing) against (another): Stat.

af-frico (adj.), ul, ctum, 1. v. a. with *Dat.* to rub against, Plin. **II.** Fig., to impart by rubbing, Sen.

affricio (adj.), ñis, f. [affricco], a rubbing against, Phædr.

affricus (adj.), ñis, m. [Abl only] a rubbing on or against, Plin

affringo, v. affrango

af-fulgêo (adj.), ulsi, 2. v. n. to shine on, beam on: non Venus affulsi, Ov. Fig.: of any thing favourable: to dawn upon, appear: Magom prima spes affulsit, Liv.

af-fundo (adj.), ùdi, ùsum, 3, v. a. to pour upon or into: with *Acc.* and *Dat.*: affusa eis aqua calida, Plin.: Mosæ os Rhenum Oceano affundit, Tac.: annis affusus oppidis, that flows by, Plin.: but also, oppidum affusum amne, washed by a river, id. **II.** Poet. affundere se or affundi, to prostrate oneself before another (poet. for advolvere se, advolvi): affusa pœvere vitam, Ov.: affusæque jacent tumulo, prostrate upon the tomb, id.

af-furem, for abt., v. absum.

af-riçanus, a, um, *adj.* pertaining to Africa: gallina, a guinea-hen, Varr.:

Africanæ, sc. fœræ, panthers and leopards, Liv.

âfricus, a, um, *adj.* Africus ventus, or subet., Africus, 1. m. the south-west wind, blowing from the quarter between Auster and Favonius (the Italian *Africo* or *gherbino*): præcepis, Hor.: Africæ procellæ, the storms caused by the Africus, id.

afui, afore, aforem, afuturus, for abt., v. absum.

âgâso, ñis, m. an ostler, groom: duo equi cum agasonibus, Liv. **2.** a low servant, groom employed as lackey: si patnam frangat agaso, Hor. [Perh. from ag-o: there is no other example of the term. -aso; but cf. equiso.]

age and **agedum**, v. ago, IX.

âgellulus, 1, ñim. m. [agellus] a very small field, Cat.

âgellus, 1, ñim. m. [ager] a small piece of ground, a little field: Cic.: Varr.

âgêmâ, âtis, n. = ἀγήμε i. e. ἡγεμνα, in the Macedonian army, a corps or division of soldiers, Liv.

âgens, entis, *Part.* [ago], as *adj.*, effective, powerful: utendum est imaginibus agentibus, striking images, Cic.

II. Under the emperors, agentes, pl only, a kind of secret police, also called *frumentarii* and *curiosi*, Aurel. Vict.

âger, gri, m. land, soil: a field, whether pasture or arable: ager, quantus ferax, sine cultura fructuosus esse non potest, Cic.: dives ager, rich in land, Hor. Hence as term in land-measuring, mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum hic dabat,—in fronte, the frontage or measurement along the road, in agrum, into the field, the depth, Hor. **II.** the territory of any particular community: ager Hirpinus, Cic.: ager Helvetius, Cæs.

III. the country, opp. to the town=rus (usu plur.): homines ex agris concurrunt, Cic.: annus pestilens urbi agrisque, Liv.: multitudinem hominum ex agris magistratus coegerat, Cæs. [Cf. Gr. ἀγρός; Goth. akr-s, Germ. acker, Eng. acre.]

âgêsis, 1. e. age sis, v. ago, IX.

af-gêmô (adj.), 3, v. n. to groan at, lament: absol. or with *Dat.* (only poet.): aggemit Alcides, Ov.

agger, êris, m. [ad and gero] 1. t.: materials heaped up: materials for a rampart, as stone, earth, brushwood, etc.: milites paulo longius aggeris petendi causa processerant, for the purpose of fetching materials, Cæs.

II. the work itself formed of such materials: 1. a mound or rampart erected either for besieging or for defending a town. (In the first case it was gradually increased in breadth and height, till it overtopped the walls. As the agger was frequently constructed of wood, we sometimes read of its being set on fire.)

Aggero jacto turribusque constituto, Cæs.: aggerem extruere, id.: hence poet.: axibus agger erigitur, a pile is reared, provided with wheels, Lucan.

Fig.: Graecia esset agger oppugnandae Italiae, Cic. 2. the mound raised for the protection of a camp, composed of earth dug from the trench (fossa). It was surmounted by a stockade (vallum), consisting of sharpened stakes (valli): agger ac vallum, the mound and stockade, Caes. 3. the tribune in a camp, formed of turf, from which the general addressed his soldiers (usus suggestus): stetit aggeris fustis conspitis, Lucan. 4. agger viae, a military or public road, (commonly an embankment): hence, viae depressus in aggeris serpens, caught on the rise of the road, Virg. Agger alone in this sense: Aurelius agger, i. e. Via Aurelia. 5. any elevation formed of earth, rubbish, etc.: a dike, pier, mound, etc.: aggeribus nivela informis terra, with snow-drifts, Virg.: e medio aggeris avis exit, from the midst of the pile of wood, Ov.: agger armorum, Tac.: a mole, Vitruv.: a causeway through a swamp: aggeris humido paludum et fallacibus campis imponere, Tac. also of the Turpeian rock, ex aggeris praecipitari, Suet. Poet., mountains: aggeres Alpini, Virg.: a funeral pile, Ov.: a heap of ashes, Lucan.: a high wave, id.

ag-gĕro (adj.), gessi, gestum, 3. v. a. to carry to, or towards, to bring: with ad or Dat.: litta et limus: aggerant, Cic. (fr.): ingens aggeritur tumulo tellus, Virg. II. Fig. to bring forward, lay to one's charge: probra, Tac.

ag-gĕro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [agger] to form an agger, to heap up: aggerat cadavera, Virg. 2. to fill up: spatium, Curt. 3. aggerare arborem, to heap up earth around a tree, Col. II. Fig.: to increase: aggerat iras, piles wrath on wrath, Virg.

ag-gĕstus, a, um, Part. [aggero]. ag-gĕstus (adj.), ūs, m. [id.] a carrying to, a collecting, an accumulation: pabuli, materiae, lignorum, Tac.

ag-glōmĕro (adj.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to wind (as on a ball), to join or attach: se lateri agglomerant nostro, Virg.

ag-glūtīno (adj.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to glue or stick on: Cic.

ag-grāvesco (adj.), 3. v. n. incept. to become heavier. Fig.: of sickness; to become worse, Ter.

ag-grāvo (adj.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to make heavier: aggravatur pondus, Plin. Fig.: to burden, incommode, make worse, aggravate: quo (bello) si aggravatae res essent, Liv.: argumenta, quae per se nihil reum aggravare videntur, do not seem to bear hard upon the defendant, Quint.

ag-grĕdio, 3. v. a. (act. form of aggrĕdi) to go to, approach: hoc si aggrĕdias, Pl. Hence pass.: Cic. (fr.): Just.

ag-grĕdior (adj.), gressus, 3. v. dep. [gradior] (2 pers. pres. aggrĕdre, Pl. Inf. aggrĕdiri, and aggrĕdieris. id.) to go

to or approach: with ad or Acc.: ad hunc Philenum aggrĕdimur? Pl.: aggrĕdior hominem, id. With loc. adv.: non enim repellitur inde quo aggrĕdi cupiet, Cic. II. With Acc. to address a person, apply to, solicit: Locustam ego Romae aggrĕdior, will apply to, Cic.: aggrĕdi aliquem pecunia, to tamper with, Sall.: pollicitationibus aggrĕdi, id.: or a b s o l.: legatos alium ab alio diversos aggrĕditur, id.: dictis, to accost, Virg.: precibus, Tac. III. Milit. t. t., to attack or assault: equitis imprudens atque inopinans hostes aggrĕdiuntur, Caes.: Cic.: Sall. IV. to enter on, undertake or begin: with ad, Acc. or Inf.: si aggrĕdior ad hanc disputationem, Cic.: magnum quid, id.: de quibus dicere aggrĕdior, id.: Virg. Ger part., in pass. sense, multa magnis ducibus non aggrĕdienda, Liv.

ag-gĕrgo, (adj.), avi, atum, i. v. a. Lit. to bring to the flock, hence: to add or join to: si eodem ceteros naufragos aggrĕgaverit, gathered them together in one body, Cic.: illum ad patris interitum, to involve in, id.: se aggrĕgare, to attach or join oneself to: oppidani aggrĕgant se Amphoteris, Curt.: or pass.: ne descendentibus aggrĕgarentur, Suet.: se ad eorum amicitiam adgrĕgaverant, Caes. Fig.: meam voluntatem ad summum viri dignitatem aggrĕgassem, had shown my goodwill in support of his reputation, Cic. 6

ag-gĕssio (adj.), ōnis, f. [aggrĕdi] Lit. a stepping to, a coming towards: hence Rhet. t. t. = prooemium, introduction to a speech: animos prima ag-gĕssione occupare, Cic.

ag-gĕssus (adj.), a, um, Part. [aggrĕdi].

ag-gĕrĕno (adj.), i. v. a. (v rare) to guide or direct, Flor.

ag-gĕlis, e, adj. [ago] Pass.: easily moved: classis, Liv. aer, Sen. II. Act that moves easily, agile, nimble, active: agilis dea, swift-footed Diana, Ov. Also of things. quick, sudden: argumentatio agilis et acrior et instantior, Quint. 2. active, busy (in the management of affairs): nunc agilis fio et mersor civilibus undis, Hor.

ag-gĕlitas, ātis, f. [agilis] nimbleness, activity, quickness: navium, Liv. Fig.: agilitas, ut ita dicam, mollitiae naturae, quick susceptibility and pliancy, Cic.

ag-gĕlabilis, e, adj. [agito] easily moved, light: agitabilis aer, Ov.

ag-gĕtatio, ōnis, f. [id.] frequent or continual motion, agitation: agitationes fluctuum, Cic.: lecticae, the movement (or jolting) of the litter, Liv.

II. Fig.: activity of mind: animus agitatione et motu vacuus esse nunquam potest, id.: studiorum, prosecution of studies, id.: opus est sapienti agitatione virtutum, the exercise, Sen.

ag-gĕtator, ōris, m. [id.] a driver, a charioteer, etc.: aselli, poet. for a

rustic or pedesant, Virg.: equorum Achilles, the charioteer, id. Esp. of chaffeteers who drove at the public games, Cic.: Suet.

ag-gĕtātus, a, um, Part. [agito]. Adj. ex-cit-d, impassioned: actio paulo ag-gĕtator, Quirĕ.

ag-gĕto, avi, atum, i. v. a. s. f. reg. [ago] to put in constant or frequent motion, to drive about. Of cattle, to drive (cf. ago): in curru bijugos agitare leones, Lucr.: lanigeros greges hirtasque capellas, to drive, poet. for to tend, Virg. Of wild animals, to hunt, pursue: etiamsi excitatur non sis negaturus feras, Cic. 2. Of things, to move or shake about: alas, Ov.: manibusque leves agitavit habenas, id. 3. to agitate, to toss up and down: mare ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic.: ventis agitur pinus, Hor.: agitata numina Trojae, tossed, persecuted, Virg. II. Fig.: to rouse, excite, urge, aliquid, sometimes in aliquid, to some end: agitare plebem, to stir up, Liv. And of animals in furias agitantur equae, are excited to fury, Ov. 2. to disquiet, vex, torment: videtisne ut eos agitent furiae, Cic. commotus metu agite libidine diversus agitabatur, he was distracted by contending passions, Sall. 3. to assail with abuse (verbis), deride, mock: agitat rem militarem, insectatur totam legationem, Cic.: Hor. III. In gen. to be engaged in doing or making, to hold, keep: vigiliis, Pl.: convivis, Ov.: meum natalem, to keep my birthday, Pl.: festos dies, Cic. agraria lex a Flavio trib. pl. vehementer agitabatur, was vigorously promoted, id. praecipua parentis mei agitarum, was striving to comply with, Sall.: agitare fenus, to practise usury, Tac.: laeti pacem agitabamus, were in the enjoyment of peace, Sall. Hence of time, esp. life; to pass, spend: vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur, id. And a b s o l.: to live, to dwell, to be: laeti Germani agitabant, Tac. IV. Of the thoughts: agitare aliquid or de aliqua re (in corde, in mente, animo, e, um, etc.), to turn a thing over in the mind, to revolve, to consider, to devise, design, etc. (cf. cogito): quum eam rem in corde agito, Pl.: quod agit in mente, Cic. With Inf. as object: mente agitarat bellum renovare, contemplated a renewal of the war, Nep. Poet.: aliquid invadere magnum mens agitat mihi, Virg. And without mente, animo, etc.: oratori omnia agitata esse debent, velle considered or weighed, Cic. With de: de bello, Tac. V. to speak of, to confer or deliberate upon, discuss: his rebus agitatis, Caes. VI. sat agitare, with gen. in Pl. = sat agere, to have plenty to do, to have trouble enough.

ag-gĕlapis, idis, m. (ἀγλαῖος ἀρίς, a glittering shield), a body of soldiers with bright shields (a division in the Macedonian army), Liv. (dub.).

ag-gĕmen, inis, n. [ago]: Lit.: am-

thing driven or set in motion: hence a *train, troop, gang*: *agnen perpetuum, an unbroken train (of people)*, Cic.: *Eumenidum agmina*, Virg. (*Of animals, and of things* (mostly poet.): *agnine magno corvorum*, id.: *fragile gas asperitum agmine longo formicas*, Ov. Sometimes used of the *motion itself*, *lent fluit agmine Thybris, with gentle current*, Virg.: *agnine remorum celeri, with the quick movement of oars*, id. II. Esp. as milit. t. t.: *an army on the march*, but in translating, generally to be rendered simply, *an army*: *in itinere agmen nostrum adverti sunt*, Caes.: *agmen primum, the van*, Liv.: *medium, the centre*, id.: *ab extremo agmine, the rear*, Caes.: also, *novissimum agmen, the rear*, id.: *agmen quadratum, an army marching in order of battle, in the form of a parallelogram*, it. *conspicui hostium quadrato agmine incedere*, Sall. 2. *The line of march or march itself*: *ratio ordoque agminis, the plan and arrangement of the march*, Caes.: *agmen claudobant, closed the line of march*, i. e. *formed the rear*, id.: *agmen cogere, to bring up the rear (keeping the men together)*, Liv.: used also of naval operations (= *claudere*). 3. *A body of troops in column of attack*: *confutissimum agmine*, id. 4. Sometimes = *exercitus* or *acies*: *instructo agmine*, Liv.: *iusto agmine, with a sufficient or fully equipped army*, Tac. 5. *Agmen impedimentorum, the baggage train*, Tac. 6. *Meton. military service, warfare*: *rudis agminum, a stranger to war*, Hor.

III. Gen. a crowd or band of people: *multitudo ac spadonum agmen*, Liv.: *educenda dictio est medium in agmen, before the public*, Cic.

agna, ae, f. [v. *agnus*] a ewe lamb: Hor. Varr.

agnascor (adg), natus, 3 v. dep. [ad and gnascor, old form of nascor] to be born in addition to: commonly, of children born into a familia, where there was already an heres: born after the father had made his will: *constat, agnascendo rumpi testamentum*, Cic.

2. Of plants, etc.: to grow to, or upon something: *viscum in quercu agnasci*, Plin. Of teeth: *to grow afterwards*, id. Of hair: Plin. Of super-numerary limbs, id.

agnatio, onis, f. [agnascor] consanguinity on the father's side (v. *agnatus*), Cic.

agnatus, a, um, Part. [agnascor].

agnatus (adg), i, m. [agnascor] a relation on the father's side: *cognati*, all those descended from the same person, whether male or female: *agnati*, the cognati of the male sex who traced their descent through males, and were of the same familia. *Agnati* also signified all those who were adopted into the familia: ad agnatos et gentiles est deducendum, must be given into the custody of his relations, (Prov. of a madman), Varr. 2. a child born into

a familia where there was already an heres, Tac.

agnellus, i, dim. m. [agnus], a lambkin, Pl.

agnus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a lamb: *lactes*, Pl. 2. As subst., *agnus*, ae, f. (sc. caro) the flesh of a lamb: Pl.: Hor.

agnitio, onis, f. [agnosco] a recognizing: *agnitio literarum*, Quint. II. a knowing, knowledge, in gen.: ad agnitionem animi, for a knowledge of the nature of mind, Cic.

agnitus (adg), a, um, Part. [agnosco].

agnomen, (adn.), onis, n. [ad and gnomen, old form of nomen] a surname, added to the name; as, *Africanus*, *Magnus*, etc.

agnosco (adgn or adn.), novi, nitum [ad and gnosco, old form of nosco] 3 v. a. to recognize, or know again something known before, to own: *quum se collegit animus atque receavit, tum agnoscit illa reminiscendo*, Cic.: *vetere amicum*, Virg. II. to express one's recognition, to allow, to acknowledge, to confess, etc.: *Aeacum agnoscit summus prolemque fatetur Jupiter esse suam*, Ov.: *an me non agnosceas duces*, Liv.: *sortilegos, believe in or approve*, Cic.: *crimen, to acknowledge it to be true*, id. also foll by *acc.* and *inf.*, to allow that a thing is so, id. III. In gen.: to become acquainted with, to perceive, remark, understand: *deum agnosces ex operibus ejus*, id.

agnus, i, m. (in the earliest period, generally common, hence *agnus mas* and *agnus femina*) a lamb: *villa abundat porco, haedo, agno*, Cic. *Agnum lupo eripere velle, proverb, to try to rescue a lamb from a wolf*, i. e. to attempt a difficult task, Pl. [Perh. for *agnus*, connected with Skt. *avi-s*, a sheep (cf. Gr. *ōfi-s*, Lat. *ovis*); the root *gen* (whence *genus*, *gigno*) supplying the second part of the compound]

ago, egi, actum (agere=agi, xii. Tab. in Cic.) 3 v. a. to set in motion, either physically or morally A. Of physical impulse: I. Of cattle, to drive, tend: *agit, ut pastor, capellas*, Ov. II. Of men: to drive, conduct, impel: *agere praecipitem de fundo*, Cic. P o e t.: with reflexive pronoun, to come, to go: *quo agis te?* Pl.: *quo hinc te agis? whether are you going?* Ter. Without pron.: *unde agis?* Pl. In prose, *agi* for *agere* se, to go, to march: *si citius agi vellet agmen, to march on quicker*, Liv. III. to drive, or carry off: and gen. to steal, plunder (usu. *abigere*): *praedas agere*, Sall. Used with ref. to men or animals taken in war, while *ferre* is used of portable things: hence the phrase *ferre et agere* (Gr. *ἀγείν και φέρειν*): *res sociorum ferri agique vidit*, i. e. *exposed to all the licence of war*, Liv. IV. to chase, pursue, urge (usu. *agitare*): *apros*, Virg. Of men: *lemoleos cursu palantes Troas agebat*,

id. V. Of inanimate objects: to impel, push forward, carry: *cloacam maximam sub terram agendam, to be carried under ground*, Liv. Poet.: *agere navem, to steer*, Hor.: *agere currus, to drive*, Ov. Also, *Milit. t. t. to push on or advance warlike engines*: *vineas ad oppidum agere*, Caes. Fig. *unicuique agere ad aerarium, to run a mine under the treasury, embezzle money*, Cic. VI. to throw out, to shoot or extend upwards or downwards, etc. (mostly poet.) scintillasse agere, to throw out sparks, Lucr.: *se laetus ad auras palme agit, shoots up into the air*, Virg.: *rimas agere, to split or crack*, Cic. Hence animam agere, to breathe one's last, expire, id. B. Of the mind, and the feelings: to incite, rouse, urge, assail, hurry forward, work upon: *quae te, germane, furem mens agit in facinus?* Ov.: *hominem transversos agere, to lead them astray*, Sall. C. Gen.: to do, act, deal with, attend to, etc. I. In widest signif.: to do, to act, to perform, transact: with aliquid, nihil, plus, etc.: *Africanus solitus est dicere nunquam se plus agere, quam nihil cum ageret*, Cic. And absol. to act: *aliud agendi tempus, aliud quiescendi*, id.: *quid agitur? how do you do?* Pl.: *quid agis? what are you doing?* Ter.: *how goes it with you?* Hor. nihil agis, you effect nothing, it is of no use, Ter. II. to pursue in one's mind, aim at, have in view, esp. in phrase, id agere: *qui quum maxime fallunt, id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur, aim at appearing*, Cic. III. agere cum aliquo de re or ut: to treat, deal, negotiate, confer with, plead with: *egi cum Claudia et cum vestra sorore Mucia, ut cum ab illa injuria deterrent, I tried to induce them*, Cic.: *de his rebus agere cum eo, to treat with him*, Caes. Also, absol.: *ita cum Caesare agit*, id. 2. With advs. bene, praclare, male, etc.: to deal well or ill with: *praclare cum aliquo agere*, Cic. Freq. in pass. impers.: *intelligit secum actum esse pessime*, id. IV. With a subst to denote the action indicated by the subst.: *agere triumphum, to triumph*, Cic.: *libera de quoque arbitria agere, to decide freely concerning each*, Liv.: *paenitentiam acturus, destined to regret*, Quint.: *otia agere, to be at leisure*, Ov.: *alta silentia, to keep profound silence*, id.: *bellum, to wage war*, Caes.: *proelium, to give battle*, Liv.: *gratias (never gratiam, poet. grates), to thank*: *decima legio ei gratias egit*, Caes. Also, t. t. forum or conventum agere, to hold a session, to administer justice: *agere te forum Tarsi dicebant*, Cic.: *Caesar in Italiam ad conventus agendos profectus est, to hold the assizes*, Caes. Of the Senate: *ne unquam eo die senatus ageretur, should not meet*, Suet. Of offices, employments, etc.: to administer, conduct: *agere praefecturam praetorii*, id.

V. Of time: to spend, pass: aeta-

tem in literis, Cic.: ruri agere vitam, Liv. Pass.: acta est per lacrimas nox, Ov. With annus and an ordinal: to be of a certain age: quartum annum ago et octogesimum, Cic. Hence (rare) a-b-sol.: to live, pass the time, or be somewhere: civitas laeta agere, Sall. (see agito, ill., fin.) VI. Sacrific. t. t.: to dispatch the victim: qui calido strictus tincturus sanguine cultros semper "Agone" rogat, Ov. The reply of the priest to the interrogation of the popa, or sacrificer, Hoc AGE, bespoke the attention of the assembly: whence hoc or id agere (comp. II.) often means, to pay attention to: Cic.: agere hoc possumus, can think only of our work, Lucr. Hence alio or alias res agere, not to attend to or heed: aliud agens ac nihil ejusmodi cogitans, Cic. VII. Of civil and political transactions: to manage or transact, to discuss, deliberate: with acc., de with abl., or absol.: recordare velim quae ego de te in senatu egerim, id. de conditionibus pacis, Liv. (comp. III.) Hence, agere cum populo, of magistrates: to address the people for the purpose of obtaining their suffrages: agere cum populo de republica, Cic. Of proceedings in a court of justice: rem agere ex jure, lege, causa, etc.: to bring an action, to manage a cause or suit, very often absol., (cum aliquo) lege agere, to go to law, Ter. Cic.: ex jure civili et praeitorio agere, id.: tanquam ex syngrapha agere cum populo, to argue with the people, as if it were a case of contract, id.: ex sponte egi, he brought an action on an agreement, id.: summo jure agere, to exercise one's strict legal right, id. Hence, agere reum, to accuse one: tanquam reus ageret, Liv.: and with the gen. of the crime: agere furti, to accuse of theft, Cic. Pass.: the thing in question being the subject of the verb: non capitis ejus res agitur, sed pecuniae, the matter in litigation is not his life, but his money, Ter. Hence, Fig.: to be at stake or in danger, be interested or affected: agitur vis legum, agitur existimatio, veritasque judiciorum, Cic.: tua res agitur, pariesque proximum ardet, Hor. And as a suit, once decided, could not be recommenced, actum est de me, etc. it is all over with me, I am undone, etc.: Pl.: de isto, Cic.: eo, acta haec res est, this is quite lost, Ter. Actum or acta agere, proverb., to do what has been already done, to lose one's labour, Cic. VIII. to speak in public, to perform as an actor, etc. Of an orator: agere cum dignitate ac venustate, id. Of an actor: to represent, play, act: primas partes agere, to perform the principal part, Ter.: gestum agere in scena, Cic.: Hor. Fig.: to act the part of, behave like: amicum, Tac. So, also, se agere = se gerere: tanta mobilitate sese Numidae agunt, in so fickle a way do they act, Sall. IX. Imperat., agi, agite, also with the particles dum, verum,

nunc, modo, sane, jam, sis, porro (sometimes agram and agesis in one word) as an exclamation of encouragement: come on! quick, etc.: ago, i tu secundum, come, follow me! Pl.: age, da veniam filio, come now pray, Ter.: agite dum, Liv. In sing. connected with another imper. in the plu.: mitte, agram, legatos, id. 2. In transitions in discourse: well then! well! nunc age, res quoniam docui non posse creari, well now, since I have taught, Lucr.: age porro, tu, Cic. 3. As a sign of assent: very well! good! ago, sit ita factum, Cic. (Cf. Skr ag-mu, I drive; Gr. áγω; O. N. aka, to carry, be carried.)

agōn, ōnis, m. = áγων, acc agonia, Plin. Ep., a contest, or combat in the public games: gymnicus, id. = μυσικός, Suet. Prov.: nunc denum agon est, now is the time for action, id.

agōnium, i, n. a Roman festival, at which the rex sacrificulus offered up a ram: See Smith's Ant. agonalia.

agrarius, a, um, adj. [áγρ.] pertaining to land: agrariae leges, laws regulating the division of public lands among the poorer citizens: agrarium rem tentare, to attempt a division of public lands, Cic.: triumvir agrarius, one of three commissioners to manage the division of public lands, Liv. II. Subst.: agrarii, orum, m. plu.: the agrarian party: Cic.

agrestis, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to the fields or to the country, country-like, rustic, in good sense: Musa, Lucr.: poma, Virg.: hospitio agresti accipere, Cic. Subst. agrestis, is (Gen pl. agrestium, Ov.: but -ium, Cic.), a countryman, a rustic: collectos armat agrestes, Virg. Meton.: growing wild, wild: agrestes palmarum, Cic. II. In opp. to the refinement of the citizen, boorish, rude, uncivilized, barbarous, etc.: alterum (hominum genus) indocum et agreste, alterum humanum et politum, Cic.: aborigines genus hominum agreste, Sall.: agrestiores Musae, more rough and practical (referring to the bar), Cic. III. wild, brutal, savage: dominus agrestis et furiosus, id.: vultus, Ov.

agricola, ae, m. (ager, colo). (Lucr. has gen. pl. agricolam) L. t.: a land-tiller: a husbandman, farmer: agricolae assidui, Cic.: Deiotarus, diligentissimus agricola et pecuarius, agriculturist and cattle-breeder, id. Poet of the gods: the tutelary deities of agriculture: redditur agricolis gratia ceciliibus, Tib.

agricultio, ōnis, f., also agri cultio, husbandry: Cic.

agricultor, ōris, m., also agri cultor, an agriculturist, husbandman (rare): Liv.

agricultura, ae, f., also agri cultura, agriculture: Cic.

agripeta, ae, m. (ager, peto) one who strives for the possession of land, Cic.

ah, interj. ah! alas! ha! an excla-

mation expressing pain, indignation, joy, etc., Pl. and Ter. passim: Cic. With Acc.: ah me, me, Cat. (sometimes written without h.)

aha, ahi! ah! haha! interj. as exclamations of reproach or laughter, Pl.

aheneus, aheneus, etc. á. aen., etc. ah, interj. denoting grief: alas! Ov. ah, imperat. from alio.

aiens, part. (aio) = affirmativus: negantia contraria aiensibus, Cic.

aio, verb defect. [The forms in use are: Pres. Indic. aio, ais, ait, aiunt Subj. (rare) alas, aiat, aiant. Past Imperf. Indic. throughout, aiabam, etc. Imperat. ai (rare). Part. pres. aiens (rare).] Ain' is used in familiar dialogue = ais-ne. For Past Imperf. also abas, albat, and alabant, in Pl. and Ter.] to assent, to say yes (opposed to nego, to say no) vel tu mihi alas vel neget, Pl.: negat quis? nego. Ait? aio, does he say, yes? so say I, Ter.: Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, Cic. II. to say, or assert scio absurde dictum hoc desidero dicere, at ego aio recte I assert, Pl.: anciant, people generally said, Sall. Esp. in plur., aiunt or ut aiunt, quomodo aiunt, quod aiunt, in quoting a proverbial phrase, relating a story, etc., as the saying is, docubus, ut aiunt, catorum vicia, Cic. III. to say or speak: often used parenthetically, like inquit, says he, Virg. Sic ait, thus he spoke, id. IV. As a sort of conversational exclamation, expressing astonishment, regret, etc.: Ain'? = aine? also often strengthened, ain' tu? ai' tute? ain' tandem? ain' vero? quid ais? how? is it possible? indeed? what say you? etc.: Ain' tu? Scipio hic Metellus proavum aiunt nescit censorem non fuisse? Cic. Also with a plur.: ain' tandem? inquit, num castra vallata non habetis? Liv. [For ago, as major for magis: cf. adagio (from ad, ago) and nego (= ne ago)]

ain' = aine, v. aio.

ala, ae, f. a wing: galli poestem prement alas, Enn. in Cic. Poet.: mors alis circumvolat atris, Hor. Of sails: velorum pandimus alas, Virg. Of ears: classis centenis remiget alas, Prop. Of other things: fulminis orior alas, swift from the wings of the lightning, Virg. II. Meton.: in man, the armpit: Liv.: sub ala fasciculum portare, Hor.

2. the corresponding part of animals, Plin.

3. In trees and plants: the junction of a branch, etc.: id. III. In buildings: the wings, the side apartments, the colonnades: also called in Gr. πτερά, Vitr.

IV. Milit. t. t.: the wing of an army (orig. composed of the Rom. cavalry): alae; equites, ob hoc alae dicti, quia tunc pedites alarum vice, Serv. ad Virg. 2. Subseq. when the army was composed partly of Roman citizens, and partly of Socii, the Romans were placed in the centre of the battle-line and the Socii upon the wings: hence ala and alarii denoted

the contingent furnished by the Socii, both horse and foot; and the two divisions were denoted as *dextera ala* and *sinistra ala*: prima legio et dextera ala, Liv.: cohortes alari, i. e. sociorum cohortes, id.: alarii equites, i. e. sociorum equites, id. 3. Still later, when the Italian Socii had become Roman citizens, the alarii were the foreign troops serving in the Roman armies: cohortes alarii et legionarii, Caes. 4. Under the empire the foreign troops serving in the Roman army were divided into cohortes (infantry) and alae (cavalry): hence, agmen legionum alae cohortesque praecedebat, Tac. [For *ala*, v. *axilla* and *mala*. Cf. O. H. G. *alsala*: Germ. *achsel*. The root is the same as that of ago, with the sense to move backwards and forwards, to swing, seen also in Gr. *ἀλῶν*, Lat. *axis*] (Hence Fr. *alae*.)

alabarches, v. Arabarches.

alabaster, tri, m. plur. **alabastra**, orum, n. = ἀλαβαστροί, plur. -πα, a box of a tapering form for perfumes or unguents: alabaster plenus unguenti, Cic. || Meton. for a rose-bud, from its shape. in virides alabastris fastigato, Plin.

alacer, cris, e, adj. (nom. masc. alacris, Emu. Ter. Virg.) suggestively gay, comm., dited, cheerful, brisk, gay, active, courageous: quid tu es tristis? quidvis alacris? why are you so sorrowful? or why so excited? Ter. videbant Catilinae alacrum atque lacum, in high spirits and joyous, Cic. ad hilla suspicienda alacris et promptis animis, Caes.: equus, Cic. || Meton. alacris voluptas, a lively pleasure, Virg. (Hence, Ital. *allegro*, *allegrezza*, Fr. *alligre*, *alligresse*.) [Ety. uncertain.]

alacritas, atis, f. [alacer] cheerfulness, ardour, eagerness, gladness, excitement: alacritas republicae defendendae, Cic.: vir temperatus, sine alacritate ulla, *free from excitability*, id.: clamor Romanorum alacritate perfecti operis subitibus, *from joy*, Liv.: alacritas studiumque pugnae, Caes.: animi incitatio atque alacritas, *high spirits*, id. Of animals: canum in venando, Cic.

alapa, ae, f. a box on the ear: ducere gravem alapam alenci, to give one, Phaedr. Given by a master to his slave on emancipation: hence meton. multo majoris alapae necum venient, *I sell freedom at a much higher price*, id. **alarius**, e, adj. (rare for alarius). *Milit. t. i., pertaining to the ala*: cum cohortibus alariis, Liv.

alarius, a, um, adj. [ala]. *Milit. t. i., pertaining to the ala*. For examples v. *ala* IV.

alatus, a, um, adj. [ala] furnished with wings, winged (only poet.): plantae, winged sandals (of Mercury), Virg.

alauda, ae, f. [a Celtic word]: the lark: Plin. || the name of a legion

raised by Caesar, in Gaul: Suet. *Plur. Alaudae, the larks*, i. e. troops of the *sauil legion*, Cic. (Hence Fr. dim. *alouette*.)

alazon, onis, acc. ona, m. = Gr. ἀλῶν, boaster, braggart, Pl.

albanus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Mons Alb.: lapis albanus, a kind of stone hewn from Mount Alba, called in Ital. *peperino* or *pyperno*, Vitruv.: hence Alb. columnae, made of such stone, Cic.

albatūs, a, um, adj. [albus, like *ater* from *ater*] clothed in white: cum ipse epuli dominus albatūs esset, Cic. In the Circusian games, the white party: auriga albatūs, Plin.

albēo, 2. v. n. [id.] to be white: (mostly poet.) campū osibus albet, Virg. Esp. in imperf. part.: albet nescias, Ov.: albente caelo, at daybreak, Caes.

albesco, 3. v. n. incept. [albeo] to become white: mare albescit, Cic.: albescent capillus, Hor. Of daybreak (cf. *albeo*): to dawn: lux, Virg.

albico, i. v. n. [albus] to be white (rare). prata canis albicant pruinis, Hor.

albidus, a, um, adj. [id.] whitish, white: sylvia, Ov.

albitudo,inis, f. [id.] whiteness, Pl. **albulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] whitish, white: columbus, Cat.: freta, the foaming waves, Mart.

album, i, n. (strictly neut. of Adj. *albus*) the colour white: maculis insignis et albo, Virg. || any white object: oculorum, the white of the eye: Cels.: ovi, the white of an egg: id.

2. a white spot on the eye, i. e. a disease of it = *albugo*, id. || a white tablet, on which anything is inscribed (λευκῶμα). e.g. 1. the tablets on which the Pontifex Maximus registered the principal events of the year, the *Annales maximi*: in album referre, to enter or record in, Cic. 2. the tablets of the praetor, containing his edicts, posted up in some public place: si dere ad album, to be studying the edicts of the praetor, Sen. 3. a list of names, a register, e.g. album senatorium, the roll of the senators: albo senatorio eradere, Tac. Also the list of the judges: albo iudicum eradere, Suet.

albus, a, um, adj. white (prop. dead white, opp. to *ater*, whilst *candidus* denotes a dazzling white, opp. to *niger*) barba, Pl.: alba et atra discernere, to tell white from black, Cic.: Pl. Albus is also found in opposition to *niger*: quae alba sint, quae nigra dicere, Cic.: Phaedr. 2. Meton. pale, from sickness, care, etc.: agustus albo corpore languor, Hor.: vivat et urbanis albus in officiis, pale with town life, Mart. 3. Of the weather, wind, etc.: bright, clear, dry: Notus, Hor.: simul albanus stella refulsit, bringing clear weather, id. || Fig. favourable, fortunate, propitious, Sil. ||

Idiomatic phrases: 1. dentibus albis deridere, to deride by laughing so

as to show the teeth, to laugh to scorn: Pl. 2. albus an ater sit nescio or ignoro, I know not whether he is white or black, I know nothing whatever about him, Cic. 3. alba linea signare, to mark with a white line (on white): hence to make no distinction: Lucil.: Gell. 4. alba avis = *rara avis* (Juv.): Cic. 5. filius albae gallinae, a favourite child of fortune, Juv. (See Mayor a. l.) 6. equis albis praecurrere, to triumph over, surpass (from the white horses in a triumphal chariot), Hor. 7. album calculus adicere, to allow, approve. Plin. (from the white pebble used by the *iudices* as a sign of acquittal). [Cf. Gr. ἀλφός, a white eruption, and ἀλφός, adj. = λευκός in Hesych.] (Hence Fr. *albe*.)

alcedō,inis, f. the kingfisher, Varr. Pl. = *alcyon*.

alcedōnia (halc), ōrum, n. plu. the winter days during which the kingfisher broods and the sea was supposed to be calm. Hence Fig.: profound tranquillity: Pl.

alces,is, f. the elk: Caes. [Cf. Greek ἄλκη; O. H. G. *elaho*, Engl. *elk*.]

alcyon (hal-), ōnis (= ἀλκυών), the kingfisher, halcyon, Virg. = *alcedo*.

alcyonēus and -inus (hal-) : pertaining to *Alcyone*, or *Alcyon*: dies, = *alcedonia*, q. v.

alēa, ae, f. orig. perh. a die or cube (but does not occur in this sense): a game played with dice, in gen. any game of chance; gambling. Games of chance were prohibited by the Lex Titia et Publicia et Cornelia, except in the month of December, during the Saturnalia: ludere alea or aleam, also sometimes, in alea: homo nequissimus, qui non dubitavit in foro alea ludere, Cic.: aleam studiosissime luit, Suet. in alea perdere, Cic.: exercere aleam, Tac.: indulgere aleae, Suet. Fig. jacta alea est, the die has been cast, the memorable exclamation of Caesar at the Rubicon, Suet. || Fig.: anything uncertain, an accident, chance, venture, risk: alea vitae ac rei familiaris, the risk, Varr.: aleam inesse hostis deligendis, Cic.: dare summam rerum in aleam, to stake or hazard, Liv.: in dubium imperii servitute aleam ire, id.: alea belli, id.: periculosae plenum opus aleae, Hor.: M. Tullius extra omnem ingenii aleam positus, raised above all doubt of his talents, Plin. [Ety. unknown.]

alēator, ōris, m. [alea] a dice-player, a gamester: Cic.

alēatōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a gamester: aleatoria damna, losses at play, Cic.

alēo, alex, v. aleo.

alēo, ōnis, m. [alea], a gamester, Cat. **alēs**, alitis (abl. aliti, Sen. : gen. plur. alitum, Mart.), and lengthened alitum, Lucr.) [ala] orig. adj. 1. winged: ales avis, Cic.: equus, i. e. Pegasus, Ov.: Deus, Mercury, id. 2. Fig. =

swift: ales Anster, Virg.: passus, Ov.

II. Subst. a bird (mostly poet.), f. and m.: pennis delata ales, Lucr.: argentea, the raven, before its metamorphosis, Ov.: superba, the peacock, Mart.: longaevis, the phoenix, Claud.: famelica, the kite, Plin.: Phoebeus, the raven, Ov.: albus, the swan, Hor.: cristatus, the cock, Ov.: also, vigil ales, id.: Daulias ales=philomela, id.: fulvus Jovis ales, the eagle, Virg.: also fem.: Jovis ales lapsa plaga aethera, Virg.

2. Meton. any winged person or deity: Cyllenius ales, Mercury, Claud.: aureus ales, Perseus, Stat.: ales canorus, a swan, for a poet: Hor.: Maeonii carminis ales, a swan of epic strain, id.

3. In augury, alites are birds that give omens by their flight, as the buteo, sanqualls, aquila, etc.: but oscines, by their voice, as the corvus, cornix, and noctua: tum luc, tum illic volent alites: tum a dextra, tum a sinistra parte canant oscines, Cic. Hence,

4. Meton.: augury, omen, in this sense f.: mala soluta navis exit alite, Hor.: secunda alite, id.

alesco, no perf. or sup., v. n. [alo], to grow, increase: Lucr.

alex, v. allec
alexandrinus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Alexandria: Alexandrina vita atque licentia, a luxurious life, like that of Alexandria, Caes.

alga, ae, f. sea-weed, Plin.: Hor.

2. Fig. to denote a thing of little value: vilior alga, Hor.: Vng.

algeo, alsi, 2 v. n. to be cold, feel chilly, only of the state of the body: erudiunt juventutem, algeudo, accutendo, Cic.: sudavit et aluit, Hor. Fig.: probitas laudatur et algere, showers with cold, Juv. [Perh. algeo and alir, alios are cognate]

algesco, alsi, 3 v. incip. n. [algeo] to catch cold: ne ille alerit, Ter. **2.** by analogy of plants, to suffer from the cold: vites, Plin.

algidus, a, um, adj. [id.] chilly: algida, sc. regio, Naev. In Cic.: Cat.

algor, oris, m. [id.] the feeling of cold, exposure to cold: patiens algoris, Sall.

algoris, a, um, adj. [alga] abounding in sea-weed: Plin.

alguis, us, m. or algu, n. [algeo] the feeling of cold=algor, q. v. interficere fame atque algu, Pl.

ali-, a stem which appears in a great number of words, and from which are formed alis and alid, the old Nom. of alius (v. alius). This stem ali has two meanings: I. Else, other. This meaning is negative, "not this one," but some other. II. Any, some. This meaning is indefinite, any or some, without limitation.

alia, ado. [alius] by another way: equites alii alia in civitates suas disapsi sunt, some by one way, others by another, Liv.

alias, ado. [id.] I. Of place: somewhere else: alii enim sunt alias, Cic.: 10

facete is quidem sicut alias, in other passages, id. II. Of time, past or future: at another time, on another occasion: sed plura scribemus alias, at another (or future) opportunity, id. Alias... alias, at one time... at another time: alias eruptionem tentata, alias cuculus actus, Caes. Alias... aliter, or alias... aliud, at one time in one way, at another time in another way, Cic. Alias saepe, on many other occasions: fecimus et alias saepe, id. Raro alias, on few other occasions, seldom if ever: ut raro alias quisquam tanto favore sit auditus, Liv. Semper alias, on all other occasions: Suet. Non alias, on no other occasion, never before: Liv.

III. In other respects, otherwise, for other reasons: alias salubri potu aquae, Tac.: Plin.

alibi, ade. [ali-, (q. v.), with suffix -bi, as in i-bi, u-bi], elsewhere: alibi quae Romae, Tac.: for use of alibi... alibi, v. alius, III.: alibi pavorem, alibi gaudium ingens facit, in one place fear, in another joy, Liv. exprobrantes suam quicque alius alibi militiam, one his service in one place, another, has in another place, id.

II. In other things, in other respects, otherwise: si alibi plus periclitum, minus aere habeam, Pl.

alica, (hal) ae, f. a kind of grain, spell, Catu. **2.** grus prepared from it, Cels. **3.** a drink prepared from these grus, Mart.

alibi, ade. somewhere, anywhere: si salvus sit Pompeius et constitent alibi, Cic. With hic, somewhere here, heretotids: utrum hic prope adesse alibi, Ter. [Ali- (q. v.), with culi, ade. of place=ubi, from pronoun, stem quo; cf. si-cubi, ne-cubi]

allicula, (hal) ae, f. a tight upper garment: Mart.

allicunde, adv. lit. any-whence, som-whence: from some place: frequently used with nouns and pronouns in the old writers: venit meditatus allicunde ex solo loco, from some solitary place, Ter.: allicunde... allicunde, from some other quarter, Lucr. **2.** with vague reference to persons or things: allicunde corradere, to scrape (the money) together from some quarter, Ter.: Cic (dub.): nos omnes, quibus est allicunde aliquis objectus labor, from any quarter, Ter. [Ali- (q. v.), with cunde, ade. of place=unde, cf. aliena]

alid, for aliud, v. alius.

alienatio, onis, f. [alieno] the transferring of a thing from one person to another: alienatio sacrorum, a transfer of the sacred rites of one family to another, Cic. **II.** Fig.: of persons: the giving over from one person or party to another, estrangement, desertion: turpis fuit et alienato exercitus, Caes.: in Vitellium alienatio, offence, aversion, Tac. Phr. alienatio mentis, loss of reason, lunacy, Cels.

alienigena, ae, m. (earlier, alieni-

genus, a, um, adj.), born in another or foreign land: foregen, alien: and surst, a stranger, a foreigner: homo longinquus et alienigena, Cic. Of things: vno alienigena utere, Gell. In ali form, exempla alienigena, foreign examples, Vok. Max.: Col. Subst.: quid alienigenae de vobis qui soleant, Cic. **2.** heterogeneous: Lucr. [Alienus and yn, root of gigno]

alieno, avi, atum, 1 v. a [alienus] to make another's, to alienate, to transfer by sale: ea, quae accesserunt a maioribus, vindidisse atque alienasse, Cic. **2.** to make other or different, to alter the nature of: tu me alienabis nunquam, quoniam noster siem, Pl.

3. In gen., to separate, estrange: urbs alienata, subjected to a foreign power, Sall. **II.** Fig.: Of mental objects: to estrange, set at variance, alienate: eum omnibus eadem respublica reconciliavit, quae alienarat, Cic.: in falsa suspitione alienatum sentiebam, estranged, looked upon as an enemy, Sall.

2. Pass. followed by ab and abli: to be disinclined to, to be averse to=abhorrere: ab interitu alienari, to recoil from destruction, Cic. **3.** Followed by mentem, sensum, etc., to deprive of reason, make delirious, insane: parva alienata mente, Caes.: signum alienatae mentis of insanity, Suet. And absol. odo sulphuris saepius haustus alienat, deprives of sense, Sen. Phr.: alienari mente, to be insane, delirious, Plin.

alienus, a, um, adj. [alius] belonging to another person, or thing, not one's own (opp. to suus): alius sua eripere, alius dare aliena, Cic.: alieni appetunt, covous of the property of others, Sall.: alienum vitulum, intended for another, Virg.: aliena cornua, of Actaeon transformed into a stag, Ov.: suo alienoque Marto pugnare, se equite, to fight either as horse or as foot-soldiers, Liv. **2.** as alienus, fit another's money, hence debt: v. as.

II. not related or allied, foreign, strange: cives potiores quam peregrini, propinqui quia alieni, Cic.: se suaque omnia alienissimis crediderunt, to perfect strangers, Caes. Subst.: apud me veniant alieni novem, nine strangers, Pl.

III. Fig. unsuitable, incongruous, unfavourable, inconvenient, foreign (opp. to aptus): with Gen. Dat. Abl. ab, ad, or absol. **1.** With Gen.: alienum ejus dignitatis, quam mihi quisque tribuit, Cic. **2.** With Dat.: quod illi causae maxime est alienum, which tells against that side, id.

3. With Abl.: amicitia, inconsistent with, id. **4.** With ab: alienum a vita mea, Ter. **5.** With ad: ad committendum proelium alienum esse tempus arbitratus, unfavourable, Caes.

6. absol. alieno loco proelium committit, on unfavourable ground, id.: aliena ac mihi profutura petere, things foreign (to man's nature), unsuitable, Sall. **7.** alienum esse in

or *ap aliqua re*, to be a stranger to, not to understand or be versed in: in physics Epicurus totus est alienus, *altogether out of his element*, Cic. **IV.**

averse, hostile, unfriendly: illum alieno animo a nobis esse res ipsa indicat, Ter.: alieno *esse animo* in Caesarem milites, Caes. **V.** In medicine: of the mind, distracted, delirious: aliena mens, Sall.

aliger, *āler, gormin, ady* [ala gero], *having wings, winged*: amor, Virg.: agmen, *i. e. of birds*, id.

alimentarius, *a, um, ady.* [alimentum] *of or relating to sustenance*: lex, Cic.

alimentum, *i, n* [alo] *nourishment, sustenance, food*: alimenta corporis, Cic. **2.** Fig. *support, maintenance*:

matter: addidit alimenta moribus adventus Attali, *gave support to the rumours*, Liv. *concepit hinc aquas, alimentaque nutribus affert*, Ov.: lacinae ei alimenta fuerat, *tears were his food*, id.

II. *recompense due to parents from children for their rearing*: quasi alimenta expectaret a nobis patria, Cic.

alimonia, *ae, f. pl.* [alimō] *alimonia* (q. v.) Pl. Gell.

alimōnium, *i, n* [id.] *nourishment, sustenance*: melius, Vari. *querere*, Juv.

ālō, *āre* [alius] *prop. place*: *ut alibi* *whether*: to another place: sit offendit me loci celebritas, alio me conferam, Cic.: Caes. Strengthened by quo statim, Argemumne nulli cunctum sit, an quo alio, to some other place, Cic. **2.** Of persons or things: quo alio, nisi ad nos, confugerent? Liv.: vocat me alio jandudum tacita vestra expectatio, to another point, Cic. **3.** Of purpose or design: pibem nusquam alio natam quam ad servendum, *for no other end*, Liv.: Allo . . . alio, in one direction . . . in another, alio res familiares, alio duci humanitas, Cic. Similarly, alius alio, an abbreviated phrase: *one in one direction, another in another*, Cic. alius alio dissipavit, *scattered them hither and thither*, id. So also abunde alio, *from one place to another*: quassatione terrae aliunde alio aquae transferuntur, Sen.

ālōquī, and **alioquī** (both forms are used indifferently, like ceteroquī and ceteroquū) *adv.* *Prop. abl. of alius and quis, other-how, other-wise, in other respects*: milites tantum, qui sequerentur currum, defecerunt: alioqui magnificus triumphus fuit, Liv. **II.** *besides, in general, moreover* (praeterea): ne pugnemus igitur, quam praesertim plurimus alioquin Graecis sit utendum, many other Greek words besides, Quint.: non tenuit nam Alexander, cupis alioquin potens non erat, in general, under ordinary circumstances, Curt. **III.** In arguments, inferences, etc.: *otherwise, else*: credo minimum istius rei fuisse cupiditatem, alioquin multa exstarent exempla majorum, Cic.

ālorsum or **alorsus**, *contr. of aliovorsum* and *alioversus*, which are also used, *adv.*: *lit. else-whither, else-wards, in another direction*: mater ancillas jubet, aliam alorsum ire, Pl.

II. *= in aliam partem or rationem, in another way, in a different sense*: verore, ne alorsum atque ego feci, acceperit, Ter. (Hence, Fr. *ailleurs*)

ālipes, *ēdis, ady.* [ala pes] (poet. and rare), *having wings on the feet, wing-footed*: deus, Mercury, Ov.: and *absol.* = Mercurius, id.

II. *Meton.*: *swift, fleet*: cervi, Lucr.: equi, Virg. And *absol.* for equus, id.

ālīptes or **ālīptā**, *ae, m.* = *ἀλῑπτης*. *Lit.*: the *anvicer* in the wrestling-schools or the baths; but *gen. the trainer or teacher in the gymnasia*: Cic.: Juv.

ālīquā, *adv.* (orig. Abl. of aliquis, agreeing with via), *by some road, somehow, in some way or other*: aliqua evolar si posset, Cic.

ālīquam, *adv.* [aliquis], *in some degree*: used only in connection with *du, multus*, and *plur.* **1.** *aliquam du, and aliquamdu, a while, for a while, for some time*: ut non aliquando condemnatum esse Oppianum, sed aliquam du molentem fuisse miremini, *for any length of time*, Cic. **2.** Often followed by *deinde*, *postea*, *postremo*, *tandem*, etc.: cunctati aliquam du sunt: puidet deinde commovist aciem, Liv. **3.** Of place: *for a long distance*: Rhodanus aliquam du Gallias dimittit, Mel.

II. *aliquam multus, or aliquammultus, considerable in number or quantity*: suus vestrum aliquammulto qui Dionem cognovit, Cic.

ālīquando, *adv.* of time [id.] *related to aliquis, as quando to quis*: hence, *quando, when, aliquando, any-when, some-when*, that is, at some indefinite time, past or future, once upon a time, formerly, hereafter. Aliquando is generally used in affirmative clauses, inquam in negative clauses, or those implying doubt: illicescet aliquando dies ille, *will at some time (sooner or later) dawn*, Cic. veritus sum deesse Pompei salutē, quoniam ille aliquando non defuisset meae, *once*, Cic. Si forte aliquando or si aliquando, *if hardly at any time, if ever, etc.*: si quid huius simile forte aliquando eveniret, Ter.

II. *sometimes, now and then*: nonnunquam, interdum: te nonnunquam a me alienarunt, et me aliquando immutarunt tibi, Cic. It is sometimes repeated: aliquando . . . aliquando, sometimes . . . at other times, Quint.

III. *at length, for once, on this occasion, now*: verum aliquando tamen, Cic.: sed ne plura dicendum enim aliquando est: *I must for once say it*, id. Plon. with tandem: aliquando tandem hinc animum ut adducas tuum, *now at last*, Ter.

ālīquantillus, *a, um, adv. dim.* [aliquantulus] *neut.* used *subst.*, a little bit: Pl.

ālīquantisper, *adv. temp.* [aliquantus] *for a while, for a few minutes*: Pl.: Ter.

ālīquanto and **ālīquantum**, *adv.* [id.] *somewhat, considerably, in some degree* (the degree depends on the context): a middle term between multo and paulo. nam ut in navi vecta es, credo timida es. Ba. Aliquantum soror, somewhat, Pl.: non modo contra legem, sed etiam intra legem et quidem aliquanto, *not a little, well within it too*, Cic.: quale sit, non tam definitione intelligi potest (quamquam aliquantum potest), quam, etc., in some degree, id. Of time: quum in lisdem locis aliquanto ante fuisset, *some time before*, id. Esp. with comparatives, aliquanto: carinae aliquanto planiores quam nostrarum navium, considerably flatter, Caes. But also aliquantum, Ter.: Liv.

ālīquantūlū, *adv.* [aliquantulus] *just a little*: aliquantulum tibi parce, Ter.: subtristis, id.

ālīquantulus, *a, um, adv. dim.* [aliquantus] (rare as *adv.*) *some little, just a little*: aliquantulus frumenti numerus, Hirt. Neutr. used *subst.* with Gen. parit: acris alieni aliquantulum, Cic.

ālīquantus, *a, um, adv.* [ali, any, some, and quantus] somewhat (gravis), *not a little, considerable*: a middle term between much and little: Romam signorum et armorum aliquanto numero potiti, a considerable number or quantity, Sall. **2.** As neutr. *subst.*: sed quaero, utrum aliquod actum superfluum debus, an nihil arbitremur? A. Actum vero, et aliquantum quidem, and a good deal too, Cic.: with Gen. parit: aliquantum agri, id.

ālīquātēnus, *adv.* [aliquā and tenus] *for some distance*. Of place: aliquatenus procedere, Mel. **2.** Usu. to a certain degree, to some extent: aliquatenus, inquit, dolere, aliquatenus timere permittit: sed illud aliquatenus longe producitur, Sen.: Quint.

ālīquī, *aliqua, aliquod, plur.* *aliqui, aliquae, aliqua* [ali-, qui] (the Nom. fem. sing. and neutr. plur. were originally aliquae: aliquae res verberet, Lucr.: afterwards aliqua, pron. indef. *adj.* (the forms aliquis, aliquid being used substantively: v. foll. art.): *some, any, always emphatic, and opposed, either expressly or by implication, to such words as all, much, on the one hand, and none on the other*: si est aliqui sensus in morte, *some sensation (if not complete, as in life)*, Cic.: ut aliqua pars laboris minuat mihi, Ter.: qui alicui rei est (sc. aptus), *who is fit for something*, id. in aliquis certae personae laudem, to the praise of some definite individual, Cic.: haec enim ille aliqua ex parte habebat, in some degree, id.: aut hoc, aut alio republicae statu, *granted only that there be some condition of a commonwealth opp. to sit omnia interierint, if all be lost*, id. (Aliquis, aliqui are chiefly

used in affirmative sentences; ullus in negative: when used in negative sentences, aliqui is more emphatic than ullus: nec cum aliqua defensione confiteri, with any available defence, id.)

II. With numerals (as Gr. τῆς) to express an indefinite number. aliquis viginti dies, some, or about 20 days, Pl.: tres aliqui aut quatuor, Cic.

Aliquis, aliquid, plur. aliqui [ali, quia] *Abb. sing.* aliqui, Pl.—*pron. indef. subst.*, the forms aliqui, aliquid being *adj.*: v. former art. (aliquis is sometimes used with a noun: quibus est aliquis objectus labors, Ter.), *some one, some thing, somebody or something*; in plur., *some, any*: quisquis est ille, si modo est aliquis, qui, etc., if there be somebody, Cic.: aut ture, aut vino aut aliqui semper supplicat, with something, Pl.: aliquid facerem, ut hoc ne facerem, I would do (at all events) do something, so as to avoid doing this, Ter.: aut ipse occurrat aut aliquos mittebat, some others, Liv. Later aliquid = *emphatic quid, quidquam*: Tiberrim ne tunc quidem aliquid quam iram meditatum, any thing else, Tac. 2. With adjectives: iudicabat, esse profecto aliquid natura pulchrum atque praeciarum, Cic.: aliquid magnum, Virg. 3. With unus, to denote a single, but indefinite person. ad unum aliquem confugiebant, Cic. 4. With alius, aliud: dum aliud aliquid flagitii conficiat, Ter. 5. Partitive with ex, de, or the Gen.: aliquis ex vobis, Cic.: aliquis de tribus nobis, id.: suorum aliquis, id. 6. aliquid with part. Gen. of Subst. or Adj.: aliquid pugnae, some fighting, Pl.: virum, Cic.: in quibus aliquid dignitatis fuit, Caes.

7. In Pl. and Ter. with plur verb. (as τῶν in Gr.): aperite atque Erotium aliquis evocate, bid her come out, some one, Pl. With 2 pers. sing.: exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus uitor, Virg. 8. neut. acc. with intrans. verbs: si in me aliquid offendistis, have done ought to offend me, Cic. Sometimes used quite as *adv.*, somewhat, in some degree, Liv. II. somebody or something great or considerable: esse aliquem or aliquid (as τῶν, τῆς, in Gr.): to be of some worth, value, or note: atque fac, ut me velis esse aliquem, Cic.: esse aliquid, it is no trifle, id. 2. dicere aliquid, like λέγειν τι, to say something of importance, id.

Aliquisquam, **aliquidquam**, *pron. indef. subst.* [aliquis], any one, any thing (rare): Cic. (dub.)

Aliquo, *adv.* [aliquis] lit. *some-whether: to some place or other*: aliquem rus aliquo educere, Cic. With Gen. like quo, ubi, etc.: migrandum Rhodum aut aliquo terrarum, Brut. in Cic.

Aliquot, *num. adj. indef. indecl.* [ali, quot] lit. *some-what in point of number, some, several, a few*: dies, Ter.: saecula, Cic. Without subst.: aliquot me adire, Ter.

Aliquoties (also, aliquotiens), *adv.* [aliquot] *some-times, either many or few, at several times, at different times*: aliquoties causam agere, Cic.

Aliquo-vorsum, *adv.* towards some place, one way or other: Pl.

Aliter, old form for alius, q. v.

Aliter, *adv.* [alis for alius] *otherwise, in another manner*: tu si aliter existimes, nihil erabis, Cic.: neque mordaces aliter diffugiunt sollicitudines, by any other means, Hor.: aliter . . . aliter . . . in different ways: aliter Diodoro, aliter Philoni, Chrysippo aliter placet, Cic. With atque, ac, quam (v. alius): sed aliter atque ostenderam facio, id. Non, nec, nihil, haud aliter, not otherwise, i.e. just as if: nec scripsi aliter ac si, etc., id.: esp. in similes, sometimes preceded by *ceu*: just as when . . . even so, Virg. Non aliter nisi, or quam ut, on no other condition than: non pati C. Caesarem consulem aliter fieri, nisi . . . , Caes. in Cic.: id sibi contendendum, aut aliter non transducendum exercitum existimabat, Caes.—*Aliter* esse, or se habere, to be differently constituted or arranged: ratio ordoque agminis aliter se habebat ac . . . id. 2. in a different manner, i.e. contrary to expectation or wish, amiss: ne quid aliter eveniat, Sall. 3. Of local position: atque aliter curvantem brachia cancrum, in the opposite direction, Ov. II. For aliquum, in any other case, else: jus enim semper est quaestum acquabile: neque enim aliter esset jus, Cic.

Alitius, *Part* [alo.]

Alitibi, *adv.* [ali-, ubi] (rare for alibi) elsewhere: Plin. Varr.: alitibi . . . here . . . there, Plin.

Alium, *n. v.* alium.

Aliunde, *adv.* [ali-, unde] lit. *else-where*: from another person, place, or quarter: aliunde dicendi copiam petere, Cic.: neque ultra caeca timent aliunde fata, has no fears of death from any other quarter, Hor.: alius aliunde est periculum, some are exposed to danger from one quarter, others from another, Ter.

Alius, *a. ud. adj. Gen.* alius, *Dat.* alii (old form, *alis, aliud*, Lucr., Cat.—*Gen. sing. m.* alii, Cato—*Dat. m.* alii, Lucr.—*Fem. gen.* aliae, Lucr.: *Cic.*: *Liv.*—*Fem. dat.* aliae, Pl.—*Dat. plur.* alia, Lucr.), *not the same, different, other* (usually of several, whereas *alter* means the other of two): diuturnitate pugnae hostes defessi proelio excedebant, alii integris viribus succedebant, Caes.: freq. with a *pron. indef.* aliquis, quis, quidam: nec nobis praeter me alius quisquam est servos Sosia, Pl.: ALIO DIE, augural f. t. when the comitia were to be postponed to another day, on the pretence of unfavourable omens: quid gravius, quam rem susceptam dirimi, si unus angur ALIO DIE dixerit? Cic. Followed by *atque* or *ac* and *et*, more rarely by *nisi*

and *quam*: instead of *quam*, the *Abb. compar.* or *prae*, and similar words, are sometimes used: 1. With *atque* or *ac*: ut longe alia in fortuna esset atque ejus pietas ac dignitas postulabat, in a far different condition from that which, etc., Cic.: non alius essem atque nunc sum, a different person from what I now am, id. 2. With *et*: lux longe alia est solis et lychnorum, there is a wide difference between the light of the sun and that of a lamp, id. 3. With *nisi* or *quam* (the latter is doubtful in Cic.): erat historia nihil aliud nisi aenigma confectio, id. Also, nihil aliud nisi or quam, followed by verb finit., nothing else than, nothing but, only. This constr. is often elliptical, and *fecit, factum est*, or something similar must be supplied. et hostes quidem nihil aliud (i.e. nulla alia re facta) quam perfusus vano timore Romanis, citato agmine abeunt, Liv. So, quid aliud quam? what else than? quibus quid aliud quam admonemus, cives nos eorum esse, what else do we do save to remind them . . . id. so, quibus enim aliud quam admonendi essetis? id. In affirmative clauses, rare and only post-Aug.: te alia omnia quam quae velis, agere, molestie ferrem, Plin. 4. With *Abb.*, other than, different from: qui quaerit alia his, malum videtur quaerere, Pl.: alius Lysippo, any other (sculptor) than he, Hor. 5. With *prae*: nec quidquam aliud est philosophia praeter studium sapientiae, Cic. II. alius repeated in distributive clauses or opposed to nonnulli, quidam, ceteri, partim, etc.: in sing. the one . . . the other: in plur. some . . . others: alias bestias nantes, alias volucres, serpentes quasdam, quasdam esse gradientes; earum ipsarum partim solivagas, partim congregatas; immanes alias, quasdam autem cicures, nonnullas alidas, Cic. Sometimes alius is omitted in one clause: castra metari placuit, ut [sc. alii] opus, et alii proelium inciperent, Tac. Opposed to aliquis: putat aliquis, esse voluptatem bonum: alius autem, pecuniam, Cic. Sometimes aliud . . . aliud mark the contrast between two different ideas or expressions: one thing . . . another: aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, id.

III. alius repeated (in another case) or joined with aliter, alias, alio, alibi, aliunde, etc.: an abbreviated expression which must be translated twice: signa et ornamenta alia alio in loco intuebantur, some in one place, others in another, Cic.: illi alias alio iisdem de rebus sentiunt, they are at one time of one opinion, at another of a different opinion, id.: equites alii alia dilapsi sunt, some by one road, others by another road, Liv. IV. alius ex alio, alius super alium, alius post alium, one after another: ex alio in aliud vicissitudo atque mutatio, Cic.: so even of two only (=alter), alius super alium

corruerunt, Liv.: alia super alia, Liv.: alium post alium, Sall. **V.** alius atque alius or alius aliusque, one and another; now this, now that; different: eadem res saepe aut probatur aut excutitur, alio atque alio *est* verbo, accordingly as it is differently expressed, Cic. **VI.** With negative and comparative: mulier, qua mulier alia nulla est pulchrior, than whom no other woman is more beautiful (where other is redundant in English), Pl.: non alia ante Romanam pugna atrocior fuit, Liv.

VII. of another kind, different: alium lecti me, you have changed me, Pl.: longe alia mihi mens est, my feelings are very different, Sall. Hence, as *t* in the divisions of the Roman Senate, in alia omnia, sc. vota, ire, transire, *ac* decidere, to reject or oppose a measure, to vote or divide against it: frequens eum senatus reliquit et in alia omnia discessit, Cic. **VIII.** Where the contrasted objects together compose one whole, alius=religiosus, ceteri, the rest, the others. Invitatio ex aliis (allis) maximam fidem habebat, Caes.

IX. In the enumeration of the parts of anything, second... third: Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam Celtae, Caes. And with a proper name: ne quis alius Ariovistus regio Galliarum potiretur, a second Ariovistus, Tac. [ἄλλος αἰῶν (=ἀλ-γος) Goth. ali-s, O. H. G. all-es, ell-es, Eng. else.]

alius-mōdi [modus] adv. of another kind (rare). res aliusmodi est ac putatur, Cic.

al-lābor (adl.), apsus, 3. v. dep. 1. *lit* to slip to, or towards; hence, of any easy or noiseless motion: to flow, glide to or on: with Dat. or Acc.: viro alapsa sagitta est, Virg.: fama allabitur aures, id.: Curretum allabimur oris, we sail to, id.: mare crescenti allabitur aestu, rolls gently in with flowing tide, id. **Fig.**: totum allabi classibus aequor, (they see) the whole sea glide towards them with fleets (as if moving with them), id.

al-lāboro (adl.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to labour or toil at: Hor.: simplici myrto nihil allabores, add to with labour, id.

allacrimo, avi, atum, 1. v. n., to shed tears at something: only in vmp. part.: allacrimans, Virg.

allapsus (adl.) a, um, Part. [allabor].

allapsus (adl.), ūs, m. [id.] a gliding to, a stealthy approach: serpentium, Hor.

al-lātro (adl.), avi, atum, 1. v. a.: to bark at; fig. of persons - to revile, rail at: Cato allatrare Africanam magnitudinem solitus erat, Liv.

allātus (adl.), a, um, Part. [afferere]

allaudābilis, e, adj. praise-worthy, Pl.

al-lando (adl.), 1. v. a. to praise much: Pl.

allēctatio (adl.), ōnis, f. [allecto] an enticing or alluring: Quint.

allecto (adl.), avi, atum, 1. v. freq. [allicio] to allure, entice (rare): Cic. (Hence Fr. *allécher*.)

(1) allectus, a, um, Part. [allēgo].

(2) allectus, a, um, Part. [allicio].

allēgatio (adl.), ōnis, f. [allēgo] a despatching, a mission: quum sibi omnes ad istum allegationes difficiles viderent, Cic.

allēgatus, ūs, m. a sending, instigation. meo allegatu venit, Pl.

al-lēgo (adl.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. [lēgo] to despatch on business, to commission: (freq. in Pl., elsewhere rare, but class.): ego si allegassem aliquem ad hoc negotium, Pl.: homines nobiles allegat liis, qui peterent, Cic. Hence allegati, deputies. Inter allegatos Oppianici, id. **II.** Meton. (post-Aug.): to adduce, allege: exemplum, Plin.: (legat) munera, preces, mandata regis sui allegant, bring the gifts, and allege the entreaties and commands (a Zeugma), Tac. **2.** to instigate=subornare. ut ne cedas a me allegatum hunc senem, Ter.

al-lēgo (adl.), ēgi, ectum, 3. v. a. to gather to, to elect into (a body or corporation), to choose: suffragio Druidum allegitur, Caes.: aliquem in senatum, Suet.: Inter patricios, id. **allevamentum**, l, n. [allevio] a means of alleviating (rare): sine ullo remedio atque allevamento, Cic. **allevatio** (adl.), ōnis, f. [id.] a raising up, elevating, humerorum allevatio, Quint. **2.** Fig.: the lifting up or taking away of a burden, etc.; an alleviation, relief: ut (doloris) diuturnum allevatio consoletur, Cic.

al-lēvo (adl.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to lift up, to raise, set up: quibus (laqueis) allevati milites ascenderent, Sall. **Fig.**: C. Caesar eloquentia et spiritu, et jam consulatu allevabatur, was being raised (i.e. to distinction), Flor. **II.** Fig.: to lighten, alleviate, comfort: onus aliqua ex parte, Cic. **2.** to diminish the force of, to weaken: adversariorum confirmatio diluitur aut infirmatur aut allevatur, is extenuated, id.

allico (also hālec and alec), ēcis, n. or ālex (hāl.), ēcis, f. and m. (plur. not used), the sediment of a costly fish-sauce, garum: and in gen. the sauce prepared from small fish, fish-pickle, Plin.: Pl.: faciem et allic, Hor. (Etyim. uncertain.)

allīcēfatio (adl.), 3. v. a. [allicio] to allure (rare): Sen.: Suet.

al-līcio (adl.), lēxi, lectum, 3. v. a. (also alliceo, allicui, ēre, 2. v. a. Char.) [lacio] to draw gently to, entice: rex sum, si ego illum hodie hominem ad me allexero, Pl.: exsules damnatosque ad se allicere coepit, Caes. **Fig.**: somnos, to invite slumber, Ov.

al-lido (adl.), si, sum, 3. v. a. [laedo] to strike, or dash against (remigum) pars ad scopulos allisa, Caes. **II.**

Fig.: to endanger; pass., to suffer damage: in quibus (damnationibus) Servius allisus est, Cic.

allifana, orum, n. plu. sc. pocula, large drinking-cups made at Allifae, Hor.

al-ligo (adl.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to bind to, up, etc.: ad statuum, Cic.: blinding the vine to trees or other props, Col.: vulnus, to bandage, Liv.: oculus alligatus, Cic.: naves alligat ancora, makes or holds fast, Virg.: alligare colorem, to fix it, Plin.: alligati sc. servi, slaves who are fettered, Col.: alligatus calculus, in games, a piece that cannot be moved, Sen.: lac alligatum, curdled milk, Mart. **II.** Fig.: to bind down, hold fast, to restrain; in moral sense: to oblige or bind: lex omnes mortales alligat, Cic.: beneficio alligari, id.: alligare se, to make oneself responsible, to implicate oneself: with Gen. or Abl.: hic turti se alligat, he pleads guilty of theft, Ter.: alligare se scelere, Cic.

al-lino (adl.), lēvi, litum, 3. v. a. (inf. allinire, Pall.) to besmear, to bedaub (rare): Plin. **Fig.**: atrum signum (versibus), to mark them with a damatory mark, Hor.: Cic.

allisus (adl.), a, um, Part. [allido]. allium (or allum), l, n. (v. caepa and porrum), garlic (much used for food among the poor): obolusti allium, Plin.: Hor. (Hence Fr. *ail*.)

allōcūtio (adl.), ōnis, f. [alloquor] a speaking to, an accosting: Suet. **II.** Esp. a consulatory address, an exhortation: qua solatus est allocutione? Cat. **III.** an harangue by a Roman general to his soldiers: v. Smith's Ant. 17

allōcūtus (adl.), a, um, Part. [alloquor].

allōquium (adl.), ii, n. [alloquor] an address, exhortation, consolation: alloquio leni perlicere homines ad dedendam urbem, Liv.: fortunam benigno alloquio adjuvabat, by affable address, id.

al-lōquor (adl.), cūtus, 3. v. dep. to speak to, address, exhort, console (rare in class. per.): Dis gratias agere atque alloqui, Pl.: quem nemo alloqui vellet, Cic. Of a general addressing his troops, Liv.: Suet.

al-lūbesco, 3. v. incep. [lubet], to begin to please: Hercle vero jam allubescit (femina) primum, Pl.

al-lūceo (adl.), xi, no sup., 2. v. n. to shine upon (very rare): nisi aliquid igniculus alluxerit, Sen. **II.** Fig.: as v. a.: fortuna faculam lucificam allucere vult, is ready to light up the torch of money-making, Pl.

allucinatio, allucinor, v. aluc. al-lūdio, 1. v. a. to play, jest: quando adhibeo, alludiabo, Pl.: and of dogs: to caress, id.

al-lūdo (adl.), ūsi, ūsum, 3. v. a. and n. to play with, to joke, jest: [freq. after Aug. per.: in Cic. only ones] with ad or Dat.: alludit (taurus) viri-

dique exsultat in herba, *plays with her*, Ov.: alludens varie et copiose *bantering (him) in a variety of ways*, Cic. **2.** to *allude* or *refer* to: Homeri versibus, Val. Max. **II.** Fig.: of the waves: to *play* or *dash* upon: litoribus, Cic. **2.** of the wind: summæ cacumina silvæ lenibus alludit fabris levis Anster, Val. Fl.

al-luō (adj.), ūi, 3. v. a. to *wash against, to bathe*: non alluuntur a mari moenia, Cic. Fig.: (Massilia) cincta Gallorum gentibus barbariae fluctibus alluitur, id.

alluvies (adj.), ei, f. [alluo] a *pool occasioned by the overflowing of a river*, etc.: in proxima alluvie pueros exponunt, Liv.

alluvio (adj.), ōnis, f. [id.] an *overflowing, an inundation*: terra aquarum sæpe alluvionibus mersa, App. **2.** *alluvial land*: jura alluvionum et circumlunivum, Cic.

almus, a, um, adj. [alo] *nourishing*: (generally poet. epithet of Ceres, Venus, and other patron deities of the earth, of light, day, wine, etc.): hence, *life-supporting* or *producing, increase-giving, genial, kind*, etc.: nutrix, Pl.: Venus, Lucr.: Ceres, Virg.: ager, id.: vites, id.: Faustias, Hor.: dies, id.

almus, i, f. the *alder*: Plin. Poet.: anything made of *alder-wood*: tunc alnos primum fluvii sensere cavatas, canoes, Virg.: of Charon's boat, nec sperat coenosi gurgitis ōnat, Juv. [Cf. O. H. G. *el-wa*, N. H. G. *eller*, Eng. *alder*, *el-der*.] (Hence, Fr. *aune*.)

ālo, ālti, altum and altum, 3. v. a. to *rear, nourish, support, maintain*: Athenis natus altusque, Pl.: cum Hannibale alto æque educato inter arma, Liv.: aut equos alere aut canes ad venandum, Ter.: hæc (animalia) alunt animi voluptatisque causa, *rear for the sake of amusement and pleasure*, Caes.: velut amnis, imbres quem super notas alvere ripas, *have raised above its wonted banks*, Hor. With Abl. of the means: reliquam partem hiemis se eorum copis aluerunt, Caes. **II.** Fig.: to *increase, promote, cherish*: honos alt artis, Cic.: civitas quam ipse semper aluisset, *whose prosperity he had always promoted*, Caes. [Cf. Goth. *al-an*, *al-jan*, to *rear*, O. H. G. *alt*, Eng. *old*. The root takes also in Latin the forms *āl* (el-e-mentu-m) and *ol* (ad-ol-e-eco).]

ālōs, ōs, f.=*ālōn*, the *aloe*: *aloe perfoliata*, Linn., and probably other species: Plin. Fig.: from its bitterness: plus aloes quam mellis habet, Juv.

Alpēs, tum (sometimes in the sing. *Alpis*, is), f. the *Alps*. In sing. (poet.): nec quot apes Hyblæ, nec quot in Alpe feræ, Ov. As a gen. name for a mountain, only poet.: geminae Alpes, the *Alps* and *Pyrenees*, Sil.

alpha, n. indecl.=*ἀλφα*, the *Gr. name of the first letter of the alphabet*: hoc discunt ante alpha et beta, Juv.

Hence fig. the *first*: alpha paenultima, Mart.

alpinus, a, um (rarely *Alpicus*), adj. [Alpes] *pertaining to the Alps*: nives, Virg.: Alpini mures, *marmots*, Plin.

alsius or **alsus**, a, um, adj. [algeo] *chilly, cold, cool* (rare): alsia corpora, cold bodies, Lucr. Alsus only in *Comp. neutr.*: Antio nihil alsius, nihil amoenius, Cic.

altar and **altäre**, āris, n. v. *altaria*. **altaria**, tum, n. plu. [altus: term. are; cf. alveare, collare] (post class. in the sing.: altare, is, n.: altar, āris, n.: and altarium, ii, n. Abl. altari, Petr.): *that which was placed upon the altar (ara) for the burning of the victim*: aris altaria imponere, Quint. Hence poet.: a *high altar* (built and ornamented with special splendour): en quatuor aras: ecce duas tibi, Daphni, duas, altaria Phoebo, *two high altars to Phoebus*, Virg. (where *ara* is the genus, *altare* the species) Of a single altar: Hannibalem altaribus adnotum, brought to the altar, Liv. (Hence, Fr. *autel*, O. Fr. *alter*.)

altarium, ii, n. v. *altaria*. **altē**, adv. *high, on high*, dextram alte exultit, *raised it high*, Virg.: altius præcinctis, *to persons higher girt up, i. e. more active*, Hor. Fig.: spectare, to *aim high*, Cic.: ingenuum altissime assurgit, Plin. **II.** *deeply*: sulcus altius impressus, Cic. oft of wounds driven deep, Virg. **2.** Fig.: indignum is qui altius perspiciebant, *who took a deeper view*, id.

alter, tēra, tērum, adj. Gen. usu. *altērius*, which is frequent in dactyl. verses: Dat. alteri, rati ly altero: Dat. fem. alteræ, Ter., Nep.: one of two, the other of two: necesse est eum sit alterum de duobus, Cic.: alter consilium, Liv.: altera factio, the other (opposite) party, Nep. In plur. with nouns plur. in form but sing. in meaning: binas a te accipi literas: quarum alteris mihi gratulabare, alteris dicabas, *in the one & in the other*, etc., Cic. Also of things regarded as forming two classes or divisions: hos libros alteros quinque mittemus, *these other five*, id. Alter ambove, *one or both of two*: commonly in the abbreviation.

A. A. S. E. V.=ALTER AMBOVE SI EIS PTERETUR: utique C. Pansa, A. Hirius consules alter ambove S. E. V. rationem agri habeant, id. **II.** *alter*... *alter*, the *one*... the *other*: alteram ille amat sororem, ego alteram, Pl. In plur.: alteri dimicant, alteri victorem timent, Cic. **2.** With subst. or pron., instead of the second *alter*: Epaminondas... Leonidas: quorum alter, *one*... Leonidas autem, Cic. **3.** Sometimes one *alter* is omitted: duas turmas hæsere: altera metu dedita hosti, pertinacior (sc. altera) in repugnando, Liv. **4.** The second *alter* in diff. case, with an ellipsis similar to that which occurs with

alius: alter alterius ova frangit, *each breaks the eggs of the other*, Cic.

5. With unus: quum inter nos sorderemus unus alteri, Pl. After two subs., the first *alter* generally refers to the first subst., and the second to the second; but the order is sometimes reversed. **III.** As a numeral=secundus, the *second, the next*: primodio, ... alter dies, ... tertius dies, ... deinde reliquis diebus, Cic.: fortunato puer, tu nunc eris alter ab illo, *thou shalt now be next after him*, Virg.: alteris mensis (for mensis secundis), at the *dessert*, Hor. So with tens, hundreds, etc.: accepi tuas literas, quas mihi Cornificius altero vicesimo die reddidit, on the *twenty-second day*, Cic.: anno trecentesimo altero, *quam condita Roma erat, in the three hundred and second year*, Liv.: altero quoque die, *every other day*, Cels.: olea non continuis annis, sed fere altero quoque fructum affert, *about every other year*, Col. **2.** unus et alter, the *one and the other*=one or two; *several*, two or three (Gr. *εἷς καὶ ἕτερος*): unus et alter dies intercesserat, Cic. Verum paulo concinui unus et alter, Hor.

3. *alterum tantum*: as *much more* or *again, twice as much* (cf. Gr. *ἑτέρα ποσάυτα*): altero tanto aut sesqui major, Cic. **4.** To denote similarity: a second, another: Verros, alter Orcus, a second Orcus, id.: Hamlicar, Mars alter, Liv. **5.** So, *alter idem*: amicus est tanquam alter idem, a second self, Cic.

IV. *one or the other of two*, for *alteruter*: necesse est in altorum errare partem, *on one side or the other*, Quint.

V. ASSUBST.: a *neighbor, a fellow-creature* (ὁ πέλας): qui nihil alterius causa facit, *for the sake of his neighbor*, Cic.

VI. Sometimes=alius; esp. in Gen. sing., the Gen. of alius being v. rare: alter adolescens decessat, alter senex, alius inter cenandum solutus est, alterius continuata mors somno est, *another dies in his sleep*, Sen.: but only when opp. to a word in the sing.: nil obstat tibi, dum ne sit tibi alter, Hor. [From *al*, the root of alius, q. v.: -ter is allied to the comparative suffix, and hence occurs as the suffix of several words which denote one of a pair, or one considered relatively to another: cf. u-ter, neu-ter, and Gr. *ἑ-τερος*, *πρό-τερος*.] (Hence, Fr. *autre*, *autrui*.)

altercātio, ōnis, f. [altercor] *wrangling, a dispute, debate*: dies consumptus est altercatione, Cic. **2.** esp.: a *sharp questioning, or cross-examination in a court of justice*: id.

alterco, are (act. form for altercor), i. v. n. to *wrangle, quarrel*: Ter.

altercor, atus, i. v. dep. [alter] to *hicker, dispute, wrangle, quarrel*: Labienus altercor cum Vatino incipit, Caes.: Inter nos, Liv. **2.** to *cross-examine sharply, or severely in a court of justice*: Crassus in altercando invenit parem neminem, Cic. **3.** Poet.:

to contend, struggle with: altercatore libidinis pavore, Hor.

alternis, v. **alternus**, *fin.*

alterno, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* and *n.* [alternus] to do first one thing, then a second: more fully, *alternare vires*, Ov.: *alternat epoque timor quo fidem, make it at one time seem credible, at another not*, id.: *hirundines in fecu summa acquite alternant cibum, feed their young in succession*, Plin. **II.** *Neutr.*: to alternate: *alternantes proelia miscuit, fight with each other in succession*, Virg.: *arborum fertilitas omnium fere alternat, alternates*, *i. e. they bear every other year*, Plin.

alternus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [alter] every other (out of two, or a series of pairs, *e. g.* 1, 3, 5; or 2, 4, 6), *alternate*, one after the other: *alterno tenebras et lucem tempore gigni*, Lucr.: *alternis trabibus ac saxis, with beams and stones alternately*, Caes.: *alterno pede terant quatuor, first with one foot, then with the other, 'with rhythmic foot'*, Hor.: *alternus inctus, alternate fear*, I. *e. when first one party and then the other is frightened*, Liv.: *alternis panibus T. Manli factum laudans, with at most every other word*, id.: *alternis dicetis, amant alterna Camenae, couplets made by two rivals alternately*, Virg.: *alterna carminibus kermombus, dialogue*, Hor. Of verses: *alternately hexam. and pentam., elegiac: versus*, Cic. **II.** Legal *i. l.*, *alterna consilia* or *alternos iudices* referre, to denote the right of plaintiff and defendant alternately to strike off the names of a certain number of jurors, as in English law, Cic. **III.** As *adv.*: *alternim* (*Abi plur. sc. vicibus*), *alternately, by turns* (not in Cic.). Lucr.: *Liv.*: Virg.

alter-uter, *alterutra* more freq. than *altera utra*, *alterutrum* more freq. than *alterum utrum* (so *alterutrum*, *alterutri*, etc.), *adj.* one of two, the one or the other, either: *utrum to perfidiosum an praevicaciorum existimari mavis? video necesse esse alterutrum*, Cic.: *alterutrum vix victoria fronde coronet*, Hor.

alticinctus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [altus cinctus] *high-girt*, *i. e. active, busy*: Phaedr.

altilis, *e*, *adj.* [alto] *fattened, fat, large*: boves, Varr. Absol.: *altilis* (*sc. avis*), *a fattened bird*, esp. of fowls: *satur altitulum, having eaten his full of fat poultry*, Hor. Also of plants: *asparagi*, Plin. Fig. for rich, abundant: *dolce altilli atque optima*, Pl.

altisonus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [altus sonus] *high-sounding, sounding from on high* (rare and poet.): *Juppiter, thundering on high*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *lofty, sublime*: Maro, Juv.

altitonans, *antis*, *adj.* [altus tonans] *thundering from on high*: Juppiter, Enn.: *pater*, Cic. poet. **II.** Meton. of wind, *loud-roaring*: *Vulturnus*, Lucr.

altitudo, *disis*, *f.* [altus] *height*:

altitudo aedium, Cic. Fig.: *elevation, loftiness*: *clatio atque altitudo orationis*, id.: *animi, elevation, nobleness of mind*, id. **II.** *depth*: *spelunca infinita altitudine*, id.: *altitudo fluminis*, Caes. Fig.: *unfathomableness, secrecy* (Gr. *βαθύς*): *altitudo animi, impenetrable reserve*, Tac.

altivolans, *antis*, *adj.* [altus volans] *high-flying, soaring*: *altivolans solis rota*, Lucr.

altivolus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [altus volu] *flying high, soaring*: aves, Plin.

altor, *oris*, *m.* [alo] *a nourisher, foster-father*: *educator et altor*, Cic.

altrinssecus, *adv.* from the other side: *perge; ego assistam jam hinc altrinssecus*, Pl. [Cf. *Intrin-secus*, *extrin-secus*.]

altrix, *icis*, *f.* [alo] *a female nourisher*: *eorum cadem terra parens, altrix, patria dicitur, Cic.* *a foster-mother*, Ov.

altroorsum, *contr.* *altorsum*, *adv.* [alter versum] *on the other side*, Pl.

altus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* orig. *Part.* from *alo*: **I.** Seen from below, upwards, *high*: *arbor*, Lucr.: *altior illis ipsa Dea est, taller*, Ov.: *montes*, Virg. With *gen* of the measure, *alta novem pedum*, Col. (but regularly *Acc*). **2.** Fig. *lofty, elevated, noble*: *altissimus dignitatus gradus*, Cic.: *Roma*, Ov. Of the voice: *high, shrill*: *conclamante iterum altiore voce*, Cat. **3.** *neut.* used *subst.*, usu. after *prep.*: *oditus in altum, raised on high*, Cic. Esp. (*sc. caelum*) *the heavens*: *Maia genitum demisso ab alto*, Virg. **II.** Seen from above downwards, *deep, profound*: *altissimae radices*, Cic.: *altissima flumina*, Caes.: *gurgite in alto, in the deep abyss*, Virg.: *altum vulnus*, id. Fig.: *somnus, deep sleep*, Hor.: *sopor*, Virg.: *silentia*, Ov. **2.** *neut.* used *subst.* v. *supr.* **I.** *ex alto dissimulans, to be a deep dissembler*, id. Hence, *ex alto* *repetere*, or *petere*, in discourse, to bring from far, and part far-fetched: *quid causas petis ex alto?* Virg. **3.** Still more freq. (*sc. mare*), *the deep sea*: *terris factatus ex alto*, id.: *ab illa parte urbis navibus aditus ex alto* *est*, Cic.

Fig.: *imbecillitas in altum provelit imprudens*, id. **III.** Poet.: *far back, ancient, venerable*: *genus alto a sanguine Teucri*, Virg. (Hence, *Fr. haut*, through old *Fr. halt*). **•** **alūcīnor**, (*better than all. or hall.*) *atus*, *i. v. dep.* [perh. cogn. with *alūo*] *to wander in mind, to talk idly, dream*: *quae Epicurus ocsitans alucinatus est*, Cic.: *epistolae nostrae debent interdum alucinari, to wander, be discursive*, id.

alūmen, *inis*, *n. alum*: Vitr.: *Cels.* **alumna**, *ae*, *v. alumnus*.

alumnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*v. fin.*] *nourished, brought up*: usu. *subst.* and chiefly poet.: *a nursing, foster-son, disciple*: *quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? for her dear nursing (pet)*, Hor.: *legionum alumnus, brought*

up among soldiers, Tac.: *Platonis alumni*, Cic. Of the inhabitants of a country: *Italia alumnus suum, summo supplicio affixum videret*, id. And of cattle, *younglings*: *Faune, abeas parvis aequus alumnis*, Hor. Fig.: *ego itaque pater, ut ita dicam, alumnus, the child of peace*, Cic. **2.** *alumna*, *fem.* *a foster-daughter*: *nostra haec alumna*, Pl. Fig.: *bene constitutae civitatis quasi alumna quaedam, eloquentia, the foster-child of a well-ordered state*, Cic. **3.** *Neut.*: *nomen alumnus, nursing deity* (*Bacchus, suckled by Ivo*), Ov. [Really a part. of *alo*, with suffix *-m(e)nos* = *Gr. -μενος*.]

alūta, *ae*, *f.* orig. *adj.* *sc. pellis, a kind of soft leather, dressed with alum* [alumen]: *alutae tenenter confectae*, Caes. **II.** Meton.: *a shoe*: *nivea*, Ov. **2.** *a purse*: *tumida superbus aluta*, Juv. **3.** *a patch for the face*: Ov.

alvēarium, *i*, *n.* (and *alveare*, *is*), [alveus] *i. t.* *a bellying vessel*: hence, *a bee-hive*: *lento alvearia vimine texta, bee-hives of wicker-work*, Virg. Also, *a bee-house, apiary*: Varr.

alvēolus, *i*, *m.* *dim.* [alveus] *a little trough or tray*: Liv. **2.** *a kind of gaming-board*: Cic. **3.** *a small channel of a river*, Curt.

alveus, *i*, *m.* (alveum, *n.* in Fest.) [alvus] *a hollow, an excavation, a cavity*: *vitiosus illic alveo*, Virg. Hence, *a hollow vessel, a tub, or tray*: *frutians alveus*, Liv. **II.** *the hold or bottom of a ship*: *alveos navium*, Sall. Hence, *a small ship, a boat*: *accipit alveo Aeneas*, Virg. **III.** *a gaming-board*: more fully, *alveus lusorius*, Plin. **IV.** = *alvus* and *alvearium*, *a bee-hive*: *apes alveo se continent*, Plin. **V.** *a bathing-tub*: Cic. **VI.** *a river-bed*: *fluminis alveo*, Virg.: *plenos capit alveus amnes*, Ov. (Hence, *Fr. alve*.)

alvus, *i*, *f.* (anciently *m.*) [perh. from root of *alo*] *the belly, the bowels*: *purgatio alvi*, Cic. Epith. *tortuosa*, multiplex (referring to the convolutions of the intestines), id. Meton.: *excrement, 'motions,' (medic.)*: *varia*, Cels. **2.** *the womb*: *cum praegnans Dionysium alvo contineret*, Cic. **II.** *a bee-hive*: Varr.: *Col.*: Plin.

am-, prefix: v. *ambi*.

amābilis, *e*, *adj.* [amo] *deserving of love, lovely, amiable*: *filiole*, Cic.: *carmen, a pleasant, charming song*, Hor.: *insania, a fond delusion*, id.

amābilitas, *atis*, *f.* [amābilis], *amiableness, loveliness*: Pl.

amābilitate, *adv.* [amābilis] *lovingly, amicably*: *spectet amābilis juvenem*, Ov.: *ludit amābilitate, pleasantly*, Hor.

amandatio, *disis*, *f.* [amando] *a sending away*: Cic.

amādo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* *to send away, to remove*: *amandat hominem quo?* Lilybaeum, Cic.

amans -antis, *Part.* [amo] *Adj.* with *Gen.*: *fond, loving, affectionate*: *amans patriae civis, patriotic*, Cic. *amantissimus tui, fondly attached to you, id.* *Fig.*: *nomen amantius indulgentiusque, id.* *II.* *a lover, sweetheart*: *amantium irae amoris integratio est, Ter.*

amanter, *adv.* [amans] *lovingly, affectionately*: Cic. *Comp. Tac. Sup. Cic.*

amānūensis, *is, m.* [ab manus] *a clerk, secretary* = *a manu servus*, Suet.

amaracinus, *a, um, adj.* [amaracus] *a of marjoram*: *oleum*, Plin.: also *a bsol.*, *amaracinum*, *l, n. sc. unguentum, marjoram ointment*, Lucr.

amārūcus, *l, com. and amārūcum*, *l, n.* = *ἀμαράκος* and *-ov, marjoram*, Cat.: *Virg.*

amarantus, *l, m.* = *ἀμαραντος* (*us-fading*), *amaranth*, Ov.

amārē, *adv.* *bitterly*, Pl.

amārities, *ei, f.* [amarus] *bitterness*: *dulcis*, Cat.

amāritūdō, *inis, f.* [id.] *bitterness* (of flavour) *opp* to *dulcedo*, Varr.

II. *Fig.* *bitterness, severity, acrimony*: *amāritudo*, Plin. *Ep.*: *voceis, harshness of voice*, Quint. (Hence, *Fr. amer-tume*).

amāror, *ōris, m.* [id.] *bitterness* (poet. and rare): *Lucr.*: *Virg.*

amārus, *a, um, adj.* *bitter*: of flavour *opp* to *dulcis*: *sensus judicat dulce, amarum*, Cic.: *Doris amara*, (= *salsa*), *the sea*, Virg. *2.* *Fig.* of other senses: *sonitus amarus, harsh*, Stat.: *fructus amarus odore, offensive*, Plin. *II.* *Fig.*: *painful, sad, calamitous*: *amores dulces aut am.*, Virg.: *amara temperare, to sweeten the bitters* (troubles) of life, Hor. Of speech: *biting, acrimonious, sarcastic*: *dictis amaris*, Ov. Of conduct: *morose, ill-natured, irritable*: *mulieres*, Ter.: *amariorem me senectus facit*, Cic. [Cf. *Skr. āma-s, ama-s, raw*; *Gr. ἀμρός, id.*] (Hence, *Fr. amer*).

amāsius, *is, m.* [amo] *a lover, sweetheart*, Pl.

amātio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] *a making love, an amour, an intrigue*: Pl.

amātor, *ōris, m.* [id.] *a lover, a friend*: *vir bonus amatorque noster, a friend of mine*, Cic.: *amatores Catoni desunt, i.e. readers of his writings*, id. *2.* *a gallant, paramour*: *mulierum*, Pl.

amātorūcus, *l, m. dim.* *a little, pitiful lover*, Pl.

amātoris, *a, um, adj.* [amo] *loving, amorous*: *medicamentum, a philtre*, Suet. Also, *amatorium*, *a subst.*, Plin.

amātrix, *icis, f.* [id.] *a sweetheart, a mistress*: Pl.: *Mart.*

amb, *v. amb.*

ambactus, *l, m.* *a vassal, a dependent upon a lord*: *plurimos ambactos habent*, Caes. (= *Goth. and -bakte*, *a servant*, O. H. G. *am-bakt.*)

amb-ād-ēdo, *3. v. a.* *to eat or gnaw around, to eat up entirely*: (fig.) *Id.*

ambāges, *is, f.* (found only in *Abl. sing.*; *plur* complete, *Gen. ambagum*) [amb or ambi and ago] *a going around, a roundabout way, a winding*: *variārum ambage viarum* (of the labyrinth), Ov.: *dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit*, Virg. *II.* *Fig.* of speech: *a turning, shifting or shuffling*: *roundabout rambling stories, quibbles*: *ambages mihi narrare occipit*, Ter.: *longae ambages, a long and involved story*, Virg.: *ne te longis ambagibus morret, to cut the matter short*, Hor. *2.* *obscurity, ambiguity*: *immemor ambagum* (of the Sphinx), Ov. Of oracles: *ea ambage Chalcidion monstrabantur, in dark, mysterious phrase*, Tac.: *per ambages, in an enigmatical manner*, Liv.

amb-ēdo, *ēdi, ēsum, 3. v. a.* *to eat or gnaw around, to waste, consume* (very rare): *robora ambesa flammis, charred by fire*, Virg.

ambēsus, *Part* (ambedo).

ambi, *abbrev. amb, am, an, insep prep.* *around, round about*: before vowels *gen* *amb*: *ambages*: before consonants, *ambi, am, an*. *ambivium, amburo, anquiro*. [Cf. *Gr. ἀμφί*; O. II G. *umpi*; N. H G. *um* The word is cogn. with *ambo*, q. v.]

amb-igo, (*no perf.*) *3. v. n* [ago] *to wander about, go around*: *rare in lit sense*: *ambigens patriam et declinans, going round about and avoiding the main streets of his native city*, Tac.

Fig. *to hesitate, to be in doubt, suspense, etc.* (in this sense, in Cic. always *impers. or pass*): *it is disputed, is doubtful*, *ambigitur*, Cic. *cui rei primum occurreret, ambigebat*, Liv.

II. *dispute, wrangle, go to law*, Cic.

ambigūē, *adv.* *ambiguously, doubtfully*: Cic. *2.* *indiscreetly*: *pugnare*, Tac.

ambigūitas, *ātis, f.* [ambiguus] *ambiguity, equivocalness, double meaning*: *nominis*, Cic.

ambigūis, *a, um, adj* [ambigo] *shifting from one side to another, changeable*: *per ambiguum favoreum, by showing equal friendliness to both sides*, Liv.: *ambiguus Proteus, of varying form*, Ov. *II.* *uncertain, doubtful*: *Salamis* (there being two places of the same name), Hor. *Virg.*: *haud ambiguus rex, i.e. sure of becoming king*, Liv. *Neut.* as *subst.*, esp. after *prep.* in *ambiguo servare, to keep a thing in doubt*, Hor. *III.* Of speech: *obscure, dark, ambiguous*: *scriptum ambiguum*, Cic. *Subs.*: *ambiguum*, *i, n* *an obscure, dark saying*: *ambiguumque complura sunt genera*, id.

IV. Of conduct: *vacillating, wavering, untrustworthy*: *esse ambigua fide*, Liv.: *domum timet ambiguum Tyriosque bilingues*, Virg. Of fortune: *changing, fickle*: *ambiguarum rerum sciens*, Tac. In Tac. with *Gen.*: *pudoris ac metus, wavering between*.

amb-lo, *lvi and li, itum, 4. v. n.* and *a.* (from *eo*, but conjugated regularly throughout: *part. perf. ambitus*: *Past Imperf.*, however, *ambibat* is found as well as *ambiebat*) *to go around or about*: Cic.: *Ov.* *II.* *to surround, encompass*: *insula quam annis Euphrates ambiebat*, Vell.: *clipei oras ambit auro, encompassed the rim with gold*, Virg. *III.* Of candidates for office: *to go about canvassing, to solicit*, etc.: with *Acc.* of persons whose votes are asked, Cic.: *Sall.*: also *absol.* Cic.: *Pl.* With *Acc.* of the office: *magistratum sibi*, Pl. *IV.* In *gen.* *to court, entreat, solicit*: *reginam ambire affatu*, Virg. With *ut* and *Subj.*: *ambenti, ut legibus solveretur*, Suet. With *Inf.*: *a donec ultro ambictur consulationem accipere*, Tac.

ambitiō, *ōnis, f.* [ambig] *a going round, esp. of candidates for office*: *canvassing* (by lawful means), whilst *ambitus* implies unlawful means): Cic.: *cretata ambitio, white-towered* (from a candidate wearing a white dress), Pers. *II.* In *gen.* *a striving for favour or good-will, love of popularity*: *ambitione labi*, Cic.: *Dionysius Platonem magna ambitione Syracusas perduxit, by great importunity*, Nep (or *perh. in a very ostentatious way*, v. *inf.* IV.) *ambitione relegata, without flattery*, Hor. Hence, *partiality*: *ius sibi per ambitionem dictum non esse*, Liv. *III.* *a seeking after rank, fame, etc.*: *ambition*: *ut ambitio quaedam ad honorem studium duxit*, Cic.: *ambitio mala, misguided ambition*, Sall. *IV.* *display, ostentation*: *funerum nulla ambitio, no ostentatious pomp*, Tac. *V.* *great exertion*: *Just.*

ambitiōsē, *adv.* with *a wish to please*: *congere orationem*, Cic. *II.* *ambitiously, ostentatiously*: *petere regnum*, Liv.

ambitiōsus, *a, um, adj* [ambitio] *going around, encompassing, embracing, twining around* (in lit sense, rare and mostly poet.): *lascivius hedris ambitiosior, more close-clinging*, Hor. *II.* *going about in order to canvass or solicit, loving popularity, ambitious*: and, in bad sense, *obsequious, vain-glorious, etc.*: *ita ambitiosus, ut omnes vos nosque quotidie perculat*, Cic.: in *Græcos ambitiosus, desirous of the favour of the Greeks*, id.: *malis artibus ambitiosus, seeking to ingratiate oneself*, Tac. Of things: *ambitiosae amicitiae, founded merely on a desire to please, interested*, Cic.: *preces, urgent*, Tac. *III.* *fond of display*: *mors, ostentatious, vain-glorious*, id.: *ornamenta, showy, meretricious*, Hor.: *atria, gorgeous*, Mart. *Opp.* to *utilis* (showy *opp.* to useful), Quint.

ambitus, *us, m.* [ambig] *a going around, circuit, revolution*: *per amoenos ambitus, windings of a river*, Hor.: Cic. *II.* *Rhetor. f. 4: a*

period: perfectus et completus ambulus, id. also periphrasis, circumlocution = ambages: multos circa unam rem ambulus facere, Liv. III. *circumference, edge*: ambitus paruas, Plin.: Suet. IV. *the space left round a house*: Cic. V. *unlawful canvassing for an office, esp. by bribery* (see Ambitus): legem ambitus flagitasti, Cic.: ambitus or de ambitu accusare, to accuse of bribery, id. (On the laws against ambitus, v. Smith's Ant. 18 seq.) VI. *ostentation, vanity, parade* (for ambitio IV., rare): relinquere ambitum: tumida res est, vana, ventosa. Sen. Of speech: bombast, verbiage. ambitu rerum, Quint.

ambō, bac, bō and bō, num. (Dat. and Abl. pl. ambobus, ambabus; Acc. pl. ambos and ambos; ambo was the old form, like Gr. ἀμφω; Cic. never uses ambos ambo for ambo, Pl.) both (i.e. two together; whilst uterque means both considered separately, or as individuals): ambo accusandi estis, Ter. una salus ambobus erit, Virg. [Cf. Gr. ἀμφω. Lat. ambr (Gr. ἀμφι) is cogn.] (Hence O Fr. ambr.)

ambrosia, ae, f. = ἀμβροσία the food of the gods, nectar being their drink: Cic.

ambrosius, a, um, adj. = ἀμβροσιος, immortal, divine, hence largely beyond expression, oft. with additional idea of fragrance (mostly poet.): comae, Virg.

ambūbā, ae (usu in plur., ambubae, ambubae), f. a Syrian musician and courtesan: ambubajarum collegia, Hor. [From Syr. ambūba or ambūbaya, tibia, fistula, a pipe.]

ambulatio, ōnis, f. [ambulo] a walking about, a walk: ambulationem postmeridianam conficere, Cic.

II. Meton.: a place for walking, a promenade: id.

ambulatioŋcūla, ae, dim f. (rare) a short walk: Cic. II. Meton.: a small place for walking: id.

ambūlātor, ōris, m. [ambulo] one who walks about, an idler, loungeur: villicus ne sit ambulator, Cato. II. a pedlar, a costermonger: Mart.

ambūlātorius, ōis, um, adj. [id.] (rare), moveable: turres, Hirt.

ambūlo, avi, āum, i. v. n.: opp. to sitting, standing, or other modes of locomotion: Pl.: Cic. I. ass. impers. satis jam ambulatum est, we have walked enough, Cic.: oft. of walking for exercise or pleasure, id. II. to travel, make a voyage, etc.: biduo, aut triduo septingenta milia passuum ambulare, Cic.: bene ambula, a form of bidding farewell (a pleasant journey to you): bene ambula et redambula, Pl. Ambulare in jus, to go to law, id.

2. Of inanimate things (rare): amnis, qua naves ambulant, go to and fro, Cato. 3. Act.: with acc. of such words as iter, mare, etc., to navigate, traverse, etc.: maria, to walk the seas (of Xerxes), Cic.: perpetuas ambulat illa vias, Ov. [Denom. verb from am-

bulus (in funambulus), which is for ambū-lu-lus, bu being the root syll., and representing bu in βα-iv-ω, be-to, ar-bi-ter.]

ambūro, ussi, ustum, 3. v. a. [doubtful whether amb-uro or am-buro], to burn around, to scorch: Hadrianus vivus exustus est: Verres sociorum ambustus (singd, scorched) incendio, tamen ex illa flamma periculoque evasit, Cic.: Ov. Also appy. of entire combustion: Cic. (see Cic. Sext. 58, Long). Hence ambustum, i. n. Medic. t. f.: a burn: Inflammatio recentis ambusti, Plin. Meton.: to nip or wither with cold: ambusti multorum artus vi frigoris, Tac. II. Fig.: ambustas fortunarum mearum reliquias, the charred remains (half destroyed), Cic.

ambustus, Part. [amburo].

amellus, i, m. the purple Italian star-wort: Aster amellus, Linn.: Virg.

amēns, entis [a, mens] Adj. out of one's senses, mad, frantic: homo amentissimus atque in omnibus consiliis praeceps, Cic. With Abl.: aspectu aeniens, distracted at the sight, Virg.: more fully, amens animi, id. More rarely, foolish, stupid, homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, Cic. Of things: amentissimum consilium, id.

amentatus, a, um, Part. [amento].

amentia, ae, f. [amens] being out of one's senses, distraction, madness: furor atque amentia impulsus, Caes. Also simply, folly: Hor.

amentum, avi, atum, i. v. a. [amentum] to furnish with a strap or thong: (usu in p. parte) hastae velutibus amentatae traduntur, Cic. Fig. of discourse: amentatae hastae, ready-made arguments, id. II. Poet.: to hurt or dart the javelin by means of this thong: jaculum, Lucan.

amentum, i, n. a strap or thong attached to a spear, and used for throwing the missile (Smith's Ant. 200): epistola ad amentum deligata, Caes.

II. a shoe-tie: soleae sine amento, Plin. [For ap-mentum. The root ap, to connect, is seen in ap-ere, ap-isci, ap-tus, and copula (for co-ap-ula).]

ames, itis, prob m. a pole for spreading bird-nets: aut amite levi rara tendit retia, Hor. [For ap-mes; v. amentum. For the form cf. li-mes, ter-mes.]

amethystinus, a, um, adj. of the colour of amethyst, Juv.

amethystus, i, f. = ἀμέθυστος, the amethyst, Plin.

amfractus, v. anfr.

amica, ae, f. [amicus] a female friend: amicae, cognatae, Ter. II. a mistress, concubine: sive ista uxor sive amica est, id.

amicō, ade, in a friendly manner, kindly, amicably: amice et benevole facere, Cic.: sup Cic.

am-icō, icui or ictum, 4. v. a. (fut. amicibor, Pl.) to throw around, to wrap about (properly of upper garments), or pass. to veil or throw around

oneself: pallium (mantle, cloak), quo amictus esset, Cic. Poet.: nube humeros amictus, wrapt, shrouded, Hor. II. Fig.: to veil, cover, wrap up: amictur vitibus arbor, Ov. [Am or amb and icio: the f has been dropped as in ob-icis, v. obex.]

amiciter, adv. [amicus] in a friendly manner, Pl.

amicitia, ae, f. (Gen. sing. amicitia, Lucr.) [id.] friendship: est autem amicitia nihil aliud, nisi omnium divinarum humanarumque rerum cum benevolentia et caritate summa consensio, Cic. Fig. of plants: as of the elm and the vine, Plin. II. a league or alliance between nations: Ubi, qui amicitiam fecerant, Caes.

III. Abstract for concrete, esp. in pl., like relations for relatives, amicitiae = amici, Tac.: Suet.

amicities, ei, f. = amicitia: Lucr.

amicus, a, um, Part. [amicio].

amicus, ūs, m. [amicio] prop. the act of wrapping around; hence, manner of (outer) dress, amictum imitari, to copy any one's style of dress, Cic.: status, amictus, attitude and drapery (of a statue), id. II. the garment or dress itself (chiefly poet.): duplex, double, thick, Virg.: Ov. III. Fig.: nebulae amictus, wrapping, envelope of cloud, Virg.

amicūla, ae, f. dim. of amica, c mistres; de amica laxatus, Cic.

amicūlum, i, n. [amicus] a mantle, cloak: agreste duplex amiculum, Nep.

amicūlus, i, m. dim. [amicus] a little friend, a dear friend: quid de Docimo amiculo meo? Cic.

amicus, a, um, adj. [amo] friendly, kind, fond of, with prep. or Dat.: animo esse amico erga aliquem, Ter.: tribui sunt nobis amici, Cic.: amica luto sus, fond of the mire, Hor. Amicum est mihi, it pleases me: nec Dis amicum est nec mihi, it is neither the will of the gods nor mine, Hor. Comp. Cic. Recq as noun: v. foll. art.

amicus, i, m. [id.] (Gen. plur. amicūm, Ter.) a friend: ex omnibus saeculis vix tria aut quatuor nominantur paula amicorum, Cic. Also for patronus, patron, protector: amicus potens, Hor. And for socius, companion, comrade: trej, idio fugam exprobravit amico, Ov. 2. In and after the Aug. per., a courtier, or minister of a prince: fuerunt multi reges ex amicis Alexandri Magni, Nep. (Hence, Fr. ami.)

amissio, ōnis, f. [amitto] a losing, a loss: oppidorum, Cic.

amissus, a, um, Part. [amitto].

amissus, ūs, m. for the more usu. amissio, a loss: Sicilia, Nep.

amita, ae, f. a father's sister, a paternal aunt (the mother's sister is called matertera): Cic.: Liv. (Hence Fr. tante, Old Fr. ante; Eng. aunt.)

amitto, isi, issum, 3. v. a. [amisti] sync. = amissisti, Ter.: amissis, sync. = amiseris, Pl.) to let go, let slip, to dismiss (freq. in Pl.): stulte feci, qui

hunc (servum) amisi, Pl.: vis me uxorem ducere? haec amittere? to turn this woman away, Ter.: praeda de manibus amissa, was left slip, Cic. Fig.: tibi hanc amittam noxiam unani, remittit, pardon, Pl.: non amittere tempus quoniam sit datum; not to neglect an opportunity, Cic.: fidem amittere, to break one's word, Nep.

II. to lose (sometimes opp. to perdere, to lose by one's own fault; but the two words are often confounded): simul consilium cum re amisisti? Ter.: classes amissae et peritae, Cic.: ignominia amissum navium, Caes.: oppidum Capsum et magnam pecuniam amisit, Sall. Opp. obtinere: item, to lose a suit, Cic.

ammiror and **ammitto**, v. admirror, etc.

ammonoeo and **ammonitrix**, v. ammonoeo, etc.

amnicola, ac, com. [amnis color] dwelling or growing by a river: (v.)

amniculus, i, m. dum [amnis] a rivulet, brook, Liv.

amnis, is, m. (anciently fem.: Abl. amne, sometimes anni, esp. in the poets): a stream of water, a broad river; a torrent, applied by Liv. to the Po; but the word has always a poetic cast, the usu. prose equivalent being fluvius: profusus amnis aut vix aut nullo modo corrumpitur, Cic.: ruunt de montibus amnes, Virg.: secundo anni, down the stream, id.: adverso amne, up the stream, Curt. Of the ocean, like Gr. Ὠκεανὸς ποταμός ocean amnis, the ocean-stream, Virg. P. o. t.: Of the constellation Eridanus: Eridanum cernes funestum magnis cum viribus amnem, Cic. (poet.). II. Meton.: anything flowing, a stream: Virg. [Ety. uncertain]

amo, avi, atum, i. v. a. (amasso = amavero, Pl.) to love, to have a warm, hearty affection for: videas corde amare (eos) inter se, to love each other heartily, Pl.: amare aliquem ex animo, Cic. (Amare and diligere are often contrasted, the former denoting a warmer feeling: eum a me non diligere solum, verum etiam amari, id. The phrase amare et diligere, to love and esteem, is often found, id.). 2. to be in love, have a love affair, Ter. 3. Used in oaths or strong asseverations: ita (sic) nie dii (bene) ament or amabunt, so help me God: i. e. most assuredly: ita nie dii amabunt, Pl.: Ter. Also ellipt.: ita me Jupiter! sc. amet or amabit, Pl. II. Of things: to like, to be fond of, to find pleasure in: nomen, orationem, vultum, incesum allicuius amare, Cic.: non omnes eadem mirantur amantque, Hor. And with Inf.: as object (poet.): hic amas dici pater atque princeps, id. III. amare aliquem de or in aliqua re, quod, etc., to be obliged to one for something, to be thankful: de raudesculo multum te amo, Cic.: et in Attilii negotio te amavi, id. A. b. sol.: bene facis merito te amo,

Ter. Hence in entreaties, amabo, or amabo te (never vos), lit. I shall be much obliged, may often be translated by, be so good, I pray, etc.: amabo te, advola, Cic. With ut or ne: amabo ut illic transcas, Ter.: amabo te, ne improbitati meae assignes, pray do not . . . , Cic. IV. With Inf.: to be wont or accustomed (like Gr. φιλέω) aurum per medios ire satellites amat, is wont to make its way, Hor.: quae ira fieri amat, is wont to have done, Sall. (Hence Fr. aimer)

amoene, adv. [amoenus] pleasantly, sweetly: Pl.; Gell.; Plin.

amoenitas, atis, f. [amoenus] pleasantness, delightfulness, a delight, a pleasure: hortorum, Cic. 2. As a term of endearment in Pl.: uxori mea, mea amoenitas, quid tu agis?

amoenus, a, um, adj. pleasant, delightful, charming (mostly of sensible objects): locus, Cic.: loca amoena, voluptaria, Sall.: rus, Hor.: aquae, aurae, id. In Tac., amoena, n. plur. pleasant places: per amoena Asiae atque Achaiae. 2. Of abstract things: vita, Tac. 3. Of dress: slavery: cultus amoenior, Liv. [Most prob. from amo.]

amollor, itus, 4. v. dep. to carry away, remove (with effort or difficulty): amoliri omnia, Pl. 2. to send away, to get rid of: uxorem, Tac.

3. With refl. pron. to take oneself off, begone: hinc vos amolimini, Ter. II. Fig.: to avert: in rhetoric, to refute, repel: invidiam crimenque ab aliquo, Tac.: amollor et amoveo nomen meum, I put aside, lay no stress on, Liv.

amollitus, Part. [amollor]

amomum or -on, i, n. = ἀμόμων, an aromatic shrub, from which the Romans prepared a costly fragrant balsam: Assyrium amomum, Virg.

amor (old form amos, like bonos, labos, colos, etc., Pl.) oris, m. [amo], love, (of natural affection among kinsmen, etc.; of sexual passion; and of a high degree of friendship). With in, erga, or Gen.: ab his luitis noster in te amor profectus, Cic.: si quid in te residet amoris erga me, id.: ancillae amor, passion for, Hor. In plur.: amores hominum in te, warm affection, Cic. 2. Meton., in plur. the loved object itself: Pompeius nostri amores, my darling Pompey, id. Personified. Amor, the god of love, Love, Cupid, Ἔρως: Virg. In plur., Cupids, Loves: Ov. II. Gen.: any passionate longing, eager desire: consulatus amor, Cic.: nummi, Juv.: with ger. habendi, love of wealth, Ov. P. o. t. with Inf.: si tantum amor casus cognoscere nostros, Virg.

amos, v. amor.

amotio, ōnis, f. [amoveo] a removing, removal (rare): doloris, Cic.

amotus, a, um, Part. [amoveo].

amoveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. to move away, put or take away, to re-

move: me exinde amovit loco, al. l.: testem, to get rid of, Ter.: Cic. With rec. pron.: to retire, withdraw: te hinc amove, Ter.: e coetu se amovissent, Liv. Fig.: to lay aside, to cast off: libidinem, odium, cupiditates omnes amove, Cic. P. h. r. amoto ludo, jectis apert, Hor. II. to take away by stealth: euphem. for furari, furum facere: boves per dolum amotas, purloined, Hor. III. to banish, Tac.

amphibolia, ae, f. = ἀμφιβολία: in rhet., ambiguity, double-meaning, Cic.

amphithēatrum, i, n. = ἀμφιθέατρον: lit., a double theatre (the ancient theatres being usually of a form approaching that of a semicircle) an amphitheatre, a circular or oval building for public spectacles: Plin.: Tac. (For an account of the Roman amphitheatres, v. Smith's Ant. 21)

amphora, ae (Gen. pl. as a measure, usually amphorum), f. = ἀμφόρεως, a vessel, usually made of clay, with two handles or ears, for liquids, esp. wine; a flagon, picher, jar, etc. (v. Smith's Ant. 21). amphora coepit intinere a vase, Hor. Meton.: for the wine contained thereon: id. For oil: amphorae oleariae, Cato for hom. v. aut pressa pueri mella condit amphora, Hor. II. A measure for liquids, also called quadrantal = 48 sextarii, or about 6 gallons: (Cic. N. B.—The amphora was used as the standard measure of a ship, as we speak of a ship of so many tons burden: navem, quae plus quam trecentarum amphorum esset, Liv.: Cic. (amphorium).

amplē, adv. abundantly, richly, splendidly: exornare ample magnificque triclinium, Cic.: elate et ample loqui, sublimely, id.: v. amplius.

am-plecto, v. amplexor.

am-plector, xus, 3. v. dep. (act. form amplexor): amplexitudo crura fustibus, Pl. In pass.: id. lit. to wind, or twine around, to encompass, encircle: of living beings: to clasp, embrace: ampleximur tibi genua, Pl.: serpens atrox amplexens stirpem, coiling round, Lucr.: manibus saxa, to grasp, Liv.: ille me amplexus atque osculans hunc prohibebat (in this sense usu. complexor), Cic. 2. In wider sense, to include, take in: quindecim millia passuum circuitu amplexus, hoc spatio palabatur, Caes.: Tac. II. Fig. to embrace or grasp with the mind, to understand, comprehend: omnia consilio, to take everything into consideration, Cic. In discourse, to discuss, to handle, to comprise: omnes res per scripturam amplexi, id. 2. to comprehend under a term (usu. complexor): quod idem interduo virtutis nomine ampleximur, id. 3. to embrace in our affection, to love, cherish, esteem: me amplexissimè quotidie magis Caesar amplexitur, id.: plectemur take the side of, id.: hoc se amplexitur uno, values, esteems himself, Hor.

amplexo, v. amplexor.

amplexor, ātus, i. v. freq. dep. (act. form **amplexo**, analogous to amplexo, in Pl., Attius, Lucil., and Petr.) [amplexor] *to encircle; embrace fondly*: aram amplexantes, Pl.: osculari atque amplexari, to kiss and caress, Ter.: munimur metum amplexantur, were showing every mark of affection for him, Cic. II. Fig.: to love, esteem warmly: Appius totum me amplexatur, id.

amplexus, a, um, Part. [amplexor].

amplexus, ūs, m. [amplexor] *an encircling, surrounding, embrace*: terrarum, Lucr.: serpentis, Cic. Esp. of caresses: cum dabit amplexus atque oscula dulcia figit, Virg.: Ov.

ampliatō, ōnis, f. [amplio]. Legal t. t., *an adjournment of the hearing of a case to another day*: the judge announced this adjournment by the word "amplius." The "ampliatō" was an adjournment to any day which the judge might please: et comperendinatio.

amplificatio, ōnis, f. [amplifico] *a lessening, an increasing, enlarging*: pecuniae, Cic. 2. Rhetor. t. t., *a heightened description*: *an amplification*, id.

amplificator, ōris, m. [lit. *an enlarger, an amplifier* (rare)]. forum, Cic.

amplifico, adv. *splendidly*, 'at.

amplifico, avi, atum, i. v. a. [amplius facio] *to widen, to extend, enlarge*: divitiis, Cic.: sonum, to strengthen, increase, id.: urbem, id. 2. Rhetor. t. t., *to heighten and set off, to amplify, dilate upon*: amplificare rem orationis, id.

amplio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [amplius] *to make wider, to extend, enlarge, increase*: rem, Hor. Fig.: ampliare nomen, to render glorious, Mart. II. *to adjourn the hearing of a case*: Legal t. t., *to amplify aliquem or causam*: potest ampliare, Cic.: v. ampliatō.

ampliter, adv. *greatly, amply, abundantly, magnificently*, Pl.

amplitudo, itudinis, f. [amplius] *width, breadth, size, bulk, compass*, Caes.

II. Of mental and moral qualities, etc.: *greatness*: amplitudo animi, Cic. 2. *dignity, grandeur, importance*: homines in quibus summa auctoritas est et amplitudo, id.: propter amplitudinem civitatis, Caes. 3. In rhet.: *copiousness and dignity of expression*: Platonis, Cic.

amplius, adv. (comp. of ampie) *more, longer, further*: (usually of time and number) *from*, used without quam, the case not being affected by the omission: also in the usual construction with quam or Abl.: amplius centum dies Romani, more than 100, Cic.: duo hand amplius milia peditum, 2000 and no more, Liv.: amplius horum quatuor, Caes.: de sepulchris autem nihil est apud Solonem amplius quam, nothing more than this, etc., Cic.: fel-

ces ter et amplius, thrice and more than thrice happy, Hor. 2. *besides, moreover* = praeterea, insuper: nihil dico amplius, I say nothing further, Cic.

3. *nihil amplius*, an ellipt. phrase, to denote that nothing remains to be stated: sese ipsum abs te repetit: nihil amplius, that is the whole case, id.

4. *also ellipt.*: si nihil amplius, like si nihil aliud sc. possit: excedam tecum? an, si nihil amplius, obstat? if no other course remains open, Ov.

II. **AMPLIUS**, legal t. t. pronounced by the judge, on adjourning the hearing of a case, (vide ampliatō): Cic. Also, *amplius non petere*: to bring no further action, to make no further claim: id. And polit. t. t. of senators, when they gave their sanction to a proposal, but made an addition to it: Scrvili assentior et hoc amplius censeo, I propose this addition, id.

amplius, a, um, adv. Of space: *large, wide, spacious, roomy*: amplissimum cura et amplissimum gymnasium, Cic.: porticus, Virg. II. Meton.: *abundant, great, large*: pabula, Lucr.: Galli ampliores copias expectabant, Caes.: amplissima dies horarum quindecim, the longest day, Plin. And of abstract things, passions, etc.: amplior potentia, Plin.: haec irae facies essent multo ampliores, Ter.: pro viribus amplius, in proportion to the great strength, Lucr. Also in compo. n., *amplius*, as subst. (not to be confounded with the adv.), *more*: daturus non sum amplius, Cic. Also with Gen.: amplius obsidium, a larger number of, Caes. III. *important, entitled to consideration*: familia, highly respectable, Cic.: civitas, important, influential, Caes. IV. *magnificent, splendid, glorious, renowned, distinguished*: ne ullum munus acedilitatis amplius aut gratius populo esse possit, Cic.: praemia, id.: amplissimo genere natus, Caes.: amplissimum honores, the most exalted honours, Cic. Hence, amplissimus, as a title for persons high in office: amplissimum collegium decemvirale, id. V. Of language, *complimentary*: amplissimus verbus, id. VI. In rhet., *amplius orator*, who speaks with dignity and fullness, id. [From am = ampli, with the same plus as in duplus, triplus, cogn. with Gr. πλεος, Lat. pleo, plenus, Goth. full-s, Eng. full.]

ampulla, ae, f. a globular vessel for holding liquids, a flask, bottle, jar, pot, etc. (sometimes of leather), Cic. II. Meton.: of inflated discourse, bombast: ampullas et sesquipedalia verba, Hor. [For amporula, dim. of ampora (so ἀμφορεύς was Latinized in the time of Pl.).]

ampullaceus, a, um, adj. [ampulla] *pertaining to a flask, bottle-shaped or globular*: nira, Plin.

ampullarius, i, m. [id.] *a flask-maker*: Pl.

ampullor, atus, i. v. dep. [id. II.]

to employ a bombastic style, ampullari in tragica arte, to strut and mouth, Hor.

amputatio, ōnis, f. [amputo] *a pruning, lopping off*: earmentorum, Cic. II. Meton.: *the part cut off, a cutting*: Plin.

amputo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to cut away or off, to lop off, prune*; esp. of plants: vitem ferro, Cic.: caput, Suet.

II. Fig.: *to curtail, shorten, remove*: amputata inanis omnis et error, Cic. In rhet., *amputata loqui*, to speak unconnectedly, id.

amura, ae, f. [from Gr. ἀμύρα] *scum of olive-oil*: Virg.

amussis, is, f. (acc. amussim), *a rule, level or square*, Varr. Hence, ad amussim (and as one word), *according to rule or level, i. e. accurately, exactly*, Gell. Also, *examussim*, in same sense, Pl.

amussito, are, i. v. a. [amussis] *to make according to rule, accurately, nicely*: amussitata indoles, Pl.

amvgdālum, i, n. an almond, an almond kernel, Ov.

amvstis, idis, f. (ἀμυστί, without closing the mouth) *a long draught, the emptying of a cup at one draught*: Hor.

an, conj. It introduces the second and succeeding members in a disjunctive (double) interrogation, or in sentences implying doubt; or, *whether*, in disjunctive interrogations. Direct: dicam huic an non dicam? Ter.: Romanne venio, an hic maneo, an Arpinum fugiam? Cic. 2. Indirect: nunc vero non id agitur, bouisne an malis moribus vivamus, Sall. An potius, or rather: an id flagitium est, an potius haec patri aequum esse fieri? Ter. 3. When an alternative, or inference is implied from something said before, an often appears to introduce a single question; when it may be rendered, *or is it the case, is it then, etc.*: ad mortem te, Catiline? ducl jampridem portebat: an vero P. Scipio T. Gracchum privatus interfecit: Catilinam vero, nos consules perferemus? or is it true that P. Scipio . . . and shall T. . .? Cic. 4. Particular constr.: an non, and in one word, *anon*, occurs in direct questions more freq. than necne: isne est quem quaero an non? Ter.: utrum nomina in codicem accepti et expensi digesta habes anon? Cic. An ne, commonly *anne*, *pleon.* for *an*: nec, aequum anne iniquum imperet cogitabit, Pl. 5. In double questions with num . . . an, the latter is supposed to have an affirmative reply: num quid duas patrias habetis, an est illa patria communis? is it not on the contrary true that . . .? Cic. II. In disjunctive clauses expressing doubt: *whether*: honestumne factu sit an turpe dubitant, id.

2. As in such disjunctive clauses the opinion of the speaker himself usually inclines to the second, or that introduced with *an*, the particle *some-*

times has a modified affirmative signit.: I almost think, it is possible that, perhaps, probably. (i). usu. with a negative, or word implying doubt in principal clause: testem non mediocrem, sed haud scio an gravissimum, I would almost venture to say the most important, Cic.: ingens eo die res, ac nescio an maxima illo bello gesta sit, perhaps I may say, Liv. (ii). with negative also in dependent clause: eloquentia quidem nescio an habuisset parem neminem, perhaps he would have had no rival, Cic.

anabathrum, i, n. = ἀναβάθρον, a raised seat at the public games, Juv.

anademā, ātis, n. = ἀνάδημα, a band for the head, a wreath. Lucr.

anagnōstēs, ae, m. = ἀναγνώστης, a reader: Cic.

ananceum, i, n. = ἀνᾶκαιον (necessary), a large drinking cup, which must be drained at a draught, Pl.

anapaestus, a, um = ἀνὰπαιστος, adj. pes, the metrical foot anapaest: — (a reversed dactyl), Cic. Neut. as subst., i, n. sc. carmen, an anapaestic poem, Cic.

anas, ātis (gen. plur. usu. anatum), f. the duck: anatum ova, Cic. [Cf. Gr. νῆσσα (for νῆσσι), O H G. anut, mod. Germ. ente.] (Hence, Ital. anatra.)

anaticūla, ae, f. dim. [anas] a little duck, a duckling: Cic. 2^o Term of endearment: my duckling: Pl.

anatinus, a, um, adj. [id.] of or pertaining to the duck, Pl.

anatoctismus, i, m. = ἀνατοκισμός, interest upon interest, compound interest: centesimae cum anatoctismo anniversario, Cic.

anceps (anciently anceps, Pl.: abi sing. ancipiti): cipitis, adj. [amb- and caput, v. amb.] that has two heads, two-headed (cf. biceps, praepices, etc.) only in the poets: anceps Janus, Ov. of a mountain, two-peaked: anceps acumen, id. II. In gen. having two sides, two natures, double: and of abstract things, doubtful, uncertain, undecided, changeable: securus, Ov.: bestiae quasi anceps in utraque sedes viventes, amphibious animals, Cic.: ancipiti proelio diu atque acriter pugnatum est, with two fronts, Caes.: metus, fear arising from two opp. sides, Liv.: Ius anceps, a doubtful point of law, Hor.: ancipiti Marte pugnare, to fight with doubtful success, Liv. III. dangerous, critical (later): viae, Ov.: vox pro republica honesta, ipsi anceps, Tac.

anchora, -alis, v. ancora, etc. **ancile** (also ancule), is, n. (gen. plur. also anciliorum, Hor.): a small oval shield: Virg. Esp.: the shield said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa, and on the preservation of which the prosperity of Rome depended, with the others made exactly like it, ancilla: Liv.: (cf. Smith's Ant. 326). Adj.: cippiis ancilibus, Juv.

ancilla, ae, f. dim. a maid-servant, female slave: ancilla aere emptā, Ter.: servi ancillaeque, Cic. [Dim. of ancula, cogn. with old verb ancilare or anculare, "to serve."]]

ancillaris, e, adj. [ancilla] relating to female servants: artificum, maid-servant's work, Cic.

ancillula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little serving-maid, a young female slave: Ter. Fig.: juris scientiam eloquentiae tanquam ancillulam pedessequamque adiunxisti, as the hand-maid of eloquence, Cic.

anceps, v. anceps.

ancipus (also ance), a, um, Part. [amb and caedo, there is no such verb as ancido] cut around or away. omnia ancera recenti vulnere, Lucr.

ancora, ae (erroneously written anchora), f. an anchor: ancoras jacere, to cast anchor, Caes.: consistere ad ancoram, to lie at anchor, id.: solvere, to weigh anchor, Cic.: tollere, Caes. Fig.: as a symbol of security: refuge, hope, support: Sil. [Borrowed from Gr. ἄγκυρα.]

ancoralis, e, adj. [ancora] belonging to an anchor. Hence ancorale, is, n., a cable: Liv.

ancoralis, a, um, adj. [id.] belonging to an anchor: funes, cables, Caes.

andabātā, ae, m. a gladiator, whose helmet was without openings for the eyes, a blindfold gladiator, Cic.

androgynus, i, m. = ἀνδρόγυνος, -gynē, ae, f. -γῆ, a man-woman, hermaphrodite: Cic.

annellus (ann), i, m. dim. [annulus] a little ring: Hor.

anethum, i, n. dill, anise: Virg. **anfractus**, ūs, m. [an=ambi, and frag root of frango] a curving or bending, an orbit: solis anfractus, a circuit, revolution, Cic. Alia, a tortuous, circuitous route: si nullus anfractus intercederet, Caes.: viarum, litorum anfractus, windings, Liv. II. Fig.: of discourse = ambages: digression, prolixity: quid opus est circuitione et anfractu? treating about the bush, Cic. Of legal proceedings: intricacies, prolixity: iudiciorum, id.

angina, ae, f. [ango] the quinsy: Pl.

angiportus, ūs, m. and angiportum, i, n. a narrow street, lane or alley: in angiportum quoddam desertum, Ter.: viae omnes angiportusque, highways and by-ways, Cic. [The root ang means "make narrow": v. angio: portus anciently meant "a passage, a gangway."]

ango, xi, ctum and anxum, 3. v. a. (perf. and sup., only in Gram.) to press tight, to throttle, strangle (in this signit., poet. or antiquated): angit inhaerens elisus oculos et guttur, squeezes his eyes out and throttles him, Virg.

II. Fig.: to cause pain, both physical and mental, esp. the latter: torment, vex, trouble: hence angī, to

suffer pain: cura angit hominem, Ter.: cruciatiu timoris angit, to be tormented by an agony of fear, Cic.: ne munere te parvo beet, aut incommodus angat, or vex by refusing, Hor. With de: de Statio manumisso angor. I am annoyed about it, Cic.: Angi animi, to be distressed in mind: Pl. On the other hand, Cic. says angī animo. [Cf. Gr. ἄγω, ἄγομαι, ἄγχι; Goth. aggonus, narrow; mod. Germ. eng.]

angor, ōris, m. = angina [ango], a compression of the neck, suffocation, the quinsy: aestu et angore vexata, Liv.

II. Fig.: anguish, torment, vexation (of a transitory nature, whereas anxietas is of an abiding nature): differt anxietas ab angore: neque enim omnes anxii, qui anguntur aliquando, nec qui anxii, semper anguntur, Cic.: angorem capere pro amicis? to feel distress (anxiety, on his behalf), id. In plur.: conflict angoribus, id.

anguloctmus, a, um, adj. [anguis coma] with snakey hair (poet.): Gorgon, Ov.

anguloctulus, i, m. dim. [anguis] a small snake: Cic.

anguifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [anguis ferus] serpent-bearing: caput, Ov.

anguigēna, ae, m. [anguis and gen. root of gignō] Lit. snake-born, sprung from a snake or dragon, an epithet of the Thibans, who sprang from dragons' teeth: Ov.

anguilla, ae, f. [anguis] an eel. Juv.: anguilla est, elabatur, proverb, of a sly, slippery fellow: Pl.

angui-mānus, a, um, adj. [anguis manus]. Lit. snake-handed, with serpent arm (or trunk), epith. of the elephant, Lucr.

anguinēus, a, um, adj. [anguis] (rare): pertaining to the serpent, snakey: Gorgonis comae, Ov.

anguineus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to the serpent, snakey: Cato: Plin Subst.: anguinum, i, n. (sc. ovum), a snake's egg, id.

angui-pēs, ēdis, adj. [anguis pes] snake-footed, epithet of the giants: Ov.

anguis, is, (A. angne and angui), m. and f. a snake, a serpent: femina anguis, mas anguis, Cic. As fem.: toria, Ov. Latet anguis in herba, a snake in the grass, proverb. For some concealed danger, Virg. 2. Fig.: for anything odious: odiose aliquem aequē atque angues, Pl. As an emblem (1) of terror: of the head of Medusa, Ov. (2) of rage: the serpent-girdle of Tisiphone, id. (3) of art and wisdom: the serpent-team of Medea, id., and of the inventive Ceres, id. II. As a constellation = draco, the Dragon, between the Great and Little Bear, Cic.

2. = hydra, the Hydra, water serpent. Ov. 3. the Serpent, which Anguitenens carries in his hand, id. [cf. "constrictor," from root of angio; cf. O. H. G. unc = Natter.]

angui-tēnens, entis, adj. [anguis

senae serpent-holding hence, subst. the constellation (*Ophiuchus* = angular, serpent-bearer, Cic.).

angulāris, e, adj. [angulus] having corners: lapis, Cato (later sense, corner stone, Vulg.).

angulārus, a, um, Part. [angulus] made angular, with angles: Cic.

angulus, i, m. an angle, a corner: obtusus, Lucr.: hujus lateris alter angulus, qui est ad Cantium, one corner of this side, Caes.: extremus, the extreme point, corner, Ov. II. a retired, unfrequented place, a nook, corner, lurking-place: in angulum abire, Ter.: ille terrarum angulus, that particular nook of the earth, Hor. (Cf. ἀγκυρον, ἀγκυλος; Lat. uncus is cogn.)

angustus, adverb. narrowly, sparingly, briefly: anguste sedere, to be in close quarters, Cic.: frumentum angustius provenerat, more scantily, Caes.: angustius concluduntur, mine concisely, Cic.: anguste transportare milites, packing them close, Caes.: angustus pubulari, within narrower limits, id.

angustiae, arum, f. plu. rare in the sense angustia, ae [angustus] a narrow place, a strait, desile: Cornithus posita in angustis, Cic.: per angustias Hellespontis, the straits of the Hellespont, Suet. Hence, II. Fig.: shortness, narrowness, deficiency, difficulty, perplexity, etc.: angustiae spiritus, shortness of breath, Cic.: pecuniae publicae, financial straits, id.: frumentariae, Caes. Sometimes absol.: ex meis angustis illius sustento tenuitatem, out of my narrow means, Cic.: in summas angustias adduci, perplexity, id. (Hence, Ital. angustia; Fr. anguste.)

angusticlāvius, a, um, adj. [angustus clavus] wearing a narrow stripe of purple, a plebeian tribune: Suet. **angusto**, avi, atum, i, v. a [angustus] to make narrow, stru'en' itei, Cat.

angustus, a, um, adj. [angus] Of space narrow, strait, contracted. Opp. to latus, Cic.: montibus angustis mare continebatur, confined mountains (leaving but a limited space between them and the sea), Caes.: neut. pl. with depend. gen., angustae viarum, narrow parts of the highways = narrow ways (Gr. constr.), Virg. Fig.: in angustum concludere, adducere, deducere, etc.: to bring within a narrow compass, reduce to a strait, to restrain, confine, etc.: in exiguum angustumque concluditur, is reduced, narrowed down, Cic. 2. short, scanty: spiritus, short breath, id.

3. needy, pinching: pauperies, Hor.: res angusta domi, mean circumstances (lowly parentage and limited means), Juv. 4. critical, difficult: rebus angustis animosus atque fortis appare, in straits of fortune, Hor. Neut. as subst. esp. after prep., critical condition, difficulty, danger: rem esse in angusto, Caes. 5. base, petty: nulli est tam angusti animi, quam amare divitias, Cic. 6. subtle, minute:

minutae angustaeque concertationes, id. 7. of style: brief, simple: angusta et concisa oratio, id.

anhēlitus, ūs, m. [anhelo] a difficulty of breathing, panting, puffing: Cic.: huiusmodi anhelitu, with uplifted (jucce and) panting breath, Hor.: aegri, painful, distressed breathing, Virg.

II. breathing, breath: recipere, to take breath, respire, Pl. III. Fig.: an exhalant, exhalation: terrae, Cic.: vini, fumes, id.

anhēlo, avi, atum, i, v. n. and a. [anhelus] to draw the breath with difficulty, to pant, puff, gasp, etc.: nullus anhelabat sub adunco vomere taurus, Ov. Fig.: formicibus ignis anhelat, roars, Virg.: Catilnam scelus anhelantem, breathing out wickedness, Cic.

anhēlus, a, um, adj. [an (=āva, up) and halo] panting, puffing (poet.) equi, Virg. 2. causing shortness of breath: cursus, Ov.

anicula, ae, f. dim. [annus] a little old woman; esp. with the accessory idea of credulity (comp. avia): haec ne aniculae quidem existimant, Cic.

anilis, e, adj. [id.], pertaining to an old woman, old womanish: voltus, Virg.: ineptiae pene aniles, Cic.

anilitas, ātis, f. [anilis] old age of a woman, anility, Cat.

aniliter, adv. like an old woman: superstitiose atque aniliter dicere, Cic.

anima, ae, f. (gen. animi, Lucr.): ānī, a breeze, wind (in this sense mostly poet.): impellunt animae linteae, Hor. ignes animaeque, Virg. II. the air, as an element (rare): Cic. Hence, III. the breath (most freq. sense): animam compressi, held my breath, Ter.: gravitas animae, but (smell of) breath, Plin.: animam recipe, take breath, Ter. Fig. anima amphorae, the fumes of wine, Lucr.

IV. the principle of animal life, dist. from animus, the spiritual principle of life, the rational soul: sine animo anima est debilis. Att. pauci, quibus relicta est anima, clausi in tenebris, mere existence, Sall.: adimere animam, Pl.: extinguere, to deprive of life, Ter.: relinquere, to die, id.; edere, Cic.: animam agere, to be in the agonies of death: id. As a term of endearment my life, my soul. vos meae carissimae animae, dearest souls: id. Prov.: animam debere, to owe his very life, of one deeply in debt: Ter. 2. an animal, a living being: esp. of men: egregias animas, quae sanguine nobis hanc patriam peperere suo, Virg. Hence also, souls separated from the body, manes: to pias lactis animas reponis sedibus, Hor. 3. Sometimes including the sense of animus: the (entire) soul of man: anima rationis consilique particeps, Cic. (Cf. Gr. ἀνέμω; Goth. uz-ana, I breathe out, expire.) (Hence, Fr. âme.)

animadversio, ōnis, f. [animadverto] the perception or observation of

an object, attention: notatio naturae et animadversio, observation of nature, Cic.: animadversio et diligentia, attention and diligence, id.: and in gen. inquiry: quaestio atque animadversio in aliquem, Liv. II. reproach, censure, punishment (comp. animadverto, III.): paternae a father's chastisement, Cic.: censura, with reference to the censors' power of degrading a man, id. **animadversor**, oris, m. [id.] an observer (rare): Cic.

animadverto (wort.), ti, sum, 3. v. a. [contr. from animum adverto, which orthography is very freq. in ante-class. per.: cf. adverto no. 2.] (scarcely found in any poet except Ter. and Virg.) to turn or bend the mind to, to give heed to, to attend to, to consider, observe: dignitas tua facit, ut animadvertatur quidquid facias, causes your conduct to be noticed, Cic. Of the lictor, whose duty it was to see that the consul received due homage, as he passed by, etc.: consul animadvertere proximum lictorem jussit, bade him take heed, Liv. (cf. Smith's Ant. 239).

II. to remark, notice, understand, perceive (as the result of attention): animadvertitis horum silentium? do you mark the silence of those present? Cic.: animadvertit Sequanos nihil eorum rerum facere, he observed that.... Caes. III. to punish, blame, etc.: ea primum ab illo animadvertenda injuria est, deserves to be punished, Ter. Esp. in aliquem animadvertere: Cic.: in filium patrio jure, to punish a son by paternal right (prerogative), Liv.: Caes. A absol.: to inflict capital punishment: in aliquem, Tac.

animal, ālis, n. [animalis], a living being, an animal: Cic.: fera animalia, wild, Tac. Of man: animal providum et sagax homo, Cic. Of the universe: hunc mundum animal esse, an animal being, id. Opp. to multa ab animalium vocibus tractata in homines, Varr. Hence, contemptuously of a man, a brute (so pecus, udus; q. v.): funestum illud animal, ex nefariis stupris concretum, Cic. (Hence, Fr. animaux, "black cattle.")

animalis, e, adj. [anima], of aer, animal: natura vel terrena, vel ignea, vel animalis, vel humida, Cic. II. living: corpora, Lucr.: quaedam animalis intelligentia per omnia ea transit, a kind of animated intelligence, Cic.

animans, ātis, Part. adj. [animus] animate, living: Cic. II. Subst.: any living being; an animal. (Gender m. f. or n.: Gen. plur. animantium, Lucr.: but -ium, Cic.): alterius animantem animantis vivere leto, for one creature to live by the death of another, Ov. Poet.: of man: hic stilus haud petet ultro quemquam animantem, no living being, Hor.

animatio, ōnis, f. [id.] the bestowal of life (extremely rare): meton. the living being itself: Cic.

animatus, a, um, *Part.* [ld.] *animated*. II. *Adj.* disposed, minded: animatus melius quam paratus, Cic.: male animatus erga principem, dissoluto, Suet.: Cic. With *Inf.*: si quid animatus es facere, Pl. 2. *courageous, stout-hearted* (=animosus): more fully c. animatus probe, id.

animō, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [anima] lit to fill with breath or air: hence, to make alive, animate: formare, figurare, colorare, animare, Cic. Poet.: animare n. aliquid, to transform a lifeless object to a living being: guttas animavit in angues, Ov. II. to endow with, to temper: utcumque temperatus sit aer, ita pueros orientes animari atque formari, endowed and moulded according to the climate, Cic.

animōse, adv. courageously: animose et fortiter facere aliquid, Cic.

II. ardently, eagerly: id. Comp: Sen. Sup.: Suet.

(1.) **animōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [anima] full of air, airy: animosa guttura, through which the breath passes, Ov. Of the wind, blowing violently: Eurus, Virg.

(2.) **animōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [animus] full of courage, spirited: joined with fortis, spiritus and brave, Cic.: Hor. quadrupes animosus, i. e. equos, metellus, Ov. II. Poet.: proud, with Abl.: en ego (Latona) vestra parens, vobis animosa creatis, proud to have borne you, Ov. III. ardent, eager: corruptor, a bold, unscrupulous, briber, Tac.

animula, ae, f. dim. [anima] a little soul, life, courage: qua: (literae) mihi quiddam quasi animulae restillarunt, as it were a little drop of life, refreshment, Cic.

animulus, i, m. dim. [animus] only in voc.: mi animule! dear heart! darling: Pl.

animus, i, m. [v. anima] the spiritual principle of life in man, the rational soul (opp. to anima, the principle of animal life), the soul as a whole: immortalis, Cic. In more restricted sense, for the separate faculties of the soul: as the will, the passions, and the reason or understanding. When mens and animus occur together, animus denotes impulse, mens rather the habit and character of a man: ut ad bella suscipienda Gallorum alacer ac promptus est animus (spiritus), sic mollis ac minime resistens ad calamitates perfrendas mens (character, disposition) eorum est, Caes. I. With special reference to will, purpose, desire: istum exheredare in animo habebat, he intended, Cic.: eo, sibi esse in animo, Caes.: fuerat animus conjuratis bona publicare, the conspirators had intended, Suet. Sometimes without dat. expr.: perficere est animus, it is my intention, Virg. II. Of the affections, inclinations, passions. 1. In gen., heart, disposition, or character: animus alius ad alia vitia propensior,

character, Cic. Fig.: of plants: haec quoque exuerint silvestrem animum, put off their wild nature, Virg. 2. of particular passions: (1) courage, spirit: virtute atque animo resistere, with valour and resolution, Cic.: bono animo esse, to be of good courage, id.: satis animi, sufficient courage, Ov. Also for hope, confidence: magnus mihi animus est, I entertain great hopes (foll. by Acc. and Inf.), Tac. (II.) haughtiness, pride, esp. pl.: quae civitas est in Asia, quae unus tribuni militum animos ac spiritus capere possit? could contain the arrogance and pride, Cic. (III.) vehemence, wrath: animum rege, compesce, rule, curb thy passion (=iram), Hor.: so pl. vince animos iraque tuam, Ov. Fig. of the stormy winds: Aëolus mollitque animos et temperat iras, Virg. (IV.) pleasure, delight, entertainment, haec (animalia) alunt animi voluptatisque causa, as a pastime or amusement, Caes. (V) temper, disposition towards any one: hoc animo in nos esse debetis, Cic.: quetum in Teucros animum menteque benignam, a peaceful spirit: Virg. Hence meton., of a beloved person, my heart, my soul: salve, anime mi, Pl. III. of the reasoning faculty, the understanding:

1. thought, reflection, attention: recordari cum animo, Cic.: and without cum: animo meditari, Nep.: Hence the expressions animum advertere, adjungere, applicare, appellere, inducere, etc. 2. memory: ex animo (fluere) to be forgotten, Cic. 3. sense, consciousness: reliquit animus Sextium, he fainted away, Caes. 4. opinion, judgment: mostly in Abl., meo quidem animo or meo animo, in my opinion hoc, meo quidem animo, amoris mei signum debet esse certissimum, Cic.

V. Sometimes poet. in sign. of anima. vital power, life: una eademque via sanguis animusque sequitur, Virg. (The phrase ex animi sententia is explained under sententia.) The Gen. (properly Locative) animi, in mind, with Adj. (aeger, miser, certus, anxius, ingens, validus, etc.), is freq. used both by the poets and historians.

annālis, e, *adj.* [annus] continuing a year, annual: tempus, cursus, Varr.

II. relating to the year or the age: lex, the law which determined the age necessary for election to any public office: legibus annalibus grandiorum aetatem ad consulatum constituebant, Cic. III. Subst. m. sc. liber, most freq. in the plur. annales, ium, sc. libri, year-books, yearly records, chronicles, annals: id. Respecting the annales of the pontiffs, see Smith's Ant. 304.

annascor, v. agnascor.

anne, v. an.

an-necto (adn.), xul, xum, 3. v. a. to tie on or bind to: to attach: funiculum scapham annexam trahebat, Cic. Fig.: rebus praesentibus annectit futuras, id.

annellus, v. anellus.

annexus (adn.), a, um, *Part.* [annecto].

II. **annexus** (adn.), ūs, m. [id.] a tying or binding to, a connection: Tac.

annisus (adn.), a, um, *Part.* [annecto].

an-ni-or (adn.), nīsus or nīxus, 3. v. dep., to press or lean upon: with ad or dat.: natura ad aliquod tanquam admodum annititur, Cic.: hasta ingenti annixa columbar, resting against it, Virg. II. Fig.: to take pains: to exert oneself, strive with a view to something: with ut, ne, or Ger. with ad: quo nihil acrius annitendum est, ut illi frustra sint, Sall.: ad ea patrandum omnis civitas summo studio annitebatur, id. 2. With de: nisi Bibullus amitteretur de triumpho, Cic. 3. With pro: patres non tenere pro ullo aequo annis sunt, Liv. 4. With Acc. of neut. pron.: Plin. 5. With Inf.: annitentibus retinere morem, Tac.

6. Absol.: annitente Clasio, by his influence, Sall.

anniversarius, a, um, *adj.* [annus] yearly, annual, yearly: sacra, Cic. (celi) vicissitudines, the annually recurring seasons, id.

annixus (adn.), a, um, *Part.* [annecto].

an-no (adn.), i v. n. to swim to, near, or towards: ad, but or Acc.: naves annare, Caes.: terrae, Virg.: ad litus, Gell. Absol. plures annabant thyni, will flock to the nets, Hor. Fig.: to approach by sea, in ships: ad urbem, Cic.

annōn, v. an.

annōna, ae, f. [annus, like pomona from pomum] the year's produce: esp. agricultural produce, grain: annona nisi in calamitate pretium non habet, farm-produce does not fetch high prices, Cic. of other commodities, salaria, the yield of salt, Liv. lactis, of milk, Col. II. Meton. the price of corn or other things, market rate: gravis, high prices, Pl.: cara, Cic. (opp. to vilis, low prices) annona mendi, the cause of a rise in prices, Varr. Fig.: villis annicupum est annona, bonus ubi quid deest, small indeed is the cost of friends, i. e. a friend is easy to gain, Hor.

annōsus, a, um, *adj.* [annus] full of years, aged, old: annis, Ov.

annōtatio, ōnis, f. [annoto] an annotation, remark, Plin. Ep.

annōtinus, a, um, *adj.* [annus, formed like horn-tinus, diu-tinus] a year old, of last year (rare): naves, the ships used in the former year, Caes.

annōto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to note down, remark: take notes of: librum, Suet.: Plin. Ep.

annularius, annulatus, annulus, v. anul, etc.

an-nūmero (adn.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to count out (money) to, to pay: Cic.

II. to add to, to reckon with: with Dat.: his libris annumerandi sunt sex de republica, must be added, id.

in: in grege annuorum, I am numbered by the multitude, id.

an-nuntio (adv.) less correctly **annuncio** (adv.), i. v. a. to bring news, make known, proclaim: Plin.

an-nūo (adv.), ū, ūtum, 3. v. n. *to nod at, to nod to: simulā annuisset, at his first nod, Cic.: Pl. II. to nod assent, approve, consent, petenti annuit, she nodded assent to the prayer, Virg.: coepit adire, smile on our undertakings, id. With Acc. and Inf.: amicitiam se Romanorum accipere annuit, Liv. III. With Acc. and Dat.: to promise to grant: caeli quibus annuit arcem, Virg. IV. to designate by a nod or wink: quos iste annuit, Cic.*

V. to state, declare (late). *falsa annuere, Tac. [root nū = v. annūo]*

annus, i, m a year: *anno exiit, at the end of the year, Cic.: inenit, at the beginning, Suet.: p. oct. anno pleno, at the close of, Hor. Adverbial phrases. 1. anno, a year ago, last year: quatuor mihi ego emi istanc anno, Pl. qui anno jam prope sequenti non habuerint, for almost a year, Liv. in each year, yearly, Plin. In s. freq. added with the adverbial numerals: ter in anno, Cic.*

2. annui, a year, during a whole year: matriuē annuum cum luxerint, Liv. 3. ad annum, a year hence, for the coming year: factum est ad annum, Cic. 4. in annum, for a year: prorogatum in annum imperium est, continued for another year, Liv. With numerals, annus is used in various phrases to denote age: cunabulorum octoginta (= octoginta annis natus v. natus) in Aegyptum ivisset, at the age of 80, Nep.: also Abl., hunc exitum habuit annis tribus et septuaginta annis, at the age of 73, Tac. II. I met for a season of the year nunc formosissimus annus, now the season is most beautiful, Virg. III. the produce of the year: nec arare terram aut expectare annum, to wait for a crop, Tac. IV. Poet. age, time of life: rugis integer annus, Prop. V. the legal age for an office: Nec honore me affectis prima petitione, anno nico, in my proper year, Cic. [Perh. for annus, from *an=ambi*, the meaning being 'a ring, cycle': cf. *annulus*. Annus would explain the form *soll-annu-s*] (Hence, Ital. *annata*, from which Fr. *année*: also *an*, directly from *annus*.)

an-nūto (adv.), i. v. n. *freq. [annuo] to nod often, to nod to: Pl. annuus, a, um, adj. [annus] lasting a year, of a year's duration: tempus, Cic.: magistratus, Caes.: nox erat annua nobis, seemed a year long, Ov. II. recurring every year, yearly, annual: commutationes, the changes of the seasons, Cic. Phr., annua vice, annually, Plin.*

an-quirō, quisivī, itum, 3. v. a. [*am- or anti-* + *quero*] to seek on all sides, to search after: anquirere aliquid, Cic. II. Fig.: to inquire into, to ex-

amine: anquirentibus nobis omnique accingenti contemplantibus, id. III. Legal l. t. to institute an inquiry or examination: de perduellione, Liv.

2. to accuse, with Abl. or Gen. of the punishment: pecunia (where it is a case for a fine), *capite* or *capitis* (in a capital case), *anquirere*, Liv. **ansa**, ae, f. a handle, haft. Of an earthen vessel: Cato. Of a door: ostii, Plin. The loop of a sandal: Plin.

II. Fig.: occasion, opportunity (rare): *reprehensionsi ansa, a handle or occasion for, Cic. ansatus, a, um, adj. [ansa] having a handle: vas, Col.: homo (comicē), with his arms a-kimbo, Pl.*

anser, eris, m. (*f. Varr.*): a goose: Liv. Hor. [O L. prob. *anser*: cf. Sanscr. *hansa-s*; Gr. *χην* (for *χην*); O H G *gans*, Eng. *gander, goose*]

antē, prep and adv. **A. Prep.** with Acc. before, in front of, facing.

I. in space, or Fig. in regard to order and preference. 1. In space: in front of (=pro): (a) without motion ante suum fundum insidias collocare, Cic: Liv. Fig. causam ante eum decreet, before him as judge, Cic. Hence, homines ante pedes, servants, Juv. (B) with motion equitatum omnem ante se mittit, Caes. 2. Fig.: in regard to order and preference: before (=prae): O felix una ante alias Priamida virgo, Virg. Hence, ante esse, to surpass, excel: gloria belli Gallos ante Romanos fuisse, Sall. The phrase ante omnia is used adverbially.

(i.) first of all: Suet. (ii) comparatively, above all, especially: dulces ante omnia Musae, pleasing above all things, Virg. (iii) in discourse, firstly, in the first place: ante omnia, quid sit rhetoricæ, Quint. II. In time (the more usual meaning), before: ante noctem, Hor: jam ante Socratem, even before the time of Socrates, Cic: ante has meas literas, before the receipt of this letter, id. So with perf. part. ante decemviro creatos, before their appointment, Liv.

2. Particular phrases. (i.) ante tempus, before the right time: ante tempus excitatis suis, id.: before the fixed or lawful time: factus est consul bis, primum ante tempus, before the time fixed by the law (v. *annalis*). Cic. (ii) ante diem, poet.: before the usual time, before the time destined by fate, Ov. (iii) ante diem (abbrev. a. d.) and an ordinal number are used to denote the day of the month; where the prep. causes the Abl. of time to be changed into an acc., as if the word depended upon the prep. Hence, in translating such phrases, diem must be translated by *on the day*, and the prep. ante be transferred to the following acc.: a. d. IV. Id. Mart. (i.e. ante diem quartum Idus Martias) on the 4th day before the Ides of March, i.e. the 12th of March, Liv. As in this constr., the phrase ante diem was con-

sidered as one word, it is often found after the prep. *in* or *ex*: caedem to optimatum contulisse in ante diem V. Kal. Nov., had postponed it to the 23th Oct., Cic.

B. Used without a case, or adverbially: 1. In space (a) without motion: in front: ab tergo, ante circum, behind, in front and around. Liv. (B) with motion, forwards: ingressi non ante sed retro, not forwards, but backwards, Cic. II. In time: before (in the sense of previously), either with an Abl. of time, or with an Acc. depending upon the prep. in syntax, but not in signification: perpaucis ante diem, a very few days before, id.: ante quadriennium amissus es, four years previously, Tac. With adverbial Abl. multo, paulo, tanto, aliquanto (more rarely multum and paulum): multo ante prospexi tempestatem futuram, long before, Cic: permultum ante certior factus eram literis, id.

2. With quom (when the two words come together, they are frequently joined, making what is sometimes called the conjunction *antequam*), sooner than, before: ut ante videret quam e vita discederet, before he died, id.: antequam de incommodis Siciliae dico, id. 3. In place of an *adv* (Gr. constr.: rare): neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum (ἄντ' ὀπίσθ' κακῶν), of previous calamities, Virg.

C. In composition with verbs, before, in place, time and rank: e.g.: antecapere, antecedere, antefigere, anteferre, antestare, antepone. In designations of time often with *adv*, and *adv*: e.g.: antelucanus, antemeridianus, antehac. Ant sometimes appears as *anti*, e.g. antepare: and sometimes with the suffix *a*, *anted* or *antid*. [Cogn. with Gr. *ἀντ', ἀντα*, over against, before: Germ. *ant-*, in *Ant-wort*, A-S *and-* in Eng. *an-swer*.] (Hence Ital. *anzi*.)

antē, adv before, (with ref to any time, past or pres, whereas antehac means before this present time, i.e. with ref. to the speaker): before this or that, *afortime*: et antea laudatus, et hoc tempore laudandus, Cic: clipeis antea Romani usi sunt: deinde scuta pro clipeis fecere, at an earlier period... subsequently, Liv.

anteactus, and **anteago**, better separately, *ante actus*, ante ago.

antē-capio, cepi, ceptum or captum, 3. v. a. to take beforehand: multa antecapere, quae bello usui forent, to have in readiness, Sall. II. to anticipate, i.e., not to wait for, noctem, id.

antēcedens, entis, f. art. [antece] *antecedent* (also called antecessiones), Cic.

antē-cēdo, essi, essum, 3. v. n. to go before (in space), to get the start: with Acc., or absol.: Pompeius expeditus antecesserat legiones, Cic. Absol.: qui antecesserant, suos adscendentes protegebant, Caes. II. to precede (in

time): with *Dat.*: Ter.: with *Acc.*: Cels. III. Fig.: to have precedence, to excel, surpass; with *Dat.* or *Acc.*: natura hominis pseudibus antecedit, Cic.: Veneti usu nauticarum rerum ceteros antecedunt, Caes. Absol.: honore et aetate, to have the advantage in respect of, Cic.

antē-cello (*perf.* and *sup.* not used), 3. v. n. to distinguish oneself, to surpass, excel; with *Dat.*: Asia facile omnibus terris antecellit, Cic. With *Acc.*: Tac. With *Abl.* of respect: humanitate antecellens, pre-eminent in refinement, Cic. [The simple verb *cello* is not found. The root, which means "to project, be prominent," appears in *celsus, ex-cello, collis, culmen, columna, culmus, calamus, Gr. κόλῳν*.]

antecessus, v. antecapio.

antecessio, ōm, f. [antecedo] a going before, preceding, Cic. II. that which goes before, the antecedent cause: rerum antecessiones (=antecedentia), id.

antecessor, ōris, m. [id.] he who goes before, hence milit t t., antecessores, the advanced guard; agminis, Suet. (Hence, Fr. *ancêtres*, and Eng. *ancestors*.)

antēcursor, ōris, m. a forerunner. Hence milit t t., antecessores, the advanced guard, pioneers; Caes.

antēdico and **antēdictus**, more correctly *ante dico*, etc.

antē-ō, ūvi or *ū*, 4. v. n. (Old form, *antēdo*=*antēdo* like *antidea* for *antea*, Pl.: *antidit*=*antidit*, id.: *antere*, trisyll., Lucr.: *antēa*, antel, dissyll. Hor. Pres. Subj. sync anteat, Ov. so also *antibo*, Tac. pluperf. Subj. *antissent*, id.: Inf. *antisse*, id.): to go before, precede: with *Dat.*, *Acc.*, or *absol.*: praetoribus anteeunt, Cic.: te antei necessitas, walks in front of thee, Hor.: barbarum jubebat antei, Cic. II. Fig.: to excel, surpass: aliquem sapientia, Ter.: alicui aetate, Cic. Also pass.: se aequalis tui abs te anteri putant, id. III. to anticipate: aetatem meam honoribus vestris antecitis, Liv.: damnationem antei, Tac.

IV. to take precedence of, and so to *et arde*, oppose: auctoritati parantur antei, id.

antē-fero, tūli, lātum, ferre, 3. v. a. to carry or bear before: anteferre fasces, Caes. II. Fig.: to set before, prefer: with *Dat.* and *Acc.*: longe omnibus unum Demosthenem, Cic. III. to anticipate: id. (dub.)

antēfārus, a, um, Part. *ante* and *fixus* part. of *figo*: fastened before, nailed to (rare): truncus arborum ora, Tac. Hence, subst. *antefixa*, orum, n. plu., the little ornaments affixed to the cornice of an entablature: Liv.

antēgestus, better separately, ante gestus.

antē-grēdior, essus, 3. v. dep. [gradior] to go before, to precede; with *Acc.*, Cic. Also without obj. expr.: id.

antē-hābēō, 2. v. a. to prefer; incredibilia veris, Tac.

antē-hāc (old form *antidhac*, like *antidea* for *antea*.—*Antehac*, dissyll., Hor.) before this (present) time, formerly, previously (cf. *antea*).—*Antehac* sperare saltem licebat, nunc etiam id ereptum est, Cic. Sometimes=antea: previously, before that time: ea saepe antehac fidem prodiderat, Sall.

antē-lātus, a, um, Part. (*antefero*).

antē-lūcānus, a, um, adj. [lux] before daybreak: tempus, Cic.: cena, which continues until daybreak, id.

antē-mēridiānus, a, um, adj. before mid-day, in the forenoon. sermo, Cic.: literae, received before mid-day, id.

antē-mitto, 3. v. a. to send before (rare for praemittere). Caes.

antē-moenio, 4. v. a. [munio] to furnish with a wall or rampart in front, Pl.

antenna (less correctly, *antenna*), ae, f. a sail-yard: Caes.: cornua velatarum antenarum, the ends of the sail-clad yards, i. e. with sails set, Virg. (cf. Smith's Ant. 297.) [Prob. for *antenna*, from the root of *tendo*.]

antē-pēs, ēdis, m. the fore-foot, Cic poet.

antē-plānus, i, m. in pl. milit t. t., the soldiers who fought before the plans or triarii, i. e. the hostis and principes, Liv.: (cf. Smith's Ant. 168.)

antē-pōnō, pōnō, stitum, 3. v. a. with *Acc.* and *Dat.*: to set one thing before another: equitum locos sedilibus pl. bis antepone, Tac. of setting food before any one, Pl. II. Fig. to prefer, give the preference: neque has occupationes sibi Britanniae antepomidas iudicabat, should not be allowed to take precedence of (the invasion of) Britain, Caes.

antē-pōtens, entis, adj. superior in power, fortune, etc.: Pl.

antēquam and **antequam**, v. ante, B II. 2.

Antes, ūm, m. plu. rows, or ranks, e. g. of vines, Virg.: of soldiers, Cato. **antē-signānus**, i, m. [signum] that is before the standard, hence, *antesignani* sc. milites, a chosen band of Roman soldiers who fought before the standards, Caes.: (cf. Smith's Ant. 168.) Fig. as subst., in a rhetorical passage, a prominent man, a leader: Cic.

ante-sto or **antisto**, steti, i. v. n. to stand before, in fig. sense only, to be foremost, to excel: usu with *Dat.*: Cic. (with *Abl.* of respect): also *Absol.*: Lucr.

antestor, atus, i. v. dep. [contr. from *antestor*] legal t. t., to call to witness: the formula was, "licet antestari" and was addressed to a bystander by the plaintiff, who, when about to summon a defendant into court, wished to have a witness to the summons. at the same time he touched

the ear of the witness: Hor. Ip. Cic. once without respect to judic. proceedings: nae iste te antestetur, would appeal to you.

antē-venio, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. to come before, get the start of: with *Dat.* or *Acc.* v. tempori, Pl.: consilia et insidias (hostium), to anticipate, prevent, Sall. II. Fig.: to excel, surpass, excel (very rare): with *Acc.*: nobilitatem, id. Absol. beneficia, ubi multum antevenero, have exceeded the limit, Tac.

antē-vertō (-vor-), ti, sum, 3. v. n. and a. (as dep. Pl.) to go or come before, to precede: stella tum antevenerens, tum subsequens, now preceding, and now following, Cic. II. Fig.: to anticipate, prevent: usu with *Dat.*: Ter.: also *Acc.*, Tac. III. to prefer: omnibus consiliis antevendum existimavit, thought it ought to take precedence of all his (other) plans, Caes.

anticipatio, ōnis, f. [anticipo] a preconception, an innate idea: anticipatio Deorum, Cic.

antē-cipō, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [ante, and capto the root of capio] to take before-hand, to anticipate: Cic.: anticipata via, travelled over before, Ov.

anticus, a, um, adj. [ante] in front, foremost: opp. posticus in anticum partem petiti, to be carried forwards, Cic.

antidea, v. antehac.

antidōtum, i, n. and -us or -os, i, f. = *antidōtor* (-os), a counterpoison. Suet. In gen. an antidote, remedy. Fig.: antidotum Caesaris m, Suet.

antipōdes, ūm, m. plu. = *antipodes*, the antipodes. In Cic. as a Gr. word.

antiqūariā, ae, f. a female antiquary, Juv.

antiqūarius, ūm, m. [antiquus] one who studies antiquities, an antiquary: Tac. Suet.

antiquē, ade, like the ancients, Hor. Comp. antiquus, more after the ancient manner, Tac.

antiquitas, ātis, f. [antiquus] olden time, antiquity, ancientness, ultima, very remote, antiquity, Cic. II.

Meton.: the history of ancient times: memoria antiquitatis, id. 2. abstr. for coner, men of former times, the ancients: antiquitas melius q, quae erant vera, conerbat, id. III. primitive virtue, integrity, honesty, etc.: gravissimae antiquitatis viri, men of the most dignified, old-fashioned integrity, id.

antiquitūs, adv. [id.] in former times, anciently: Augustus Rhenum antiquitus transduxit, Caes. 2. from ancient times, hence sometimes with *inde* or *ab* . . . ad: antiquitus usque a Chirone ad nostra tempora, Quint.

Also in speaking of times comparatively recent: hordeum antiquitus paratum, for a long time past, Caes.

antiquo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to restore a thing to its former condition. Only as forensic term: to reject a bill.

lego, Cic. (The letter A was used = Antiquo, I vote against the bill.)

antiquus, a, um, adj. [ante; another form of anti-; antiquus referring to time, anticus to space], former, old, ancient, that was formerly (opp. to novus, as vetus, that which has been long in existence, and still exists, to recens. Yet antiquus and vetus are often synonymous): Jupiter Alcumenam rediget in antiquam concordiam coniugis, to her former harmony with her husband, Pl.: antiquior dies in tuis erat adscripta literis, an earlier or older date, Cic. Subst.: antiqui, the ancients, esp. the ancient writers (veteres, as still living in their works and influence): habemus Scaurum in antiquo, id. Poet. = praetextus, past, gone by: vulnus, Ov. II. Of things existing before the present age, yet still existing: antiquissima scripta, Hor.: saxum antiquum, a stone which has lain where it lies from time immemorial, Virg.: antiquum obituro, to keep up an old custom, Pl. III. Meton. of the old stamp, or fashion, i.e. simple, honest, innocent, venerable, etc.: homo antiqua virtute id hde, Ter. tera antiqua potens armis, venerabilis, illustrius, Virg. 2. Hence, comp. and sup.: more or most important, preferable or better: quod honestius, et militest antiquius, to be preferred, Cic.: iudiciorum causam antiquissimam se habeturum dixit, to be preferred to all others, id. IV. agent: Virg.

antistes, stitum, m. and f., also antistita, ar, f. (like hospita from hospes, hospita from sospes, clienta from cliens) Lat.: a joiner, an overseer, president in gen. (rare): vindicatorum, Col. II. a president of a temple, a high-priest: caeremoniarum et sacrorum, Cic. As fem.: a chief priestess: assidue temp. antistites, Liv. III. Fig.: a master in any science or art: artis dicendi, Cic. [Ante, and sta root of sto. Cf. superstes.]

antistita, v. antistes.

antisto, v. antesto.

antitheton, i, n. = ἀντίθετον, Rhet. t. l., opposition, antithesis, Cic.

antrum, i, n. = ἄντρον, a cave, cavern (almost entirely poet.): antra gelida, Virg.: grato sub antro, in pleasant grove, Hor. Of the hollow of a tree: excavae arboris, Virg.

anularius [ann.], a, um, adj. [anulus] pertaining to a signet-ring. II. Subst. anularius, il, m., a ring-maker, Cic.

anulatus [ann.] a, um, [id.]: furnished or ornamented with a ring: aures, Pl.

anulus [ann.] i, m., any article in the form of a ring: velares anuli, curtain rings, Plin.: catenae, a link of a chain, id.: cruribus aptus, a felter, Mart. II. Esp. a ring for the finger, a signet-ring: Cic. The right to wear a gold ring was possessed in the time

of the Republic by the equites only: hence anulus equestris, Hor.: anulum invenit, i.e. he has been promoted to the equestrian order, Cic. So jus anulorum, equestrian rank, Suet. (Cf. Sinitia's Ant. 25.) [For etym. v. annus.]

(1) **annus**, i, m. the fundament: Cic. [Prob. for as-nus, from as, to sit; v. ara.]

(2) **annus**, i, m. a ring, Pl. (dub) **annus**, us (also uns, Ter.), f. an old woman, old wife, old maid: quae est annus tam delira, quae ista timeat? Cic. For the Sibyl: Hor. II. Adj. old, aged: annus matronae, Suet. Also of animals and things: cerva annus, Ov.: terra, Plin. [Ety. uncertain.]

anxi, ade, anxiously: Sall.

anxietas, atis, f. [anxiu] mental trouble, anxiety (strictly a permanent condition of mind, while angor is temporary), Cic.: perpetua, constant anxiety, Juv. Sometimes = angor, anguish, trouble: anxietas animi, Ov. II. scrupulous care, carefulness: quacendi, iudicandi, comparandi anxietas, Quint.

anxifer, era, erum, adj. [anxius fero] causing anxiety: Cic. poet. **anxitudo**, iuis, f. [anxius] (rare) anxiety: poma ad luctum, Cic. fr.

anxius, a, um, adj. [anxi] anxious, sollicitus, uneasy, painfully uncertain, (mostly of a permanent habit of mind): Cic. but frequently of a transient feeling: anxiae agnitiones et acerbae, id. With Gen.: anxius animi, Sall. The source or cause of the feeling, I. in Abl. (Esu consti.): gloria ejus, troubled by the removal of the other, Liv. 2. in Gen. (later): inopiae, Liv. (dub): potentiae, Tac. 3. in Abl. with de: de fama ingenti, Quint. 4. in Acc. with ad: de eorum, Lucan. 5. expressed by dependent clause: anxius, ne bellum esset, Sall. II. In act. sense causing anxiety, sollicitudo, etc.: tumor, Virg.

apage, interj. = ἀπαγε, away! b-gone go! with Acc or absol.: also with sis (= sis vis). apage istas a me sorores, Pl.: apage, laud nos id decet, id.

aper, pri, m. a wild boar: aper Erymanthus, the Erymanthian boar slain by Hercules, Cic. Prov.: uno saltu duos apros capere, to kill two birds with one stone, Pl.: apros immittere liquidis fontibus, to let in the (filthy) wild-boars to the clear fountains, i.e. to do a very perverse thing, Virg. [Cf. A.-S. efor, O.H.G. ebar.]

aperio, erui, ertum, a, v. a. (fut. aperibo, Pl.) to uncover, lay bare: ut corporis partes quaedam aperiantur, Cic.: aperto pectore, with naked bosom, Ov. Fig.: to make visible, to show, reveal: dispulsa nebula diem aperuit, Liv. Similarly of objects which come into view in a journey or voyage: foridatus nautilus aperitur Apollo, comes in sight, Virg.: aperientibus classem

promontorii, allowing a view of the fleet, Liv. II. to open, uncloze: aperire aliquis ostium, Ter.: locum asylum, to open a place as an asylum, Liv. Fig.: amicitiae fores, Cic. III. aperire locum (populum, gentes, etc.), to lay open a country, people, etc.: to open up, to render accessible: qui aperuerint armis orbem terrarum, Liv. IV. Fig.: of mental objects: to disclose, to unveil, reveal, prove; or gen. to explain, relate, etc.: occulta quaedam et quasi involuta aperire, Cic.: lux fugam hostium aperuit, Liv.: casus aperire futuros, to disclose the future, Ov. Also, with refl. pron. or in pass.: to reveal one's true character: Ter. Sometimes with Acc. and Inf., or relat. clause: quum jam directae in se prope hostes appropinquare aperuerint, had shown that the enemy were approaching, Liv.: domino navis, quis sit aperit, Nep. V. to commence, inaugurate: scholam, Cic.: annum, to open or begin the year, Virg. [Prop. to "take away, remove" a covering, from ab with pur, root of parare, parere; cf. operio.] (Hence Ital. aprire; Sp. abrir, Fr. ouvrir.)

aperte, adv. [aperitus] openly, clearly, frankly, without disguise, loqui, Cic. See Adj.

aperito, i, v. freq. [aperio] to keep on (laying bare, Pl.)

aperitus, a, um, Part. [aperio] open, uncovered. Adj., opp. to tectus, open, uncovered: naves aperte, without deck, Cic. Opp. to silvestris: porrecta ac loca aperta, level and open ground (where there is no cover), Caes. Poet.: of the sky: unclouded, cloudless, clear: caelo invectus aperto, Virg. 2. Opp. to clausus, unclosed, open. Of the sea: the high seas, the ocean: apertissimo oceano, Caes.: of other things: oculi, Lucr.: caelum, not circumscribed by mountains, etc., Cic.: iter, unimpeded, Liv. Poet. of a battle: nec apertis copia Martis ulla fuit, in the open field, Ov. 3. neut. as subst., usu, after prap., open space: per apertum fugientes, Hor. II. Fig.: open, clear, evident, avowed: illum ex occultis insidias in apertum latrocinium coniecimus, Cic. Hence the phrase, in aperto esse, to be clear, notorious, ἐν τῷ φανερῷ εἶναι: Sall. Also = to be practicable, easy: hostes aggregi in aperto foret, would be an easy matter, Tac. 2. Of character: frank, open, candid: animus apertus et simplex, Cic. Ironic: apertissimus, very frank, i.e. impudent, shameless, id.

apex, icis, m. the tip or top of a thing, the point, summit: lauri, Virg.: flammae, Ov. II. a hat, cap, crown, tiara, etc.: ab aquila Tarquinius apicem impositum putent, Cic.: hinc Fortuna apicem sustulit, removes the diadem, Hor. III. the conical cap of a flamen, ornamented with a piece of olive wood, the base of which was surrounded with a lock of wool: (this ornament was

properly the apex): v. Smith's Ant. 28: apicem dialem, the cap of the flamen of Jove, Liv.

IV. Fig.: the highest ornament or honour: apex senectutis est auctoritas, Cic. [From root ap in aptus, q. v., and apiscor; for form of vert-ex:] **aphractus**, i, = ἀφρακτος (uncovered, sc. vasis, hence), f., a long vessel without a deck (= pure Lat. navis aperta): Cic.

āpiānus, a, um [apis] belonging to bees, of bees: Plin.: Col.

āpiārius, a, um [id.] belonging to bees: masc as subst. apiarius, a bee-keeper: neut. apiarium, a bee-house, apiary, Col.

āpicātus, a, um [apex] adorned with the priest's cap: Ov.

āpicūla, ae, f. dim [apis] a little bee, Pl. (Hence Ital. peccia; a Little bee.)

āpis or **-es**, is, f. (gen. plur apium and apum), a bee: Cic.: Hor.: reges apum, queen (lit. king) bees, Col. Fig., of one who loves sweet poetry, Hor. [O. H. G. dia; Mod. G. biene; Eng. bee.]

āpiscor, aptus, 3. v. dep. [rare. āpiscor more common], to reach after, attain to, get, gain, come up with, etc.: hereditatem, Pl. maris āpiscendi causa, Cic.: spes āpiscendi summi honoris, Liv. Poet.: to perceive, understand: Lucr. [Root ap, to connect, join on, reach, attain; v. āpiscor.]

āpium, ii, n. the name of certain umbelliferous plants of doubtful species, parsley, celery, etc. The leaves of one species were used by the ancients for garlands, on account of their strong fragrance and beauty: this species is supposed by some to be the wild celery; by others wild parsley apio ornatus amaro, with pungent parsley, Virg.: vivax apium, that long keeps its freshness, Hor. Used for prize-wreaths in the Greek games; Graiaeque apium morisue coronae, Juv. (Hence Ital. apio; Fr. ache.)

āplustris, is, n. (nom. plur aplustra, Lucr.: Dat. aplustris, id.) the curved stern of a ship, with its ornaments (v. Smith's Ant. 264): Cic. [Latinized from Gr. ἀπλουστρον.]

āpōlēti, (or acc. to some apolecti) = ἀποκλήτοι, the supreme council of the Aetolians: Liv.

āpōdytērion, ii, n. = ἀποδυτήριον, the undressing-room in a bathing-house, Cic.

āpōlactizio, i v. a = ἀπολακτίζω, to spurn, scorn, Pl.

āpōlōgus, i, m = ἀπόλογος, a narrative: apologum agere, Pl. II. a fable, apologue: Cic.

āpōprōgēmōn, i, n = ἀποπρογέμων, in the lang. of the Stoics, that which is to be rejected, opp. to progēmōn, Cic.

āpōthēca, ae, f. = ἀποθήκη, a place where a thing is laid up, storehouse, etc.: the apotheca in which the wine was kept, was in the upper part of the

house above the fumarium (Smith's Ant. 28): Cic.: Hor. [Hence Ital. bottega; Sp. bodega; Fr. boutique.]

āppārātō (adp.), adv. with great preparation, sumptuously: apparatē edere et bibere, Cic.

āppārātio (adp.), ōnis, f. [apparō] a preparing, preparation (rare): Cic.

āppārātus (adp.), a, um, Part. [apparō]. Of persons: prepared: apparatus et meditatus ad causam accedo, after careful preparation and study, Cic. II. Of things: well supplied: domus omnibus instructor rebus et apparator, id. 2. Hence magnificent, splendid, sumptuous: ludi apparatissimi et magnificentissimi, id.

āppārātus (adp.), ūs, m. [id.] a getting or making ready, a preparing, providing operum ac munitionum, Liv. II. In concrete sense, apparatus (instruments, furniture, machines, etc.): omnem conmeatum, totusque belli apparatum, all his stores and munitions of war, Caes.: so in plur, id. Also of men: auxiliorum apparatus, Liv. III. splendour, pomp, magnificence, state: regio apparatu, with royal pomp, Cic.: in plur, Persicos odi apparatus, pomp and display, Hor.

ap-pārō (adp.), ul, Itum, 2. v. n. to become visible, make one's appearance, to appear. apparent rari nantes, are seen swimming, Virg.: Cic. With Dat.: anguis ille, qui Sullae apparuit immolanti, appeared to him, id. Absol., anipmns atque fortis apparere, show yourself, Hor. Hence apparet, opp. to latens, visible, evident: tympana non apparetia obstrepuere, Ov. II. to be apparent, esp. impers. apparet with Acc and Inf or relat. clause: the thing (or it) is evident, clear, manifest, certain, ὁπλόν ἐστι, φαίνεται: apparet id etiam cæco, Liv. apparet servum hunc esse domini pauperis, Ter. And by attraction, with the Nom. and Inf as in Gr. ὁπλός ἐστι: membra nobis ita data sunt, ut ad quandam rationem vivendi data esse apparerent, that it is clear they were bestowed, etc., Cic. Or without the Inf: apparebat atrox cum plebe certamen, there was manifestly at hand a fierce struggle, Liv. III. to appear as the attendant of any public officer, the priest of a deity, etc., to attend, serve (rare): cf. apparitor: quum appareret acclibus, when he was in attendance on them, Liv.

ap-pārō (adp.), 3. v. a to gain, acquire, Lucr.

āppārītio (adp.), ōnis, f. [apparō III] service, attendance in longa participatione singularem fidem cognovi, Cic. II. Meton.: domestica, servants: only plur., ex necessariis apparitionibus, id.

āppārītor (adp.), ōris, m. [id.] a servant, esp. a public servant (licitor, scribe, priest, etc.): Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 29).

ap-pārō (adp.), avi, atum, i. v. a.

to prepare or make ready, to fit out, put in order, provide, etc.: ornare et apparare convivium, Cic.: nuptias, Ter.: bellum, Cic.: ludos magnificentissimos, id.: agorem, Caes. With in, in Sestium apparabantur crimina, were got up against, Cic. (It Liv. ad hostes bellum apparatur, the sense is, on the part of the enemy) Fig.: nunc hoc consilium capio et hanc fabricam apparō, am contriving, Pl. With Inf, as object: trahere ex Sicilia apparatam tempore tates inhiabunt, Suet. Absol.: dum apparatur, while the preparations are going on, Ter. With ut: ut eriperet, apparabas, Pl. Se apparare, with Inf: qui sese parere apparant legibus, id.

āppellatio (adp.), ōnis, f. [appello] an addressing, accosting: hanc natio appellations causam, this opportunity of addressing, Caes. II. Legal t, an appeal to a tribune for assistance, and from one magistrate to another of equal or higher rank: provocatio and provoco of an appeal to the populus in a matter affecting life (Smith's Ant. 29) interest appellatio tribunorum, 2 e ad tribunos, Cic.: appellatorem et tribunum auxilium, Liv. III. a naming, a calling by name: neque nominum illorum inter eos appellatio est, Plin. II. Meton. Meton. name, title: voluit appellations hanc in nobis esse par, Cic. IV. In gram., pronunciation: suavitatis vocis, et lenis appellatio literarum, id.

āppellator (adp.), ōris, m. [id.] one who appeals, an appellant: Cic.

āppellito (adp.), i v. freq. a [id.] to name often, to be accustomed to call or name: monumentum Caesium appellatum a Cæle Vibenna, Tac.

(1.) **ap-pello** (adp.) pūll, pul-um, i. v. a and v. to drive, move, or bring to: With ad or Dat.: ad litora juvenes, Ov.: hunc me digressum vestris deus appulit oris, brought me to your shores, Virg. Fig. adinm ad scribendum appulit, applied his mind to writing, Ter.

II. Nautical t, to bring to land, to make any coast, haven, etc. (very freq.) Constr. with Acc. of navis, classis, etc., or in pass. with Nom.: also intrans with Abl. nave, classe, or absol.: quum Persæ classem ad Ithum appulissent, had anchored (their fleet) at Ithos, Cic.: quum ad villam nostram navis appelleretur, put in at my country-seat, id.: alios milites ad Siciliam appulisse esse, had landed in Sicily, Cic. With Abl.: quum Rhegum oneraria nave appulisset, he had put ashore with a transport ship, Suet. Absol.: huc appelle, put in, here! Hor. Also intrans. with subject navis. Germanici tiritemis Chaucorum terram appulit, came ashore, Tac.

(2.) **appello** (adp.), avi, atum, i. v. a. perf. Subj. appellassis = appellaveris (Ter.), to call upon, speak to, accost or address: aggrediar hominem, appel-

labo* Pl.: appellat hilari vultu hominem. Cic. Also, to address by letter: id. II. to entreat, appeal to: quo accedam, aut quos appellem? Sall.

2. With Acc. and de: to make overtures to any one about something (bello): aliquem de prodicione, Liv. 3. de stupro, Quint. Also, to apply for payment of money: Cic. III. Legal t. t.: to appeal to, especially to a tribune for assistance, v. appellatio: procurator a praetore tribunus appellare ausus, id.: aliquem ut sponsores, id.: 4. appellare auctores, to quote the authorities, Plin. 2. to sue, accuse, summon: de pecunia, to sue for payment of a debt, Cic.: also absol., id. IV. to name or call: fruges Cererem appellare, Lucan. cornu 'Ceres', id.: O Sparte, quem cum te potius appellem? id. Hence, to designate, salute by a certain title: rex a suis appellatur, is saluted king, Caes.: victorem, to hail as victor, Virg.

V. appellare literas, to pronounce, Cic. [cf. compello, interpellare] The etym. of these words is unknown.]

appendicula, ae, f. dim. [appendix] a small appendage, Cic.

appendix, icis, f. [appendo] that which hangs to anything, an 'appendage', hence, II. an addition, supplement: appendicem animi esse corpus, an appendage, Cic.: belli, an addition to it, Liv.

ap-pendo (adj.) a-endi, ensum, 3. v. a. to weigh out, pay to: aurum alicui, Cic. Fig. Verba non annumerare sed tanquam appendere, to have regard not to their number, but their weight, id.

appensus (adj.), a, um, Part. [appendo] a

appetens (adj.), entis, Part. [appeto] striving passionately after, eager for, in neutral sense (avarus in bad sense); with Gen.: appetens gloriae, Cic. II.=avarus (pecuniae being implied) grasping, avaricious: homo non cupidus, neque appetens, id.

appetenter (adj.), adv. [appetens] eagerly, graspingly: Cic.

appetentia (adj.), ae, f. [appetens] a longing after, appetite: cibi, Plin.: effrenata, unbridled desire, Cic.

appetitio (adj.), ònis, f. [appeto] a grasping after: solis, Cic. II. Fig.: a passionate longing for, desire: alicui, id.

appetitus (adj.), a, um, Part. [appeto]

appetitus (adj.), ùs, m. [id.] an onset, attack: Animus. II. Fig.: a passionate longing or desire: voluptas, Cic. 2. passion or desire, as a faculty of the soul: id.: in pl. the appetites or passions, opp. to ratio, reason, id.

ap-peto (adj.), ivi or ii, itum, 3. v. a. and n. (in poetry rare). A. v. a. to make for, seek to reach: Europam, Cic. And of things without life: mare terram appetens, pressing forward to the land, id.: Thule, quam hactenus

[nisi et] hiems appetebat, snow and frost visited, made their home, Tac. [dub.]

II. to seek or grasp after: solem manibus, Cic.: of persons, appeti, to be sought after, courted. III. to attack as an enemy, to fall or seize upon, assail: ferro atque insidiis, id.: humerum gladio, to cut at any one's shoulder, Caes.

IV. Fig.: to strive after eagerly, to long for (freq.): amicitiam, Caes.: bona, to desire what is good (opp. to declinare mala), Cic.: alienum, to covet, Phaedr.

B. v. n. to draw on or nigh, to approach (only of time): dies appetebat, Caes.: freq. in Liv., iam ver appetebat, spring was now at hand: comitia appevaut, id.: et hiems appetebat, Tac.: v. sup. (A, i.)

ap-pingo (adj.), 3. v. a. to paint upon or among (very rare): delphinum silvis appingit, Hor. Also, to add in writing: appingit alicui novum, Cic.

ap-plaudo (adj.), si, sum, 3. v. a. to strike the hands upon, to clap: Ov.

II. to clap the hands in approbation, to applaud: Cic. dub.

applausus (adj.), a, um, Part. [applaudo]

applicatio (adj.), ònis, f. [applico] Lit. a binding on, a joining to: hence, fig.: animi, a bending or inclination of the mind, Cic.

applicatus (adj.), a, um, Part. adj. [applico] lying upon or close to, attached to: Leucas colli applicata, Liv.

II. Fig.: inclined or adapted to, directed to: omne animal applicatum esse ad se diligendum, inclined to self-love, Cic.

applicatus (adj.), a, um, Part. adj. [applico] lying upon or close to, attached to: Plin. Quint.

ap-plico (adj.), avi and ul, atum and (later) itum, 1. v. a. (the perf. applicui appears to have first become prevalent in the time of Cic.) but he frequently uses applicavi) to join, fasten, or attach to: to place at or near, etc. With ad, more rarely with dat.: se ad arbores applicant, lean against, Caes.: fluvium castra, to pitch a camp so as to rest on a river, Liv. II. Fig.: to connect with, to add to: ut ad honestatem applicetur voluptas, Cic. 2. to direct intently towards, to apply, devote to: Sicilia se ad amicitiam huiusmodi populi Romani applicavit, id.: se ad philosophiam, ad ius civile, ad eloquentiam, id. 3. crimen alicui, to charge one with a crime: Plin. III. Nautical t. t., navem applicare, or applicare simply, or pass applicari, to steer a ship towards, to bring (or come) to land: ad Heraeum naves applicant, Liv.: Caes. telluris ad ora applicor, Ov.: quo applicem? Enn. in Cic.: quae vis immanibus applicat onis, brings you, Virg.: Medea Creteis dragmonibus applicat angues, directs her trouper-chariot, Ov.

ap-ploro (adj.), avi, 1. v. n. to deplore, wail with some one to listen: Hor.

ap-pōno (adj.), pōsi, pōsitum, 3.

v. a. (perf. apposivi, Pl.; cf. pono) to put, or lay at, near, or by the side of, to apply to, etc.: appone hic mensulam, Pl.: omnes columnae machina apposta dejectae, Cic.: scalis appostitis urbem defenderunt, Liv. Of the putting on of anything: apposta velatur janua lauro, Ov. II. to serve up, put on the table: nam, Pl.: pectellam, Cic. III. With Acc. and Dat.: to appoint to any service or duty, to join as an assistant: accusator apponitur civis Romanus, id.: moderator et magister consilubus appositus, Liv. IV. to add to, superadd (rare): Hor. V. Fig.: with Dat.: to put down to, reckon, apply: a book-keeping phrase (very rare): 'appone lucro, set down to the credit side, id.

apporrectus (adj.), a, um, Part. [ad and porrectus] stretched or extended near: draco, Ov.

ap-porto (adj.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to carry, bring, convey to: divitiis domum, Pl.: signa populo Romano apportavit, brought them and presented them to, Cic.

ap-posco (adj.), 3. v. a. to demand in addition (rare): Ter: Hor.

appositè (adj.), adv. pertinently, appropriately: Cic.

appositus (adj.), a, um, Part. [appono]. As Adj., situated at or near to, contiguous: With Dat.: castellum fluminis appositum, Tac. Fig.: audacia identiae non contrarium, sed appositum ac propinquum, as we say, 'next door to', Cic. II. fit, suitable, appropriate, etc. With ad: ager ad vitum appositus, Varr.: Cic.

ap-pōlus (adj.), a, um, adj. drunk, intoxicated, Pl.

ap-præcor (adj.), 1. v. dep. (v. rare) to worship, pray to: Deos, Hor.

ap-préhendo (poet. appendo), di, sum, 3. v. e. a. to seize, take hold of: aliquid manu, Pl. Of the tendrils of the vine, clavicularis tanquam manibus, Cic. 2. to seize hostilely: Hispanias, id. II. Fig.: of discourse: to lay hold of and bring forward: quidquid ego apprehenderam, statim accusator extorqueret e maribus, id. (Not used in class. period in sense of mental apprehension.)

apprendo, v. apprehendo.

apprimè (adj.), adv. especially, very: Pl.: Ter.

ap-primo (adj.), essi, essum, 3. v. a. to press to (rare): aliquid pectori, Tac.

ap-probatio (adj.), ònis, f. [approbo] an approving, assenting to, approbation: Cic. II. proof, confirmation: Cat.: in logic, approbatio assumptionis, proof of the minor premiss, id.

approbator (adj.), òris, m. [id.] one who gives his assent or approval (rare): Cic.

ap-probè (adj.), adv. very well: Pl.

ap-prōbo (adj.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to approve, assent to, favour: legiones clamore donum approbantes, Liv. i.

orationem, Caes. II. *to prove, demonstrate, establish*: innocentiam, Tac.

III. *to do according to any one's liking, or satisfactorily*: opus approbavit, Phaedr.: with *Dat.* of person to whom: castrorum rudimenta Paullino approbavit, *went through his military education to the satisfaction of P., Tac.*

ap-prō-mitto (adp.), 3. v. a. *to promise in addition*: Cic.

ap-prō-pēro (adp.), avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. Act.: *to hasten, accelerate*: opus appropinquat, Liv. II. Neutr. *to make haste*: Cic.

ap-prō-pinquātio (adp.), ōnis, f. *an approach* (in time), *drawing near* (very rare): mortis, Cic.

ap-prō-pinquo (adp.), avi, atum, i. v. n. *to approach, come, or draw near to*. Of place: ad aquam, Cic. With *Dat.*: finibus Bellovacorum, Caes. Fig.: centuriones, qui jam primis ordinibus appropinquabant, *were near obtaining*, id. II. Of time: jamque hiems appropinquabat, id.

ap-pugno (adp.), i. v. a. *to fight against, attack, assault*: castra, Tac. **appulsus** (adp.), a, um, Part. [appello]

appulsus (adp.), ūs, m. [appello] lit. *a driving to*: hence, II. *a landing, bringing to land*: ab litiorum appulsu arcere, *to prevent from landing*, Liv. III. *an approach*, in gen.: pars terrae appulsu solis exarsit, Cic.

IV. *an effect, influence caused by approach*: frigoris et caloris appulsus sentire, id.

ap-ricātio, ōnis, f. [apricor] *a basking in the sun*: Cic.

ap-ricitas, ātis, f. [apricus] *sun-ness, sunshinē*: Plin.

ap-ricor, i. v. dep. [id.] *to sun oneself, bask in the sun*: Cic.

ap-ricus, a, um, adj. [aperio] *lying open, uncovered* (v. rare in this sense): ap-rico Lare, *under the open sky*, Prop.

II. *exposed to the sun, sunny*, oppo- to opacus, *shady*: Cic. Neut. used subst., *a sunny spot*: buxus amat aprica, Plin. Fig.: in apricum proferre, *to bring to light*: Hor. 2. Meton.: of objects exposed to the sun or fond of the sun: arbor, Ov.: flores, Hor.

ap-ri-lis, is [commonly derived from aperio] (orig. adj.: sc mensis) *m. the month April* (as the month in which the earth opens for the growth of plants): as adj. Nonae Aprilis, the Nones of April, Cic.: as subst., id. **ap-ri-gnus** (also written aprūnus), a, um, adj. [aper with -(e)n-us from root of gigno] *pertaining to the wild boar*: Pl.

ap-ri-tus, a, um, Part. [apto] *adapted to, suitable, appropriate*: Cic.

ap-te, adv. *closely, fitly, suitably*: mundi corpus apte cohaeret, Cic.

ap-to, avi, atum, i. v. a. [aptus] *to fit, apply, put on, adjust*: with *Dat.*: vincula collo, Ov. II. In gen.: *to pre-*

pare, get ready, etc., aptare trabes silvis, *to fell and hew suitable ship-timber in the woods*, Virg. With *Dat.*, ad, or absol.: aptare idonea bello, Hor.: ad pugnam classem, Liv. III. *to furnish, provide*: with Abl.: cilsissem velis, *to furnish with sails*, Virg.: ut quisque se aptaverat armis, *had armed himself*, Liv.

ap-tus, a, um, Part. and adj. *fitted, attached to*: gladium e lacunari seta equina aptum demitti jussit, *fastened to the ceiling by a horse-hair*, Cic. Fig.: ex aliqua re = pendens ex aliqua re, depending on, arising from: honestum, ex quo aptum est officium, id. II. bound or tied together, connected, etc.: facilius est apta dissolvere quam dissipata connectere, id. Poet. with Abl.: envolvere or furnished with: caelum stellis fulgentibus aptum, *studded with*, Virg. III. *suitable, appropriate, adapted*: with ad or Dat. (of persons always with Dat.): castra ad bellum duccendum aptissima, Caes.: non omnia rebus sunt omnibus apta, Lucr. With in: in quod (genus pugnae) minime apti sunt, Liv. With qui: nulla videbatur aptior persona, quae de aetate loqueretur, *no fitter character to speak on old-age*, Cic. Poet. with Inf.: aetas mollis et apta regi, Ov. Absol.: lar aptus, *a suitable homestead*, Hor.: aptus exercitus, *in fighting order*, Liv.: tempus aptum, *the right time*, id. [The root is ap, which means "to connect, join on, reach, attain," v. ap-secor, ap-secor.]

ap-ud, prep. with Acc. (also apud, Inscr.) *near, at, by, with*, always of rest, and principally of persons. 1. Of persons: quum in lecto Crassus esset et apud eum Sulpicius sederet, *near to*, Cic. 2. apud me, te, eo, etc., *at the house of*: apud me domi, Ter. So, in the country of, among the people of a nation: apud nostros justitia culta est, Cic.: apud inferos, in Hades, id. Hence, 3. Fig., with a personal pronoun: to be in one's senses, not wandering in mind (conversational) sumus ego apud me Pl. 4. before, in the presence of = coram: apud iudices reus est factus, Cic.: Caesar apud milites concionatur, Caes.: apud aliquem jurare, *to take the oath at any one's dictation, be sworn by him*, Tac. 5. in the mind of a person: apud viros bonos gratiam consecuti sumus, Cic.: apud aliquem valere, *to have weight with*, id. 6. in the time of: apud majores nostros, id. 7. in the writings of (authors): apud Xenophontem autem moriens Cyrus major haec dicit, id.: apud Solonem, i. e. in his laws, id. 8. Instead of Dat. (rare): queritur apud me per litteras, id. II. Of places (rarely: usu ad): in the neighbourhood of, near: nos apud Aliziam unum diem commorati sumus, id.: apud oppidum morati, Caes. III. For ad implying motion (v. rare):

atque apud hunc eo vicinum,* Pl. (Apud is sometimes placed after its Misenum apud et Ravennam, Tac.)

āqua, ae (aqual, Lucr.), f. *water* In gen.: ex terra aqua, ex aqua oritur aer, Cic. Particular phrases: 1. praebere aquam, *to invite to a feast, to entertain* (from the use of water at table for washing and drinking), Hor. 2. aquam aspergere alicui, *to animate, refresh*, Pl. 3. aquam liberam, scilicet bibere (poet.), *to be in freedom, in slavery*, Ov. 4. in aqua scribere, applied to vain or resultless actions, Cat.

5. aqua et ignis, *to denote the necessities of life*: hic aqua, non igni, ut aunt, pluribus locis utitur quam amicitia, Cic. Hence, aqua et igni interdicere alicui, *to exclude from fire and water, to banish*, id. So the bride, on the day of marriage, received from the bridegroom aqua et ignis as a symbol of their union: v. Smith's Ant. 173. 6. aquam et terram petere, from an enemy, *to demand submission*, Liv. II. In more restricted senses

2. the sea: ad aquam, *by the water side, on the sea-coast*, Cic. 2. With ref to well-known lakes, rivers, etc.: Albana, the water of the Alban lake, id.: Tusca, the Tiber, Ov. 3. rain: cornix augur aquae, Hor.: hence, a flood, inundation: aquae magnae, heavy rains and floods, Liv. 4. In plur.: medicinal springs: ad aquas venire, Cic. Hence, often as the name of a place, Aquae Sextiae, etc. 5. the water* in the water-clock: hence the phrases: aqua parca, *to give an adequate time for drinking*, Plin.: aquam perdere, *to spend time unprofitably, to waste it*: Quint.: aqua haeret, the water stops, *to denote a difficulty in explaining one's meaning*, Cic. 6. aqua intercus, -cutis, the drop(sy) medicamentum ad aquam intercutem, Cic. [cf Sancer apud Goth. aha, river, O H G aha] (Hence, It. acqua: Sp. agua: Fr. eau from older eave, orig eue, also O Fr. argue)

āquaeductus, ūs, m., separ aquae ductus, a conveyance of water, a conduit, an aqueduct? Cic. Also, the right of conducting water: id.

āqualiculus, i, m. [aqualis, lit a small water-vessel: hence the belly, paunch, Pers.

āqualis, c, adj. [aqua] *pertaining to water*: Varr. II. Subst. aqualis, is, c. (sc. urecus or bama), a vessel for washing, a basin, etc.: Pl. **āquārius**, a, um, Adj. [id.] *of or relating to water*: rota, a wheel for drawing water, Cato: provincia, superintendence of the supply of water, Cic. II. Subst. aquarius, ii, m. a water-carrier: Juv. 2. an inspector of the conduits or water-pipes: Cael. in Cic. 3. the water-bearer, one of the signs of the Zodiac: Hor.

āquaticus, a, um, adj. [id.] *found in or by the water, aquatic* (for which

Cic. has aquatilis: aves, water-fowl, Plin.
 II. watery, moist, humid: Auster, Ov.

aquatilis, e, adj. [id.] found in or near water, aquatic: bestiae, Cic Subst., aquatilia, n. plu. aquatic animals: Plin. II. *Moving a watery taste, watery*: cucurbitae, id.

aquatilo, ōnis, f. [aqua] a fetching of water: esp. on the part of troops, Caes. II. a place whence water is brought, a watering-place: Cic.

aquator, ōris, m. [id.] a water-fletcher (milit. t. t.): Caes.

aquila, ae, f. an eagle: Cic: feroces aquilae, Hor.: In poetry, the lightning-bearer of Jupiter, Plin Prov aquilae senectus, a vigorous old age, Ter II. the eagle as the principal standard of a Roman legion (while signs are the standards of the cohorts): v. Smith's Ant. 343: aquila argentea, Cic: aquifer aquilam intra vallum protulit, Caes. Hence meton. the office of standard-bearer to a legion, Juv. also, a legion: Lucan III.

In architecture, aquilae, the timbers which formed the pediment of a temple, and were called aquilae from their resemblance to an eagle with outspread wings: sustinentes fastigium aquilae, Tac IV. the name of a constellation.

[Prob from root ak, to be sharp, swift; v. acer, and cf Gr ἄκρος.] (Huet, Fr. argle)
aquilifer, ōri, m. [aquila ferō] an eagle- or standard-bearer (v. aquila, II.): the chief centurion of a legion: Caes.

aquilinus, ōnis, adj. [aquila] pertaining to the eagle, eagles: ungulae, Pl.

aquillo, ōnis, m. the north wind: Ov In plur., Cic. Appy for any stormy wind: Virg Meton. the North-spoutina conversa ad aquilonem, id. [Perh from ak, v. aquila]

aquilonaris, e, adj. [aquallo] northerly, northerly: regio, Cic.

aquilonius, a, um, adj. [id.] northerly: Cic (dub.) Plin

aquilus, a, um, adj. [ak] dark-coloured, dim, swarthy (rare), color, Pl. Suet.

aquor, ōnis, i, v. dep. [aqua] to bring or fetch water (milit. t. t.): Caes: Pall. Poet of bees: Virg

aquosus, a, um, adj. [id.] abounding in water, humid, rainy: hiems, rainy winter, Virg: nubes, rain-clouds, Ov.: languor, the dropsy, Hor.: mater, i. e. Thetis, Ov.: Piscis, a constellation, id.

aquula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little water, a small stream (rare): Cic.

ar, an old form for arc, q. v.

ara, ae, f. (old form asa): orig any elevation for sacrifices, an altar: aras sanguine multo spargere, Lucr: ara condita atque dicata, Liv. One who took an oath laid hold of the altar: aram tenens jurare, Cic: aras et foci, altars and hearths, meton. for homes (from the altars to the Penates, erected

in dwelling houses): hence, pro aris et focis pugnare, to fight for altars and hearths, i. e. for one's dearest possessions, Cic Criminals and others fled to the altars for safety: (in aram confugere, Cic.) Hence, Fig., ad aram legem confugere, to seek the protection of the laws, id. II. an altar-like elevation or structure, a monument: e. g. ara sepulcri, Virg.: Cic. So certain flat rocks out at sea were called arae (medis in fluctibus), Virg. III. the Altar, a constellation in the southern part of the heavens: Cic. [Asa seems to have meant, "sitting-place" for suppliants; cf. Skr. ās, to sit, Gr. ἄσιν.]

arabarches, ae, m. = ἀραβάρχης, an officer of customs in Egypt: Juv.: Cic.

arana, ae, f. [apa-xvη] a spider: Ov. II. Meton: a spider's web, cobweb: (aedes) opoletae araneae, a house choked with cobwebs, Pl. (Hence, Ital. aragna; Fr. araignée; cf. also Ital. ragnatela, "cobweb.")

araneola, ae, f. dim. [arana] a small spider: Cic.

araneolus, i, m. dim. [araneus] a small spider: Virg

araneosus, a, um, adj. [araneum] full of spider's webs: Cat.

araneum, i, n. in pl. only: spider's webs: Phaedr.

araneus, i, m. [ἀράχνης] a spider: Lucr. (Hence, Ital. ragnu)

araneus, a, um, adj. [araneus] pertaining to the spider: texta, Plin.

aratio, ōnis, f. [aro] ploughing, Col: and in gen. the cultivation of the ground, farming: fructuosa aratio dicitur, Cic. II. Meton: arable land: arationes, the public farms or plots of land farmed out for a tenth of the produce, Cic

aratuncula, ae, f. dim. [aratio] a small arable field, or estate, Pl.

arator, ōris, m. [aro] a ploughman, husbandman, farmer: Hor. Also ady: taurus arator, a ploughing ox, Ov

II. aratores, the cultivators of public lands, for which they paid a tenth of the produce. id

aratrum, i, n. [id.] a plough (of its construction, etc., v. Smith's Ant 31 seg): Cic

arbiter, tri, m. [ar = ad, and root ba, "to come" or "go": cf. Ba-iv-jo, one who comes to a place, a visitor, intruder: ab arbitris remoto loco, in a spot safe from intruders, Cic: a spectator, hearer, an eye-witness, a witness: remotis (amotis, Sall.) arbitris, all eye-witnesses being withdrawn, id.

II. Legal, t. t. an umpire, arbiter, a judge (one who decides acc. to equity, while the judges decide acc. to strict law). vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus me copere arbitrum, Ter: Caesar constituit ut arbitri darentur; per eos fierent aestimationes, Caes. Fig.: arbiter inter antiquam Academicam et Zenonem, Cic: pugnae, the judge, umpire of the contest, Hor.

III. he who governs or manages,

lord, master: arbiter bibendi, master of the ceremonies, toast-master, id.: imperii (Augustus), Ov.: armorum, (Mars), id.: Adriae (the wind Notus) Hor.

arbitra, ae, f. [arbitr] a female witness: Hor.

arbitrario, adv. with uncertainty: Pl.

arbitrarius, a, um, adj. [arbitr] uncertain, not fixed: Pl.

arbitratus, ūs, m. [arbitror] an arbitrating, an arbitration: Cato. II. will, pleasure, choice, decision: meo arbitratu loquar libere, I will say what I like, Pl.

III. direction, superintendence: Cic.

arbitrium, i, n. [arbitr] a being present, presence. II. the judgment or decision of an arbitrator, which was to be given in accordance with "equity" (v. arbitri, II.: and Cic. Rosc. Com. 4): aliud est iudicium, aliud arbitrium, Cic III. In gen.: a sentence, decision: libera arbitria agere, to exercise unfettered judgments, Liv: in extrajudicial sense, Ter: ad iudicium arbitriumque alicuius redire, to be referred to any one's absolute decision, Caes.

IV. will, mastery, dominion, authority: suo nomine atque arbitrio, on their own account and at their own pleasure, id. V. arbitria funeris, the expenses of a funeral, Cic.

arbitro, avi, atum, i. v. a. (less freq form of arbitror). Pl. Esp pass.: quum ipse praedonum socius arbitratetur, was thought to be, Cic

arbitror, atus, i. v. dep. [arbitr] Orig.: to observe, perceive, hear (cf. arbitro, I.): Pl. II. Legal t. t. (cf. arbitri, II.): to make a decision, give judgment or sentence: hence, fidem alicui arbitrari, to put faith in (lit to adjudge or award trust to one), id.

III. Also legal t. t. to give evidence, testify (strictly), to make oneself witness: overduce: arbitri, I.): Cic: Liv.

IV. In gen.: to be of opinion, to believe, think (the most freq. sense): ut arbitror, scut arbitror, as I am of opinion, Cic: foll. by Acc. and Inf. (freq.), Caes.: Jugurtham arbitrari, supposing him to be Jugurtha, Sall.

V. to estimate: Caes.

arbor, ōris (older form arbos, like labos, colos, honos, etc., with Acc. ARBORUM) f. a tree: freq. with gen. of species, ficl, the fig-tree, Cic: abietis, fir-tree, Liv.: etc. Poet.: arbor Jovis, the oak, Ov.: arbor Phoebi, the laurel, id.: arbor Palladis, the olive, id.

II. Meton. for things made of wood. 1. a mast: with mali ("the trunk of the mast"), Virg.: also alone, Luc.

2. an oar: centena arbore, with a hundred oars, Virg. 3. a ship: Pe-lias arbor, the ship Argo, Ov. 4. arbor infelix, a galloway, gibbet: arbori infelix suspendio, Cic. [Cf. Skr. arda, to grow. So orig. dh becomes b in ruber, uber.] (Hence, Fr. arbre.)

arborarius, a, um, adj. [arbor]

pertaining to trees: *falx, a knife for pruning trees*, Cato.

arboreus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to a tree, of trees: *frondes*, Ov.

arbor, v. arbor.

arbuscula, ae, f. *dim.* [arbor] a small tree, shrub: Varr.

arbutum, i, n. [constr. from arbutus, from arbor=arbor, like virgultum from virgultum, salicetum from salicetum, etc.] a plantation, a vineyard planted with trees (while vinea was one in which the vines lay upon the earth, or were supported by poles): expressa arbuto convicia, abusive language that smacked of the vineyard, Hor. II. in plur. arbuta = arbores (poet.): arbuta diruta ripis, trees torn from the banks of rivers, Virg.: Lucr. Rarely so in sing.: arbuto vitem copulari, Cato.

arbutus, a, um, *adj.* [arbor-tus] planted with trees, arbor, Cato.

arbutus, a, um, *adj.* [arbutus] of the wild strawberry-tree or arbutus: Virg.: Ov.

arbutum, i, n. [id.] the fruit of the wild strawberry-tree or arbutus: glandes atque arbuta, Lucr.: also used in plur. for the leaves and foliage of the arbutus: frontonia capris arbuta sufficere, to give the goats a supply of arbutus-fodder, Virg.

arbutus, i, f. [cognate with arbor] the wild strawberry-tree or arbutus: Virg.: Hor.

arca, ae, f. [arca] a place for keeping any thing, a chest, strong box, coffer: Cic. Esp. a box for money, a coffer: and meton. like our purse, for the money in it: arcae nostrae conditio, you may rely upon my purse, id.

2. a coffin: Liv. II. Meton. any closed or confining place: a close prison, a cell: (servi) in arcae conjuvantur, ne quis cum illis colloqui possit, Cic.

arcano, adv. in secret, privately: Caes.: Cic.

arcanus, a, um, *adj.* [arca]. Lit.: shut up, closed: I. Of things. secret, private, hidden, concealed: consilia, Liv.: Cic. Esp. of things sacred and mysterious: arcana sacra, Hor.: and by poet license, transf. to the deity presiding over such mysteries qui Cereris sacrum volgariter arcana, mysterious Ceres, id. II. Of persons: that keeps a secret, trusty: dixisti arcana sapientiae, Pl. Fig.: arcana nocte, in confidential night, Ov. III. Subst. arcanum, i, n. a secret, a mystery: arcani Fides prodiga, betraying what is secret, Hor.: esp. in pl., arcana fatum, secrets of destiny, Ov.

arco, cul, 2. v. a. to shut up, to enclose: alvus arceat et continet quod recipit, encloses and holds, Cic. II. to keep or hold off, to keep at a distance, to prevent. Constr.: the word representing what is kept off in Acc. (or Nom. to the pass.): that from which it is kept in Abl. either with or without ab: poet., also in Dat.: and some-

times not expressed at all. Sometimes also the constr. is reversed; that which is kept off being represented by Abl., and that which is guarded by Acc.: thus, to keep the winds from the fleet, may be either arceret ventos classe, or classen ventis arceret (less freq.). 1. With Acc. only: somnos ducere et arceret, to invite or banish sleep, Ov. With Inf. as obj.: to hinder, prevent: id. 2. With ab: tu Jupiter hunc a tuis aris ceterisque templis arcebis, with ward him off, Cic. 3. With simple Abl. (not with persons): Virginiam matronae sacris arcebant, had excluded her, Liv.: Ov.: funesto verno, v. e. to save (any one) from, Hor.

4. With Dat. oestrum pecori, to protect them from the fly, Virg. [Cogn. with arca, arx: cf. Gr. ἀρκάω, ἀρξάω-ειν, ἀρκέω]

arcessitus, a, um, *Part* [arcesso]. As *adj.* far-fetched, Cic.: frigidi et arcessiti joci, stale and far-fetched, Suet.

arcessitus, ūs, m. [id.] a calling for, summons (very rare: only in Abl. sing.): ipsius rogatu arcessitque, at his own request and call, Cic.

arcesso, ūi, itum, 3. v. a. (Inf. also arcessire and arcessiri, like lacesari instead of lacesse: we also find a form, arcesso, which arose from a transposition of letters, frequently used by Sall.)

to send for, fetch, call, summon: quum ab arato arcessabantur, qui confulerent, Cic.: ex continenti alios fabris arcessiri (or arcessi) jubet, Caes.

II. Legal t. t. to summon, arraign before a court of justice: hence, in gen. to accuse, inform against: with Acc. and Gen. or Abl.: ut hunc hoc iudicio arcesseret, should accuse him before this court, Cic. cupidus arcescere, id. III. Of mental objects: to bring, seek, derive a thought, etc.: a capite quod velimus, to fetch from its source, trace a thing back to its principle, Cic.: ex medio res arcessero, to derive subjects from every-day life, Hor. Hence arcessitus: far-fetched, forced, unnatural: q. v. [Ety. uncertain; the word seems to be formed similarly to arcesso, lacesse, lacesso.]

archetypus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀρχέτυπος, original: archetypus (Chian)us, the original statues of Cleantes, Juv.

archimagirus, i, m. = ἀρχιμαγειρος, a chief cook, Juv.

archipirata, ae, m. = ἀρχιπειράτης, a leader of pirates, arch-pirate: Cic.

architectus, ōnis, m. = ἀρχιτέκτων, a master-builder, architect: Pl. Fig.: a master in cunning: id.

architector, atus, i. v. dep [architectus] to build, construct, fabricate (very rare): Vitruv. II. Fig.: to devise, invent: voluptates, Cic.

architectura, ae, f. [architectus] the art of building, architecture: Cic.

architectus, i, n. = ἀρχιτέκτων, a master-builder, architect: Cic. II. Fig.: an inventor, deviser, author: princeps atque architectus sceleris, id.

archōn, ōntis, m. = ἀρχων (ruler), the highest magistrate in Athens, an archon: Cic.

arcti-tēnus (in MSS. also arquite-nus, like arcus for arcus, quiv for cur, etc.), entis, *adj.* [arcus tēnus] holding a bow, bow-bearing. Poet. epithet of Apollo and of Diana: Ov. II. A constellation: the arctar: Cic. poet.

arctē, adv. v. arctē.

arcto, v. arcto.

arctophylax, ācis, m. = ἀρκτοφύλαξ, the Bear-keeper, a constellation, usu. called Bootes: Cic. poet.

arctos (rar arctos: Acc. arcton, Ov.: Virg. nom. plur. arctoe, dub.), i, f. = ἀρκτος, the Great and Little Bear (ursa, major et minor), a double constellation: Virg. Ov. II. Meton.: the north pole: Ov. 2. the coldness of the North: Hor.

arcturus, i, m. = ἀρκτοῦρος (the bear-keeper), the brightest star in the constellation Bootes: Cic. 2. the whole constellation (= arctophylax, q. v.): Virg. sub ipsum Arcturum, just about the rising of Arcturus, id.

arctus, a, um, v. arctus.

arctus, i, f. v. arctos.

arcuatus, a, um, *Part* [arcus], as *adj.* bent like a bow, curved: arcuatus curvus, Liv.

arctus, a, um, t. v. a. [arcus], to arch, curve, Plin. v. preced. art.

arcula, ae, f. *dim.* [arca] a small box, a casket for perfumes, ornaments, etc.: arculari mulieribus, Cic. Hence, Fig. of rictor ornament, id.

arcularius, i, m. [arcula] a maker of little boxes or jewel-caskets, Pl.

arcus, ūs, m. (anciently arcus, like quiv for cur, quagis for cunus, etc.), a bow. arcus intensus in aliiquem, the incurved, adducere, to bend or draw a bow, Virg. II. the rainbow. Cic. fully, pluvius arcus, Hor. III. anything arched or curved: Of waves, aquarum, Ov. Of a serpent: menses sinuatur in arcus, id. Of a bay or harbour: falcatus in arcus, id. curvatus in arcum, Virg. Of the boughs of trees, id. Hence of the zones via quinque per arcus, Ov. in architect: an arch, vault, triumphal arch, etc.: marmoreus, Suet.

ardēa, ae, f. a heron: Virg. [Cf. Gr. ἐρδός]

ardēlio, ōnis, m. [perh. cogn. with ardeo] a busybody, a meddler: Phaedr.

ardens, entis, *Part* [ardeo] blazing, burning: oppidani cupit ardentis in opera provolvunt, burning barrels, Hirt.: hence, glowing fiery: quinta (zona) est ardentior illis, hotter, Ov.

II. Fig. ardentis oculi, glowing eyes, Virg. ardentis Falerni pocula, fiery, Hor.: ardentis auro, on fire (glittering) with gold (of bees), Virg. 2. Of passions, diseases, etc., eager, ardent, excited, burning: volneris ardentis dolore, from the burning pain of the wound, Lucr.: avaritia, Cic.: in good sense, of the orator; glowing with emo-

tion, *id.*: ardentore studio, with more eager desire, *id.*

ardenter, *adv.* ardently, hotly, eagerly: quod cupias ardenter, *Cic.*

ardēo, *rsi, rsum, 2. v. n.* [perh. cogn. with *areo*] to be on fire, to burn, blaze: multis succensa locis ardēt sola terrae, the soil is on fire in many places, *Lucr.*: paries cum proximus ardet, when your neighbour's house is on fire, *Hor.*

Fig.: to flush, glow, sparkle: Tyrio ardebat murice laena, shone, *Virg.* v. ardens, *II*

III. Of bodily disease, passionate emotion, etc.: to be inflamed, burn, glow, to be consumed, etc.: ardentia morbo membra, burning with fever, *Lucr.*: podagrae doloribus, to be tormented by the pains of gout, *Cic.*: studio pugnae, to burn with eagerness, be full of ardour for, *Caes.*: dolore et ira, *Cic.*: ardere Galliam, Gaul was in a state of excitement ("was on fire"), *Caes.*: Esp. to burn with love: ex aequo captus ardebat munitibus ambio, Ov. with *Abd.* of the object of passion, non alia magis ardesit, you glowed with love for no other man, *Hor.* also *Acc.* *Fig.* *IV*: to desire eagerly (poet.) toll by *Inf.*: ardet abire, he is eager to depart, *Virg.*

ardescō, *arsi, 3. v. insep.* [ardēo] to take fire, to kindle, to become inflamed: ne longius ardescere acri, *Ov.* *Fig.*: to glow, glitter: fulminis ardescunt ignibus ualae, *id.* *III*. Of the passions: to be inflamed, become more intense: *Lucr.* So, ardesit pugna, voices hotter, *Tac.*

ardor, *oris, m. [id.]* a burning fire, heat, flame: solis ardor, *Lucr.* *Fig.* fire and animation, esp. in the eyes: ille imperatoris ardor oculorum, *Cic.* *III*. Of the passions or feelings: heat, ardour, eagerness: ardor mentis ad gloriam, *id.*: tantus fuit ardor armorum, the heat of the conflict, *Liv.* Esp. of the passion of love: Ov. and *Meton.*: the beloved object: tu primus, et ultimus illi ardor eris, "flame," *id.*

ardus, *a, um, adv.* v. aridus.

ardūus, *a, um, [adv.]* steep, lofty: difficult ascensu atque ardūo, *Cic.*: campo sese arduus infert, moves stately, *Virg.* *freg.* in *Virg.* in sense of up-reared: rearing oneself up (cf. *Aen.* 5, 480). *Neut.* as subst. esp. after *prep.*: per arduum scandere, to climb the steep ascent, *Hor.*: ardua terrarum, heights, mountains, *Virg.* *Fig.*: difficult, arduous, hard: magnus opus et arduum conamur, *Cic.*: arduum factu, *Liv.*: rebus in arduis, in trying circumstances, adven situ, *Hor.*: in arduo, *Tac.* [Cf. Irish *ard*, high]

are, *v.* arificio.

arēa, *ae, f.* a vacant piece of ground, esp. in a town: *Hirt.* The word has various special meanings determinable by the context: 1. a plot of ground for building, the site of a house: praecleara, a capital site, *Cic.*: *Hor.* 2. an open space for games, a playground:

id. Hence, *fig.*: area scelerum, a field where vices have full scope, *Cic.* Also, a race-ground: *Ov.* 3. a threshing-floor: *Cic.*: *Virg.* Respecting its construction, see *Smith's Ant.* 37. 4. an open court or quadrangle: *Plin.* *Ep.* 5. a fowling-ground: *Pl.* [Cf. *O H G* *ar-in*, floor. Perh. cogn. with *areo* v. terra]

arē-facio (*per anastrophe*), *facit* are, *Lucr.*: feci, factum, 3. v. a [areo facio] to make dry, to dry up: *Varr.*: *Lucr.*

arēna (*harena*, *Varr.*; which is prob. better), *ae, f.* sand: bibula, the thirsty sand, *Lucr.*: numero carens, that cannot be numbered, *Hor.* *Arēna nigra* = limus, slime, mud, *Virg.*: and in like sense by itself, omnium Coccyo eructat arēnam, all its muck, *id.* *Poet.* in plur.: summæ verruntur arēnae, *Ov.* *Prov.*: arēnae mandare semina, to sow the sand, i. e. to begin a fruitless work, *id.* *II*. a sandy place, sandy land: ut arēnam aliquam aut paludes omat, *Cic.* Hence, 1. (in plur.) a sandy desert: super Libycas arēnas, the sands of Africa, *Ov.* 2. the sea-shore, *id.* 3. the place of combat (covered with sand) in the amphitheatre: the arena, missus in arēnam aper, *Suet.* Hence, *meton.*, the combats in the amphitheatre: operas arēnae promittere, to offer to fight in the arena, *Tac.* Hence, *fig.*, 4. the fighting ground, the scene or theatre of any kind of contention: civilis belli arena, *Flor.* [The original form of the word was *fasena* and this *f* is represented in the form *h-arena* *Etyim.* unknown.] (Hence, *Ital.* *rena*)

arēnarius, *a, um, adj.* [arena] pertaining to sand: lapis, sandstone, *Serv.* *II*. arenaria, *ae, f.* (sc. fodina), a sand-pit: *Cic.* (in *pl.*)

arēnōsus, *a, um, adv.* [id.] full of sand, sandy: litus, *Virg.*

arēns, *entis, Part.* [areo] dry, arid, parched: saxa, *Ov.*: dried up, thirsty: aride fauce trahere pocula, *Hor.*

arēo, *ui, 2. v. n.* to be dry: tellus, *Ov.* 2. to be dried up, to languish from thirst: siti, *Liv.* v. *Ov.*

arēōla, *ae, f.* dimin. [area] a small open space: *Col.*: *Plin.* *Ep.*

aresco, *ui, no sup.* 3. v. insep. [areo] to become dry, to dry up: cito arescit lacrima, *Cic.*: aruerat tellus, was parched, *Lucr.*

arētalogus, *i, m.* = ἀρεταλόγος, a babler about virtue, a boaster: in gen. a Cynic or Stoic: *Suet.*: *Juv.*

argentaria, *ae, f.* (sc. taberna) a banking-house, a bank: *Liv.* *II* (sc. ars) the trade of a banker or money-changer: argentariam facere, to carry on such a business, *Cic.* *III* (sc. fodina) a silver mine: *Liv.*

argentarius, *a, um, adj.* [argentum] pertaining to silver: metalla, silver mines, *Plin.* *II*, pertaining to money: cura, care of money, *Ter.*: taberna, a bank, *Liv.*

argentarius, *ii, m. [id.]* a money-changer, banker: *Cic.*

argentatus, *a, um, [id.]* plated or ornamented with silver: milites, whose shields are plated, *Liv.* *Fig.*: argentata querimonia, silvered complaints, i. e. backed up with money, *Pl.*

argentēolus, *a, um, adj.* dim. [argenteus] of silver: *Pl.*

argentus, *a, um, adj.* [argentum] of silver, made of silver: aquila, *Cic.*: salus, a silver salutation (a present in jest), *Pl.* *II*. *Meton.*: adorned with silver = argentatus: scena, *Cic.* 2. of a glittering white colour, silver: niveis argentea pennis ales, *Ov.* 3. of the silver age: subit argentea proles, *id.*

Argentextērebrōnides [argenteum extēbre] a name coined by *Plautus*, extortione, sponger.

argentum, *i, n.* *Lit.*: the white metal: silver: infectum, unwrought, *Liv.*: *Hor.* *II*. *Meton.*: silver plate: purum, caelatum, plain or chased silver-plate, *Cic.* 3. silver money: argentum acre solutum est, *Sall.*: also, money in gen.: argenti stus, *Hor.* [The root is seen in *Gr.* ἀργός, ἀργός, ἀργυρός]

argilla, *ae, f.* white clay, potter's earth: *Cic.* [The root is the same as in arg-entum cf. *Gr.* ἀργ-ίος.]

argumētatio, *ōnis, f.* [argumētor] (rhetor. l. t. freq. in *Cic.*) an adducing of proof, an argumentation: probabilis, *Cic.* *II*, the proof itself: *id.*

argūmentor, *atus, i. v. dep.* [argumētum] to adduce proof, to argue: nec jure an injuria caesi sint argumēntari referit, *Liv.*: argumēntari de voluntate aliquis, to conclude from, *Cic.* With *Acc.* of *neut. pron.*, to adduce something as proof: multa probabiliter argumēntari, *Liv.*

argūmentum, *i, n* [arguo] an argument, proof, evidence, sign: argumētis refellere, to refute by arguments, *Cic.*: animi laeti argumēnta, indications, *Ov.* *II*, a logical demonstration: argumētum concludere, to establish or make good a proof, *Cic.* *III*, the subject of any written composition; theme, argument, plot: argumētum est fictae rei, quae tamen fieri potuit, *id.*: epistola, topic, *id.*: *Livius* Andronicus ab saturis ausus est primus argumēto fabulam serere, to construct a play with a plot, *Liv.* *IV*, the subject of artistic representations (sculpture, painting, embroidery, etc.): ex ebre diligentissime perfecta argumēnta, *Cic.*

argūo, *ti, ūtū, 3. v. a.* to make clear, prove: hoc uno tamen, si arguitur non licere, if it is made good: *Cic.*: speculatores, non legatos venisse arguebat, he sought to prove, *Liv.* *Pass.* in reflect. signif.: apparet virtus arguiturque malis, shows itself in, *Ov.*

II, With *Acc.* or in *pass.*: to accuse, charge with, convict, refute: servos ipsos neque arguo neque purgo, *Cic.*

laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus, is self-convicted, Hor. The offence charged is expressed by a word in *Gen.*; Abl. alone or dependent on *de*; or by *Acc.* and *Inf.* 1. With *Gen.* (the usual constr.): viros summi sceleris, Cic. furti, Phaedr. 2. With *Abl.* alone; prob. only in case of crime: ne hoc crimine non arguo, Cic.

3. With *Abl.* and *de*; *de* e crimine, quo *de* arguitur, id. 4. With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: me arguit hanc domo ab se subripuisse, Pl. So in *Pass.*, occidisse arguitur, he is charged with killing, Cic. Barely with *Acc.* and *ut*: fratrem ut subditivum apud patrem arguere, to make him out to be so, Suet. III. Meton. of things: to find fault with, complain of, censure: ea culpa, quam arguo, Liv. [Prob. same root as in argutium: primary sense, "to make clear."]

argūtē, adv. subtly, acutely: Cic. II. craftily: Pl.

argūtiae, ārum, f. plu. [argutus] that which affects the senses strongly, liveness, animation: argutiae digitorum, pectulation with the fingers, Cic. II. Of mental qualities: acuteness, subtlety, shrewdness, cunning. Demosthenes nihil argutis et acumine Hyperidi cedit, in subtlety and acuteness, id. III. excessive nicety, over-refinement: id.

argūtulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] somewhat subtle: Cic.

argūtus, a, um, Part. [arguo], usually adj. Lit. made clear. Hence of objects affecting the senses. clear, lively, active, sharp, pungent, etc. oculi nimis arguti, very expressive eyes, Cic. argutum caput, fine, shapely, Virg.: hiruudo, the twittering swallow, id.: olores, tuneful, id.: flex, rustling, id.: Neaera, clear-voiced, Hor. forum, noisy, Ov.: serra, creaking, Virg. Of omens: distinct, clear, conclusive. argutissima exta, Cic. II. talkative, gossiping (in good as well as bad sense). Pl.: argutissimae litterae, full (lively) gossip of all kinds, Cic. III. Of mental qualities. 1. In good sense: acute, witty, amusing: poema facit ita festivum, ita concinnum, ita elegans, nihil ut fieri possit argutus, Cic. 2. In bad sense: cunning, sly, artful: meretrix, Hor.

argyraeus, idis, adj. = ἀργυραεός, having a silver shield: Liv.

ariditas, ātis, f. dryness: Plin. aridulus, a, um, adj. dim. [aridus] dry (as applied to a small object): labella, Cat.

aridus, (contr. ardens), a, um, adj. [areo] dry, withered, parched: ligula, Lucr.: folia, Cic. Neut. as subst., after prep., ex arido tela conficere, from dry land (opp. to mare), Caes.

II. Fig.: arida febris, parching, Virg.: fragor, a dry crackling noise, id.: victus, poor, innutritious diet, Cic.: genus sermonis exille, aridum, arid, pith-less, jejune, id.: Tac.: arido argento st opus, "hard cash," Pl.

aries (old form ares; poet. ares sometimes dissyl., like abies; Gen. trisyll. as if it were, ἀρύστης), tētis, m. a ram: Varr. II. the Ram, a sign of the zodiac: Ov. III. a battering-ram (v Smith's Ant. 40): Liv. IV. a projecting beam shaped so as to break the force of a current, Caes. [Etym. uncertain]

ariēto, avi, atum, i, v. a. and neutr. (ἀρύττω, trisyll. Virg.) [aries] to butt like a ram, to strike violently. 1. Act.: quis illic est qui tam protegere nostras acies arietat? knocks so violently at, Pl. 2. Neut.: arietat in portas, Virg.

arista, ae, f. the awn or beard of an ear of grain: munitur vallo aristarum, Cic. In Virg. appy, meton. for menses: post aliquot aristas, after several harvests, i.e. years. II. Meton.: the ear itself. matura arista, Ov. Also, an ear of spikenard: id.

arithmēticus, a, um, adj. = ἀριθμητικός, pertaining to arithmetic Subst. arithmetica, ae, and ē, f.; also dūm, n. plu. arithmetic: in arithmetici satis exercitatus, Cic.

ariditudo, inis, f. [aridus] dryness: Pl.: Varr.

arma, ōrum, n. plu. implements of war, arms, both of defence and offence: but of the latter, only those used in close combat, as distinguished from *arma*, used at a distance. arma alia ad tergendum, alia ad nocendum, Cic.: ariet et castris, proverb = remis velisque, viris equisque, with vigour, with might and main, Cic. 2. Specifically, a shield: caelestia arma, quae ancilia appellantur, Liv. & in sua colligit arma, caesars has whole person with his shield, Virg.

3. Meton.: soldiers, army: nulla usquam apparuerunt arma, Liv.: auxiliaria arma, auxiliaries, Ov. 4. Also meton. war, battle. silent leges inter arma, Cic.: in arma furor, into the fray, Virg. 5. Fig. means of protection, defence, weapons: horiferum contra Borean onis arma minuet, i.e. wool, to protect from cold, Ov.: prudentiae, the weapons of (legal) knowledge, Cic. II. In general sense:

1. implements of agriculture: quasi duris agrestibus arma, Virg.: cerealia arma, for grinding, baking, etc., id. 2. the tackling of a ship: iavae omni genere armorum ornatisimae, Caes. 3. of the wings of Daedalus: Ov. [From root ar, to fit, join, v. ars]

armamenta, ōrum, n. plu. [armo] outfitings, esp. the tackle of a ship, including everything except the hull of the vessel: aptari suis pinum jubet armamentis, Ov.

armamentarium, ii, n. (armamenta) an arsenal, armoury: publicum, Cic. 2. navium, a dock-yard, Plin.

armariolum, i n dim. [armarium] a little chest or closet: Pl.

armarium, ii, n. [arma] lit. a place

for tools; hence, a store-chest for clothing, money, etc.: Pl.

armātūra, ae, f. [armo] an outfit, equipment, armour: Numidae levis armaturae, the light-armed Numidians, Caes. II. Meton.: armed soldiers: legiones, levis armaturae, equitatus, Cic. Fig.: tanquam levis armaturae excursio, as it were, the preparatory skirmishing of the light-armed troops, id.

armātus, a, um, Part. [armo] equipped, armed: consilium, an armed assembly, i.e. a Gallic assembly, which all male adults were bound to attend fully equipped for war, Caes.: saepe ipsa plebes armata a patribus secessit, has succeeded in arms, Sall. Sup. armatissimus, must perfectly armed, Cic. Masc. as subst. armatus, an armed man, a soldier: esp. in pl. loca multitudinis armatorum completa, Caes.

armātus, ūs, m. [armo] the manner of arming, (only in Abl.). Liv. Meton.: like armatura, troops armed in a certain way: (richis) omni graviore armatu, all the heavily armed troops, id.

argentālis, e, adj. [armētum] pertaining to a herd: equa, Virg.

armētārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a herd: App. Subst. armētarius, ii, m. a herdsman, wealth-herd: Virg.

armētum, i, n. (old form armenta, ae, f.) [arō] lit. cattle for ploughing, any beast of draught: most freq. in plur. greges armentorum, of oxen, Cic.: also of horses, Virg.: collectively a herd: armentum agere, Liv. II. Meton.: of other large animals; (e.g. deer), sea-monsters: Virg.

armifer, ōra, ōrum, adj. [arma ferro] weapon-bearing, armed, warlike: Ov.

armiger (armigens, Inscr.), era, ōrum, adj. [arma ferro] weapon-bearing, armed, warlike. II. Subst.: an armed person cum paucis armigeris, Curt.: a weapon-bearer, shield-bearer (the usual signif.) Pl.: Sergius armiger Catilinae, an adherent, Cic. (dub.) armiger Jovis, i.e. aquila, Ov.

armilla, ae, f. [armus] an armlet, arm-ring, bracelet: Liv.

armillatus, a, um, [armilla] ornamental with a bracelet, etc.: Suet. Of dogs, wearing a collar: Prop.

armipotens, entis, adj. [arma potens] powerful in arms, valiant, warlike: Mavors, lord of battle, Lucr.: Diva, Virg.

armisonus, a, um, adj. [arma sono] resounding with arms (poet.): Pallas, Virg.

armo, avi, atum, i, v. a. [arma] to furnish with implements, to fit out, to equip: Caes.: muri propugnaculis armabantur, were furnished with, Liv.

II. To furnish with weapons, to arm: pastores, Caes. With *in*, contra, adversus: servi in dominos armabantur, Cic.: delecta juvenis contra Milonis impetum armata est, id. Pass. in reff. sense, to arm for battle: milites

armari jubet, Caes. **III.** Fig.: nugis armatus, armed with nonsense, Hor.: iambo, id. **IV.** to arouse to arms: Hannibal regem armavit et exercitū adversus Romanos, Nep.: Claudii senatus consules armabat in tribunos, Liv.

armus, *m.* the shoulder where it is fitted to the shoulder-blade, the fore-quarter: *g.n.* of an animal, while humerus designates that of men: ex humeris armī hunt of Hippomenes changed into a lion, his shoulders become fore-quarters, Ov. Of men. (poet.) Virg. **II.** the side of an animal: equi fodere calcarios armos, Virg. [Root *ar*, to fit, join; *v.* *ars*: cf. Gr. *ἄρμος*, "a joint;" Eng *arm*]

aro, *avi*, *atum*, *i* *v.* *a.* to plough, to till: ager non semel aratus, sed novatus et iteratus, ploughed, fallowed and re-ploughed, Cic. Fig.: of a ship to plough: aequior, Ov. Of age to furrow, wrinkle: Jam venit rugae, quae tibi corpus arent, id. Proverb arent litus, to lose one's labour: non profecturis litora lobus aras, id. **II.** Meton.: to live by husbandry, to farm or cultivate: cives Romanī agrant in Sicilia, Cic. [cf. Gr. *ἀρῶν*; Goth. *ar-jan*, O Eng to ear.]

arquatus, *a*, *um*, *adv.* [arquatus = arcus] arched, bent: Iris arquatus caelum, curvamen signans, Ov. **arquat**, moribus (lit., the dense in which the skin takes the yellow colour of the rainbow), the jaundice, Cels. Subst. **arquatus**, *h.* having the jaundice: Lucr. **arquiteneus**, *entis*, *adv.* *v.* *arquite-*

arqus, *v.* *arcus*
arra, *arrabo*, *v.* *arra*, *arrabo*.
arrectus (*adr*), *a*, *um*, *Part* [ar-rigō] *Adj.*: steep, precipitous: pleurae Alpium ab Italia arrectoria sunt, Liv.

ar-rēpo (*adr*), *psi*, *ptum*, *3* *v.* *n* to creep towards, to steal slyly to with *ad*, post-Aug with *dat*: ad columbaria, Varr. Fig.: sensum atque moderate ad amicitiam arripere, to creep into anyone's friendship, Cic.: animus multicalarum, Tac.

ar-reptus (*adr*) *a*, *um*, *Part*. [ar-rigō].
arra, or **arra**, *a*, *f.* more freq., *arrābo*, *ar arrābo*, *onis*, *m.* money given to ratify a contract, earnest-money, deposit (V. Smith's Ant. 42): arrāboni has dedit quadraginta minas, Pl.

arrhābo, *onis*, *v.* *preco*.
ar-rīdeo (*adr*), *rīsi*, *rīsum*, *2* *v.* *n* to smile upon, especially approvingly: used by Cic. in opposition to *derideo*: *absol.* or with *Dat.*, more rarely with *Acc.*: quum rīsi, arrides, Ov.: ridentibus ardent humi vultus, respondit smiles, Hor.: video quid arriresis, Cic. Pass.: si arriderentur (opp. to *deriderentur*), if they were smiled upon, regarded with favour, id. **II.** Fig.: to be favourable, kindly disposed to: tempestas arridet, Lucr. Also, to be

pleasing to, to please: opp. to *displiceo*, Cic.: Hor.

ar-rīgo (*adr*), *rexī*, *rectum*, *3* *v.* *a.* [regō] to set upright, raise, erect: leo comas arrexit, Virg.: arrectis luminibus, with staring eyes, id.: auribus, with up-pricked (attentive) ears, id.

II. Fig.: to encourage, animate, rouse, excite: oratione, Sall.: animos, to incite, rouse the courage, Virg.: also of excitement, vetus certamen arrexit animos, set them on the alert, Sall.

ar-rīpiō (*adr*), *ripūi*, *reptum*, *3* *v.* *a* [rapio] to seize, snatch, lay hold of, esp. of things hastily picked up: scutis e strage arreptis, picking up shields from the heap of slain, Tac.: arma quae possunt arripiunt, they lay hold of such arms as they can, Caes., aliquem medium, to seize him by the waist, Ter. Poet.: arripere tellurem velis, to sail hastily towards, Virg.

II. to seize upon, to take to oneself, appropriate: quaerit unde animum accipuerimus, where we got our souls from, Cic.: cognomen sibi ex Aello- rum imaginibus arripuit, picked up a surname for himself from them, id.

III. to grasp with the mind, to learn quickly or with avidity, to pick up pueri celeriter res innumerabiles arripiunt, id. **IV.** Judicial *t.* *i.* to seize and drag before a tribunal, accuse: tribunus plebis consules abeuntis magistratu arripuit, Liv.: ad questionem, Cic. **V.** Poet. to attack with ridicule or reproach, to satirize: primores populi arripuit, Hor.

ar-rōdo (*adr*), *rōsi*, *rōsum*, *3* *v.* *a* to gnaw or nibble at: Plin. Fig.: rem publicam, to nibble at it (like a weasel), Cic.

ar-rōgans (*adr*), *antis*, *Part* [ar-rigō] *Adj.*: assuming, arrogant, haughty, innox atque arrogans, Cic. moderation, haughty moderation (as if weaving a just claim), Tac.

ar-rōganter (*adr*), *adv.* proudly, arrogantly. Cic.

ar-rōgantia (*adr*), *ae*, *f.* [arrogans] assumption of superiority, arrogance: ingeni atque eloquentiae, taking to oneself airs on the ground of genius and eloquence, Cic.: sine arrogantia gravis, possessing dignity without assumption, id. **II.** haughtiness, overbearing conduct: licentiam arroganti- amque militum reprehendit, Caes.: avaritia et arrogantia, praecipua validiorum vitia, rapacity and overbearing-ness, Tac. **III.** pertinacity in one's demands, obstinacy (rare): Liv.

ar-rōgatio, (*adr*), *onis*, *f.* adoption of one who was sui juris homo, Gell. (Comp. adoptio.)

ar-rōgo (*adr*), *avi*, *atum*, *i* *v.* *a.* to ask or inquire, to question (ante- class.): Pl. **II.** With *Dat.*: to associate (an officer) with another, to place by the side of: (consuli) dicta- torum arrogo, Liv.: **III.** to claim what is not one's own, to assume: mihi

non sumo tantum, iudices, neque ar- rogo, Cic. Also poet. to claim (right- fully or otherwise): imperile laudem arrogare, to claim (and gain) praise for his rule, Hor.: and *Acc.*, to confer upon, claim for (opp. to *arrogare*): scire velim, chartis pretium quotus ar- roget annus, entitles them to be valued, Hor.

ar-rōsus (*adr*), *a*, *um*, *Part*. [ar-rōdo].

ars, *artis*, *f.* acquired skill, whether manual or mental: Cic. **I.** any skilled trade or handicraft: opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur, minimeque artes eae probandae, quae ministrae sunt voluptatum, id. **II.** skill in the liberal arts, combining theory and practice: any such art or profession (usual sense of the word; mechanical trades being rather artificia than artes): id. So, as gymnastica, Pl.: ars dis- cendi, dialectics, Cic.: artes urbanae, jurisprudence and eloquence, Liv.: centum puer artium, accomplishments, Hor. Sometimes the word is used with esp. reference to theory as distinguished from practice (facultas), Cic. **III.** Meton.: a work of art: divite me scilicet artium, quas ait Parrhasius protulit aut Scopas, Hor.: clipeum efferni jussit Didymaionis artes, the workmanship of, Virg. **IV.** Transferred to moral qualities, conduct, cha- racter, way or manner of acting: both in good and bad sense: artes antiquae tuae, thy former manner of life, con- duct, Pl.: multae sunt artes (i.e. virtutes) eximiae, hujus administiae comitesque virtutis (sc. imperatoris), Cic.: insolens malarum artium, a stranger to evil courses, Sall.: Hor.

V. cunning, artifice, stratagem: capti eadem arte sunt, qua ceperant Fabios, Liv.: Virg. **VI.** Artes (personified) the Arts: Artium chorus, Plaeodr. [Root *ar*, to fit, join; cf. Gr. *ἀρ-ἀρ-α*, *ἀρ-ᾰρ-α*, *ἀρ-ᾰρ-α*.]

artē (not *arte*), *adv.* closely, tightly: arte continetur trabes, Caes.: quam artissime ire, to march in the closest order, Sall. **II.** Fig., arte dormire, soundly, Cic.: rationem astringere, to connect the links of an argument with logical strictness, id.

arteria, *ae*, *f.* (arterium, *l. n.* Lucr.) = *appra*, the windpipe: ad pulmonem atque cor pertinet, Plin. From its roughness also called *arteria aspera*: Cic. **II.** an artery: Cels.: Plin.

arthriticus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *ἀρθρι- κός*, gouty, arthritic: Cic.

articulātum, *adv.* (articulus) joint by joint, piecemeal: membra dividit, poet. in Cic. **II.** Fig.: Of speech: with proper divisions; hence clearly, distinctly: articulatum dis- tincteque dicere, Cic.

articūlo, *avi*, *atum*, *i* *v.* *a.* [articu- lus]. Lit.: to divide into joints, to separate into natural divisions: used only of speech, to utter distinctly, to articulate: Lucr.

articulus, *i. m. dim.* [artus] a little joint, a joint, a knuckle; a knot in trees: crura sine nodis articulisque, Caes.: auster articulos maces, had made the joints larger (apparently), Ov.: articulum dolores habere, gouty pains, Cic. Of plants: tanquam ad articulos armentorum, at the joints of fine-shoots, id. 2. limbs, members in gen. (cf. artus): Lucr. II. Fig. of discourse: a member, division: Cic.

2. Of time: a point of time, a moment: in ipso articulo temporis, at the very nick of time, id. Also, without tempus: in ipso articulo, Ter. So with res: in articulo rerum, at a critical point, Curt. 3. Of other abstract things: per eosdem articulos et gradus (honorum), stages and grades, August. in Suet.

artifex, *leis, m.* [ars facit]. I. Subst.: one who exercises a skilled craft or liberal art; an artist, artificer: gen. with some qualifying forms: artifices scenici, actors, performers, Cic. Also absol.: multi artifices ex Graecia venerunt, Liv. Of a physician, id.: a builder, id.: an orator or writer: Graeci dicendi artifices et doctores, Cic. 2. a maker, originator, author, contriver: si pulcher est hic mundus, si probus ejus artifex, id.: artificis scelus, the contriver, Virg. II. Adj.: 1. Aet skilful, ingenious, dexterous: w h Gen. or absol.: Bomilcar per homines talis negotii artifices itinera explorat, skilful in such work, Sall. Fig: artifices Natura manus admovit, her skilful hands, Ov. 2. Pass.: skilfully made, artificial, ingenious: artifex vultus, Pers. Poet. of a horse: broken, trained: Ov.

artificiose, *adv* skilfully, according to art: Cic.

artificiosus, *a, um, adj.* [artificium] accomplished in art, skilful: rhetores artificiosissimi, Cic. II. Pass.: made with art, ingenious: vim quandam incredibilem artificiosius operis divinique, id. III. artificial (as opp. to naturalis): id.

artificium, *li, n.* [artifex] the occupation of an artificer, profession, trade, skilled handicraft, art: distinguished from quaestus, any mode of earning money, Cic.: credo magna artificia fuisse in ea insula, i. e. the arts in the highest sense, sculpture, painting, etc., id. II. skill, ingenuity: singulari opere artificioque, id.: vicissae Romanos artificio quodam et scientia oppugnationis, through a peculiar kind of skill, Caes.

III. theory, system: non esse eloquentiam ex artificio, sed artificium ex eloquentia natum, the theory of art arose out of its practice, Cic. IV. in bad sense; esp. in pl.: quibus artificis effectum est, ut resp. in hunc statum perveniret, by which devices, Cic.

arto (arcto), *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [artus, Part.] to press close, to compress, contract: omnia conciliatu artati

possunt, packed closely, Lucr. II. Fig.: to abridge, limit, curtail, etc.: Liv.

artolagānus, *i, m.* = ἀρτολάγανον, a kind of bread or cake (made of meal, wine, milk, oil, lard, and pepper): Cic.

artopta, *ae, m.* = ἀρτοπτης, a baker: Juv. II. a vessel to bake in, a bread-pan: Pl.

artus, *v. artus.*

artus (not arctus), *a, um* [commonly regarded as part of arceo] pressed together. Hence, *adj.*: close, thick, narrow, confined, short: hostes carros impeditimenta sua in artiores silvas abiderunt, Caes.: vitis, a vine tied close (over a trellis or otherwise), Hor.: nexus, Ov.: arto stipata theatrum, crowded in a confined theatre, Hor.: nimis arta convivia, too crowded, id. II. Fig.: strict, severe, scanty, brief, etc.: arcta, severe laws, Lucr.: artior somnus, a sounder sleep, Cic.: artus in robur, in trying circumstances, Ov.

III. *neut.* as a subst. esp. after prep.: nec desilies imitator in artum, creep yourself, Hor.: ne, spem sub ponat in arto, diminish hope, Ov.: ne in arto res esset, straitened, Liv.

artus, *uum, m. plu.* (artua, *n. Pl.*: Dat artibus, better artibus: sing. Lucan.) joints (=articuli). molles commensurae artus (digitorum), Cic.: per membra, per artus, in every limb and joint, Lucr. II. Meton.: the limbs: omnibus artibus contrinsecere, Cic. [From ar, to fit, join; v. armus, and cf. Gr. ἄρ-θρον].

arūla, *ae, f. dim.* [ara] a small altar: Cic.

arundifer (har), *ēra, ērumi, adj.* [arundo ferō] reed-bearing: caput, (iv).

arundinēus (harund.), *a, um, adj.* [arundo] made of or abounding in reeds, reedy: silva, Virg. Poet.: carmen, a shepherd's song, Ov.

arundinosus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], abounding in reeds, Cai.

arundo (har), *iuris, f.* a reed, cane (slenderer and taller than canna), the common reed: fluvialis, Virg.: Ov.

Caes. II. Meton. anything made of reed: 1. an angling rod: captat arundine pisces, Tib. 2. lime-twigs for catching birds: Pl. 3. the shaft of an arrow: Ov. Hence, an arrow:

haeret lateri letalis arundo, Virg. 4. a pen for writing: Pers. 5. a reed or Pan-pipe, cypripis: tenni meditarundine Musam, Virg.: cf. juncta arundinibus (canere), Ov. 6.

a flute: id. 7. a weaver's comb made of reed: stamen accernit arundo, id. 8. a reed for brushing down cloths: Pl. 9. a plaything for children, a hobby-horse: equitare in arundine longa, Hor. [Etyim. uncertain.]

aruspex, *v. haruspex.*

arvina, *ae, f.* grease, fat: Virg.

arvum, *i, n.* (sc. solum) [aro] an arable field, cultivated land: prata et arva et pecudum greges, meadow land,

arable land, and stock, Cic.: arvo stude, farming for corn, Sall. II. in gen. sense, soil, land; esp. in pl.: Virg.: Ov.: nec pisces (queunt) vivere in arvis, on land, Lucr. III. Meton.: region, country: aspicias en, praecae, qua iaceamus in arvo, Ov. Arva Neptunia, the sea, Virg.

arvus, *a, um, adj.* [aro] that has been ploughed, but not yet sown, an arble (rare): agor, Cic.

arx, *arcis, f.*, a stronghold, citadel, equivalent to the Greek ἀκρόπολις: esp. the citadel, on the Capitoline hill in Rome, Cic.: Caes.: Liv. Prov.: arcem facere e cloaca, to make much ado about nothing, Cic. Fig. (rare) ubi Hannibal sit, ibi caput atque arcem totius belli esset, the centre and stronghold, Liv. II. Fig. defence, protection, refuge, bulwark, etc.: duas arcēs libertatis tuendae, two safeguards of freedom (the tribunal and right of appeal), Liv. Cic. III. Since citadels were usually on heights, arx came to mean generally, a summit of height, especially of a mountain: celsa sedet Aecolus arce, Virg.: beatas arcēs, favoured heights, (hills of Tarantum), Hor. Of the citadel of heaven: sidera mundi arx, Ov. arces ignis, Hor. Of temples erected on an eminence: dextera sacra iugulatus arcis, id. [For etym. v. arceo.]

as, *assis, m.* a unit. As a standard of weight, a pound, divided into 12 parts, viz.: uncia, another: sextans, one-sixth or 2 ounces, quadrans, 3 ounces; triens, 4 ounces; quincunx, 5 ounces; semis, the half, 6 ounces; septunx, 7 ounces; bes, 8 ounces; dolans, 9 ounces; denarius or decunx, 10 ounces; denum, 11 ounces. II. As a coin, the as was, acc. to the ancient custom of weighing money, originally a pound weight of uncoined copper (asses librales or aes grave), afterwards gradually reduced in weight. (Respecting these reductions, as well as respecting the as in general, v. Smith s. Ant. s. v.) The small value of the as after the last reduction led to the word being used in various phrases to denote a puffy coin: quod (sc. pondus auri) si comminuas, vitem redigatur ad assem, Hor.: vaticus ad assem perdidit, to the last farthing, id.

III. In divisions of money among heirs, etc., the as, with its parts, was used to designate the portions. Thus, heres ex asse, sole heri; heres ex semisse, he who receives half; heres ex dodrante, he who receives three-fourths of the inheritance, and so heres ex besse, triente, quadrante, sextante, etc.: Cic. (Hence, Fr. as; Eng. ace, in dice and cards.)

asa, *v. ara.*

a-scendo (adsc.), *ndi, neum, i. v. n.* (in MSS. ascendo is often found where edit. have ascendo) [scando] to climb up, mount up, ascend. Mostly with in and Acc. or Acc. alone; also with ad (=to go up to) and absol. With

in. in lembum, to embark. Pl.: in trinem, Nep.: in equum, to get on horseback, Cic. With *acc.*: summum iugum montis, Caes.: navem, Ter. murum, Cic. Also *pass.*: si mons erit ascendendus, id. With *ad* ad titana, Eprii oppidum, to go up to, Liv. A *sol.* qua fefellerat ascendens hostis, id. II. Fig.: to rise in rank, etc.: with *in* in summum locum civitatis, Cic. With *ad*: ad hunc gradum amicitiae, Curt. With *acc.* unum gradum dignitatis ascendere, Cic. *Ab-sol.*: gradatim ascendit vox, gradually rises, id. 2. super, supra aliquem or aliquid ascendere, to surpass, to rise higher than (only in Tacitus): ibi ubi super ingenios et super nobiles ascendunt, Tac.

ascensio (adsc.), *ōnis*, *f.* [ascendo]: a climbing up, an ascending, ascent (infreq.) Pl. Fig.: oratorum, gradual rise in excellence, Cic.

ascensus (adsc.), *a*, *um*, *Part.* [ascendo].

ascensus (adsc.), *ūs*, *m.* [id.] a climbing up, an ascending, ascent. primum prohibere ascensu coepit, Caes. Also in plur. scalis ascensus tentant, make repeated attempts at escalade, Liv. Fig.: ad honoris impioris gradum, Cic. II. In concrete sense: a place for ascending, an ascent, difficult atque arduus, id. qualis esset natura montis, et qualis in circuitu ascensus, Caes. Fig.: in virtute multi ascensus, many degrees, Cic.

ascia, *ae*, *f.* (in *are* or *hatchel*). *ROGUM ASCIA* NE POLITO, *FRAGM.* XII Tab. in *ascia* sibi in crum impingite, i. e. one's own legs off (Prov.), Petr. II. a mason's trowel: Virg. The p'raes—sub ascia ponit; consummatum hoc opus sub ascia est; sub ascia or ad asciam dedicatum, occur often in sepulchral inscriptions, and are supposed to mean that the tomb was consecrated before its building was finished. [Gr. ἀσκή; Germ. *azl*, Eng. *aze*.]

ascio (adsc.), *a*, *v* a to take to, or associate with oneself: socios, Virg.: Tac. [This verb is only found in infin., and was probably formed on false analogy from the perfect tenses of *asciscere*.]

asciscere (adsc.), *ivi* (in class. Lat. never in), *ivum*, *3* v a [asciscere] to approve or adopt anything: quum iussisset populum Iomanum aliquid, si id ascisceret locum populi ac Latini, Cic.

II. to receive or admit a person in some capacity (as citizen, ally, son, etc.): Numam Pompilius regem alienigenam sibi ipse populus asciscit, id.: socios, Caes.: successorum, Suet. In the hist., with *in* (in civitatem, societatem, senatum, nomen, etc.): asciti simul in civitatem et patres, made citizens and patricians simultaneously, Liv. With *inter*: inter patricios, Tac. III. In gen.: to admit into one's society, associate: also, of

thing, to appropriate, adopt: Volentes voluntarios undique ad spem praedae asciscerunt, Liv. 2. of things: sibi oppidum, Cic. IV. =arrogare, to arrogate something to oneself, claim (very rare): id.

ascitus (adsc.), *a*, *um*, *Part.* [ascisco] As *adj.*, derived, acquired (opp. to what comes by nature), in eo nativum quendam leporem esse, non ascitum, Nep.: Curt.

ascitus (adsc.), *ūs*, *m* [id.] an acceptance, reception: Cic.

ascōpera, *ae*, *f.* = ἀσκήπια, a leather sack or wallet: Suet.

a-scribo (adscr.), *psi*, *ptum*, *3* v. a. to add to or insert in a writing: constr. absol., with *dat.*, ad or in with *acc.*, or in and *abl.*: antiquior dies in tuis scripta literis, Cic. Esp. of super-scriptions and inscriptions: non credo ascripturum esse magno, id.

II. Fig.: to ascribe, attribute, impute, etc.: hoc incommodum Scipioni ascribendum videtur, id. 2. to place to one's credit, to assign: eidem (servo) ascriptisae legatum, bequeathed to him, Plin. Ep. Poet.: culpam lues, olim quum ascriptus venerit poenae dies, the appointed day, Plaut. So ascribe sibi aliquid, to apply (an illustration) to oneself, id. III. to enrol, enter in a list (as citizen, soldier, colonist, etc.): ascribi se in eam civitatem volunt, to be entered, received as citizen, Cic.: colonos Venusiam ascriperunt, enrolled settlers for V., Liv. IV. Fig. to reckon or number in a class, include among: ordinibus deorum, Hor.

ascripticius (adscr.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [ascribo] enrolled or received in any community (as citizen, soldier, etc.): novi et ascriptici cives, Cic.

ascriptio (adscr.), *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] an addition in writing: Cic.

ascriptivus (adscr.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id. no. 3] enrolled as a (supernumerary) soldier (cf. ascripticius and accensus): Pl.

ascriptor (adscr.), *ōris*, *m.* [id. no. 1] one who subscribes to or approves anything (rare): ascriptores legis agrariae, Cic.

ascriptus (adscr.), *a*, *um*, *Part.* [ascribo] As *adj.*, civil, a naturalized citizen, Cic. (see ascribo III.).

asella, *ae*, *f.* dim. [asina] a small she-ass: Ov.

asellus, *i*, *m.* dim. [asinus] a little ass, an ass's colt: Cic. Prov.: narrare fabulam surdo asello, to preach to the deaf, Hor.

asiaticus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = Ἀσιατικός, Asiatic: genus dicendi, a florid, oriental style of speaking, Cic.

asilus, *i*, *m.* a gad-fly, horse-fly: usu, called tabanus: Virg.

asina, *ae*, *f.* [asinus] she-ass: Varr.

asinus, *i*, *m.* an ass: Cic. II. Meton.: a dull, blockhead: scio me asinum germanum fuisse, have been a regular donkey, Cic. [Cf. Gr. ὄνος for

os-vos]: Goth. *asilus*, O. N. *asni*.] (Hence, Fr. *âne*.)

āsōtus, *i*, *m.* = ἀσώτος, a sensualist, a debauchee: Cic.

aspāragus, *i*, *m.* = ἀσπάραγος (ἀσπ.), *asparagus*: in pl. Suet.

aspargo, *inis*, *v.* aspergo.

aspectabilis (adsp.), *e*, *adj.* [aspectus] that may be seen, visible (rare): corporeum et aspectabile, Cic.

aspecto (adsp.), *avi*, *atum*, *1* v. a. *1* *1* *1* [aspicio] to look at repeatedly or attentively, to gaze at: quid me aspectas? Cic.: immensam silvam, gazing intently upon, Virg. II. Fig.: to observe, pay attention to: iussa principis aspectare, Tac.

III. Of site: to face, look towards: collis qui adversas aspectat desuper arces, commanding a view of, Virg.

aspectus (adsp.), *a*, *um*, *Part.* [aspicio].

aspectus (adsp.), *ūs*, *m.* [id.] I. Act.: a seeing or looking at, a glance: uno aspectu iudicare, to judge from a single glance, Cic.: also, primo aspectu, id.

II. Objectively, view of, toll. by Gen.: aspectum hominum vitare, to shun the sight of men, id.: Tac.: In plur.: mortales aspectus reliquit, disappeared to mortal eyes, Virg.:

III. faculty of seeing, sight, vision: lubricos oculos fecit (natura) et mobiles ut aspectum, quo vellent, facile converterent, Cic.: aspectum omnino amittere, to go blind, id. IV. range of sight (usu con-spectus): prope in aspectu urbis, within sight of, id. V. look, aspect, mien, countenance: horribili aspectu, with frightful (threatening) look, Lucr.: pomorum jucundus aspectus, Cic.

as-pello (absp.), *3* v. a. to drive away: Pl. Ter.

asper, *era*, *erum*, *adj.* (aspra=aspera, Enn.: aspris=asperis, Virg.)

I. Of touch: rough, uneven (opp. to *levis* or *lenis*): loca, Caes.: also without loca: per aspera et devia, Suet. quid iudicant sensus? dulce, amarum, lenae, asperum, Cic.: aspera arteria, the windpipe (v. arteria), id. Of carvings or bas-relief: as in Gr. ἄσπερος: aspera signis pocula, rough with carved figures, i. e. richly carved, Virg. II. Transf. from the touch to other senses. Of taste: harsh, sour, bitter, pungent: sapor maris, Plin.: of wine, Ter. 2. Of sound: harsh, grating, etc.: pronunciationis genus, Cic. 3. Of smell: sharp, pungent, Plin. 4. Of climate: harsh, severe: aspera caelo Germania, Tac.: hiems, rough, tempestuous, Virg. III. Fig.: of moral qualities: I. rude, harsh, violent, wayward: homo asper et durus, Cic.: homines asperi et montani, Caes.: claudibus asper, exasperated by losses Ov.: Pholoe, strenua, Hor. And of discourse: caustic, biting. asperioribus factis perstringere, Cic. 2. Of principles, tenets, etc., rigid, austere: doctrina (ac. Stoicorum) non

moderata, nec mitis, sed paulo asperior et durior, id. 3. wild, savage, fierce: tigris aspera, Hor.: Gaetuli asperi inigitris, savage, Sall.: and, in good sense, studis asperissima belli, devoted to the fierce pursuits of war, Virg.

[V. Of circumstances or situations: critical, adverse, calamitous, perilous, etc.: in dies gravior atque asperior oppugnatione erat, more trying and dangerous, Caes.: bellum, Sall. (Etyim uncertain.) (Hence, Fr ippe)

asperatus, a, um, Part. [aspero].

asperè, adv. roughly. Fig.: harshly, severely, rudely: Cic.

a-spergo (adsp.) (in MSS. sometimes aspargo), ersi, ersum, 3. v. a. [spargo] to scatter or strewn upon: or of liquids, to sprinkle upon: to bestrew, besprinkle, bespatter. The constr. is twofold: (a) to sprinkle on: the thing sprinkled, expr by Acc. (or Nom. with pass.); (b) on which it is sprinkled by Dat. (a) with Acc. and Dat.: gutta bulbo, Cic.: pecori virus, to infect, poison, Virg. Sometimes in with Acc. instead of Dat.: pigmenta in tabula aspergere, to dash in, Cic. Fig.: clarissimo viro labellum aspergere, cast a stain upon, id.: si illius comitatus tunc gravitati asperseris, blend, id. Colloq. of a small legacy: A butto sexualum aspergit, dribbles out to him, id. (b) with Abl. and Acc.: ne arum sanguine aspergeret, besprinkle it with blood, id. Fig.: to asperse, sully, stain: hunc tu vitae splendorem maculis aspergis istis? id.

aspergo (adsp.) (in MSS. sometimes aspargo), insi, f. [aspergo], v. a. sprinkling, besprinkling: aquarum, Ov. II. Meton.: that which is sprinkled, drops: salsa, the salt spray, Virg.

asperitas, âtis, f. [asper] unevenness, roughness, opposed to levitas. saxorum, Cic.: locorum, Sall. 2. Of taste: harshness, sharpness, tartness: vini, Plin. 3. Of sound: harshness of tone: vocis, Lucr. 4. Of climate, etc.: hiemis, severity, Tac.

II. Fig.: of moral qualities: roughness, severity, harshness, fierceness: asperitas et immanitas naturae, Cic.: verborum, fierce, angry language, Ov. III. Of circumstances: adversity, calamity, difficulty, etc.: belli, Sall. v.

aspernatio, ònis, f. [asperno] contempt, disdain (rare): Cic.

asperno, atus, 1. v. dep. act. [ab sperno: v. sperno] to cast off, spurn, reject, despise: allicujus familiam, Ter. querimonias aspernari, contemnere ac negligere, Cic.: aspernari furorem allicujus a suis aris atque templis, indignantly to repel (a rare signif), id. Fig.: qui colore ipso patriam aspernaria, repudiate, id. With Inf. as object: dare aspernabantur, refused, Tac. Pass. (rare): qui habet, ultro appetitur, qui est pauper, aspernatur, is treated with contempt, Cic.

aspéro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [asper] to make rough, uneven, harsh: tum enim (apes) propter laborem asperantur, become rough, Varr.: et glacialis hiems aquilombus asperat, undas, roughens, Virg. II. to sharpen, whet: pugione saxo, to sharpen it on a stone, Tac.: sagittas ossibus, tip them with bone, id. III. Fig.: to make fierce, to rouse up, excite: in saevitiam, id.

aspersio (ad-p), ònis, f. [aspergo] a sprinkling: aquae, Cic. Of the laying on of colours: id.

aspersus (adsp.), a, um, Part. [aspergo].

a-spicio (adsp.), exi, ectum, 3. v. a. (aspeit=aspecent, Pl.) to look at, to behold, see: with ad, Acc. or absol. With ad (ante-class.): aspice ad me, Pl. With Acc. (usu. constr.): aspice ipsum, contuemini os, Cic.: lucem aspiciere vix possum, I can hardly bear to behold the light of day, id. Fig.: lucem aspiciere, to see daylight, be born, id. In Pl. with contra: aspiciam aliquem contra oculos, Absol.: postquam aspexi, illico cognovi, Ter. In Pass., to be seen, be in sight: unde aliqua pars fort. aspici potest, is visible, Cic.: Tac. II. Fig.: of locality, to face, be towards: ea pars Britanniae quae Hiberniam aspiciat, Tac.

III. to consider, survey, inspect, etc.: opus admirabile, Ov.: Boetium atque Euboeam, to visit and examine the state of, Liv. IV. to mark, observe: aspice latentur ut omnia, see how all things rejoice, Virg. res (obscuras) aspiciere, to pay attention to them, Cic. V. to look upon with respect, admiration (=suspicio, q. v.). Nep.

aspiratio (adsp.), ònis, f. [aspiro] a breathing to or upon: aeris or caeli, the influence of the atmosphere as it breathes upon living creatures, Cic.

II. evaporation, exhalation (=expiratio, but with a reference to its effect on animals, ad-spirare): terrarum, id. III. In gramm.: a rough breathing, aspiration: id.

a-spiro (adsp.), avi, atum, 1. v. n. and act. A. v. n. to breathe or blow upon: with ad, the Dat. or absol.: ad quae (granaria) nulla aura humida aspiet, Varr.: pulmones se contrahunt aspirantes, exhaling, Cic. Of the fragrance of a plant: dulci aspirans complicitur umbra, Virg. Also of musical instruments: tibia aspirat choro, accompanies, Hor. II. Fig.: to be favourable to, to assist, sustain: aspirat fortuna labori, Virg. III. to endeavour to reach or attain, to aspire to, approach: with ad, in, a local adv. or absol.: quid enim quisquam ad meam pecuniam aspirat? Cic.: aspirare in curiam, id.: bellica laude aspirare ad Africanum nemo potest, approach, id. Poet.: with Dat.: nec equis aspirat Achillis, does he hope to win, Virg. B. v. act. to breathe or

blow upon, to infuse, lit. and fig.: fumo ventos aspirat eunti, id.: amorem, id.

aspis, Idis, f. (Acc. Gr. aspidia, Lucan.: plur. aspidas, Cic.) = arsis, the asp, vip. r. Cic.

asportatio, ònis, f. [asporto] a carrying away: signorum, Cic.

as-porto (abs-porto), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to carry away: simulacrum, Cic. Of persons: to transport: trans mare, Pl.

asprètum, i, n. [asper] a rough place: usu. in pl. only: Liv.

assa, v. assus, a, um.

asseccla or **assecclia** (ads.), ae, m. [assequor] an attendant, servant: p. ab always in contemptuous sense [assecclator in good sense v. infr.]: a hanger on, satellite, creature: assentatores corum atque assecclae, Cic.

assecclatio (ads.), ònis, f. [assecclor] an (assiduous, respectful) attendance (as that of clients, etc.) in petitionibus, Cic.

assecclator (ads.), òris, m. [id] an attendant, follower (in good sense): v. tus assecclator ex numeris, amatorum, Cic. II. Fig.: a disciple: sapientiae, i. e. philosophus, Plin.

as-sector (ads.), atus, 1. v. dep. act. [assequor] to accompany constantly, follow about, follow, attend on (esp. of the friends of candidates): Cic. II. to attach oneself to, take the side of (later): Tac.: Cic.

assecclio (ads.), adv. [assequor], immediately, Pl.

assecclia (ads.), ae, m. v. assecclae.

as-sensio (ads.), ònis, f. [assentior] assent, approbation, applause: crebrae assensiones, Cic. II. In philos. lang.: a belief in the reality of sensible appearances: id.

assensor (ads.), òris, m. [id] he who assents to or agrees with: Cic.

assensus (ads.), a, um, Part. [assentior]

assensus (ads.), òis, m. [id] an agreeing with any one, assent, approbation: assepsi omnium dicere, Cic.: cum ingenti assensu, with the greatest sympathy on the part of his audience, Liv. In plur.: Ov. II. In philos. lang. like assensio an admission of the reality of sensible appearances: Cic. III. Poet. an echo: vox assensus nemorum ingemiscata, Virg.

assentatio (ads.), ònis, f. [assentor] a flattering assent, complaisance, flattery: nimia, an excessively complaisant bearing, Cic.: clasged with adulatio and blanditia (q. v.), id. Plur.: inflatus assentationibus, Liv. II. In good sense (rare): approbation, assent: Veil.

assentatiuncula (ads.), ae, f. dim. [assentatio] trivial or petty flattery: Cic.

assentator (ads.), òris, m. [assentor] a flatterer: Cic.

assentatoriis (ads.), adv. in a flattering manner, flatteringly: Cic.

assentatrix (ads.), icis, f. [assen-
tor] a female flatterer. Pl

assentio (ads.), si, sum, 4. v. n.
(more rare than dep. form). to assent
to, agree with, approve, etc. With
Dat. or absol.: *his assensum qui mili-
tissima sentire vult sunt.* Cic.
assensit precibus Rhamnusia Iustus.
Ov. *Pass. Imperis:* Fabio assensum
est, Liv.

assentior (ads.), sensus, 4. v. dep
[sentio] (i. q. assentio, but much more
freq.), to assent to, approve, agree:
with Dat. or absol.: *quum tibi senatus
sit assensus.* Cic.: *verbo, to express
assent by a word (without making a
speech).* Sall. With *neut. Acc.*: *assen-
tior quidquam falsum.* Cic.: *cetera
Crasso assentior, on other points I agree
with him.* id

assessor (ads.), atus, 1. v. dep freq
[ephon for assessor, from assentior]
to assent habitually or in a flattering
manner, to flatter: *omnia assentari,
to agree to everything he says.* Ter
Fig. *Itaque tibi assentantur, does the
agreeable to you, flatters you (by
changing its climate).* Cic

assessor (ads.), sēctus (or sēquū-
tus, v. sēquor), 3. v. a. dep. to fol-
low after, to pursue: *assessor ac ce-
lente.* Ter. *II.* to overtake, come up
with: *si es Romanus, jam me assessor
non potes: si es in via, cum eris me
assessor, coram agemus.* Cic. Also
absol.: *ut haud dubie assessorum
fuerint.* Liv. *III.* Fig. to gain,
attain to: *eodem honorum gradus.*
Cic. Hence, to equal, rival: *Benivo-
lentiam tuam erga me imitator, imita-
tor non assessor.* id *IV.* Of mental
operations: to comprehend, under-
stand: *apertis obscura assequamur.* id

asser, eris, m. [related to asserere] (2)
as asser to aggerere] a pole, stake,
post. Caes. *II.* a pole on which a
letter was borne: Suet

(1) **as-sēro** (ads.), sēvi, sītum, 3. v.
a. to plant or set near (rare): Hor

(2) **as-sēro** (ads.), ērūi, rtum, 3. v.
a. 1. t., to put or join to. Esp. as legal
t. t.: *manum, or alioquin manu,*
in libertatem or liberali causa or manu,
also merely manu, and finally absol.,
to lay hands upon, to take hold of
a slave and declare him free, to liberate
(cf. Smith). Aut s. v. asseror). si
quisquam hanc liberali assensisset
manu, Pl. quum in causa liberali
esse diceret, Cic.: *asserui jam me, I
claimed my liberty.* Ov. Also, asserere
in servitute, to declare one to be a
slave by laying the hand upon him, to
claim as a slave: *clienti negotium
dedit, ut virginem in servitute asser-
ret.* Liv. *II.* In wider sense, to
vindicate, protect, defend: *digitateme,*
Suet. 2. to appropriate, claim: *nec
laudes asserere nostras, claim not for
yourself.* Ov.: *sibi divinam majesta-
tem, to claim divine honours.* Suet.:
and by inversion: *me asserere caelo,*

*claim me for the sky, i. e. assert my
celestial origin.* Ov.

assertio (ads.), ōnis, f. [asserere] a
formal declaration respecting the free-
dom or servitude of any person: Suet.

assertor (ads.), ōris, m. [id] strictly,
one who formally asserts that another
is free, in wider sense, a restorer of
liberty, a liberator: *genoris humani,*
Suet.: *digitatus ac potentiae patricio-
rum, champion.* id. *II.* he who
claims or declares one to be a slave:
quum instaret assertor puellae. Liv.

assertus (ads.), a, um, Part. [as-
sero, 2].

as-servio (ads.), 4. v. n. to serve,
assist, contribute to: *contentioni vocis
asserviunt.* Cic.

as-servo (ads.), avi, atum, 1. v. a.
to keep, preserve, guard, watch, ob-
serve: *tabulas, to keep accounts.* Cic.
portas murosque, Caes.

assessio (ads.), ōnis, f. [assideo] a
sitting by (to console): Cic.

assessor (ads.), ōris, m. [id] he
who sits by another, an assessor, as-
sistant: Cic

asservanter (ads.), adv [asse-
vero] with asseveration, earnestly, em-
phatically: *loqui.* Cic.

as-servatio (ads.), ōnis, f. [id] a
vehement assertion, affirmation, asse-
veration: *omni tibi asseveratione affirmo.*
Cic. *II.* firmness, rigour: *multa as-
severatione coguntur patres.* Tac

as-sēvero (ads.), avi, atum, 1. v. a.
[severus] 1. t., to act with earnestness,
to pursue earnestly: *quae est ista de-
fensio? utrum asseveratur in hoc, an
tentatur? is this business conducted in
earnest?* Cic. *II.* Of speech: to assert
strongly, firmly: *firmissime.* full, by
Acc. and Inf., id. Also de aliqua re,
id. Fig. asseverant magni artus
Germanicum originem, proclaim, prove,
Tac

as-sēdeo (ads.), sēdi, sessum, 2. v. n.
[sedeo] 1. t., to sit by or near: *apud
carbones.* Pl.: *assidens et attente
audiens.* Cic. *II.* Fig. to sit or
remain at one's side, as attendant, pro-
tector, etc. with Dat.: *quum Pom-
peius P. Lentulo consuli frequens
assideret, supported him by his pre-
sence and aid.* id. Esp. of sitting by
the sick: *Hor. Ov.* and so, valetudi-
nini (i. e. aegro) assidere, Tac. *III.*
Legal t. t., to assist in the office of
judge, to be an assessor: id. *IV.*
to be assiduously engaged about:
literis, Plin. Ep. *V.* to sit down
before a place hostilely, to besiege,
blockade: *constr. with Dat. or Acc.*
Gracchus assidens Cassilino. Liv.:
muros assidet hostis. Virg. *VI.* to be
next door to, to resemble: *parcus nimi-
umque severus assidet insano.* Hor.

as-sido, sēdi, no sup. 3. v. n. to sit
down, to seat oneself [denoting the act;
whereas assideo denotes the position]:
assido, accurrunt servi, soccos detra-
hunt, Ter. With Acc.: *Hiempsal
dextra Adherbalem assedit, took his*

seat on his right. Sall. Esp. of a speaker
sitting down after concluding his
speech, Cic.: Sall.

assiduū (ads.), adv. continually,
constantly: *voces quas audio assidue,*
Cic. Sup. assiduissime, id.

assiduitas (ads.), atis, f. [assiduus]
a constant sitting by or near, attend-
ance: *medici assiduitas.* Cic. So of
candidates for offices, who paid con-
stant attention to the people, id.

II. constant presence: Suet. *III.*
continual recurrence of anything:
bellorum, Cic.: *epistolarum, unbroken
correspondence.* id. And without Gen.:
*talis in remp. nostram labor, assidu-
dus, unceasing devotion.* id.

assiduo (ads.), adv. continually,
without intermission: Pl.

(1) **assiduus** (ads.), a, um, a term applied to
the citizens in the five classes of the Ser-
vian constitution, afterwards called lo-
cupletes, and opposed to the proletarii:
ab assibus, id est, ab aere dando. Gell.
Hence for a rich person: Pl.

(2) **assiduus** (ads.), a, um, adj. [from
assideo, like continuus from continuo]

II. indefatigable, industrious, ap-
plying oneself thoroughly: *dominus;*
agricola. Cic.: *sitting by or near,*
continually present, in constant attend-
ance: *quum hic filius assiduus in
praedus esset.* id. So of the constant
attendants upon candidates: and sar-
castically of parasites: *urbani assiduū
cives, quos scurras vocant.* Pl.: *flagi-
tator, an incessant dwarf.* Cic. *III.*
continual, unremitting, perpetual:
labor, Caes.: *scriptura.* Cic.: *febrici-
cula.* Planc in Cic

assignatio (ads.), ōnis, f. [assigno]
a marking out, an assignment, allot-
ment: *agrorum.* Cic. *Plur.* and absol.:
novae assignationes. id

as-signo (ads.), avi, atum, 1. v. a.
to mark out, to assign, to confer upon,
allot: Cic. Esp. of the division of
public lands: *ut ager militibus legionis
Martaie assignaretur.* id. Hence, agros
assignant, they found a colony, Hor.

II. Meton. to ascribe, to impute
to (gen. in bad sense): *nec vero ic
homini tum quiquam, sed tempori
assignandum putavit, did not lay the
blame on, Cic.* In good sense (later):
prospera consilio aliquid assignare,
Liv. 2. to commit to one's care, to
consign: *quibus deportanda Romam
regina Juno assignata erat.* id. Fig.:
*bonos juvenes assignare fama, to con-
sign them to fame.* Plin. Ep. 3. to
make a mark upon, to seal: *tabellas,*
Pers.

as-silio (ads.), silui, sultum, 4. v. n.
[salio] to leap, spring upon, or jump
at: *moenibus urbis.* Ov. Poet. of the
dashing of water: *assiliens aqua.* id.
Fig.: *assillare ad aliud genus orationis,*
to jump to, Cic.

assimilatio (ads.), v. assimilatio.
as-similis (ads.), e, adj. similar,
like: with Gen. or Dat. (rare): *assi-
milis sui.* Ov.: *cadenti.* Virg.

assimiliter (ads), *adv. in like manner: Pl.*

assimulatio (ads.), (not assimilation), *ōnis, f.* [assimulatio] *likeness, similarity, Plin.*

assimulatus (ads.) *a, um, Part. [id.]* *As adj.: resembling: montibus assimulata nubila, Lucr.*

as-simūlo (not assimilo) (ads), *avi, atum, i, v. a* and *n* to make like, to think like, to consider as similar, to compare: *Iniquitur ut totis animalibus assimulentur, be thought like, Lucr: deos in ullam humani oris speciem assimulare, to liken, Tac: conviva assimulare feto, to compare, Ov. II. to counterfeit, to pretend, to feign. With Acc., Inf., Acc. and Inf., or with quasi. With Acc: clipeum iubeasque, Virg. With simple Inf: amare, Pl. With Acc and Inf: ego me assumilem insanire, id. With quasi: assimulabo quasi nunc exeam, Ter. Absol.: quid si assumulo? id. [The true form is assimulo, though some MSS read assimilo: of the variations between optimus and optimus, with other adjs in -umus a-stumo and aestimo, etc.]*

(1) **assis**, *is, m. = as, q v.*

(2) **assis**, *is, m. and f. = asis, q v* **as-sisto** (ads), *astiti, ut sup. 3. v n* to stand at or by, to attend, be present at: in publico, in conspectu patris, Caes.: consulum tribunalibus assistere, to appear before, Tac.: ita jaceo talum, ut rectus assistat, stand erect, Cic.

assitus (ads.), *a, um, Part. [as-sero, i].*

as-sōleō (ads.), *2 v n. to be accustomed or wont (only in the 3d person sing. and plur., and imperis): deinde quae assolent, what is usual, Pl. Hence the phrase, ut assolet, as is usual, customary: sacrificio, ut assolet, rite facto, Liv.*

as-sōno (ads.), *1. v n. to sound or respond to (rare): plangentibus assonat Echo, Ov.*

assue-facio (ads.), *feci, factum, 3 v. a* [assuetus] to habituate, accustom [correl. to assuesco. v. full art.] Constr. with *Abi.*, and later, *Dat.*, or *ad.* With *Abi.*: nullo opere aut disciplina assuefaci, Caes.: Cic. With *Dat.*: operi, Liv. With *ad.*: ad supplicia patrum pl-bem, id. With *Inf.*: equos eodem remanere vestigio assuefaciunt, Caes.

as-suesco (ads.), *ēvi, etum, 3. v incept. n. and (rarely) a, to become accustomed to: with Abi., Inf., vi, in, or Dat. With Abi.: genus pugnae, quo assueverat, Liv. With Inf.: ut frumentum assuesceret voce viue-ri, Cic. With ad or in: (uri) assuescere ad homines ne parvuli quidem possunt, cannot be made tame, Caes. With *Dat.*: ex more, cui assueverit, Quint. Also poet., with Acc (Gk constr.): ne tanta animis assuescite bella, letum not to be familiar with such wars, Virg. With *adv.* of manner, sic as-*

suevi, such is my wont, Cic. *Active: to accustom to (= assuefacio): v rare: but Liv. has pass. assuescitur (2, 1) the pass sense is usu confined to p. part. assuetus, accustomed to: homines labore assiduo assueti, Cic. With Gen. (rare): Romanis Galli tumultus assueti, Liv.*

assuetudo (ads.) *inis, f.* [assuetus] *custom, habit (rather rare): mali, Liv.: longa, Ov.*

assuetus (ads.), *a, um, Part. [assuesco]. II. Adj.: accustomed, customary, usual: ars, Ov. Compai. Hispanum cohors assuetior montibus, more used to, Liv.*

as-sūgo (ads.), *etum, 3. v a. to suck: assuetis labris, Lucr.*

assila (in many MSS, astula), *ae, f* a splinter of wood, stove, etc. shaving, chop. Pl.

assilatio [assula], *adv. in shivers or splinters: pultando assilatio foribus exitum afferre, to knock a door into splinters, Pl.*

assulto (ads), *avi, atum, i v freq* [as-silio] to jump or leap at. consti usu, with *Dat.*, or *absol.*: feminae assultabant ut insanientes Bacchae, leaped wildly, Tac. Also with Acc, id. II. to attack, assault: tertia vigilia assultatam est castris, id.

assultus (ads.), *ūs, m* [id.] a leaping upon, an attack, assault (rare) locum variis assultibus urget, Virg.

assum, *i n* [strictly neut of assus, q. v.] roast-meat: assum vitulinum, roast-veal, Cic. II. In plur. assa, orum, a sweating bath, sudatory: id.

as-sum (ads. and anciently arsum), affui, adesse (*Pres. imperf. Subj.* older form, assem, assies, assiet, etc.: *past. imperf. Subj.* sometimes asform, es, et, etc.: *Inf. fut. affore. imperf. part. in-tisid*), *v n* to be at or near, to be present: omnes qui adiant auxilium petere coep-runt, Caes. With *Dat.* senatui, to attend, Tac. 2. to stand by, to help, protect, support: aliquot mihi amicos advocabo, ad hanc rem qui adient, to help in this business, Ter.: origini Romanae deus affuisse, took part in, Liv. Hence in invocations, etc.: assis, o Tiberi, favens, be present to aid, Virg.: ades Dea iunioris auctor, Ov. 3. to be present as a witness, to be witness: promissus, id. Hence the *t. t.* scribendo adesse (usu placed at the beginning of documents), to be present as a witness to any legal document: Cic. 4. adesse animo or animis, to be present in mind, i. e., to attend to, observe: adestote omnes animis, qui adestis corporibus, id. Also, to be of good courage: quaniobrem adeste animis, iudices, et timorem, si qui in habetis, deponite, id. 5. Of abstract and inanimate things: to be at hand, wait or attend upon: aderat iudicio dies, Liv.: omnia assumt bona, quin penes est virtus, Pl.: quantus adest equis sudor, im-

pends, is in store for, Hor. II. With the idea of motion: to come, to appear: id ex Africa jam affuturi videntur, Cic.: ecce Arcas adest, is here, has arrived, Ov.: huc ades, come hither, Virg.: quum hostes adesset, Liv.

2. **aliquid t. t.** to appear before a tribunal: augurum adesse jussuerunt, Vell. 3. to attend a meeting: edixit ut senatus adesset, Cic.

as-sūmo (ads), *inpsi, mptum, 3. v. a. to take to, to take up or in, adopt: with sibi, to take to one's self, Cic.: sacra ceteris assumpta de (tracia, borrowed, id.: sociis omnium consiliorum assumitur Scaturus, is admitted, Sall.: cautus dignos assumere, to choose worthy friends, Hor. II. Without the idea of action: to receive, obtain (passively) a ventis alimenta assumere, Ov. III. to take in addition to, to add to: ne qui postea (socii) assumerentur, that no new allies should be made by either party, Liv. IV. to usurp, assume, arrogate: neque mihi quidquam assumpsi, Cic. V. In logic, *t. t.* to state the minor premises of a syllogism: id. VI. In gram., Assumpta verba, epithets, id. 2. figurative expressions, Quint.*

assumptio (ads.), *ōnis, f.* [assumo] a taking, receiving, adoption: Cic. II. In logic, the minor premises of a syllogism: Quint.

assumptivus (ads.), *a, um, adj.* [assumptus] In Rhetoric: constitutio (or causa, which takes its defence from some extrinsic circumstance, Cic.

assumptus (ads.), *a, um, Part. [assumo].*

as-sūo (ads.), *3. v. a. to see on, patch on: purpureus assuitur panibus, a showy patch is attached on, Hor.*

as-surgo (ads.), *surrexi, surrectum, 3 v n* to rise up, stand up: quae dum laudatio recitatur, vos quaequo, qui eam detulistis, assurgite, Cic.: assurgere ex morbo, to recover, Liv. Hence, to rise up out of respect: with *Dat.* or *absol.*: an quicum in curiam venienti assurrexit? Cic. In *Pass. imperis*, ut maioribus habitu assurgatur, id. Hence, fig. to yield the precedence: sunt et Annarum vires: Imolius assurgit quibus, des them honour, he acknowledges their superiority, Virg. 2. Of inanimate things: colles assurgunt, Liv. III. to mount or cover up, to rise, to swell: fluctibus assurgens frons itaque marino, rising with the billows and roar of a sea, Virg. III. Of mental objects: querelis laud justis assurgit, break out in complaints, id. Of poetry, etc.: to soar, rise: raro assurgit Hesiodus, Quint.

assus, *a, um, adj. roasted: elixus esse quibus assus soleo suavior, Pl. Neut. as subest roast-meat: v. assum.*

II. Meton.: dry, simple (without use of water): sudatio, a sweating bath, Cels.: sol, a basking in the sun without previous anointing, Cic.: femina or nutrix, a dry-nurse: Juv.

[App. for *ar-sus*, cogn. with *areo*; v. *arceo*.]

ast, conj. v. at. [Perh. for *at-sed*.]
a-sterno (adst.), 3. v. a. to *strew upon*: *asternuntur sepulcro, prostrate themselves*, Ov.

astipulātor (adst.), ōm, m. [astipulor] *one who joins another in a stipulatio or contract*, Cic. Fig.: *one who assents or agrees*: et Stoici dicunt et eorum astipulator Antiochus, id.

astipulor (adst.), atus, 1. v. dep. Lat. to *join another in a stipulatio or contract*: Gai. II. Fig. to *agree with*, support = assentiri (rare): astipulam irato consuli, Liv.

a-stitūo (adst.), ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. [statuio] to *place near* (very rare): Pl.

a-sto (adst.), stiti, no sup. 1. v. n. to *stand at or near, stand by, stand still*: followed by various prep. or with Dat., rarely Acc.: quum Alexander in Sigro ad Achillis tumulum astitisset, Cic.: astat in conspectu meo, stands there before my very eyes, id. supra caput, Virg. Fig.: certa quidem finis vitae mortalibus astat, *awaits mortal life*, Lucr.: sedes astare relictas, lie ready to our hands, Virg. II. *to stand at one's side as counsel*, to assist: Pl.

III. Poet.: of things, to be in existence: *astante ope barbarica, Eum IV. to stand up, to stand up right*

IV, to stand up, to stand up right
IV, to stand up, to stand up right
IV, to stand up, to stand up right
IV, to stand up, to stand up right

astragālus, 1, m. (= ἀστράγαλος, the ankle bone) In archit. a moulding on columns, etc., Vitruv. (v. Smith's Ant. v. 7).
2, a leguminous plant: Plin.

a-strepo (adstr.), 3. v. n. and a. to *make a noise at or to*: *astrepat vulgus diversis incantamentis*, Tac. II. With ut like acclamō (q. v.), to applaud, huzza: haec decem strepere vulgus, id.

III. As v. acc.: with Acc. of neut. pron.: eadem, to express the same sentiments by their shouts, id.

astriatē (adstr.), adv. strictly, according to rigid rule (only of discourse): opp. to remissio, Cic. Also, concisely, Plin. Ep.: Cic.

astriatus (adstr.), a, um, Part. [astig] Hence adv.: *confined, close*: alvus astriatus, bowels confined, Cels.: 14 n. II. Fig.: Of speech *concise* (opp. to remissus), dialectica quasi contracta et astriata eloquentia putanda esse, Cic.

2, parsimonious, covetous, close-fisted: pater, Prop.
a-stringo (adstr.), inxi, ictum, 3. v. a. to *draw close, to bind, to tighten, contract*, etc.: hunc astringite ad columnam fortiter, Pl.: artius atque hederā procera astringitur illex, is twisted around, Hor.: linnen astrictum, made fast, locked, Ov. Fig.: asque nunc non astrieto per-urrit pulpitā socero, not drawn close, loose: of an inaccurate style of writing, Hor. Of the effect of cold: ventis glacies astricta pendenti, fast-bound, Ov. II. Fig.: to draw closer: to bind, put under obligation:

pater nimis indulgens, quidquid ego astringi, relaxat, relaxes the rules I have made, Cic.: astringi sacris, to be bound to maintain them, id.: se iurejurando astringere, to bind oneself by an oath, Suet.

2, With pron. refl., to *commit oneself to, become guilty of*: sese furti astringere, Pl. **3**, Of reasoning or discourse: to compress, abridge: Stoici breviter astringere solent argumenta, Cic.

astrōlōgia, ōe, f. = ἀστρολογία, knowledge of the stars, astronomy (class. for the later astronomia, but including also astrology): Cic.

astrōlōgus, 1, m. = ἀστρολόγος, an astronomer (class. for the later astronomus): Cic. II. a star-interpreter, astrologer: Suet.

astrum, 1, n. a star, a constellation: chiefly poet or in elevated style of prose. diodena astra, the 12 signs of the Zodiac, Virg. Poet.: height: turrim sub astra eductam, i. e. to an immense height, id. II. Meton. heaven, immortality: sic tur ad astra, id. educere in astra, Hor. Also of fame: tollere ad astra, id. [Prob. borrowed from the Gr. ἀστρον; v. stella]

a-strūo (adstr.), uxi, uctum, 3. v. a. to *build near or add to a building*: Plin. continuationem laterculo astringere, i. e. to strengthen it by building it up with brick, Caes.: Plin. II. Fig.: add to: with Acc and Dat.: alieni nobilitatem accedens, Tac.

astu, n. intellect = αἶσθησις, a city, esp. Athens (as urbs for Rome): Cic.

astula, v. assula.

a-stūpeo (adst.), 2. v. n. to be stunned at, be astonished: astupeat ipse sibi, Ov.

astus, ūs, m.: in best authors only in Abl.: cleverness, craft, cunning (shown in a single act: astutia denotes cunning as a trait of character): Pl.: consilio et astu, Virg. In pl., astus hostium, Tac. [Ety. uncertain]

astūtē, adv. craftily, cunningly. Cic.

astūtia, ac, f. [astutus] Orig. perh. dexterity, adroitness: of animals, Pac in Cic. Later in bad sense cunning, slyness, craft: Pl.: Ter. Cic. In pl. astutiae, sly tricks, Pl. Ter. Cic.

astūtus, a, um, adj. [astus] crafty, clever: usu in bad sense sly, cunning, dishonest, etc. non placuisse nostris majorem astutus, they did not approve of men that were too sharp, Cic.: vulpes, sly, Hor.

asty, = astu.
asylum, 1, n. = ἀσυλον, a place of refuge, a sanctuary, an asylum: Romulus asylum aperit, Liv.

asymbōlus, a, um, adj. = ἀσύμβολος, contributing nothing, scot-free (pure Lat. immunis, Hor.) v. Ter.

at or **ast**, conj. (the latter, q. v., is used by the poets, and by Cicero in his letters. For the sake of euphony sometimes written *ad*). At denotes

transition of thought, and in most cases adds something, the effect of which is to diminish or destroy the force of what has been admitted: *sed* is a word of opposition, at a word of addition: at is always at the beginning of a sentence or clause. I. Mere transition (freq. with a limiting meaning): *but, yet*: *conminus gladius pugnatum est*: at Germani, celeriter phalange facta, impetus gladium exceperunt, Caes. Hence at frequently occurs at the beginning of the subdivisions of works, as the books of the Aeneid, Ovid's Metamorphoses, etc., in which cases it serves to indicate a close connection, yet by way of contrast, between the end of the preceding division and the beginning of the new one, e. g.: talibus exemplis monitae nova sacra frequentant, turque dant, sanctasque colunt Ismenides aras (last two lines of Ov. M. 3). at non Alcithoe Minyelas origa censeat accipienda (the commencement of next book).

2, sudden transition to a new circumstance or idea: esp. in emphatic or impassioned style: *conspurgit Turnus in enssem et ferrum*. At perfidus ensis frangitur in medio, *but, lo!* Virg. Hence in appeals and exclamations: at tu nauta, vagae ne parce malignae arcae ossibus et capiti inhumato particulam dare, *but do not, I pray, Hor.* And in rhetorical expressions: at credo mea iunonia tandem fessa jacent, *but, no doubt!* Virg. Sometimes at is found at the very commencement of a vehement speech as, at o Iteorum quicquid . . . where it implies a sudden outburst of passion: *o but, all ye gods . . .* Hor.

II, In adding something opposed to what has been previously mentioned: *but, but then, but on the other hand*: nefarius Hippasus Pisistrati filius arma contra patriam ferens: at Sulla, at Marius, at Cinnia recte, immo iure fortasse, *but, on the other hand*, Cic. Cingetorix, simul atque de Caesaris adventu cognitum est, ad eum venit. At Indutimarius bellum parare instituit, on the contrary, Caes. Strengthened with *pol, edepol, hie, etc.* *Ille Gaudio ero vobis. Ad At edepol nos voluptati tibi, nay, on the contrary, faith, Pl.* With *contra, e contrario, potius, etiam, vero, etc.* (Cornutus) *tacido curarum mortem in se festinavit*: at contra reus nihil infracto animo, quaterque vincula. Tac.: etiam sunt, Quirites, qui dicant, a me in exilium ejectionem esse Catiulinam, *but, there are actually people who say, Cic.*

2, In anticipating an objection at may be translated, *but it may be said, but it may be objected*: at memoria immutur, *but (it will be said) the memory fails*, Cic. and in introducing the answer to an objection, by *why*: quid porro quacundum est? Facitumne sit? At constat, *why, that is agreed on all hands*, id. **3**, With

enim, to state a reason for an objection: but certainly, but indeed, etc. at enim nimis hic longo sermone utimur; diem conficimus, but really, Pl. And in questions: at enim cur a me potissimum hoc praesidium petiverunt? but, it will be asked, Cic. 4.

After a condition or concession expressed by *si*, *etiamsi*, *etsi*, etc., yet, still, at least: liceat haec nobis, si oblivisci non possumus, at tace, id.

5. Sometimes in sudden transitions—immo vero, sed... non est, inquit, in parietibus res publica. At in aris et focis, yes, but it is, etc., Cic.

âtât or *attat*, also several times repeated *attatata*, *attatataste*, or *attate*, *attate*, etc., *interj.* An exclamation of joy, pain, wonder, fright, warning, etc.: *oh! ah! alas! to! strange!* etc.: Pl.: Ter.

ât-âvus, *i. m.* the father of a great-grandfather (*abavus*), or great-grandmother (*abavia*), opp. to *adnepos*. II. Meton. like *avus*, *abavus*, etc.: ancestor, forefather. Turnus avis atavisque potens, Virg. Maecenas, atavis edite regibus, Hor. [The at appears to be the same with Skr. *atî* (ultra, nimis) = Gr. *êrî*, Lat. *et*.]

âtellanicus, *a, um, adj.* belonging to the Atellan farce: exodium, Suet. *âtellanus*, *a, um, adj.* belonging to the Atellan farce: versus Cic.

âtellanus, *a, um, adj.* of or belonging to Atella, an ancient town of the Osci: Atellana fabula, fabella, or *absol.* Atellana, *ae, f.* a popular kind of farce, respecting which v. Smith's *Ant. s. v.*

âtellânus, *i. m.* an actor in an Atellan farce, Cic.

âter, *tra, trum, adj.* black (dead black, simple black as opp. to white. v. *albus*: diff. from niger, glossy black): album atrum vinum potas? Pl.: mare, dark, stormy: Hor. Often = *grimy*, dirty: ater pulvere, begrimed with dust, Hor.: dens, dirty, foul, id. Poet. = *atratus*: clothed in black: lictores atrî, id. II. Fig. dark, gloomy, sad, dismal, unfortunate, etc.: timor, Virg.: mors, Hor.: Esquiliae, dismal, as a burying-place, id. Dies atrî are the days on which the state experienced some calamity, unlucky days: si atro die faxit incensio, probe factum esto, Liv.

III. Poet. = *malevolent*, malicious, virulent (rare): versus, Hor.: atro dente, the venomous tooth of malice, id. [Ety. unknown.]

âthêos (us), *i. m.* = *âtheos*, one who does not believe in the gods, an atheist: Diagoras, *âthêos* qui dictus est, Cic.

âthlêta, *ae, m.* and *âthlêtes* = *ἀθλητής*, a wrestler, and a prize-fighter, athlete: Cic.

âthlêtiç, *adv.* athletically: Pl.

âtômus, *a, um, adj.* = *ἀτομος*, undivided, indivisible: usu. *subst.* *âtô-*

mus, *i. f.* = *ἄτομος*, an indivisible element, an atom: of these *âtôms*, all things, acc. to the doctrine of Democritus, are composed, Cic.

atque or *ac* (the latter in class. prose usu. only before consonants), *conj.* (from *adque*, which form sometimes occurs in MSS. and inscriptions) a copulative particle, denoting a closer connection than is implied by *et*, and *also*, and *besides*, and *even*, and.

A. Used in joining single words: esp. where these express ideas closely related to each other: ex animo ac vere dicere, sincerely and truly, Ter.: copia sententiarum atque verborum, store of thought and language, Cic. Often the ideas are related by contrast: omnia honesta atque inhonesta; divina atque humana, Sall. With *simul*: Britannorum acies in speciem simul ac terrore editoribus locis constiterat, at once to make a show and to inspire terror, Tac. 2.

Hence its use in Hendiadys: isto animo atque virtute, with that virtuous feeling, Cic.: de complexu ejus atque sinu, id. 3. In adding a more important word. and indeed, and even: magna diis immortalibus habenda est gratia atque hunc ipsi Jovi Statori, and in particular, id. hebeti ingenio atque nullo, of dull intellect (and) in fact none at all, id. In this sense sometimes strengthened by *adeo*: non petentem atque adeo etiam adversentem, and in fact, Liv. With *etiam*: id jam populare atque etiam plausible factum est, Cic. With the *pron. hic*, i. e. maximis defixis trabibus atque eis praecutitis, and these, too, sharpened at the extremity, Caes. 4. Poet. to introduce an abrupt statement: and instantly, and lo: vir gregis ipse caper deeraverat. atque ego Daphnin aspicio, when lo! I spy Pl., Virg. II. In comparisons.

1. With *par*, *idem*, *item*, *aequus*, *similis*, *juxta*, *talis*, *totidem*, etc., as: neque enim mihi par ratio cum Lucilio est ac tecum fuit, not the same as it was with you, Cic.: pariter patribus ac plebi carus, Liv. 2. With *alius*, *distinctus*, *contra*, *contrarius*, *versus*, etc.

than, to, from: illi sunt alio ingenio atque tu, different from you, Pl.: contrario motu atque caelum (veratur), in an opposite direction to, Cic. Sometimes in both cases (1, 2) with *ut* or *si*: quod iste aliter atque ut edixerat decrevisset, otherwise than as he had announced, id.: aequa a te peto ac si mea negotia essent, as much as if, id.

4. With comparatives for *quum*, *than*: baud minus ac jussi faciunt, no less than, Virg. 5. With adverbs of time, esp. *simul*: simul ac or atque, as soon as: v. examples under *simul*. Also with *principio*, *statim*: principio atque... exiit, = simul ac, Pl.

B. To connect whole clauses: and, and indeed, and yet, and [that]

too: Africanus indigens mei: Minime hercle. Ac ne ego quidem illius, and in fact, I am not in need of him either, Cic. 2. To annex something emphatic or important (cf. supra, I. 1): hoc enim spectant leges, hoc volunt. 3. Atque hoc multo magis efficit ipsa naturae ratio, and this very thing Nature effects, id. 3. In expressing a wish, usu. with *utinam*: videmus enim fuisse quodam, ... Atque utinam in Latinis talis oratoris simulacrum reperire possemus! and I should that, etc., id. 4. To connect an adversative clause: often with *tamen*: yet, nevertheless (almost = atqui): ego quia non rediit filius, quae cogito! Atque ex me hic natus non est, sed ex fratre, and (strange to say) he is not my son, but my brother's! (al atqui), Ter. 5. After a negative clause with *neque*: naturam oceanis atque aestus neque quaerere hujus operis est, ac multi retulere, and besides, Tac. 6. In anticipating an objection: ac ne sine causa videretur edixisse, Cic. 7. In comparisons: atque ut, id: ac veluti, Virg.

at-qui, *conj.* To connect an emphatic adversative assertion or clause: but yet, and yet. C. Satis scite promittit tibi. Sy Atqui tu hanc vocari credis? and yet do you suppose that she is jesting? Ter.: magnam narraz, vix credibile. Atqui sic habet, and yet such is the fact, Hor.: tum, ut me vidit, peropportune, inquit, venis: atqui multa quoque videri, inquam, venisse, ut dicis, opportune, nay, rather, I think I have come in opportunity for myself too, Cic. 2. Sometimes to introduce emphatically a new or confirmatory, but not antithetical clause: indeed, yet certainly, et Philus, praeclearum vero causam ad me deferitis, quum me improbitatis patrocinium suscipere vultis. Atqui id tibi, inquit Laelius, verendum est, no doubt (ironic), id.

With *pol* or *sic*: atqui pol hodie non foret, at all events, Pl. atqui sic a summis hominibus eruditissimis acceptum, yet so we have certainly heard, Cic.

3. In conditional sentences: atqui si, if now, now indeed, if; well now, if: or adversative: but if now: sine veniat. Atqui, si illam digni attigerit, oculi illi illico effodientur, let him come! and sure enough if he do but touch her, Ter. 4. To reject or modify (sometimes to confirm, but in a different sense) a preceding negation or negative interrogation: still, nevertheless: N. Nunquam auferes hinc aurum. C. Atqui jam dabis. N. — but you will give it to me, Pl.: O rem, inquit, difficilem et inexplicabilem. Atqui explicanda est, Yes, but it must be explained, Cic. 5. To connect a minor premiss, whether affirmative or negative (while atque only connects an affirm. proposition): well but, but now: qui fortis est, idem est fidens. Qui autem est fidens, is perfectio non

extimescit. Atqui in quem cadit aegritudo, in eundem timor, id

atramentum, i, n. [ater] any black liquid: sepiae, the juice of the cuttlefish, Cic.: *sting-ink*: temperatum, good, well-made ink, id: auctorium, a black dye for leather, id

atratus, a, um [id] clothed in black or mourning: cedo, quis ubquam, cenarit atratus? Cic. Also, of suppliants, Suet.

atriensis, is, m. [atrium] the overseer of the hall or court (atrium), and in gen of the house, a steward, *mazordomo*: Pl.: Cic.

atriolum, i, n dim. [id.] a small hall, an ante-chamber: Cic.

atritas, ātis, f. [ater] blackness: Pl.

atrium, i, n. the hall or principal room in a Roman house (v. Smith's *Ant. & Mon.*). Cic. Poet in plur of a single atrium: apparatus domus intus et atria longa patebant, Virg. Meton the whole house: nec capient Phrygiis atria nostra nurus, Ov. So of the entrance rooms in the dwellings of the gods: dextra laevaue Deorum atria nobilium valvis celebrantur apparatus, id. || a particular sort of temple, or court of a temple in atrio Libertatis, Cic. So atrium auctionarium, an auction room, id [Ety. uncertain]

atrocitas, ātis, f [atrox] violence, horribleness, heinousness: sceleris, Sall. rei atrocitatem levare, to diminish its heinousness, Cic: temporum, cruelty, bloodiness, Suet. 2. of character and disposition: motum, brutality, Tac. non atrocitate animi moveor, by violence of temper, Cic.

3. philosophy and law: severity, rigour: formulam, the rigid strictness of judicial formulae, Quint.

atrociter, adv. violently, fiercely, furiously, Cic.

atrox, ācis, adj. very violent, furious, fierce (both of things and persons): saevus, usu only of persons: tempestas, terribly violent, Liv. hora Caniculae flagrantis, fierce, intolerable, Hor.: prolium, obstinate and bloody, Liv.: res scelerata, atroc, shocking, horrible, Cic. genus orationis, full of invective, id: opp to laetus, disastrous, Tac. 2. Of character or disposition: violent, savage, unrelenting: Agrippinus semper atroc, of ungovernable temper, id: ingenium, violent and implacable, Liv.: atroc longo dolore, wild, furious, Tac. Poet. in good sense: stubborn, inflexible, animus Catonis, Hor. [Ety. uncertain]

attractus (adt.), a, um, Part. [attingo].
attractus (adt.), ās, m. [attingo] a touching, touch (very rare, and only in Abl. sing.): Virg.

attāgen, ātis, m. and **attāgena**, f. (Mart.), a heath-cock (Gk. *attaynē*).

attālius, a, um, adj. pertaining to Attalus, king of Pergamus: urbes, i. e.

Pergamean, Hor.: vestes, woven with gold, Prop. Meton.: Attallicis conditionibus, on terms worthy of an Attalus, Hor. A b s o l., Attalica, orum, n. plu. (sc. vestimenta), garments of woven gold, Plin.

attāmen, adv (also, as two words, at tamen), but yet, but however, nevertheless: Cic.: Cars

attat and **attato**, v. atat.

attēgia, ae, f. a collage, hut: Maurorum, Juv.

attēperatē (adt.), adv. opportunely, in the nick of time: Ter.

at-tendo (adt.), endi, entum, 3. v. a. Orig. to stretch or bend (e. g. the bow) in some direction: arcum, App. Hence, in gen., to direct or turn towards: attendere signa ad aliquid, to attack, Quint. || Fig. (the ordinary use of the word): animum or animos attendere, or absol. attendere, also animo attendere, to direct the attention, bend the mind, to attend to, consider, (cf. advertere animum, and animadvertere): 1. animum or animos. jubet peritos linguae attendere animum, pastorum sermo agresti an urbano propior esset, to notice whether . . . Liv. With depend. clause: nunc quid velim, animum attendite, Ter. 2. A b s o l. rem gestam vobis dum breviter expono, quaeso, diligenter attendite, pray listen attentively, Cic. 3. With acc. of the thing or person to which the attention is directed: sed stuporem hominis attendite, id. Pass. versus aequae prius et media et extrema pars attenditur, are equally noticed, catch the eye, id. With Inf. or acc. with Inf: non attendere superius illud ea re se esse concessum, did not observe, id. With rel. clause: quom attendo, qua prudentia sit, id. With de: quum de necessitate attendimus, id. Post-Aug. with Dat.: eloquentiae plurimum attendit, applied to, studied, Suet.

attentē (adt.), ubi attentively, carefully, diligently: Cic.

attentio (adt.), ātis, f [attendo] a bending of the mind, attention, with or without animi: Cic.

at-tento (adtentio or adtempto), avi, atum, i. o. a. freq [attendo] to reach after: hence, to try, attempt, assail, attack: attentata defectio, the attempted revolt, Liv. Capuam attentari suspicabatur, was being seduced to revolt, Cic. necum facientia jura si tamen attentas, attack, Hor. annonam, to tamper with the market, Tac. Of a military attack: id.

(1) **attentus** (adt.), a, um, Part. [attendo] directed towards, attentive: animus, Ter.: acerrima atque attentissima cogitatio, a very acute and close manner of thinking, Cic. || bent on business or making money, careful, frugal, industrious: ad rem attentiores sumus, Ter.: patrifamilias prudeus et attentus, thrifty, Cic.: more fully, quae sitis attentus, absorbed in his gains, Hor.

(2) **attentus** (adt.), a, um, Part. [attineo].
attēnuātus (adt.), adv. without rhetorical ornament, simply: Cic.
attēnuātus (adt.), a, um, Part. [attineo] thinned, enfeebled, weakened, weak: Ov. Of discourse: concise, free from florid ornament, Cic. 2. In bad sense, meagre, id.: over-polished, too refined, affected: id.

at-tēnuo (adt.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to thin, to make thin: Lucr. Usu. fig. to lessen, weaken, diminish: legio proelii attenuata, thinned, reduced, Caes.: bellum attenuatum est, was reduced to insignificance, Cic. Fig.: insignem attenuat Deus, humbles, Hor.

at-tēro (adt.), trivi, tritum (perf. atterui, Tib.) 3. v. a. to rub at, towards, or against (in Cic. only once as part.).

Cerberus leniter atterens caudam, brushing his tail against you, Hor. Poet of the action of a running stream upon sand: Ov. || to rub nearly through (v. ad, G. fin.): hence fig. to destroy, waste, weaken, impair: postquam alteri alteros aliquid attriverant, had weakened each other, Sall.: nec publicanus attert (Germanos), exhausts, drains, Tac.: pass. atterti, to lose dignity by being outdone, Tac (Agr 9).

at-testor (adt.), atus, i. v. dep. to bear witness to, attest, confirm (rare)? Phaedr.

at-texo (adt.), xui, xtum, 3. v. a. to weave or plait in or to (rare): pinnae loricaeque ex cratibus attextuntur, are attached, Caes. || In gen.: to add: Cic.

attice, adv. in the Attic or Athenian manner: Cic.

atticisso, i. v. n = *ἀττικίζω*, to imitate the Athenian manner: Pl.

atticus, a, um, adj. = *Ἀττικός*, of or pertaining to Attica or Athens, Attic, Athenian: Attica fides, i. e. sincere, firm, proverb. Vell.

attigo (adt.), ēre, old form for attingo, to touch, strike, etc. - Pl.

at-tineo (adt.), tñui, tentum, 2. v. a. and n. [teneo]. I. Trans. to hold, hold fast, keep, etc.: aliquem ante oculos, Pl.: premiss dextram, Tac.: Bocchum Punica fide simul Romanos et Numidam spe pacis attinuisse, detained, amused, Sall. || Intrans., to stretch to, reach to, senex nunc jam cultros (i. e. ad cultros) attinet, holds himself ready for the knife, Pl. 2. to pertain to or concern (ordinary sense of the word): nihil ad Pamphilum quicquam attinere, Ter.: quid istuc ad me attinet, what has that to do with me? Pl.: quod ad eam civitatem attinet, as far as relates to, in respect to, Cic. Less freq. with acc.: neque quemquam attinebat id recusare, it was nobody's concern to . . . id. A b s o l.: dicere quae nihil attinent, things which don't matter (to us), Hor.: esp. with Inf. as subject, quid attinuit cum

lis, quibuscum re concinebat, verbis discrepare, of what use was it, Cic.

at-tingo (adt.), tigi, tactum, 3. v. a. [tango] to come in contact with, touch. Constr. with Acc., and in the poets with ad: prius quam aries murum attigisset, Caes. 2. to meddle with, attack: Liv. 3. to reach, arrive at: esp. as naut. t. i. to touch or make (land): ut primum Asiam attigisti, Cic.: cum primis navibus Britanniam attigit, Caes. 4. to lie near, border upon, touch: Cappadociae regio, quae Ciliciam attingeret, Cic. II. Fig. 1. to touch, affect: erant perpauci, quos ea infamia attingeret, Liv. 2. to touch upon (in speaking), to mention slightly: paucis ut rem ipsam attigit, how she has hit the thing off in a few words, Pl.: quod perquam breviter perstrinxit atque attigi, Cic. 3. to apply oneself, to take in hand: ut primum forum attigi, applied myself to public affairs, id. 4. = attineo, to relate to: Pl. 5. to come near to or resemble: quae non magis legis nomen attingunt, quam si latrones aliqua sanxerint, have no more title to the name of law, Cic.

at-tollo (adt.), no perf. or sup. 3. v. a. to lift or raise up, elevate: parvum attollite natum, lift up, Ov.: his (frons) contrahitur, attollitur, demittitur, is drawn up or raised, Quint.: miscent se maria, et nigrae attolluntur arcae, are upheaved, Virg.: se in femur, to rise on one's thigh, id. Of buildings: to erect: immensum molem, id. Of the voice, Quint. II. Fig. to raise, exalt: animos ad spem consulatus, to raise one's hopes and to aspire to, Liv.: nomen aliquis ad sidera, to exalt it, Lucan. 2. to exalt: more fully, laudibus attollere, Tac. quanto Ciceronis studio Brutus Cassiusque attollerentur, were extolled, Vell.

at-tondeo (adt.), tondi, tonsum, 2. v. a. to shave, shear, clip (rare) vitem, prune, Virg. Poet.: to crop or nibble at: tenera attendunt virgulta capellae, id. Fig.: consilii nostri laus est attonsa Laconum, shorn, i. e. diminished, poet. in Cic.: attendere aliquem, to cheat, fleece, Pl.

at-tonitus (adt.), a, um, Part. [attono]. As ady, infuriated, inspired, frantic: vates, Hor.: domus, the prophetic abode (shrine), Virg. mater attonitae diu similis fuit, like one frenzied, Ov.

at-tono (adt.) ūi, itum, 1. v. a. to thunder at; hence, to stun, stupefy, most freq. in part. attonitus, thunder-struck: hence fig. stunned, awestruck, stupefied, frenzied (cf. preced. art.): talibus attonitus visis ac voce deorum, Virg.: novitate ac miraculo, confounded by, Liv.

at-tonsus (adt.), a, um, Part. [attondeo].

at-torqueo (adt.), 2. v. a. to hurl at or up: Virg.

attractus (adt.), a, um, Part. [at-traho].

at-trāho (adt.), xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to draw to or towards, to attract, to drag on: adductur atque adeo attractur Lollus, in fact, he is dragged by force to the place, Cic.: tribunos attractu ad se jussit, to be dragged before him, Liv. Of the magnet. ferrum, to attract, Plin. II. Fig.: to lead to, induce, allure: Cic.

at-trecto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [tracto] to touch, handle: aspectu non attractari, to be seen (only), not handled (and examined), Cic. esp. in an unlawful manner: aliquem munus familiariter, Pl.: signum (Junonis), to lay (profane) hands on, Liv. 2. to appropriate to oneself: fasces recuresque, id.

at-trēpido (adt.), 1. v. n. to hobble to a place: Pl.

at-trībūo (adt.), ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to add, or join to, to assign, bestow, give: video, cui Appulia sit attributa, assigned as a province, Cic.: equos gladiatoribus attribuit, Caes. Of money, to pay from the public treasury: pecunia attributa numerata est, the money granted was paid, Cic. II. Fig. to give, occasion: timor, quem mihi natura pudorque meus attribuit, which my natural bashfulness causes me, id.

2. to attribute or impute to: alius causam calamitatis, id.

at-trībūō (adt.), ūnis, f. [attribuo] the assignment of a debt: Cic. II. In grammar a predicate, attributivum, id.

at-trībūtus (adt.), a, um, Part. [attribuo]. Hence, Subst. attributum, is n. money assigned from the public treasury: Varr. II. In grammar a predicate, attribute: Cic.

at-tritus (adt.), a, um, Part. [at-tero] rubbed off, worn away, wasted away, Virg.: vomit, scoured bright, id. Poet.: atritia frons, a shameless, unpunctured face, Juv.

au-ctery, v. hau.

auceps, ūpis, m. [constr. for aviceps, from avis capio] a birdcatcher, Fowler. Hor.: also acting as a dealer in birds (for the table), id. Fig.: ne quis nostro hic auceps sermoni siet, spy, eavesdropper, Pl.: auceps syllabarum, a minute and trifling critic, a caviller, Cic.

auctārium, ii, n. [augeo] an addition, overweight (in a purchase): Pl.

auctificus, a, um, ady [auctus facio] increasing, augmentative: motus, Lucr.

auctio, ūnis, f. [augeo] an increasing, increase (rare in this sense) diem, Macr. (Tac. dub.) II. a public sale, auction (for the customs observed at an auction, v. Smith's Ant. 5. v.) auctionem facere, to hold, Pl.: auctionem praedicare, to proclaim, id.: proscribere, to advertise, Cic.: proferre, to defer, to adjourn, id.

auctionārius, a, um, ady. [auctio] pertaining to an auction: atria, auction rooms, Cic.: tabulae, auction bills or catalogues, id.

auctionōr, atus, 1. v. dep. neut. [id.] to hold an auction: put goods up for public sale: Cic.: Caes.

auctio, 1. v. freq. [aucto] to increase much (v. rare): Tac.

aucto, 1. v. freq. [augeo] to increase of enlarge much (rare) with Abl. of manner, Lucr., Pl.: Lucr.

auctor (not autor or author), ōris, com. [id.] one who enlarges, confirms, or gives to a thing its complete form, i. e. who originates anything: I, the originator, cause, doer: auctores belli esse volebant, Caes.: legis, originator, introducer, Liv.: in more gen. sense, the senators are called, auctores legum, Cic.: auctores rerum, opp. to scriptores, i. e. the actors in historical events, Sall.: in gen. one from whom anything proceeds: numeris, giver, Ov.: Esp.: legum, ancestor: L. Brutus, praefatus auctor nobilitatis tuae, the founder of thy nobility, Cic.: ab aliquo auctore originem ducere, from some ancestor, Hor.: tu auctor, thou (Mars) our founder (great ancestor), id.: So in wider sense, Trojae Cunctibus auctor, founder, Virg.

.. II. a master, teacher, one entitled to decide in any matter: non sordidus auctor naturae verique, no mean guide or authority, Hor.: quannquam in antiquissima philosophia Cratippo auctore veritas, as your master, Cic.: ingeniosus poeta et auctor valde bonus, a very good authority, id.: Esp. of historians: Polybius bonus auctor in primis, a particularly good authority, id. 2. Hence (post class.) an author of a literary work: scriptor in evolvendis utriusque linguae auctoribus Suet. III. Hence in gen.: a narrator, reporter, informant: haec se certis numeris, certis auctoribus, composuisse, Caes.: sublati auctore, withholding the name of his informant, Sall.: Hence auctorem esse, with Acc. and Inf.: to relate, recount: Fabius Rusticus auctor est, scriptor esse ad Caecimam Tuis um codicillis, Tac. IV. an instigator, adviser, promoter: hunc, multis etiam ex civitate auctoribus, interfecerunt, by the advice of many persons, Caes.: auctore hoste de summis rebus capere consilium, at the suggestion of, id.: so, in augury, eas aves quibus, auctoribus (id. fecisset), under whose guidance, Cic. Phr.: auctor fieri, to take the initiative, to give consent: ut scilicet civis Romanus liberatorem possit amittere, nisi ipse auctor factus sit, becomes a party to the proceedings, Cic. V. a supporter or promoter of a law (nearly = assessor, but somewhat stronger): (legis) autorem atque adiutorem me futurum, its supporter and advocate, Cic.: isti rationi meque lator quinquam est inventus neque auctor unquam bonus, no proposer nor second, id. Special Phr.: patres auctores sunt or facti (lit. the fathers become or became approvers), in early Roman history, signified that the acts of the

comitia centuriata were confirmed by the patres (patricians) in the comitia curiata: Liv.: Cic. **VI.** *a voucher, surety, witness:* hoc ubi uno auctore ad plures permanaverat, atque alius alii transiderat, plures auctores ejus rei videbantur, *several vouchers for the fact*, Caes.: urbs duo auctoribus in aeternum condita, *under the guarantee of the gods*, Liv.: spondet si Jupiter auctor, *should Jupiter himself go bail for it*, Virg. With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: auctores sumus tutam tibi majestatem R. nominis fore, *we guarantee that . . .*, Liv. **VII.** *Legal t. t.:* a seller (as guaranteeing the right of possession, or title to the thing sold): quod a malo auctore emissit, *from a man who had no right (or title) to sell*, Cic.

2. *a guardian*, of women and minors, whose acts were not valid without the consent of their guardian: majores nostri nullam ne privatam quidem rem agere feminas sine auctore voluerunt, *without the sanction of their legal representative*, Liv. **3.** *Of the witnesses to a marriage contract*, nubit gepeto socris, nullis auspicibus, nullis auctoribus, Cic. **VIII.** *an agent, spokesman, champion:* si hunc habuit auctorem doloris sui, as the spokesman of their grievances, id. praeclausit iste auctor suae civitatis, *that noble champion of his state*, id.

auctoramentum, *n.* [auctor] *a contract, engagement*, esp. in the case of gladiators: Sen. **II.** *the wages agreed upon, pay*, here: est in illis ipsa merces auctoramentum, *servitute*, Cic. Sen.

auctoritas (not *auctor*), *aus*, *f.* [auctor] *the quality, condition of power of an auctor (q. v.), weight, personal influence, authority, importance*. Appius tenebat non modo auctoritatem, sed etiam imperium in suos, Cic. quorum etiam in nutu residebat auctoritas, id. Of things, ne parum auctoritatis esset in fabula, *but little weight*, id. **II.** *Esp. influence exerted in the way of counsel or persuasion:* cuius (Reguli) quum valisset auctoritas, his personal influence had carried such weight, id.: auctoritate Orgetorix permovit, *by the pressure which he brought to bear*, Caes. **III.** *leadership, command, responsibility:* quarta legio Caesaris auctoritatem exercitumque persequuta est, *followed his leadership*, Cic.: nunquam defugiam auctoritatem, *I will never shrink responsibility*, Ter. Cic. **IV.** *liberty or authority to act with power:* qui habet imperium a populo R., *auctoritatem legum dandam ab senatu, power to enact laws*, id.: cui tribuenda est auctoritas, *we must invest him with authority*, id.: peccandi, *a right to do wrong*, id.

V. *an authoritative judgment:* de Q. Catulli auctoritate et sententia (hendiadys) dicendum esse (videtur), Cic.: so in pl., auctoritates nostras consignatas habere, *our deliberate and*

solemnly attested judgments, id. **VI.** *In political affairs:* with *Senatus*: the sanction of the senate; sine auctoritate Senatus foedus facere, *without the sanction of the senate*, id.: so, ex auctoritate iuratum, *in accordance with the (expressed) will of the senate*, Liv.

VII. *Hence, a formal resolution, passed by a majority of the senate:* nearly = *Senatus consultum*. Senatus vetus auctoritas de Bacchanalibus, Cic.; also called *Senatus consultum de Bacch.*, Liv. Specially a S. C. proposed and voted on but not passing into law, owing to the intercessio of a tribune, but of which a record was kept: si quis intercedat Sto, auctoritate se fore contentum, Liv. The names of the persons who were witnesses to the drawing up of the *senatus-consultum* were called the *auctoritates*; hence the superscription to a *senatus consultum*, S. C. A. = *Senatus consulti auctoritates* (not *auctoritas*), Cic. Similarly, *auctoritas populi*, *the popular will or decision*. Citra senatus populi auctoritatem, Suet.: also, *auctoritas collegii* (pontificum), Liv.

VIII. *A precedent, model:* valuit auctoritas, Cic. **IX.** *a warrant, evidence in support of an assertion, etc., validity, credibility:* quum iustitia sine prudentia satis habet auctoritatis, prudentia sine iustitia nihil valet ad faciendam fidem, *sufficient guarantee*, id. Of the utility of a will (testamentum), id. Meton.: records, documents: nihil putas valere in iudiciis civitatum auctoritates ac literas, *authoritative documents* (hendiadys), id. **X.** *the name of a person who is a voucher or witness, authority:* quum auctoritates principum conquirat colligeret, id.

XI. *In law, legal ownership:* usus auctoritas fundi biennium est, id. **auctōro**, *avi*, *atum*, *i. r. a.* [auctor] *lit.*, *to be an auctor, i. e. to produce, cause* (v. rare): sibi turpissimam mortem pessimo auctoravit facinore, Vell. **II.** *to give a pledge as bondsman, to become security for* Ulp. **2.** *With reflect pron or pass. to bind oneself, to hire oneself out:* esp. of gladiators: quid refert, uri viris ferroque necari auctoratos cas, Hor. **3.** *In gen. to bind. eo pignore velut auctoratum sibi proditorum ratus est*, Liv.

auctumnalis, auctumnus, *v. autumnalis, autumnus*

auctus, *a. um*, *Part.* [augeo] *as adj.* *great, plentiful, abundant* (only in *comp.*): auctor et amplior majestas, Liv.

auctus, *ūs, m.* [id.] *an increasing, augmenting:* incense, growth, abundance: corporis, Lucr. *Plur.*: immensis auctibus extollere, *to increase his power by immense additions or contributions*, Tac.

aucupium, *n.* [auceps] *bird-catching, fowling:* Cic. **Fig.** *a catching at, lying in wait for:* facere

aucupium auribus, Pl.: hoc novum est aucupium, *a new means of gaining a living*, Ter.: aucupia verborum, *catching at words, quibbling*, Cic.

aucūpo, *arc. i.* for *aucupo*, *to lie in wait for, to watch:* num quis est, sermonem nostrum qui aucupet, Pl.

aucupor, *atus, i. v. dep.* [auceps] *to go bird-catching or fowling:* Varr. **II.** *Fig.:* to chase, strive for, lie in wait for, etc.: viden? seclustus ut aucupatur? *how he gives chase?* ut nos longis navibus tranquillitates aucupaturi eramus, *on the look out for*, Cic.

audacia, *ae, f.* [audax] *boldness, in good and (most freq.) in bad sense. In good sense:* courage, intrepidity, valour, daring: audacia in bello, Sall.: summae hominem audaciae mittit, *a man of extraordinary daring*, Caes.

II. *In bad sense:* audacity, presumption, insolence, shamelessness: O hominis impudentem audaciam, Pl.: contrasted with fortitudo (audacity as opp. to true courage), Cic. *Plur.* audaciae, *audacious actions*, id. **2.** *In milder signif.:* boldness: in translationibus, *daring use of metaphors*, Suet.

audaciter (rarely audaciter) [audax] *adv.* *boldly, courageously, audaciously:* Liv.: Cic. *comp.* audacius. *Sup.* audacissime.

audax, *acis, ad.* [audéo, like tenax from teneo] *usu.* *in bad sense, bold, daring, audacious, presumptuous:* o seclustus atque audacem hominem! Ter.: Verres homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, *most audacious* (or outrageous), Cic. (who seems always to use the word in bad sense). poeta, *adventurous* (in bringing out a play). Hor. With *adv.* ad facinus audacior, Cic. Poet with *abl.* viribus audax, *proudly reliant on*, Virg. With *Inf.*: audax omnia perpeti, Hor. **2.** *Transf.* to things audax facinus, Ter.: animus, Sall.: in good sense, audacibus annue coeptis, *smile on my bold undertaking*, Virg. Of literary work, out of the common way, showing originality: dithyrambi (of Pindar), bold, Hor. **II.** *Poet.:* violent, proud: Cat.

audens, *entis, Part.* [audéo] *daring, bold* (in good sense): tu ne cede malis sed contra audentior tu, Virg.: Tac.

audenter, *adv.* *boldly, courageously, rashly:* Tac.

audentia, *ae, f.* [audens] *boldness, courage, spirit*, in good sense (rare): Tac.

audéo, *ausus, 2. v. a. and n.* (Perf. ausi) = *ausus sum*, Cato. Whence Sulp. animi, ausis, ausit, ausint), *to venture, to venture to do, to dare*. Constr. with *Inf.*, *Acc.*, and *absol.* With *Acc.* (not in Cic.): pessimum facinus, *to venture on*, Tac.: Liv.: esp. with *Acc.* of neut. pron. and like words: quid domum faciant, audent quum talia fures! Virg.: plerumque per se nihil audeo,

Caes. Hence also pass. (v. rare except in *Ger. part.*): agenda res esse audendaque, Liv. 2. With *Inf.* (the usual constr.): *audere dicere, I dare say, I venture to assert, Cic.* 3. *Absol.* to show daring or audacity: id. 4. in a few instances with *quin*: ut non *audav* quin promam omnia, Pl. *audav* *quin*: cogn. with *avidus* and *ave.*

audiens, entis, Part. [audio]. As *adj.*: *obediens*: with *Gen.*: tibi servo atque audiens sum Imperii, Pl. Esp. in phr. dicto audientem esse, with *Dat.* of person, to be obedient to any one's command: interm Ser. Tullio populum dicto audientem esse, Liv.: Caes.: Cic. II. As subst. (but not in *Nom. sing.*): *a hearer, auditor*: ad animos audientium permovendos, Cic.

audientia, ae, f. [audiens] a hearing, a listening: *audientia*, attention: facit ipsi sibi audientiam oratio, gains a hearing, Cic.

audio, Ivi or II, Itum, 4. v. a. (*imperf.* audibat, *Ov.*: *fut.* audibo, Pl.: *audin'*=audiene, as *ain'*=aisne. *Inf. perf.* audisse better than audivisse, acc. to Quint.) to hear, to know by hearing, to understand, learn.

Constr.: what is heard is expr by *Acc.*, *Acc.* and *Inf.*, or *Acc.* and *imperf. part.*: the sources of the information are denoted by the *Abl.* dep on *ex* (most freq.), *ab*, or *de*: both constructions are often united. *quae* vera audivi, taceo, Ter.: *audiet* civis acuisse ferrum, Hor.: *audivi* ex majoribus natu hoc idem fuisse in Pl. Scipione Nasica, Cic.: *saepe* audivi a majoribus natu mirari solitum C. Fabricium, id.: *equidem* saepe hoc audivi de patre et de socero meo, from his mouth, id.: *neque* eum quentem quisquam audierit, Nep.: *ex* Crasso audivi quum diceret, I heard him say, Cic. Hence also pass. with *Nom.* and *Inf.*: Bibulus nondum audiebatur esse in Syria, Cic. N.B. To be carefully distinguished from *preced.* constr. is *audire de aliquo* (aliquid), more freq. in pass. sense: to hear or be told (anything) concerning any one: *de* palatris haec audivit, Ter. *Audito* as *Abl. absol.*: it being heard, when *novus* came, etc.: *audito*, Q. Marcium in Cilicium tendere, Sall. II. to listen, to hearken, attend to: benigna, attente, Cic.: *neque* vero si audiendi sunt, they do not deserve to be listened to, id. Hence, of pupils: to hear a teacher, attend his lectures: Marce fili, te annum jam audientem Cratippum, having been his pupil for a year, id. 2. Of prayer or entreaty: to listen to, lend an ear, regard, grant: in quo dii immortales meas preces audiverunt, id. Also of persons: puellas ter vocata audis, Hor.: minus audientem carmina, turning a deaf ear to their litanies, id. 3. Of arguments, narrations, etc.: to approve, agree with, allow: nec Homerum audio, qui Ganymedem a Iove raptum ait, Cic. So, non audio, that I do not grant, id. III.

to hear, heed, obey. With *Acc.*: te audi, tibi obtempera, listen to yourself, id.: te duras tellus audit Iberiae, is subject to, Hor. Transf. to things: neque audit currus habenas, Virg. Audiens with *Dat.*: esp. in the phrase, dicto audientem esse; v. audiens, I.

IV. to hear something of oneself: and with *bene* or *male*, to be in good or bad repute, to be praised or blamed: tu recte vivis, si curas esse quod audis, what you are called, Hor.: velle bene audire a parentibus, a propinquis, a bonis etiam viris, to be well spoken of, Cic. [The radical part of the word is *au* (v. aures), cf. Gr. *αἰ-ω*. In *audio*, the root is augmented by *d*] (Hence Ital. *udire*: Fr. *ouir*.)

auditio, ōnis, f. [audio] a hearing, a listening to: fabellarum, Cic. Pass.: hoc solum auditione expetere coepit, by the mere hearing, id. II. Meton.: report, hearsay: accipere aliquid fama et auditione, id.: ne tenuissimam quidem auditionem accipere, not the slightest rumour, id. In pl., reports, id.

auditor, ōris, m. [id.] a hearer, an auditor: Cic. II. a pupil, disciple Theophrasti, id.

auditorium, ii, n. [audio, auditor] a lecture-room, hall of justice: Quint. Fig., of the forum: Tac.

auditus, a, um, Part. [audio].

auditus, ūs, m. [id.] a hearing, listening: brevis auditu, Tac. II. the sense of hearing: Cic. III. Meton.: a rumour, report (rare): occupaverat animos prior auditus, Tac.

aufero, abstulī, ablātum, auferre, v. a. [ab-fero] to bear away, to carry off, withdraw: vos istaec intro auferite, Ter.: multa domum suam auferrebat, Cic. Auferre, with *pron. refl.*: to take oneself off, go away: te obscuro, hercle, aufer te modo, be off! Pl. 2. to carry along, to sweep away: auferor in scorpulos, *Ov.* Fig.: to carry away, mislead: ne te auferant aliorum consilia, Cic. II. to take or snatch away: mostly in bad sense to take with violence, rob, steal, etc.: with *Acc.* and *Dat.*: aliquid heris, Pl.: pecuniam de aetario, Cic. Fig.: curas, Hor. 2. Of death, pestilence, etc.: to sweep off, to destroy: abstulit clarum cito mors Achilleum, carried off, id. III. to lay aside, desist from (some manner of speaking, etc.): jurgium hinc auferas, away with! Pl. With *Inf.* as object: aufer me vultu terrere, cease to menace, Hor. IV. to carry off, obtain, acquire: id multum nunquam auferet, shall not obtain it, shall not get off with impunity, Ter. Also with *ut*: ut in foro statuerent (statuas), abstulisti, you carried your point, Cic. Fig.: to carry away knowledge, to learn: id.

aufugio, fugi, 3 v n [ab-fugio] to flee away or from; esp. of persons fleeing from punishment, etc. (rare): quum multos libros surripisset, aufugit, Cic. aspectum parentis, to shun his father's face, id. (dub.)

augēo, auxi, auctum, 2. v. a. (*perf.* Suly. auxitis=auxeritis, Liv.) to make to grow, increase, augment: cibus auget corpus altitque, Lucr.: augentur illis copiae, Caes.: bellum augetur, the war extends, id.: nostris auxiliis augetur, their courage rises, id. Fig. to exalt, to praise, extol: homo tenuis non verbis auget suum munus, sed etiam extenuat, does not magnify it, Cic. 2. With *Acc.* and *Abl.*: to furnish abundantly with, enrich, etc.: divitiis, id.: senectus augeri solet consilio, auctoritate, sententia, to be richly endowed with, id. Without *Abl.*: aliquem augere atque ornare, to advance, id. 3. In relig. language, to honour, consecrate: si qua ipse meis venabundis auxi, if I have worshipped thee with offerings of the chase, Virg. N.B.—v. rarely *n* et *u*: ugne adeo pereunt fetus augentque (= sese augent) labore, Lucr. [Cf. Gr. *αὔξω*, *αὐξάω*; Goth. *aūk-an*, Eng. *eke*.]

augescō, 3 v inep. [augēo] to begin to grow, to become greater, to keep growing: oriri et augescere, Cic.: Liv.

augmen, tis, n. [id.] an increase, increment: corporis, Lucr.

augur, ūris (earlier also *auger*, Prisc.), c., an augur, i e. a member of a college of priests at Rome, who foretold the future by observing the flight or notes of birds, the feeding of the sacred fowls, lightning, certain appearances of quadrupeds, and any unusual occurrences, Cic. The augur is said to have been orig. called *auspex*, and the scientific term for observation continued to be *auspicium* and not *augurium* (v. Smith's Ant. v. v. augur). II. any soothsayer, diviner, seer, in gen. augur Apollo, god of prophecy. Hor.: veri providus augur Thestorides, Calchas, the Greek seer, *Ov.* nocturnae imaginis augur, interpreter of night-visions, id. [Prob. from avis and root of garrig, garrulus.]

auguralis, e, ady [augur] pertaining to augurs, relating to soothsaying or prophecy: libri, Cic. cena, which the augur gave on his entrance into office, id. II. Subst.: augurale, is, n. the part of a Roman camp where the general took the auspices: Tac. Hence, meton. the general's tent: Quint. III. the augur's wand or staff—lituus, Sen.

auguratio, ōnis, f. [augur] a divining, a soothsaying: Cic.

auguratio, adv. after taking the auguries: Romulus augurato regnum adeptus est, Liv.

auguratus, ūs, m. [auguror] the office of augur: v. Cic.

augurium, ii, n. [augur] the profession of an augur, the watching and explanation of the flight of birds, etc., augury (v. augur): augurium agere, to take an augury, make an augural observation, Cic.: accipere, to understand or receive as an omen, Liv.: augurium salutis, an augury insti-

tuted in time of peace, to ascertain whether the gods might be expected to listen to prayers for the prosperity of the state (de salute), Cic. II. Every kind of divination, prophecy, sooth-saying: cui laetus Apollo augurium citharamque dabat, the gift of prophecy, Virg.: conjungis augurio, by the interpretation, Ov.: and of the mind, presentiment, foreboding of things to come: inhaeret in mentibus quasi seculorum quoddam augurium futurorum, Cic. (Hence Fr. *heur* in *heureux*, *bonheur*, *malheur*.)

augūrius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to the augurs, *augural* (very rare). **augurium** Jus, Cic

augūro, avi, i. v. a. [id.] (rarer than *auguro*), orig. to take an augury, to consecrate by auguries: augurato templo ac loco, Cic.: see also *augurato*, adv. II. Fig.: oculis investigans astute augura, look about you as sharply as an augur, Pl. In gen. to presage, forebode: si quid veri mens augurat, Virg

augūror, atus, i. v. dep. [id.] to act as augur, to take auguries, observe and interpret omens, to augur: Cic

II. In gen. to foretell: or of the inward sense, to foresee, surmise, conjecture: Theramenes Critiae mortem est augurius, id.: quantum ego opinione auguror, id.

augusta, ac, f. in the time of the emperors, a title of the mother, wife, daughter, or sister of the emperor, like imperial majesty, imperial highness, Tac.: cf. *augustus*

augustalis, ē, adj. relating to the emperor Augustus: ludii augustales (or AUGUSTALES), games in honour of Augustus: Tac. II. Augustales sodales, a college of 25 priests, instituted by Tiberius in honour of Augustus: id.

augustānus, (augustianus, Suet.) a, um, adj. [Augustus] of or pertaining to Augustus. II. pertaining to an emperor, imperial: augustam, Roman knights appointed by Nero, Tac

augustē, adv. reverentially, sacredly: auguste venerari deos, Cic

augustinus, a, um, adj. [Augustus] pertaining to Augustus: currius, the chariot of Augustus: Suet.

(1) **augustus**, a, um, adj. [augēus] consecrated, sacred, venerable: sancta vocant augusta patres augusta vocantur templa, sacerdotum rite dicta manu, Ov.: Eleusis sancta et augusta, Cic. II. In gen.: majestic, grand: forma amplior augustiorque humana, Liv.: primordia urbium augustiora reddere, more imposing, id.: Hence,

(2) **augustus**, i, m. a surname of the Roman emperors, derived from Octavius Caesar, to whom it was first given; equivalent to majesty or imperial majesty: Hor. Hence, II. augustus, a, um, adj. of or relating to Augustus or the emperor, *Augustan*,

imperial: Ov. Esp. mensis Augustus, the month August, named after Octavius Caesar; earlier, Sextilis, Juv. (Hence Ital. *agosto*, Fr. *août*.)

(1) **aula**, ac, f. (gen. *aulai*, Virg.) = *αὐλή*, the principal court of a Grecian house; a hall: Virg. (pure Lat. atrium). In the shades, janitor aulae = Cerberus, Hor. II. a palace, mansion, royal court: illa se jactat in aula, Virg.: puer ex aula, a page from the court, Hor. Poet. of the cell of the queen-bee: aulae et cerea regna r'ingunt, Virg. III. Meton.: princely power, dignity: qui tum aula et novo rege potēbatur, possessed the greatest influence at court, Tac.

2. the persons composing the court, the court, courtiers: id. IV. cattle-fold (acc. to orig. sense of *αὐλή*). Prop.

(2) **aula** = olla, q. v.

aulaeum, i, n = *αὐλαία*, more freq. used in plur., a curtain, canopy, awning: suspensa aulaea, Hor. aulaeis superbis, under gorgeous hangings, Virg. II. Esp. the curtain of a theatre = *siparium*; which, among the ancients, contrary to our practice, was let down below the stage when the play began, and raised again when the performance was concluded. (v. Smith's Ant. 344.) Hence the expressions, *aulaea praeiungunt* (Hor.), or *aulaeum mittitur* (Phaedr.), to denote the opening of the scene; and *aulaeum tollitur* (Cic.), to signify the conclusion III. Fig., of flowing drapery: Juv.

aulicus, a, vm, adj. = *αὐλικός* [*αὐλή*] pertaining to a princely court, princely: apparatus, Suet. Hence Subst.: *aulici*, *orum*, m. plu. courtiers: Nep

auloedus, i, m = *αὐλοῖδης*, one who sings to the flute: Cic

aulūla, ae, f. dim. of *aula* = olla, a small pot or pipkin. Hence: *Aulularia*, sc. fabula, the play relating to the pot (of treasure).

aura, ae (Gen. sing. *aurai*, Virg.), f. = *αἶψα*, the wafting air, a gentle breeze, a breath of air: noturna, Caes.: et me nunc omnes terrent auras, every breath of air terrifies, Virg. 2. Fig.: dum flavit velis aura secunda meis, the gale of prosperity, Ov. aura spei, Liv.: sua ne retardet aura maritos, the breath of your charms, Hor.: aura popularis, the shifting breeze of popular favour, Cic. Also in plur.: nimum gaudens popularibus auris, Virg.: and aura absol.: Liv. 3. the breath (rare): flammās exsuscitat aura, Ov. II. wind, a gale: omnes ventosi ceciderunt murmuris auras, Virg.: rapida, Ov.

III. the region of the air: the air (mostly poet. and plur.): dum se laetus ad auras palmas agit, Virg.: stat ferrea turris ad auras, rears itself on high, id. *actuae auras*, the atmosphere, Lucr. (freq.) Hence, *suprae auras*,

the upper world, as opp. to the lower: Virg. 2. In gen. publicity, daylight: ferre sub auras, to give (a secret) to the winds, id. 3. Esp. the vital air: vitales auras, Lucr. Fig.: libertatis auras capere, to catch at the breath of freedom, Liv. IV. Meton.:

of analogous phenomena, as: light, heat, vapour: 1. a gleam, glittering: discolor auri aura, a contrasting gleam (or sheen) of gold, Virg. 2. odour, exhalation: dulcis compositis spiravit crimbis aura, a sweet odour, id.

aurarius, a, um, adj. [aurum] pertaining to gold, golden: metalla, gold mines, Plin. II. Subst.: auraria, ac, f. (sc. fodina) a gold mine: Tac.

auratus, a, um, Part. [auro] As adj. ornamented with gold, gilt: aurata metalla, mines rich in gold, Lucr.: tecta, Cic.: tempora, covered with a golden helmet, Virg.: milites, with golden shields, Liv. II. made of gold, golden (= aureus): monilia, Ov.

aurēa, ac, f. a bridle: Fest [Probably another form of *orea*, from *ors*.]

aurēolus, a, um, adj. dim. [aurus] of gold, golden: applied to small things: anellus, a pretty little gold ring, Pl. II. Fig.: golden, very precious: aureolus et ad verbum ediscendus libellus, a golden little book, Cic.

aureus, a, um, adj. [aurum] of gold, golden: corona (a reward of valour), Liv.: numus (and absol. aureus, i, m.), a gold coin, first struck in the second Punic war, of the value of 25 denarii or 100 sesterii, equal to about 11. 1s. 1d. present money, but in Rome, acc. to the relative value of gold and silver, worth only about 17s. 84d. (v. Smith's Ant. aurum): Cic. Poet.: aurea vis, the power of changing every thing to gold, Ov.

II. wrought or ornamented with gold, gilded (= auratus): sella, Cic.: Ov. III. of the colour of gold, glittering with gold: lumina solis, Lucr.: sidus, Virg. IV. Fig. of physical and mental excellence: precious as gold: aurea Venus, id.: qui nunc te fruitur aurea, all-golden, Hor.: medicritas, the golden mean. Id.: aetas, the golden age, Ov.

auriccomus, a, um, adj. [aurum coma] golden-haired Poet.: with golden foliage: fetus (arboris), Virg.

auriculā, ac, f. dim. (auris) the external ear, the ear-lap, lobe of the ear, auriculum opponere, to offer one's ear (in token of readiness to appear as a witness in court), Hor.: Pl. Proverb.: auricula infirma mollior, softer than the ear-lap, Cic. II. In gen., the ear: ut omne humanum genus est avidum nimis auricularum, have too itching ears, Lucr. (Hence Ital. *orecchio*: Fr. *oreille*.)

aurifer, era, erum, adj. [aurum fero]

gold-bearing, gold-yielding: *amnis*, *i.e. Pactolus*, Tib.

aurifex, *icis*, *m.* [*aurum facio*] a worker in gold, a goldsmith: Cic.

auriga, *ae*, *comm* [*aurum ago*, *v. aurea*] a driver, charioteer, *Caes.*: Virg. Also, a groom, ostler, *id.*: of a female driver, *id.* Fig., of a pilot, *Helmsman*: Ov. II. Esp. a charioteer in the games of the circus: Cic.

III. A constellation: the Waggoner, *id.*

aurigarius, *ii*, *m.* [*auriga*] a charioteer in the races of the circus: Suet.

aurigatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*aurigo*] a driving of a chariot in the course (very rare): Suet.

aurigena, *ae*, *comm.* [*aurum* and *gen* in *gigno*] gold-born, sprung from gold: Ov.

auriger, *era*, *erum*, *adj.* [*aurum gero*] gold-bearing: *tauri*, *i.e.* with gilded horns, Cic.

aurigo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. n.* [*auriga*] to drive a chariot, to contend in the chariot-race: Suet.

auris, *is*, *f.* the ear (*usu* in *plur.*): *aures* adhibere, to give ear, listen, Pl.: *auribus* accipere, to hear, *id.* Particular phrases: in *or* ad *aurum*, also in *aure*, dicere, admonere, *etc.*, to whisper in the ear: in *aurem* dicere nescio quid pueri, Hor.: ad *aurem* admonere, Cic.: in *aure*, Juv.: *Cynthia aurem* velit et admonuit, pulled my ear, by way of admonition, Virg.: in *utramvis* or in *dextram aurem* dormire, to sleep soundly, *i.e.* to be unconcerned, Ter. II. Meton.: the sense of hearing, as judging of the euphony of a discourse: *offendent aures*, quorum est iudicium superbißimum, the judgment of the ear is very delicate, Cic.

2. Fig., hearers, auditors: Hor.

III. the ear of a plough, the mould or earth board, cf. Smith's *Ant. Agrarum*. Virg. [*For aus-us*: cf. *ausculto*. Gr. *oūs* and Goth *aus-ō*, ear, *ae* cogn.: in these, as in Lat., *s* is added to the root. *v. audio*.]

auritulus, *i. m. dim.* [*auritus*] the long-eared little animal, the ass-Phaedr.

auritus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*auris*] furnished with ears, having long or large ears: *leporis*, Virg.: *assellus*, Ov. Fig.: attentive, listening: Pl.: *querus* (of the trees following Orpheus), Hor.: *testis*, a witness by hearsay, Pl.

aurum, *i. v. a.* to gold: only used in *p. part.* *v. auratus*.

aurora, *ae*, *f.* the dawn, daybreak (mostly poet.): ad *primam auroram*, Liv. II. Meton.: the East: Ov. [*For aurosa*, from root *us*, to burn, whence *uro* = *usor*: cf. Skr. *ushas*, morning; Gr. *αὔ(σ)ωρ*, Aol. for *ἠώς*; O. H. G. *ōs-tan*, Eng. east.]

aurum (*rustici* orum *dicchant*, Fest.), *i. n. gold*. Proverb.: *montes auri polliciter*, to promise mountains of gold, Ter. II. Meton.: things

made of gold, gold plate: *argento auroque*, with gold and silver plate, Lucr. *pleno auro*, with a brimming golden goblet, Virg.: similarly, of articles of jewellery: e.g. a gold chain: Ter.: a gold ring: Juv.: *fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum*, the golden bit, Virg.: *auro heros Aesonius potitur*, the golden fleece: Ov. 2. Esp. coined gold, money: vide, quæso, ne qua *lucina* sit in *auro*, no deficiency in the gold, Cic. III. Poet., the colour or lustre of gold: *anguis cristis praesignis et auro*, Ov.

IV. Poet.: the Golden Age: *redeant in aurum tempora prisum*, Hor.: Ov. [*For ausum*, which was the Sabine form; from same root as *aurora*, *q.v.*] (Hence Ital. *oro*; Fr. *or*.)

auscultatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*ausculto*] a listening, attending to: Sen. II. an obeying: Pl.

auscultator, *ōris*, *m.* [*id*] a hearer, listener: Cic.

ausculto, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* and *n.* to hear with attention, to listen to: *ausculto atque animum adverto sedulo*, Pl.: *ausculta paucis*, listen for a moment, strictly, (while I speak) in few words, Ter. 2. to give credit to (rare): *crimina*, Pl. 3. to listen in secret, to overhear: *omnia ego istæ auscultavi ab ostio*, *id.* 4. Of servants: to attend or wait at the door for orders, Hor. II. With *Dat* or *ab*: *Nol* to give heed, obey: *mibi auscultare* vide, ne tibi desis, Cic. [*From aus-us*: *v. aure*. The origin of the second element in *aus-culto* is uncertain.]

ausim, *v. audio*.

auspex, *icis*, *c.* [contr. of *avispe*x, from *avis* and *specio*: cf. *angur*.] *Lit.*: a bird-seer, one who observes the flight, singing, or feeding of birds, and from thence predicts future events; an augur, soothsayer. (Cf. Later, of the birds observed for such purposes, ominous, prophetic: (galli gallinacei) *victoriarum omnium auspices*, Pl. 2. the person who witnessed the marriage ceremony, and who in ancient times took the auspices at the ceremony: *nubis genero socrus nullis auspibus*, nullis auctoribus, without due religious sanction, Cic. (v. Smith's *Ant.* s. v.) II. an author, leader, etc.: *avis auspibus*, under the sanction of the gods, Virg.: *auspice Teucro*, Hor.

auspicato, *adv* after taking the auspices (cf. *augurato*), Cic.

auspicatus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*auspicio*] consecrated by auguries: *auspicato* in loco, Cic. 2. fortunate, favourable, auspicious: *ominibus*, Vell.: non *auspicatus*, inauspicious, Hor.

auspicium, *ii*, *n.* [*auspex*]. *Lit.*: a bird-seeing, a bird-watching: *divinatione* from birds, *auspices*: Cic.: Liv. The auspices were divided into *magna* or *majora*, and *minora*: the former were possessed by dictators, consuls,

censors, and praetors: the latter by curule aediles and quaestors. Magistrates, on their entrance upon office, received the auspices: while their office lasted, they were said, *habere auspicia* (Cic.: Liv.), *i.e.* to have the right of taking the auspices; and at the expiration of their office, they laid them down. (v. Smith's *Ant.* s. v.) In war the commander-in-chief alone had the right of taking the auspices: *ductu auspicioque alius res gerere*, Liv. Hence, *in eton.* for the chief command: *tuis auspibus totum confecta duella per orbem*, under your command, or auspices, Hor. And in gen. right, power, will: *meis auspibus*, according to my own pleasure, Virg.

II. In gen.: a sign, omen, a divine pronouncement or token: optimum, a highly favourable omen, Cic. Poet.: *cui (diviti) si vitiosa libido fecerit auspicium*, should give him the token or hint, Hor.

auspicio, *i. v. a.* (for *auspicio*) to take the auspices: *auspicare*, mustelam, to accept it as an augury, Pl.

auspicio, *atus*, *i. v. dep.* [*auspicio*] to take the auspices: *Gracchus quum pomerium transiret, auspiciari esse oblitus*, Cic.: Liv. Esp. in phr. *auspicandi causa* or *gratia*, of things done for the sake of omen or good luck, non *auspicandi causa* sed *studendi*, not just for luck's sake, but for real study, Plin. Ep.: *auspicandi gratia* tribunal ingredi, Tac. Hence, with *Acc.*, to begin, enter upon a thing: *multitum*, Suet.

auster, *tri*, *m.* the south wind (opp. to *aquilo*, the north wind): *validus*, Hor.: *vehemens*, Cic.: *plumbeus*, *lenden*, *oppressivus*, Hor.: *humidus*, bringing or producing rain, Virg. Proverb. *floribus austrum immittere*, to bring the sirocco upon flowers, *id.*, said of those who bring evil upon themselves. II. Meton. the south country, the south: in *aquiloides anstrive partibus*, Cic. [*Etyim.* uncertain.]

austere, *adv.* rigidly, severely: Cic. **austerus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *avertimus*, [from *aus*] dry, harsh, sour, tart: *vinum*, Cels. 2. Of smell: pungent: Plin. 3. Of colour: deep, dark: *id.*

II. Fig.: severe, rigid, stern: *illo austero more ac modo*, Cic. 2. Of discourse: severe, grave: *poemata*, Hor. III. Of circumstances, treatment: *gloomy, hard, severe*: *labor*, *id.*

australis, *e*, *adj.* [*auster*] southern, regio, Cic.: *cingulus*, the torrid zone: *id.*

austrinus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*id.*] southern: *calores*, Virg.: Col.

ausum, *i. n.* a daring attempt, enterprise: *fortia ausa*, Virg.: also in bad sense, pro talibus *ausis*, outrages, *id.*

ausus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*audio*]. **aut**, *conj.* *or*: Introduces an alternative regarded objectively as a fact: *vel*

from volo, an alternative, viewed as still to be chosen, and dependent on the will; that is, considered *subjectively*. Hence in many cases either aut or vel may be used, according to the point of view from which the subject is regarded: e.g. satī esse causae arbitratū quare in Dumnorigem aut ipse animadverteret, aut civitatem animadvertere iuberet, Caes.: here Caesar contemplates the alternatives as hypothetical cases. Petit ut vel ipse de eo statuatur, vel civitatem statuere iubeat, ib.: in this passage the same alternatives are stated, but from a different point of view, viz., as left to the choice of Livitacus. Aut (often aut . . . aut, either . . . or) introduces an alternative the acceptance of which implies the rejection of the other; but whether the co-existence of the alternatives is possible or not is indicated by the context: truncas arborum aut adiutium frimis ramis abscisis, *trunks of trees or very stout branches*, Caes.

2. To introduce a new alternative, supposing the first to fail, or else (cf. *Thouquin*) redduc uxorem, aut quam ob rem non opus sit cedere, or *else, tell me why*, Ter. Cic. omnia bene sunt ei dicenda, qui hoc se posse profiteri, aut eloquentiae nomen persequendum est, or *else he must give up, etc.*, Cic. So even in the case of two disjunctive phrases, res ipsa et republicae tempus aut me ipsum, quod nolui, aut alium quoniam aut invitabit aut dehortabitur, id. 3. In negative clauses, repeated ne aut ille alserit, aut usquam ceciderit aut periret aliquid, Ter. 4. In interrogations (quite exceptional) quaevisit num ille aut ille defensus esset, Cic. III. In a limiting sense, to subjoin something less important, or at least: submersas obre puppes, aut averse auras, Virg.: quaevo, num in iuste aut inprobe fecerit, or at least *wrongly*, Cic.

IV. Only in the poets, neque . . . aut, sometimes takes the place of neque . . . neque neque ego hanc abscondere furto speravi, ne finge, *fugath*: nec coniugis unquam praetendi taedas, aut haec in foedera venit, *nug have I, etc.*, Virg.

V. The poet connects by aut . . . vel, vel . . . aut, instead of aut . . . aut, or vel t. vel (in prose writers the two particles are never connected). tellus aut huc, vel . . . Ov. VI. In connection with other particles: 1. aut etiam: quid ergo aut hunc prohibet, aut etiam Xenocratem, or *even X.*, Cic. 2. aut certe, or at least, id.

3. aut vero for connecting a more important thought: or indeed, or truly: quem tibi aut hominem, aut vero deum, auxilio futurum putas? *aye, or what god?* id. 4. aut ne . . . quidem: ego jam aut rem, aut ne spem quidem expecto, *either good news, or else not even the hope of it*, id. (Hence Ital. o. Fr. ou.)

autem, conj. (never used at the

beginning of a clause): *again, moreover*: unum (iter) angustum et difficile erat: mons autem altissimus impendebat, Caes. 2. More frequently marks a more or less emphatic contrast on the other hand, but: ipse nihil scribo; lego autem libentissime, *but I do read, and with the greatest pleasure*, Cic. II. When a word is repeated from a previous clause, in continuing a train of thought: *now, well but, well then*: nunc quod agitur, agamus: agitur autem, libere vivamus, aut mortem obeamus, id. III. In connecting a parenthetical clause: quod vitium effugere qui volet (omnes autem velle debent), etc., and *surely all ought, etc.*, id. IV. In arguments, to indicate the steps by which the conclusion is reached: *now, well but*: aut hoc, aut illud: hoc autem, non igitur illud. Itemque: aut hoc, aut illud non autem hoc: illud igitur, id. V.

In putting an emphatic question: *indeed, forsooth*. Th. Ego non tangam meam? Ch. Tuam autem, furcifer? *thine, why, how so?* Ter. Esp. where a correction is made: num quis testis Postumum appellavit? testis autem? num accusator? *witness did I say?* Cic. VI. In the poets, sed and autem are connected in interrogations: sed quid ego haec autem nequidquam migrata revolve? but . . . *however*, Virg. VII. To denote a sudden transition: ecce autem subitum divortium, *when lo!* Cic. (cf. aut and Gr. *αὐτός, αὐτράπ.*)

authepsa, ae, f. = *αὐθής φαρος* *ἑψα*, a self-cooker, a utensil for cooking: the

autographus, a, um, adj. = *αὐτόγραφος*, written with one's own hand, autograph: epistola, Suet.

automaton, or -um, i, n. = *αὐτόματον*, a self-moving machine, an automaton, Vitr.

autor, autoritas, etc., f. v. auctor, etc.

autumnalis (not auct), e, adj. autumnus] pertaining to the autumn, autumnal: lumen, Cic. (poet): acquinoctium, Liv.

autumnus (not auctumnus, though most probably derived from avegeo, auctus), i, m. the season of abundance, the fruit time, harvest-time, the autumn: pomifer, Hor.: gravis, unhealthy, Caes.: autumnio adulto, about the middle of autumn, Tac.: vergehte, drawing to a close, id.

autumnus (auct), a, um, adj. (poet.) autumnal: frigus, Ov.

autumo, avi, atum, i, v. n. (opp. to nego, to say nay): rare except in Pl.: to assert, aver, relate, say, think, name: quas (res) si autem omnes, nimis longum sermo sit, to mention, Pl.: factum hic esse id non negat, et deinde facturum autumat, *declares he will continue to do so*, Ter. (who has the word here only). [Etym. unknown.]

auxiliaris, e, adj. [auxilium] sui-

able for aid, aiding, helpful, helping: undae, helping to form a deluge, Ov.: carmen, a formula of incantation in aid of Jason, id. II. Milit. t. t.: milites, cohortes, etc., or absol. auxiliares, auxiliary troops, auxiliaries, supplied by the allies, (freq. opp. to legiones): Caes. Tac. Hence, 2. of or pertaining to auxiliaries: stipendia, Tac.

auxiliarius, a, um, adj. [id.] bringing aid, helping, auxiliary: magis consiliarius amicus quam auxiliarius, Pl.

II. Milit. t. t. auxilia: cohorts, Cic.: Sall.

auxiliator, oris, m. [id.] a helper, assistant (rare): haud inglorius, Tac.

auxiliatus, us, m. [auxilior] (v. rare) a helping, aid: Lucr.

auxilior, atus, i, v. dep. [auxilium] to give aid, to assist, succour, help (rare in class. prose). With Dat.: ei poteris auxilior, Pl.: Cic.

auxilium, i, n. [avego, perh. through an obsolete adj. auxilii] help, aid, assistance: argentarium, in money, Pl.: auxilium esse alicui, to assist one, id.: more freq. auxilio esse alicui, Ter.: so with mittere, Caes. In plur.: quum (mare) tumet, auxiliis assidet ille (navita) suis, *appliances in aid of seaman-ship*, Ov.: magna duo auxilia, sources of aid, Liv. II. Milit. t. t. usu in plur. auxilia, auxiliary troops, auxiliaries: mostly composed of foreign allies and light-armed troops (while the Italian allies were usually called *socii*). Hence, opp. to the legions: sex legiones et magna equitum ac peditum auxilia, Cic. In sing. (rare): Tac. 2. In gen.: military force, power: Caesar confusus fama rerum gestarum, infirmis auxiliis proficisci non dubitaverat, *with feeble resources*, Caes.

auxim, is, it, etc. v. avego, init.

avare, adv. covetously, greedily: nihil avare, nihil in iuste facere, Cic.

avariter, adv. covetously: Pl.

avaritia, ae, f. [avarus] greediness, a craving after wealth, avarice, covetousness: inhians et imminens, open-mouthed and flagrant rapacity, Cic. Opp. to abstinentia, Sall. In plur.: omnes avaritiae, all instances or degrees of avarice, Cic. II. Fig.: Of gluttony: Pl.

avarities, ei, f. = avaritia, avarice: Lucr.

avarus, a, um [aveo] eagerly desirous of, greedy (esp. of wealth), avaricious, covetous: avarus et furax homo, Cic.: semper avarus eget, Hor. With gen., publicae pecuniae, rapacious, Tac. Poet. of inanimate things: fuge litus avarum, covetous shore, i.e. the scene of such covetous actions, Virg. II. In the poets sometimes without the idea of reproach: Gralis praeter laudem nullius avaris, greedily only for glory, Hor.

aveho (in MSS. sometimes avheo), vexi, vectum, 3. v. a. to carry off or

away: a patria, Pl.: frumenti quod subito potuerunt, navibus avexerunt, Caes. With Acc. of the place whither: penitusque alias avexerat oras, Virg. Pass. or reflect.: to ride, be carried away, sail away, to depart: avectus (sc. equo) ab suis, Liv.: creditus avectus hostes, that the enemy have taken their departure, Virg.

à-vello, velli (or vulsi (volsi), rare), vulsum (volsum) 3. v. a. to pull or pluck away, to tear off or away: avellere tigna trabesque, Lucr.: avolsum humeris caput, Virg. II. to separate by force: aliquem de matris complexu avellere atque abstrahere, Cic. Fig.: aliquem e tanto errore, to convert, id. With pron. refl. or pass., to tear oneself away, part from, Ter.: Virg.

avēna, ae, f. oats: Virg. 2. wild oats, a weed: infelix lorum et sternales avenae, id. II. In gen.: any stem or stalk, a straw, etc.: fistula surgit disparibus avenis, Ov. III. Meton. a shepherd's pipe, an oaten pipe: silvestrem tenui Musam meditaris avena, Virg. (Hence Fr. *avoine*.) [Etyim. uncertain.]

(1) **avēo** or **hāvēo**, 2 v. n. lit. to be joyful, happy, in good health: gen. used only in imper., ave, aveto, avete (hav.), and Inf., avere (hav.), as a form of salutation, both at meeting and at parting, like salve: hail! I be of good cheer, farewell: Caesar simul atque, Have, mihi dixit, statim exposit, Caes. In Cic. So Haveto at the end of a letter: Catil. In Sall.: Marcus avere jubet, bids you adieu, Marc. As a farewell to the dead=vale: atque in perpetuum, frater, ave atque vale, Cat.

(2) **avēo**, 2. v. n. to be eager to do something, to long for, desire earnestly: With Inf. Acc. or absol.: 1. with Inf.: valde aveo scire quid agas, I am full of curiosity, Cic. 2. with Acc.: aveo genus legationis, I wish for, id.

3. absol.: et mora, quae fluxus passim refrēnat avētes, the eager rivers, Lucr. [Avere, to fare well, and avere, to desire, be eager, are prob. from different roots.]

averruncō, 1. v. n. an ancient religious term: to avert quorum (prodigiorum) averruncandorum causa supplicationes senatus decrevit, Liv. [App. from the root of verro, q. v.]

avērsābilis, ae, adj. [aversor] abominable: Lucr.

āvērso, atus, 1. v. dep. [averto] to turn oneself away: aversari advocati et jam vix ferre posse, turned their faces away, Cic. II. With Acc.: to turn oneself away from, avoid, shun, repulse: dilium (consul) aversatus, i. e. not permitting his presence, Liv.

āvērso, oris, m. [id.] an embezzler: pecuniae publicae, Cic.

āvērso, a, um, Part. [averto] turned off or away: hence adj. of place: turned round, hind-foremost, belonging to the hinder or after part (opposed to adversus): Cic.: aversos

boves caudis in speluncam traxit, M. dragged the oxen hind-foremost, backwards, Liv. Naut. as subst., usu, in pl.: per aversa urbis, the back streets, id. II. Fig.: disinclined, opposed, hostile: with ab, Dat., or absol.: 1. With ab: aversa a Musis, Cic. 2. With Dat.: aversus mercaturis, Hor.

3. Absol.: aversa Deae mens, estranged, Virg.

āvērto (vorto) (in MSS sometimes abvorto), ti, sum, 3. v. a. to turn away from, to turn aside, to avert, etc. (opp. to advertō). With Acc. and ab or Abl.: the new direction designated by in (more rare, by ad): iter ab Arari Helvetii averterant, had turned their march from, Caes.: Italia Teucrorum regem, to direct, send him away from Italy, Virg. And poet with Acc. (of the place whither): quo regnum Italiae Libycas averteret oras, Virg. With in: in fugam classem, to turn to flight, Liv. Absol.: mille acies avertit, averteque, sc. in fugam, put to flight, id.

2. Pass. in reflective signifi. with the Acc. equus fontes avertitur, avoids, loathes, Virg. 3. As v. n. avertere=se avertere, to turn oneself away, to retire: Pl. II. to turn anything aside from its proper channel, to steal, embesleeze, appropriate to oneself: pecuniam publicam, Cic.: quatuor a stabulis tauros, Virg. III. Fig.: to divert a person from a course of action, purpose, etc.: a spe (aliquis rei) avertere, to discourage from pursuing a certain course, Cic. 2. to alienate, estrange, i. e. feeling: ipse Pompeius totum se ab ejus (sc. Caesaris) amicitia averterat, had become quite alienated, Caes.

āvīa, ae, f. [avis] a grandmother: Pl. Fig. of old-fashioned prejudices, Iers.

āvīariū, ii, n. [aviarius] a haunt of wild birds, Virg.

āvīariū, a, um, adj. relating to birds, Varr. As subst. aviarius, 1. m. a bird-keeper, Col.

āvīdē, adv. eagerly, greedily: avido arripere litras Græcæ, Cic.

āvīdītās, ātis, f. [avidus] eagerness, longing, vehement desire (in both good and bad sense): potentis et ibi, the money, id. II. Esp. eagerness for money, covetousness, avarice, but only when in some way defined by the context: id.

āvīdus, a, um, adj. [aveo, 2] longing eagerly for (in either good or bad sense): avarus, strictly in bad sense only), desirous, eager, greedily: 1. With gen. (the usual constr.): elui, Ter.: videndi, Ov. Poet., with Inf. instead of gen. of gerund: avidi committere pugnam, id. 2. With in and Acc.: avida in novas res ingenia, bent on, eager after, Liv. 3. With Dat. (v. rare): servorum manus subitis avidae, on the look out for sudden changes, Tac. 4. Absol., and transf. to things: sunt avidae (aures meae),

keen and curious, Cic.: visus, greedily sight, Lucr. II. **avarū**, avarus, cometus =avarus: aliquidum ad rem avidor, Ter.: avidae manus heredis, Hor.

III. **hungry, greedy, gluttonous**: convivæ, id. Poet. of things: insalubiles: maris, Lucr. Fig.: pars, a greedy, i. e. disproportioned share, id.

āvis, is, f. (Abl. sung both avi and ave, but the former more usual) a bird. Prov.: avis alba, for something rare, unusual: Cic.: so rara avis, Juv.

II. Esp., a bird of omen (v. angurium and auspicium): and meton. a sign, omen, portent: mala avi, with an evil omen, Hor.: liquido auspicio, avi sinistra, with a favourable omen, Pl. (v. sinistery) [Cf. Skr. *vi-s*, a bird, in which initial *a* has been lost.]

āvītus, a, um, adj. [avis] pertaining to a grandfather, ancestral, possessions, Cic. II. Meton. very old or ancient: mærum, Ov.

āvīus, a, um, adj. [via] out of the way, lonely, alone, untracked, trackless, pathless: avia prægo loca, nū, untrodden ground, Lucr.: itineribus, through by-ways, Sall. Also, Naut. as subst., usu in pluri, pathless places, a wilderness: avia cursu dum sequor, parts of the city along from the high-ways, Virg. With gen.: memoria, nearly=avia memoria, Ov. Poet. of persons: wanderer, straying: in montes sese avius exiit, alto, Virg.

II. Fig.: avius a vera longe ratione vagaris, in error, Lucr.

āvōcātio, ōnis, f. [avocare] a calling off, a diverting of the attention, diversion (v. rēre) Cic.

āvōcō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to call off or away: partem exercitus ad bellum, Liv. II. Fig.: to withdraw, divert, remove: aliquem ab aliqua re, Cic.

III. to divert or distract the mind (in both good and bad sense). Plin. Ep.

āvōlo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to fly away: per æthereas umbras, Cat. Meton. of persons: to hasten away, flee away (opp. to advolare). experiri certe, ut hinc avoleim, Cic.

avulso, a, um, Part. [avellō].

āvunculus, 1. m. *āim* [avis] a mother's brother, maternal uncle (a father's brother = patruus). Cic.: avunculus magnus, a grandmother's brother (aviae frater), great-uncle, id.: avunculus major, a brother of the great-grandmother, great-great-uncle (proavias frater), Gai. Sometimes avunculus major=avunculus magnus, brother of the grandmother, Suet.: and avunculus, absol.=avunculus major, Tac. (Hence Fr. *oncle*.)

āvus, 1. m. a grandfather, pater, avus, proavus, abavus, atavus, tritavus, Pl. 2. Meton.: ancestor, forefather: Hor. [Cf. Goth. *avō*, grandmother] (Hence, through low Lat. *avolus*, Fr. *avul*.)

axilla, ae, f. a pair of scissors, Pl. **axilla**, ae, f. [ala] the arm-pit: Cic.

[*Ala* is a diminutive of *ala*, q. v.: cf. *mala*, *maxilla*; *velum*, *vestillum*; *talus*, *taxillus*.] (Hence Fr. *aisselle*.)

axim, *axit*=*egrim*, it, from *ago*.

axis (also *assie*), is, m.=an *axle*: *fagninus axis*, Virg., and *meto*=a *chariot*, *waggon*, Ov. II. *the axis of the world*: *mundum versari circum axem caeli*, Cic. Hence *meton.*: *the north pole*: Lucr. 2. *the whole sky*: *maximus Atlas axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum*, Virg. 3. *a region, climate, country*: *boreus, the north*, Ov.: *Gallicus*, Juv.

III. *a board, plank*: Caes. [Cf. Gr. *ἄξω*; O. H. G. *alsa*, mod. Germ. *achse*, Eng. *axle*. V. *ala*.]

B. b, indeed n., the soft, or sonant, labial, corresponding to the hard, or *surd*, p, etc. The Romans probably gave the sound p in many cases where they wrote b, especially when the b was final, as in *ah*, *ob*, *sul*, before p or t, or when those preps were used in comp., before the same letters, when no assimilation took place in writing. Quintilian says "quum dico *obtulit*, secundum b litteram ratio poscit, aures magis audiunt p" so sometimes *scribitur* is found instead of *scriptus*. Hence we find variations between *bs* and *ps*: cf. *Aspurgus* and *Asprurgus*, *opsonium* and *obsonium*; gen., however, the Gr. φ was rendered by *ps*. II. Whether b (at least as an initial sound) existed in the original Indo-European tongue, has been disputed, in consequence of the difficulty of tracing the sound through cognate words in the several branches of that family of languages. Latin initial b corresponds in only a few words to Greek β, as in *balbus* (βαλβος), *ballo* (βαλ-χῆ), *bos* (βοῖς), *bulo* (βαῖνο, ἐ-βγ-), and in some of these it represents Indo-European g or gw. In *bibulo* corresponds irregularly to *gw*; in *balanea*, initial b represents φ. B in the middle of words corresponds to Indo-European bh, and therefore to Greek φ; as in *albus* (ἀλβός), *ambo* (ἄμφω), *umbula* (νέφος), *umbilicus* (ομφαλός); in a few instances it corresponds to dh, and so to Greek θ, as in *ruber* (ῥ-υβ-ρός), *uber* (ὄυθα). In words borrowed from the Greek, b sometimes represents π, as in *buzus* (βύζος), *Burrus* (Βύρρος), *carbasus* (κάρασσος). According to Grimm's law, p in Gothic should answer to Latin b; but no example of such correspondence is forthcoming. III. In *bis*, *bellum*, *bonus*, b has arisen from an earlier Latin *du*. In *publicus* (=populus), it has taken the place of p. *Ferbut*, from *ferreo*, was perhaps due to the

wish to avoid the combination *vu*. In *aspello*, *asporto* (*abs*), the b is omitted; in *aufero*, *aufugio* (*abf*), it is changed to u. IV. Latin b most commonly remains unchanged in French, esp. at the beginnings of words, as *bonus* (*bon*), *bibere* (*boire*); but in a good many instances turns to v, as *cubare* (*couver*), *ebrius* (*ivre*), *habere* (*avoir*), *probare* (*prouver*), *subinde* (*souvent*). So also in Italian *avere*, *provere*. V. In Inscr., B generally denotes *bonus* or *bene*: thus B. D.=*Bona Dea*; B. M.=*Bene Merenti*.

babae or **papae**, *interj.*=*bañi* or *patat*, an exclamation of wonder or joy: *wonderful! strange!* Ter.

babylo, *onis*, m. [from Babylon, whence Babylonian, foreigner], a money-changer, banker: Ter.

babylonica, *orum* (more rare in sing. *babylonicum*, i), n. *plu.* *Babylonian coverings or tapestry*: Lucr.

baca (less correctly *bacca*), *ae*, f. a *berry*. *lauri*, Virg. Esp. of the olive, Cic. *bacsalina*, Juv. Absol. (poet.) for the olive *berry*: quot. Sicyon *basas*, quot. parit *Hybla favos*, Ov. 2. In gen., any fruit of a tree: arborescunt diligens agricola, quorum aspiciet *bacam* ipse nunquam, Cic. II. Meton. of things like a berry: e.g. a *part*, *acet* diluit insignem *bacam*, Hor. circum cava tempora *bacae*, Ov. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. *baie*).

bacatus, a, um [baca, no. II.] set or adorned with pearls (very rare). *monile, beaded*, Virg.

baccar (*bacchar*), *aris*, n.=βακχαῖος, a plant having a fragrant root, from which an oil was expressed: also called *nardum rusticum*, errantes *hederas* passim cum *baccare*, Virg.

bacchanal (old orthogr. *BACANAL*), *alis*, n. a place devoted to *Bacchus*: ad *Bacchas venit in Bacchanal*, Pl. 2. In gen., in the plur., *Bacchanalia*, *ium* and *iorum*: a feast of *Bacchus*, the orgies of *Bacchus*: v. Smith's Ant. 136. Liv. Cic. In sing. (rare): *Bacchanal facere*, Pl. Poet. *Bacchanalia vivere*, to live in the manner of such a feast, to live riotously, Juv.

bacchatio, *onis*, f. [*bacchor*] a revelling, raving, in the manner of the *Bacchae* (v. rare) Cic.

bacchus, a, um, *adj.*, *Bacchic*: *pes, the metrical foot* — — (e.g. *ῥομανός*); or, — — (per omnes): Gr. 4.

bacchor, *atus*, i. v. dep. [*Bacchus*] to celebrate the festival of *Bacchus*: Cat. Hence *bacchantes*, *um* or *ium*, f.=*Bacchae*, the *Bacchantes*: *sparsis Medea capillis Bacchantum ritu*, Ov.

2. Meton.: to revel or rave like the *Bacchae*: Cic. *totam incensa per urbem bacchatur, goes about raving*, Virg. Of poetic recitation: *carmen, declamant wildly*, Juv. III. Fig.: of inanimate things: of winds: to rage, Hor. Of a rumour: *bacchatur fama per urbem, spreads rapidly*, Virg. Of wild, enthusiastic, discourse: Cic.

Perf. part. in pass. sense: *virginibus bacclata Thygeta, scene of the Bacchic revelry of maidens*, Virg.

Bacchus, i, m.: meton. for *wine*: Virg.

bacifer, *era*, *erum*, *adj.* [*baca* *fero*] bearing berries: *taxus*, Plin. II. Esp.: bearing olives: Ov.

bacillum, i, n. *dim.* [*baculus*] a small staff, a wand: Cic. In particular, the wand or staff of the *lector*: id.

baculum, i, n. (also, *baculus*, i, m.) (rare) a stick, a walking stick: *incumbens baculo quem dextra gerebat*, Liv. Also the augural staff or lituus: Liv. [Cf. Gr. *βάκτρον*, in which, as in *baculum*, the root *ba*, to go, walk, is augmented by *k*.]

badiisso, i v n.=βαδίζω, to go, walk: Pl.

bajulo, i. v. a. [*bajulus*] to bear a burden, to carry anything heavy (very rare) *asinus bajulus sarcinas*, Phaedr. (Hence Fr. *bailler*.)

bajulus, i, m. a carrier of a burden, a porter, carrier, day-labourer: *bajull atque operarii*, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

balæna (ball), *ae*, f.=φάλανα, a whale: Pl.: Ov. (Hence Fr. *baléine*).

balanatus, a, um, *adj.* [*balanus*] perfumed with balsam, Pers.

balanus, i, f. and (rarely) m.=βαλανος=glans, an acorn, Plin. II. Meton.: any fruit of similar form. Esp. a nut yielding a balsam, the Arabian *ben-nut*: *pressa tuis balanus capillis, expressed balsam*, Hor. 2. A species of Carriped, called the *acorn-shell*, belonging to the Crustacea: Plin. **balatro**, *onis*, m. [Cogn. with *blatero*] lit. a babler; hence, a jester, a buffoon: *mendici, mimae, balatrones*, hoc genus omne, Hor.

balatus, *us*, m. [*balō*] the bleating of sheep: *agni balatum exercent*, Virg. Also of goats: Plin.

balhe, *adv.* *stammeringly, stutteringly*: Lucr.

balbus, a, um, *adj.* *stammering, stuttering* (opp. to *planus*, free from impediment in speech): *os pueri balbum*, Hor. [Cf. Gr. *βαλβος*.]

balbutio, a, v. n. and a. [*balbus*] to stammer, stutter: Cels. Fig.: to speak obscurely: *desinant balbutire* (Academici) *apertque et clara voce audacem dicere*, Cic. II. *Act.*, to stammer or lisp out something: *perpauca*, id.

balineae=*balneae*, v. *balneum*. **balineum**, v. *balneum*.

ballista (less correctly *balista*), *ae*, f. [*βαλλω*] a large military engine for hurling stones and other missiles, the *ballista* (orig. disting. from *catapulta*, which discharged arrows: v. Smith's Ant. 381): *ballistae lapidum et reliqua tormenta telorum*, Cic. II. Meton.: a missile: Pl. 2. Fig.: *Jam infortunati intentata ballista probe, artillery of mischief*, id.

ballistarium, i, n.=*ballista*: Pl.

ballōtē, es, f. = βαλλωτή, also called porrum nigum, black horehound: Plin.

balneae, v. balneum.

balnearia, v. balnearium.

balnearius, a, um, adj. [balneum] pertaining to the bath: balnearii fures, lurking about baths, Cat. Subst.: balnearia, orum, n. plu. a bath room, bath: Cic.

balneator, ōris, m. [id.] the keeper of a bath: Cic.

balneolum, i, n. dim. [balneum] a small bath-room: Juv.

balneum, i, n. in plur. us. heterocl. balneae, arum, f.: later, balnea, orum, n. [constr. from balneum = balaneion, also in use, in Pl and esp. in post-Aug prose; plur. balneae] a bath, a place for bathing (the public bath, as consisting of several apartments, only in plur.: v. Smith's Ant. 54 seq. i. Cic. 2. neut. plur. balnea, orum: Hor. [Hence It. bagno, Fr. bain].

balō, avi, atum, i v. n. to bleat: Pl. Poet.: pecus balans, Juv.: and absol. balantum (= ovium) greg, Virg. [Cf. Gr. βλη-χῆ; O. H. G. blazu, mod. Germ. bloke, I bleat] (Hence Fr. bêler).

balсамum, i, n. = βάλαμον, a fragrant gum of the balsam-tree, balm of Gilead: Virg. 2. the balsam-tree itself: Plin.: Tac. (Hence Fr. baume).

balteus, i, m. (and baltea, n. plur.) a girdle, belt: esp. a shoulder-belt or sword-belt (v. Smith's Ant. 57): verutum in balteo defigitur, Caes. 2. Poet.: a woman's girdle: caelatus balteus auro, Ov. || Fig.: as an instrument of punishment, a strap-ping: Juv.

barāthrum, i, n. = βάραθρον, a deep pit, a gulf, abyss (mostly poet.): Pl. Hor. Poet.: a whirlpool: uno barathri, Virg. Of the infernal regions: id.

|| Fig.: the maw, stomach (from its insatiableness): Pl. Hence, of a greedy man: barathrum macelli, an abyss of the market, Hor.

barba, ae, f. the beard, of men and of animals, also of plants: alba, Pl.: barbam promittere, to let it grow, Liv.: also barbam submittere (as a sign of mourning), Suet.: barbam vellere allicui, to pluck one by the beard (a great insult), Hor.: barbam pascere sapientem, to grow a wise beard, i. e., study the Stoic philosophy, id. (For the Roman customs respecting the beard, v. Smith's Ant. 57.) 2. of animals: lupi, id. 3. of plants: nucum, Plin. [Cf. O.N. bardr, Eng beard].

barbare, adv. in the manner of a foreigner, barbarously, rudely, etc.: loqui, Cic. Of Latin (as opp. to Greek): Demophilus scripsit, Marcus vortit barbare (= Latine), i. e. from a foreign language into Latin, Pl. Of mannerers or of disposition: rudely, roughly: Hor. No comp. or sup.

barbāria, ae (rarely barbaries, acc.-em), f. [barbarus] an outlandish

or foreign country, i. e. outside of Greece or Italy: non solum Graecia et Italia, sed etiam omnis barbaria, Cic.

2. Applied (in the mouth of a Greek) even to Italy, as opp. to Greece: Pl. || Meton.: mental barbarousness: forensis, Cic. Of barbarism in language: id. 2. savageness, uncivilized manners: inveterata, id.

barbaricum, Subst. v. barbaricus. **barbaricus**, a, um, adj. = βαρβαρικος [barbarus], outlandish, foreign, strange, barbarous, opp. to Grecian or Roman: vestes, Lucr.: with the accessory idea of splendour: barbarico postes auro spoliisque superbi, Virg. Also (in the mouth of a Greek) for Italian, Roman: urbes, Pl. Hence Subst. barbaricum, i, n. (post-class) a foreign land: in barbarico, Eutrop. **barbaries**, v. barbaria

barbārus, a, um, adj. = βάρβαρος, foreign, strange, barbarous: and Subst. a foreigner, stranger, barbarian; opp. to Greek or Roman: hospes, Pl.: servi agrestes et barbari, Cic. Also of Latin as opp. to Greek (but seldom so in the mouth of a Roman): cum alienigenis, cum barbaris aeternum omnibus Graecis bellum est eritque, Liv. In barbarum, adv. after the manner of barbarians or foreigners, Tac. || Meton.: of manners: uncultivated, rude, unpolished, unmannily: inhumanus as barbarus, opp. to commodus ac discretus, Cic. 2. Of character: wild, savage, cruel, barbarous: barbari quidam et immanes, id. I. Rudeness, Hor. Not compared.

barbātulus, a, um, dim. [barbatus] having a little beard: juvenes, Cic. 2. Of fishes: id.

barbātus, a, um, adj. [barba] having a beard, bearded: ducere hecbit Jovem semper barbātum, Apollinem semper imberbem, Cic. Meton. an adult: Hor. 2. an ancient Roman (because unshaven): aliquis mihi ab infiris excitandus est ex barbātis illis, non hac barbula, Cic. 3. Joined with magister = a philosopher: Juv. Pers.

|| Of animals: barbati muli, Cic.: absol. a goat, Phaedr. 2. Transf. to plants: woolly: nux, Plin.

barbiger, ēra, ērum, adj. [barba gero] (a Lucretian word), bearded: capellae, Lucr.

barbītōn, n. (v. rarely) and **barbītōs**, m. and f. (only in nom., acc., and voc.: plur. barbīta, n.) = βάρβιτον (-ος), a lyre, a lute: age, dic Latinum, barbīte, carmen, Hor. Meton.: the music of the lute: non facit ad lacrimas barbītōs ulla meas, Ov.

barbūla, ae, f. dim. [barba] a little beard, Cic. 2. Of plants. Plin.

bardus, a, um, adj. stupid, dull of apprehension (v. rare): Zopyrus stupidum esse Socratem dixit et bardum, Cic. Not compared. [Perh. borrowed from Gr. βράδύς.]

baritus (also barritus, barditus), ōis, m. the war-cry of the Germans: Tac.

Ūāro, ōnis, m. a simpton, block-head: nos barones stupemus, Cic. [app. the same with varo.]

barrys, i, m. an elephant: Hor.

basānītes (usu. with lapus) = βασανίτης, a touch-stone: Plin.

bascanda, ae, f. [Welsh: basget, basgawd] a basket: Juv.

basilica, v. basilicus.

basilice, adv. royally, splendidly, magnificently: Pl.: ut ego intermi basilice (iactet), hinc utterly, entirely: id.

basilicus, a, um, adj. = βασιλικός, kingly, royal, splendid, magnificent: basilicas ediciones atque imperiosas habet, Pl. || Subst.: basilicus, i, m. (sc. iactans), the fortunate throw of die: id. 2. basilica, ae, f. = βασιλική (sc. οἰκία or στοά), a public building in the forum with double colonnade, which was used both as a court of justice and as an exchange, a basilica, portico (pure Lat. regia). There were many similar buildings in Rome (v. Smith's Ant. 57) forum pleitum et basilicas istorum hominum videmus, Cic. 3. basilicum, i, n. a princely robe: Pl.

basio, avi, atum, i v. a. [basium] to kiss (poet. and rare), Cat. [Hence Fr. baiser.]

basis, is, f. = βασις (a stepping, going). Lit.: a foot-track (of cattle, etc.): Veg. 2. a pedestal, foot, base: statuarum, Cic. villae, the foundation wall, id. 3. In mathematics: trianguli, the base of a triangle, id.

basium, i, n. a kiss; a kissing of the hand (rare): jactat laeva thibem, thronos a kiss of the hand, Phaedr.: Juv.

batillum (in MSS also vatillum), i, n. and batillus, i, m. a shoe, fire-shovel, etc.: Plin. || A fire-pan, chafing-dish: prunae batillum, Hor.

batīola, ae, f. a small drinking-cup: Pl. [al. batilla, cf. Fr. Baraqui.]

batuo, v. batuo.

batūo (also written battuo), ul, 3. v. a. and n. to strike, beat, hit (very rare): Pl. Of fencing, as v. n.: batuebat pugnatōris armis, he fenced with sharp weapons (not with the foil), Suet. (Hence Ital. battere; Fr. battre.) **baubor**, i v. dep. Of dogs: to bark gently, howl (opp. to ganitius, snarling, yelping) Latr. [Cf. Gr. βαῦζω.]

beatē, adv. happily: bene beateque vivere, Cic.

beatitas, ātis, f. [beatus] happiness, blessedness: a word coined by Cic.

beatitudo, īnis, f. [id.] happiness, blessedness: coined by Cic.

beatulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] somewhat happy: Pl.: Pers.

beātus, a, um, Part. [beo]. As adj.: happy, prosperous, blessed (opp. to miser): qui beatus est, non intelligo, quid requirat, ut sit beator: si est enim quod desit, ne beatus quidem est,

Cic.: opto ut beatus sis, *I wish you all happiness*, id.

2. Of outward prosperity: rich, wealthy, in comfortable circumstances: Dionysius tyrannus fuit opulentissimae et beatissimae civitatis, id. Poet. of inanimate things: fortunate, rich, abundant, excellent, splendid: arces, Hor.: rus, blissful, id.: beatus audit Eurotas, glad some, Virg. II. In late Lat. blessed, i.e. dead: Eccl.

bellaria, ōrum, n. pl. [bellus] · dessert fruits, nuts, confectionery, etc. Pl.

bellator, ōris (ancient form duellator), m. [bello] a warrior, soldier (disting. from miles, a professional soldier): Pl.: primus bellator duxque, Liv. II. Adj. (like amator, arator, venator, etc.): warlike, valorous (poet.): Turnus, Virg.: equus, warhorse, id.

bellatrix, icis, f. [bellator] a female warrior, or adj. warlike (mostly poet.): Camilla, Virg.: diva, i.e. Pallas, Ov. Fig. ista bellatrix iracundia, thus warlike rage, Cic.

bellatulus, a, um, adj. dim. [bellus] humorously for bellulus, pretty, neat bella bellatula, Pl. (dub.)

bellē, adn. [bellus] finely, prettily, neatly, excellently, well, etc.: bellē habere, to be in good health, Cic.: cetera belle, the rest is all right, Nep.: Euge tuum et belle, that 'bravo!' and 'excellently' of yours, i.e. praise, approbation, Pers.

bellicosus, a, um, adj. [bellicus] fond of war, warlike, of warlike disposition, martial, valorous: gentes innumerae et barbarae et Bellicosae, Cic.: provincia, Caes. Fig.: bellicosior annus, a year more notable for wars, Liv.

bellicus (old form, duellicus), a, um, adj. [bellum] pertaining to war, military: ars duellica, Pl.: laus, military glory, Cic.: gloria, Tac.: carminum (opp. to in pace religiones), Liv.: maxime in res bellicas potens, specially influential in warlike affairs, id. Subst.: bellum, i, n. a signal for march or for the beginning of an attack (given by the trumpet) Philippum, ubi primum bellum canis audisset, arma captivum at the first signal will be ready to take arms, Liv. Fig.: idem me bellum cecinisse dicunt, sounded the war-trumpet, aroused, incited, Cic. II. = bellicosus: warlike: Virgo, i.e. Minerva, Ov.

belliger, ōra, ōrum, adj. [bellum gero] waging war, warlike, martial, valiant (poet.): gentes, Ov.: manus, id.

belligēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to wage or carry on a regular war, (rare): cum Gallis tumultuatum verius quam bellatum, it had been a tumult rather than a formal war (v. tumultus), Liv. Fig.: cum fortuna, Cic.

belli-potens, entis, adj. [bellum potens] powerful or valiant in war

(poet., and rare). Subst.: magne Bellipotens, great god of war, i.e. Mars, Virg.

bello, avi, atum, i. v. n. [bellor, i. v. dep. Virg.] [bellum] to wage or carry on war, to war: quum illa civitas (um Poenis bellaret, Cic.: homines bellandi cupidi, Caes.: ad bellandum profecti, having gone forth to war, Tac. Freq. as imper. pass.: si cum Alexandro foret bellatum, had they been engaged in a war with A, Liv.: quoad bellatum esset, until the war should be ended = debellatum esset, id. 2. In gen.: to fight, contend (poet.): Ov.

bellor, ari, v. bello.

bellua, belluatus, v. belua, beluatus.

bellulus, a, um, adj. dim. [bellus] pretty, nice: Pl.

bellum, i, n. (old form duellum, freq. found in the poets of the Aug. per.) [from duo: hence prop. a contest between two, a duel] war (as opp. to peace, pax, and disting. from tumultus, q. v.). Jam aes atque ferrum, duelli instrumenta, non fami, Cic.: bellum ita suscipitur ut nihil aliud nisi pax quaesita videatur, id.: bellum handquam memorabile, distinguished by no memorable event, Liv.: occupant bellum facere, are the first to commence, id.: justum bellum, a regular war, entered on with due formality, id.: Samnitum bellum, against the Samnites, id. Pl. r. bellum parare, to arm, equip for war, Cic.: Liv.: movere, to stir up, Cic.: Liv.: denuntiare et indicere, to declare, Cic.: inferre alicui, to make war upon, id.: facere, id.: Caes.: sumere or suscipere, to undertake, Cic.: Liv.: alicui bellum mandare, or deferre bellum ad alium, or dare alicui bellum, to entrust with the management of a war, id.: Cic.: agere, to carry on, war, id.: administrare cum aliquo, i.e. contra alium, to conduct as general, id.: to protract, Liv.: also, ducere, Caes.: continuare bellum, to continue without interruption, Liv.: conficere, to bring to a close by victory (= debellare), Cic.: componere, to terminate by agreement or treaty, id.: finire (rare), to terminate in any way, Liv. The abl. bello sometimes = in bello, in war, in time of war; esp. in connection with adj. or gen.: Veientis bello, Cic.: bello Latinorum, id. Contrasted with proelium. Hannibal fasus in curia est, non proelio modo se, sed bello victum, Liv.: Belli, adverbially: in war, abroad, opp. to domi: in war and in peace: belli domique, Sall. In Livy sometimes belli domoque; sometimes also domi belloque, at home and abroad. 2. Fig.: tribunicium bellum, contention, quarrel with the tribunes, Liv.: Cic. 3. Rarely = proelium, a combat, fight (poet.): hic vero ingentem pugnam, cum cetera nusquam bella forent, the

other conflicts, Virg. 4. By personification, for Janus: mortiferumque averso in limine Bellum, Virg.

belluosus, v. beluosus.

bellus, a, um, adj. [contr. from bellus, from bonus = bonus] nice, pretty, charming, lovely, neat; agreeable, etc.: nimis bella es atque amabilis, Pl.: puellae Caeciliae bellissimae salutem dicces, most charming, Cic.: fac bellus revertare, in nice condition, looking well, id.: hominis et belli et humani, elegant and refined, id.: locus pueris bellissimus, a very nice place for the boys, id.: Of things: non bella est fama, not very creditable, Hor.: recordor, quam bella paulisper nobis gubernantibus civitas fuerit, in what a delightful condition the state was, Cic.: Foll. by Infin. bellum est, it is delightful to . . . id. (Hence old Fr. bel; mod.: beau, bel, belle)

belua (less correctly, bellua), ae, f. a beast, esp. of large size, a monster (v. bestia) belua vasta lupus, Ov.: of the sea-monster slain by Perseus: veniens immenso belua ponto, id. Esp. the elephant: Ter. Cic.: Gaetula belua, Juv. Fig.: avaritia, belua fera, that cruel monster, Sall. 2. Meton.: as a term of reproach: beast, brute: age nunc, belua, credis liquis quod dicat? Ter. [Ety. unknown] (Hence Ital. belva)

belluatus (bell.), a, um, adj. [bellus] ornamented with figures of animals: tapeta, Pl.

beluosus (bell.), a, um, adj. [id.] abounding in monsters: Oceanus, Hor.

bene, adv. [Comp. melius. Sup. optime] [bonus = bonus] well, rightly, ably, correctly; beautifully, pleasantly; successfully, prosperously, etc.: villa bona beneque aedificata, Cic.: bene morati reges, well-disposed, id. (but see also moratus). bene cantaverit, cried (her herbs) to some purpose, Pers.: bene de republica sentientes, taking a right view of the state, Cic.: quod bene verat, turn out well, be successful, Liv. II. Particular phrases: bene dicere, to speak well, sensibly, to the point: bene dixi, well said, Ter. 2. bene facere, in gen., to do or act well: bene fecit A. Silius, qui transegerit, Cic.: bene facis, bene fecisti, bene factum, etc., very well, well done, I am much obliged, etc., Pl. and Ter. passim. bene facere alicui, to do any one a kindness: ego ne ingratis quidem bene facere abistam, Liv. 3. bene esse alicui, to be well with one, be fortunate for: jurat bene solis esse maritis, that only married folk are well off, Hor. So bene est, bene habet (= εὖ ἔχει), bene agitur, it is well, I am satisfied, etc. Thus in letters, si sales, bene est; or abbreviated S. V. B. E., Cic.: bene habet tibi principia, you have made a good beginning, Ter.: bene habet; nil plus immergo, it's all right, Juv. 4. bene emere, to buy cheap: bene vendere, to sell

dear: Cic.: Pl. III. With *adj.* or *adv.*: very, right, exceedingly: bene magna cetera, Cic.: pectus bene fidum, Hor.: omnes bene mirae eritis res, most wonderful, Pers. 2. non bene, vix bene, hardly: vix bene desideram, Ov.: satis bene, tolerably, fairly, Cic. 3. As an exclamation: good, excellent, etc.: id. and with *Acc* or *Dat.*: health to you' etc.: bene te, Pl.: bene mihi, bene vobis, id. 4. In prayer, hoc bene i. t. may this be blessed, Pers (Hence Fr. bien.)

benedicere, *adv.* [bene and dico in dico, q. v.] *affably, kindly*: Pl.

bene-dico, xi, ctum, 3. v. n. and a to speak well of any one, to commend, praise: with *Dat* (in this signifi usu written apart): cui bene dixit unquam bono? Cic. Absol.: ad bene dicendum delectandumque redacti (poetae), Hor.

2. to say words of good omen: heja bene dicite, Pl. (Hence Fr. bénir.)

benedictum, i, n. a speaking in praise of, commendation (v. rare). Pl.

bene-facio (more correctly bene facio): v. bene.

benefactum (more correctly, bene factum): v. bene.

beneficiencia, ae, f. active kindness, beneficence: Cic.

beneficientior, v. beneficus.

beneficiarius, a, um, *adj.* [beneficium] pertaining to a favour (as *adj* v. rare): Sen. II. Subst.: beneficiarii, orum, m. plu. soldiers who had received some honour or special exemption from service: Caes.

beneficium, i, n. [beneficus] a well-doing, good conduct: Cato. But gen. used in the sense of kindness done, favour, benefit, good turn (dist from favor=disposition to favour, good-will, and from gratia=favour, as regard and goodwill enjoyed): pro maleficio beneficium reddere, Ter. in beneficium, as a favour, Liv. With in and *Acc*: Caesar sua senatusque in eum beneficia commemoravit, Caes.: Cic. In Abl.: by the help of, support: beneficium tuo salvas, Cic.: hoc beneficio, by this means, Ter.

II. In public life: a distinction, favour: especially of the public offices conferred by the Roman people: cooptatio collegiorum ad populi beneficium transferbatur, i. e. the offices were made to be in the gift of the people, Cic. Esp. of military promotions: quae antea dictatorum et consulum ferme fuerant beneficia, up to this time almost the exclusive gift of, Liv. Meton.: the persons promoted: magna esse Pompeii beneficia et magnas clientelas in ceteriore provincia sciebat, Caes. So of other privileges and exemptions: e.g. liberorum=jus trium liberorum, Suet. —

bene-ficius, a, um, *adj.* [bene and facio]. Lit.: well-doing: generous, liberal, beneficent, obliging: ubi beneficis, si nemo alterius causa benignus facit? Cic.: beneficia voluntas, readiness to oblige, id. The Comp. and

Superl. in use are beneficentior, beneficentissimus.

benefo, v. benefacio.

benévole, *adv.* benevolently, kindly: amice et benevole liquid facere, Cic (Comp. benevolentius and Sup. benevolentissimus, late)

benévols (less correctly, benivolens), entis, *adj.* for benevolus [bene volo], well-wishing, kind-hearted, favourable, kind, obliging: amicum multum benevolens, Pl. (Comp. benevolentius and Sup. benevolentissimus)

benévolutia, (less correctly, benivolentia), ae, f. [bene and volens] good-will, good-feeling, kindness, favour, friendship: tolli by erga, good-will towards, Cic.: also, in and *Acc*, Caes. Or absol., benevolentia sempiterna aliquem colere, complecti, Cic. benevolentiam imperatoribus conciliare, to secure commanders the good-will of their men, Caes.

benévólus (less correctly, benivolus), a, um, *adj.* [volo] well-wishing, kind, friendly: erga aliquem, Pl. Of servants: devotus: servus domino benevolus, Cic. Comp. and Sup. from benevolens, q. v.

benigne, *adv.* Of feeling, kindly, courteously, favourably: facere, Pl. salutare, Cic. arma capere, readily, willingly, Liv.: ab nullo benigniora verba tulere, in no case received a more favourable reply, id. 2. Benigne dicis, or absol. benigne, in colloquial lang, both in accepting and declining an offer: I thank you, I am much obliged, no, I thank you, etc. benigne dicis, Pl. id. ad eum veniat... Benigne, respondet, Hor. II. Of action: abundantly, liberally, generously: beneficem pecuniam praebere, Pl. in ipsis quibus benigne videbatur fieri, the very persons themselves who will appear to be the objects of our bounty, Cic. Of the yield of trees, etc.: si benigne corna vepres et pruna ferant, bountifully, Hor.

benignitas, atis, f. [benignus] 1. Of feeling or behaviour: good-heartedness, kindness, friendliness, affability, courtesy, mildness: etsi me attentissimis animis summa cum benignitate auditis, Cic. II. Of action: beneficence, liberality, bounty, no major benignitas sit, quam facultates, thut our liberality do not exceed our means, id. In plur.: vides, benignitates hominum ut perire, Pl.

benignus, a, um, *adj.* Of feeling or behaviour: kind-hearted, kindly, friendly: pleasing, mild, affable: benignus et lepidus et comis, Ter. Of things: oratio benigna, kindly speech, Cic. Poet.=faustus, propitious, favourable: quas benigno numine Jupiter defendit, Hor.: fati benigni, smiling fate, Juv. II. Of action: beneficent, liberal, bounteous, etc. (opp. to malignus, scanty, niggardly): erga te benignus fui, Pl.: Cic. Poet., with Gen.: vincti somnique benignus, a

hard drinker and fond of sleep, Hor. Opp. to frugi bonae=prodigus, prodigal, lavish: Pl. 2. of things: abundant, fruitful, fertile, copious, rich: ager, Ov.: Hor. [beno=(bono), and gen in, gigno: cf. malignus and privignus.]

bēo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make happy, to bless, gladden (rare and mostly poet): hoc me beat, Pl.: Ter. Hence, beas or beasti, that delights me, I am rejoiced at that, Pl. With Abl. of manner: caelo Musa beat, towards with heaven, Hor. [Etym unknown.]

berbex, v. vervec.

beryllus, i, f.=βήρυλλος, a beryl: Juv.

bēs, bessis, m. [bi-essis, from assis=as] two-thirds of a unit (of the as, as a coin, weight, measure, etc.) Jenuus ex tricente factum erat bessibus, i. e. instead of the previous monthly interest of 3 p cent., 3 was now reckoned; thus for the year, the interest advanced from 4 p cent. (12×3) to 8 (12×3), Cic.

bestia, ae, f. a beast (opp. to man, the generic name for beast), including belua, a large beast, and fera, a wild or untamed beast: bestiarum terrena, aquarum, Cic. As a term of reproach: mala tu es bestia, Pl. II. Esp. a wild beast destined to fight with gladiators and criminals in the public spectacles: ad bestias mittere, to condemn to (be torn by) the beasts, Cic. [Etym unknown.] (Hence Fr. bête.)

bestiarius, a, um, *adj.* [bestia] pertaining to beasts: ludus, a fight with beasts, Sen. II. Subst.: bestiarius, i, m. one who fought with wild beasts in the public spectacles: Cic.

bestiola, ae, f. dimin. [id.] a little beast, or animal, an insect: Cic.

(1) **bēta**, ae, f. a vegetable, the beet: Cic. (Hence Fr. better.)

(2) **bēta**, n. indecl. -βῆτα, the second letter of the Greek alphabet (pure Lat. be, B) Juv.

bētaceus, a, um, *adj.* [beta] of beet: pedes, beet-roots, Varr.

bēlo=bito, q. v.

bī-, two, found in composition only [= Skr. dvī-; Gr. δ-] the older form was dui, as dui-dens for bi-dens

bibliōpōla, ae, m.=βιβλιοπώλης, a book-seller: Plin. Ep.

bibliōthēca, ae, f.=βιβλιοθήκη, a library, both as a room and as a collection of books: Cic. (on the Rom. libraries, v. Smith's Ant. 59)

bibulus, i, f.=βιβύλης, a drink for papyrus: Lucan.

bībo, bībi, 3. v. a. to drink: aquam turbidam, Cic.: lac, to suck, Ov. Absol.: dum bibimus, Juv. Pass. impers.: bibitur, there is drinking, they drink: Cic. Pl. II. Particular phrases: bibere Graeco more, i. e. propiando, to drink to one's health, Cic.: aut bibat aut abeat, let him quaff or quit! id.: bibere fumen, poet.: to

dwelt near a river (quaff its waters) :
qui Thybrim Fabarumque bibunt, Virg.

III. Transf. to things: *to imbibe, drink in, absorb:* (terra) bibit humorem, id. : fumum, of wine jars, exposed to smoke from below. Hor.

IV. Fig.: *longum amorem, to take a long draught of love*, Virg.: *bibere aure* or *aurlbus*, of eager listening, *to drink in:* Hor. [bi-bo is a redupl. of the root *bo*, a weakened form of *po*; cf. *potus*, *poculum*, Gr. *πότος*, *πε-πω-κα*. The *b* of the root, which has thus arisen out of *p*, has assimilated to itself the *p* of the reduplication.] (Hence *Ital bevere*; Fr *boire*)

bibulus, a, um, adj. [bibō] *drinking readily, freely, quaffing* : bibulus Falerni, fundi of it, Hor. II. Transf. to things: *that sucks in or absorbs* : arena, Lucr.: *favilla, thirsty embers*, Virg.: *lanax, absorbing or taking colour*, Ov.: *charta, blotting-paper*, Plin. Ep.

biceps, cēptis, adj. [bi-, caput] *having two heads, two-headed* (rare): puella, Cic.: Parnassus, *having two summits*, Ov.

biclinium, il, n. *a dining couch for two persons*: Pl. [The root *cl* is seen in *inclino*, *clivus*, etc.]

bi-color, ōris, adj. *two-coloured*: equus, Virg.: *lucua, green and black*, Ov.

bi-corniger, ōri, m. *two-horned*: an epithet of Bacchus : Ov.

bicornis, e (bi-, cornu) a ly. *two-horned*: caper, Ov. II. Meton.: *a two-pronged fork*, Virg. Of the new moon. Hor. Of rivers *having two mouths*: Ithmus, Virg.

bicorpor, ōris, adj. [bi-, corpus] *having two bodies* (rare). Cic. poet.

bi-dens, entis, adj. (old form *du-dens*), *with two teeth, two-pronged*: ancora, Plin. II. Subst. m. *a pitchfork, a two-pronged fork*: Virg. 2. *f an animal for sacrifice whose two rows of teeth are complete*: Virg. 3. *any sheep*: Phaedr.

bidental, ālis, n. *a place where any one had been struck by lightning, or killed by lightning and buried*: Hor. (The spot was consecrated by the sacrifice of a sheep [bidentis]; whence the name of the place: v. Smith's Ant. 59) Applied also to the corpse that has been struck: Pers.

biduum, il, n. [biduus] *a period of two days*: Cic.: *biduo post, two days afterwards*, Caes.

biduus, a, um, adj. (v. rare) [bi-, dies] *continuing two days*: Liv.

biennium, il, n. [bi-, annus] *a period of two years*: Caes.: *biennio ante, two years before*, Liv.

bifarius, adv. [bifarius] (Acc. fem. sc. partem), *in two parts, in two places, etc.*: Cic.: *victoria duobus bifariam proeliiis parta*, Liv.: *castra bifariam facta*, id.

bifarius, a, um, adj. *two-fold, double*: Amm. [bi-, and *fa* root of

fari, "to speak;" cf. *ambifarius, multifarius, trifarius*.]

bifer, ōra, ōrum, adj. [bi-, fero] *bearing fruit twice a year*: *biferique rosaria*, Paesti, Virg.

bifidus, a, um, adj. [bi-, and *fid* root of *findo*] *cleft or divided into two parts*: Ov.

biforis, e, adj. [bi-, foris] *having folding doors. valvae*, Ov. Hence, *having two openings, double*: *via (narium)*, App. Poet.: *cantus, two-fold, from a double pipe*, Virg.

bi-formatus, a, um, adj. *double formed, two-shaped*: poet. In Cic.

biformis, e, adj. [bi-, forma] *double or two-formed, two-shaped*: *biformis Janus*, Ov. Fig.: of a poet (as man and swan): *vates*, Hor.

bi-frontis, ōntis, adj. *with two foreheads or faces*: *bifrons Janus*, Virg.

bifurcus, a, um, adj. [bi-, furca] *two-forked*: *ramus*, Ov.

bigae, arum, f. plu. (also post-Aug. in sing. *biga*, ae) [contr. from *bijugae*, sc. *equae*] *a pair of horses* (rarely of other animals), *a two-horsed chariot*: Virg.

bigatus, a, um, adj. [bigae] *bearing the figure of a pair of horses* (of coin): Liv.

bijugis, e, adj. [bi-, jugum] *yoked two together*: *equi*, Virg.

bijugus, a, um, adj. [id.] *yoked two together* (poet): *leones*, Lucr.: certain *bijugum*=*bigarum*, the contest between the bigae, Virg. As subst. *bijugel*, orum, m. plu. sc. equi: *two horses yoked abreast*: *dis-siluit Turius bigas, from his two-ho sed chariot*, id.

bi-libra, ae, f. *two pounds*: *bi-librae farii*, Liv.

bilibris, e, adj. [bi-libra] *weighing two pounds*: *offae*, Plin. 2. *containing two pounds*: *cornu*, Hor.

bilinguis, e, adj. [bi-, lingua] *two-tongued*: i.e. speaking two languages, *bilingual*: *Canusinus*, Hor. Fig. *double-tongued, treacherous*: *Tyrus*, Virg.

bilis, is (abl. *bili*, Pl.: Cic.: later, *bile*) f. gall, bile: Cels.: Cic. II. Meton.: *anger, choler*: *bilem id commovet, stirs the bile, makes one angry*, Cic.: *effundere, to vent*, Juv. 2. atra (or nigra) *bilis, black bile, for melancholy*: Cic. Also of madness: *Am. Delirat uxor. So. Atra bili perclita est*, Pl. [Ety. uncertain.]

bilix, icis, adj. [bi-, and the root of *licium*] *with a double thread, two-threaded*: *lorica*, Virg.

bilustris, e, adj. [bi-, lustrum] *lasting two lustra, i.e. of ten years' duration* (v. rare): *bellum*, Ov.

bimaris, e, adj. [bi-, mare] *situated between two seas* (poet.): *Corinthus*, Hor.

bi-māritus, i, m. *the husband of two wives*: Cic.

bimātris, e, adj. [bi-, mater] *having two mothers* (poet.: applied to *Bacchus*): Ov.

bimembris, e, adj. [bi-, membrum] *having limbs of two kinds*: *puer, two-headed*, Juv. Subst. *bimembres*=*Centauri, the Centaurs*: Virg.

bimestris, e (abl. *bimestri*; by poet. license, *bimestre*, Ov.), adj. [bi-, mensis] *of two months' duration* (rare): *stipendium*, Liv.: *porcus, two months' old*, Hor.

bimulus, a, um, adj. dim. [bimus] *only two years old*: Cat.

bimus, a, um, adj. *two years old, lasting two years*: *merum*, Hor.: *nix*, Ov.: *sententia, a vote for the continuance of a government for two years*, Cic. [Cf. *trimus*, *quadrims*; prob. for *bi-himus*, "of two winters;" v. hiems.]

bini, ae, a (in the sing. *Lucr. Gen. plur. freq. binum*) [bi-, with the distributive term -nus; so *ter-ni*, *quater-ni*] *two by two, two a-piece*: *describatur censorio binos in singulas civitates, two censors for each state*, Cic.

2. As card. num. with subst. of plur. form but sing. meaning. *binas* (literae), *two epistles*, Cic.: *binas castra*, id.

3. Hence of things that match: *a pair*: *boves bini, a yoke of oxen*, Pl.: *binos (scyphos) habebam, a pair, two of like form*, Cic. A base: *nee findi in bina secando, to be cleft in twain*, Lucr.

binoculium, il, n. [bi-, nox] *a space of two nights* (v. rare): Tac.

binominis, e, adj. [bi-, nomen] *having two names* (confined to Ov.): *Ascanius* (also called *Iulus*), Ov.

binus, a, um, v. bini

bipalmis, e, adj. [bi-, palmus] *two spans long or broad* (v. rare): *speculum*, Liv.

bi-partio (less correctly *bipertio*), no perf., itum, 4. v. a. *to divide into two parts, to bisect*: Cic.

bi-partito, (less correctly *bipertito*), adv. in two divisions: *classem distri. buere*, Cic.: *signa inferre*, Caes. With esse or fieri: *ibi in proximis villis ita bipartito fuerunt ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interesset*, Cic.

bi-pātenis, entis, adj. *doubly opened*: *portis alii bipatentibus assunt, gates with both leaves wide open*, Virg.

bi-pēdalis, e, adj. *two feet long, broad, or thick*: *trabes*, Caes.

bipennifer, ōra, ōrum, adj. [bipennis fero] *bearing a two-edged axe*: Ov.

bipennis, e [bi-, pinna]. A. dj.: *having two edges, two-edged*: *ferrum*, Virg. Far more freq. II. Subst.: *bipennis*, is, f. (sc. securis) *an axe with two edges, battle-axe*: *dura*, Virg.: Hor.

bipertio, ōdis, v. bipartio, etc. *bi-pēs*, ēdis, adj. *two-footed*: *equi*, Virg.: *asellus, two-legged ass*, Juv.

II. Subst.: *a biped*, Plin. Ep.

biremis, e, adj. [bi-, remus] *two oared* (rare): *biremes lembi*, Liv.: *scapha*, Hor. II. Subst.: *a biremis*, is, f., *a small two-oared boat*, 73

Lucan. 2. *a galley with two banks of oars* (v. Smith's Ant. 260): Caes.

bis, adv. num. [for *duis*, as *bellum for duellum*] *twice*: *bis consul*, who has been twice consul (*iterum consul*—*actually in his second consulship*), Cic. With *in*, or simple *Ab.*: *bis in die*, twice a day, id.: *bis die*, Hor.: Cic. With numerals and distributives: *bis quinos dies*, twice five days, Virg. With cardinal numbers (poet.), *bis quinque viri*, the *deceivers*, Hor. *Bis terque* (= *iterum atque iterum*), again and again: Hor. *Bis tanto* or *tantum*, twice as much: *bis tanto amici sunt inter se quam prius*, Pl.

bislinguis, ae, adj., found only in *ferm.* [*bis* (twice) *lingua*] with a cloven tongue. Fig.: of a hypocrite or deceitful person, *bestia*, Pl.

bisulcus, a, um, adj.: lit. two-furrowed; cloven: *lingua, forked*, Ov.

bito (beto), 3. v. n. to go or come: si illa adeo bitet, Pl. [*In* be-t-o, bi-t-o, the root *ba* (seen in *ba-ivus*, *i-βiv-*) is augmented by *t*. The original *i*. E. form of this root was *ga* or *gva*.]

bitumen, inis, n. *bitumen*: Tac. [Ety. unknown.]

bituminus, a, um, adj. [*bitumen*] consisting of *bitumen*, bituminous: *vires*, poet. circumlocution for *bitumen*, Ov.

bivium, i, n. [*bi-*, *via*] a place with two ways, or where two ways meet: *in bivio portae*, Virg. Fig.: a two-fold means, Varr.

bivius, a, um, adj. [*id.*] having two ways or passages (rare): *fauces*, Virg.

blaesus, a, um, adj. *lisping*, *stammering*, *speaking indistinctly*. Ov.: *blaesi atque mero titubantibus*, Juv.

blandē, adv. *flatteringly*, *in a winning manner*, *smoothly*, *courtously*, *blandly*: *compellere hominem*, Pl.: *rogare*, Cic.

blandilivus, a, um, adj. [*blandus* (*dico*) *smooth-speaking*, *fair-spoken*]: Pl.

blandiloquentia, ae, f. [*blandus* (*loquor*) *coaxing language*, *softness of expression*]: Enn. in Cic.

blandiloquentius, a, um, adj. dim. [*id.*] *speaking caressingly*, *fair-spoken*: Pl.

blandiloquus, a, um, adj. [*blandus* (*loquor*) *smooth-speaking*, *smooth-tongued*, *fair-spoken*]: Pl.

blandimentum, i, n. [*blandior*] *coaxing address*, *blandishment*, *flattery* (gen. in *plu.*): opp. to *minae* (*threats*), Cic. In sing.: Tac. II. *anything that pleases the senses*, an *allurement*, *charm*: *multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit, attractiones, temptationes*, Cic.: *sine apparatu*, sine blandimentis, expellunt famem, without condiments, dainties, etc., Tac.

blandior, itus, 4. v. dep. [*blandus*] to *flatter*, *soothe*, *caress*, *coax*: with *Dat.*: Hannibalem pueriliter blandiente patri Hamilcar ut duceretur in Hispaniam, *coaxing his father to take him*, Liv. II. Fig. of things: to

please, *attract*, *win upon*: *voluptas sensibus nostris blanditur*, Cic.

blanditer, adv. *winningly*, *flatteringly*, *courtously*: Pl.

blanditia, ae, f. [*blandus*] *winning address*, *flattery*: nearly = *blandimentum*, but more abstract: *classis adulatulo (abject flattery)*, and as *sentatio (trucking)*, Cic. 2. *Offener in pl.*, *blanditiae*, *winning arts and ways*, *flatteries*, *blandishments*: *blanditis ab aliquo (pecuniam) exprimere*, to *wheel him out of it*, 4d. *ellicere*, Plin. Ep. 3. Fig. of things. *charm*, *temptation*: *praesentium voluptatum blanditis deliniri*, Cic.

blanditum, adv. [*blandior*] in a *flattering*, *caressing manner*: Lucr.

blandus, a, um, adj. *smooth-tongued*, *flattering*, *having a winning address*: Cic.: *canes, favoming*, Virg. Poet. with *Inf.*: *blandum ducere*, so *smoothly persuasive as to lead*, Hor. II. In gen. (mostly of things): *pleasant*, *agreeable*, *enticing*, *alluring*: *illicebis blandae voluptatis*, Cic.: *flores, charming*, Virg. [Ety. uncertain.]

blātēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to talk idly or foolishly, to babble, Hor.

blātio, 4. v. a. [akin to *blatero*] to talk foolishly, babble: *nugas blatis* Pl.

blatta, ae, f. a kind of beetle or cockroach: Virg.: Hor.: Plin.

blennus, i, m. = *βλεννός*, a block-head, *dolt*: Pl.

blitēs, a, um, adj. [*blitum*] tasteless, insipid, silly, useless: Pl.

blitum, i, n. = *βλῖτον*, a pot herb, a kind of *arache*: Pl.

boārius, a, um, adj. [*bos*] relating to neat cattle: *forum boarium*, the cattle market at Rome: Liv.

boechus, i, m. a plant named after the king of Mauritania: Virg.

boja, ae, f. a collar, Pl. More freq. *pl.*, *bojae*, arum, id.

bolētus, i, m. = *βωλίτης*, a mushroom: Suet.: Juv.

bolus, i, m. = *βόλος*, a throw or cast. Of dice in gaming (ante- and post-class. for *jactus*): Pl. II. a cast of a fish-net; and meton. the draught of fishes: *bolus emere*, Suet. II. Fig.: a bait, an allurement: *is primus bolus est*, Pl. 2. *gain, profit* ('*a haul*'): *bolus tantum mihi ereptum, such a nice mouthful*, Ter.

bombax, interj. = *βουβᾶξ*, an exclamation of surprise: *strange! Oh, indeed!* Pl.

bombus, i, m. *βούβος* [onomatop.] a hollow, deep sound (as of a trumpet), a humming, buzzing: *tuba reboat raucum bombum*, Lucr.: *bombum facere*, to buzz (of bees), Varr. (Hence Fr. *bombe*.)

bombycinus, a, um, adj. [*bombyx*] of silk, *silken*: *neut. pl.*, *bombycina*, orum, *silken clothes*, Mart.

bombyx, ycis, m. = *βούβυξ*, the silk-worm: Plin. II. Meton.: a *silken garment*, silk: Arabius, Prop.

bōnitas, atis, f. [*bonus*] *good*

quality, *goodness*: *praediorum*, Cic.: *agri*, id. II. Of mental and moral characteristics: in gen. sense, *ingeniū*, id.

2. In moral sense, *worth*, *honesty*, *integrity*: *alicujus fidem bonitatemque laudare*, *honesty and integrity*, id.: joined with *justitia*, id.: Nep. 3. *disability*, *kindness*, *good-nature*: *facit parentes bonitas*, non necessitas, *kindness*, *Phaedr.*: joined with *beneficentia*, Cic.: *bonitate affluens, overflowing with good nature*, id. (Hence Ital. *bonità*; Fr. *bonité*.)

bonum, i, n. [*bonus*] *good*; a *good thing*: In abstr. sense, *good* as opp. to *evil*, *harm*, oft. in part. gen.: *hoc tamen boni est*, there is this much good (in it), Cic.: *aliquid boni*, quod boni, etc., id. 2. *profit*, *advantage*: esp. in *Dat.* after esse: *quibus bono fuit*, to whose advantage (interest) it was, id.: *so, cui bono?* whose interest did it serve? who was the gainer? id.: *bonum publicum simulare*, to make a pretence of the public good, Sall. II. a *good thing*; a *good*; as opp. to an evil: *tria genera bonorum*, three kinds of things acknowledged as good, etc.: *ornatissimum omnibus et virtutis et fortunae bonis, advantages, blessings*, id.: *summum bonum*, the highest good of man, id. 2. In pl. *bona*, *property*, *goods*, *effects*: *vendere*, Cic.: *proscribere*, to advertise property for sale, id.: *patria*, *hereditary estate*, Ter.

bonus, a, um, adj. (old form *duonus*, like *duellum*=bellum): *Comp. mellior*: *Suop. optimus*: *good*. In widest sense, *good of its kind*: of *good quality*: *ager, good soil*, Ter.: *caelum*, *good (wholesome, pure) air*, Cato: *domicilia*, *good houses*, Cic. Phr.: *bona verba*, words of good omen, Tib.: but also of civil language, *bona verba*, *quases*: Ter.: *actas*, the prime of life, Cic.: *dicta*, witty sayings, id.: *pars*, a *good (considerable) part*, id.: Hor. 2. Hence, *fit*, *suitable*: *folli*: by *Dat.* or *ad* and *Acc.*: (*ager*) *bonus pecori alendo*, Liv.: *bona bello cornus*, suitable for the purpose of war (*archery*), Virg. 3. Specially of race, descent, circumstances: *bono genere*, of good family, Pl.: *vir*, respectable, Cic.: cf. *bonorum*, id. *est lautorum et locupletum* ("good society"), id.: *bonis rebus meis*, in my prosperity, id.

II. Of mental and moral qualities: *expert, skilful*: *gubernator*, id.: *folli*: by *Inf.* (poet.), *boni calamos inflare*, expert at playing, Virg. 2. In moral sense: *good*, *virtuous*: Cic.: Hor.: *absol.*, *boni*, the good, the virtuous, Cic. 3. Opp. to *ignavus*: *brave, active, vigorous*: *boni atque ignavi*, the brave and the cowardly, Sall.: *bono animo*, with good courage, Pl.

4. Of behaviour to others; *kind*, *favourable*: *folli*: by *In* and *Acc.*, or *Dat.*: also *absol.*: *bono animo in populum R.*, Caes.: Cic.: *vos O mihi manes este boni* gracious, Virg.: *Acestes, boundless*, id.: *bona venia* (phr. of society),

by your good leave, by your kind permission, Ter.: also, cum bona venia, Liv. Surname of Jupiter: optimum maximus=most good or gracious, Liv. [The etym. of duonus is uncertain.] (Hence It. buono; Sp. bueno; Fr. bon.)

bōo, i. v. n. to roar, resound: *boas caelum fremitu*, Pl.: Ov. [Orig. *bōvo*; cf. Gr. *βοῶ* (Boŏi). The original Indo-European root was *gu* "to make resound;" v. *bos*.]

bōreās, ae, m. [Bopēas or Boppās] the north wind: (pure Lat. aquilo): Virg. Acc. Borean, Ov. II. Meton.: the north: Boreas finitimum latus, Hor.

bōrius or **bōrēus** = Bopēios, pertaining to the north wind, northern: sub axe boreo, Ov.

bōs, bōvis (gen. plur. bōvērum: Cato: usu bōum: Dat. plur. contr. bōbus or būbus): comm., an ox or cow: Liv.: Hor.: *bos Lucas* (i.e. Lucanus; because the Romans first encountered elephants in Lucania), the elephant, Lucr. Prov.: *bovi citellus imponere*, to put a pack-saddle upon an ox, i.e. to impose upon, a person a duty for which he is not qualified, old poet. In Cic.: *optat ephippia bos*, i.e. every one is discontented with his own work, Hor. Meton.: *a whip cut from neat's leather*: Pl. [The stem is *bov*; cf. Gr. *βοῦς*, stem *Boŏ*, O. Ir. *bó*. The Skr. is *gāu*: and the original I. E. word had initial *g*, whence we have, by Grimm's law, O. H. G. *chuo*, mod. Germ. *kuh*, Eng. cow. The root is prob. *gu*=boare, v. *boo*.] (Hence Ital. *bo*; Fr. *boeuf*.)

bōtulus, i. m. a sausage, Mart.

bovarius, v. boarius.

bōvile, v. bubile.

bōvillus, a, um, adj. old form=bubulus [bos] pertaining to oxen or kine: grex, in an old religious formula, Liv.

brācae (less correctly *brocae*), arum, f. plu. (once in *sing.* *braca*, ae, Ov.), trousers, breeches, orig. worn only by non-Roman and non-Grecian nations: Tac. (v. Smith's *Ant.* 62.) [A Germanic word; cf. N. *brok*, a S. *broc*.]

brācātus (bracc.), a, um, adj. [braca] wearing trousers or breeches: hence, foreign, barbarian, effeminate: nationes, Cic.: Ov. II. Meton. for trans-alpinus, in opp. to *togatus* (q. v.): Gallia Bracata, afterwards called Gallia Narbonensis, Plin.

bracchiālis, e, adj. [brachium] of or belonging to the arm: nervus brachialis, Pl.

bracchium, ii, n. (less correctly, brachium)=*βραχίον*, the arm—particularly the fore-arm, from the hand to the elbow (while *lacetius* is the upper arm, from the elbow to the shoulder): *brachia et lacerti*, Ov.

II. In gen. the whole arm, from the shoulder to the fingers: Caes.: *collo dare braccia circum*, to throw the arms

around the neck, Virg.: *direxit braccia contra torrentem*, *swam against the stream*, Juv.: in numerum *jacitare*, to move the arms to music (spoken of dancing), Lucr. Prov.: *levi or molli brachio agere*, to act without energy, Cic.: *praebere braccia sceleri*, to lend aid, Ov. III. Meton.: of animals: Of the claws of *cray-fish*, etc., id.: hence also of the sign *Cancer*, id.: and of *Scorpio*, Virg. IV. Fig.: objects resembling arms: e.g. the branches of trees: (arbor) *ramos et brachia tendens*, Virg. 2. an arm of the sea: Ov. 3. Of ships=antenna, the sail-yards: *jubet intendi brachia velis*, Virg. 4. In milit. lang. an out-work, usu. consisting of agger and fossa (more freq. called *lingua*, q. v.): *alta parte consul muro Ardeae brachium injunxerat*, Liv. So of the side-works, moles, in the fortification of a harbour: id. [The Lat. word is borrowed from the Greek.] (Hence Fr. *bras*.)

bractea, or brattica, ae, f. a thin plate of metal, gold-leaf: *leni crepitabat bractea vento*, Virg.

bractēōla, ae, f. dim. [bractea] a fine thin leaf of gold: Juv.

branchiae, arum, f. (=τὰ βράχια), gills, e.g. of a fish. Plin.

brassica, ae, f. a cabbage: Pl. In pl. of diff. sorts, Cato.

brēviarium, ii, n. [brevis] a summary, abridgment, abstract: *rationum*, Suet.: *imperi*, statistical view, id.: *officiorum omnium brevioria*, official reports, id.

brēviciūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [brevis] somewhat short, shortish (rare): homo, Pl.

brēvilōquens, entis, adj. [brevis loquor] a brief speaker: Cic.

brēvilōquentia, ae, f. [brevis loquens] brevity of speech: Cic.

brēvis, e, adj. short, confined, of linear space and of time; (opp. to *longus*, latus, and less freq. to *profundus* or *altus*). In space: *short*, opp. to *long*: via, Liv.: *curvus*, Virg.: *pleraque Alpium ab Italia breviora*, i.e. the descent is shorter but steeper, arrectior, Liv. Of stature: Cic.: more fully, *brevi corpore*, Suet.; *statura*, Quint.

Of depth: *shallow*: vada, Virg. Hence, a subst. *brevia*, ium, n. plu.: *shallow places*, shoals: id. 2. little, small, (=parvus, exiguus: poet.): *mus*, Ov.: *pondus*, little weight, Hor. Ph.r., in *breve cogi*, to be rolled up into narrow compass, id. II. In time: dies, Virg.: *tempus vitae*, id.: *flores rosae*, *fast fading*, Hor. Ph.r.: *brevi tempore*, and *absol.*, *brevi* or *in brevi*, in a short time, shortly, soon: Cic.: *Caes.*: for which, (in) *brevi spatio*, Lucr.: Hor. III. Transf. to things, taking a short time, esp. of discourse: *brief*, short, concise: *brevis narratio*, Cic. Meton. of the speaker himself: *brevior* in scribendo, id.: Hor. Hence *Abt. brevi*, briefly, in few words:

id. *percurram brevi*, Cic. Breve facere or dicere, to be short or brief: id. In *breve cogere*, to comprise in few words: Liv. 2. In gramm.: of the quantity of syllables: syllaba, Hor. [For *brevis*-us; related to Gr. *βραχύς*-us as *levis* (=leg-u-is) to *λαγύς*-us.] (Hence Fr. *bref*.)

brēvitas, ātis, f. [brevis] shortness. Of a pace or bulk (rare): *brevitas nostra*, opp. to *magnitudo corporum*, *smallness of stature*, Caes.: Lucr. II. Of time: *shortness*, *brevity*: *temporis*, Cic.: *vitae*, id. III. Of discourse: *brevity*, *conciseness*: Hor. 2. In gramm.: of the quantity of syllables: *pedum*, syllabarum, Cic.

brēviter, adv. shortly, briefly, concisely. Of space (extremely rare): *comp. brevis*, by a shorter road, Tib.

II. Usu. of discourse: *briefly*, *concisely*: Cic.: Virg. 2. Of syllables: *breviter dici*, to be pronounced short: Cic.

brūma, ae, f. [contr. from *brevima*, old superl.]: the shortest day in the year, the winter solstice; opp. to *solstitium* (the summer solstice), Cic.: Varr. (see also *solstitium*): *sub bruma*, at midwinter, Caes. II. the winter time, winter (poet.): *iners*, Hor.: *tepidae brumae*, mild winters, id.: Virg.

brūmalis, e, adj. [bruma] pertaining to the winter solstice or shortest day: dies, Cic.: *signum*, *Capricorn*, id.: *flexus*, the tropic of Capricorn, Lucr.

II. wintry, of winter: *tempus*, Cic.: *frigus*, Virg.: *horae*, the short winter hours, Ov.

brūtus, e, um, adj. heavy, unwieldy, (rare): *pondus*, Lucr.: *tellus*, sluggish, motionless, Hor. II. Fig.: *dull*, *stupid*, *senseless*, *irrational*: Sen.: *bruta fulmina et vana*, *senseless*, *striking blindly*, Plin. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. *βοῦς*-e, but v. *gravis*.]

būbō, ōnis, m. (once *f* Virg.) [cf. Gr. *βῦας*, *βῦα*] an owl, the long-horned owl (with cry of ill-omen): *sinister*, Lucr.: *funerarius*, Ov.: Virg.

būbulcō, āre, v. n. (sometimes *būbulctor*, āri, v. dep.) [bubulcus], to keep or drive oxen, Pl.

būbulous, i, m. [from stem *būb-ulo*=*bov-ulo*, with term. -icus] one who ploughs with oxen, a ploughman=arator: Cic.

būbūlus, a, um, adj. [bos] of oxen: pecus, neat cattle, oxen, Varr.: *corli*, thongs, straps of ox-hide, Pl.

būcaeda, ae, m. [bos caedo] one who is whipped with thongs of ox-hide: Pl.

bucca, ae, f. the cheek, the chops (dist. from *gena*, the parts just under the eyes, and from *mala*, the cheek bone, side of the face): *sufflare buccas*, Pl. *inflare*, to blow out the cheeks (in anger), Hor.: *dicere quod or quidquid in buccam venerit* (colloq. phr.), to say whatever comes uppermost, Cic. Also ellipt.: *garrimus quidquid in*

buccam, id. 2. a mouthful: Mart.

II. Meton.: a declaimer, bawler, ranter: Juv.: notaque per oppida buccae, horn-blowers, id. (Hence Ital. bocca, Fr. bouche.)

buccina (also buccina), ae, f. a crooked horn or trumpet (while tuba is usually the straight trumpet). A war-trumpet: bello dat signum rauca cruentum buccina, Virg.: used to proclaim the watches of the day and night (v. Smith's Ant. 62): te gallorum, illum buccinarum cantus exsuscitat, Cic. Hence, meton. for vigilia: ut ad tertiam buccinam praesto essent, at the third watch, Liv. 2. Poet.: Tritonis shell, used for blowing on, Ov.

3. Fig., of rumour: foedae buccinae famae, the trumpet of foul (or slanderous) rumour, id. (Perh from bucca. Gr. βύκκη is prob. borrowed from the Latin.)

buccinātor (also buccinator), ōis, m. buccino) one who blows the buccina, a trumpeter: Caes. 2. Fig.: one who trumpets forth, publishes abroad: buccinator exultationis meae, Cic.

bucco, ōis, m. [bucca] Lit.: one who has distended cheeks; hence, a babbler, blockhead (v. rare): stultū, golidi, fatul, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Pl.

buccula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a cheek, a mouth: Suet. II. the beaver, that part of a helmet which covers the mouth and cheeks: in pl., Liv.: Juv.

bucculentus, a, um, adj. [buccula] full-cheeked: Pl.

bucerus, a, um, v. foll. **bucerus** (bucerus, Lucr.), a, um, adj.: bucker, having the horns of a buck, ox-horned: buccera aecia, the race of horned cattle, Lucr.: armenta, Ov.

bucolicus, a, um, adj. = βοκολικός, pertaining to shepherds, pastoral, bucolic: only as subst. Bucolica, otum, n. plu. = τὰ βοκολικά, bucolics: Ov.: also Gk. gen. pl. bucolicōn: bucolicōn poemata, Virgil's pastoral poems, the bucolics, Col.

bucula, ae, f. dim. [bos] a heifer: Virg.: Cic.

būfo, ōis, m. a toad: Virg.

bulbaceus, a, um, adj. [bulbus], bulbous: Plin.

bulbosus, a, um, adj. [id.], bulbous: id.

bulbus (-ōs), i, m. [βολβός] a bulb: id. 2. an onion: id.

buleuterion, ii, n. = βουλευτήριον, a Greek senate-house: Cic.

bulia, ae, f. a bubble: perlucida, Ov. Fig., si est homo bulia, a mere bubble, Varr. II. a boss, knob, stud (upon a door, girdle, etc.): aurea, Cic.

III. the bulla or boss worn upon the neck (mostly of gold): ornamentum puertiae, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 62). Hence the phrase, bulla dignus, childish, Juv. It was also hung upon the forehead of favourite animals: Ov.

bullatus, a, um, adj. [bulia], wear-

ing the bulla: heres, the son while yet a child, Juv.

bullula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a small bubble, Cels.

būmastus, i, f. = βούμαστος (having large breasts), a species of grape with large clusters: Virg.

būris, is, m. [by Serv. fancifully derived from βοός οὐρά, ox-tail] the crooked hinder part of the plough, the plough tail: Virg.

bustirāpus, i, m. [bustum rapio] a robber of tombs: Pl.

bustūrius, a, um, adj. [bustum] pertaining to a place where dead bodies were burned: gladiator, that fought at a funeral pile in honour of the dead, Cic.

bustum, i, n. [v. combusto] a place where dead bodies were burned and buried: Lucr. Also the pyre after burning, Virg. II. In gen.: a tomb, sepulchral monument: incidere in busto, to carve on a tomb, Cic.: Gallica busta, a place in Rome, so called from the Gauls burned and buried there, Liv.

Fig.: bustum legum omnium ac religionum, the tomb or destroyer, Cic.

buxifer, ēra, ērum, adj. bearing box-trees, Cat.

buxum, i, v. buxus.

buxus, i, f. [buxum, i, n., Virg.] the box-tree: Ov. II. Meton [box-wood: rasile, polished box, Virg. Hence for things made of box-wood: a] juncus or flute: id.: a whipping-top: volubile buxum, id.: a comb: (Ov. [Borrowed from Gk. βύξος.] (Hence Fr. buis.)

C, the third letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding originally in sound to the Greek Γ. The Dorian inscription gives ΛΕΓΙΟΝΙΣ for legiones; and even to the latest times C and G stood for Gaius and Gnaeus. But from an early period there was a tendency to give to C the sound of K. In inscriptions Consul is represented by the abbreviation Cos not Kos, and K was retained as a written symbol only before a, as in KAL for Kalendae and Calumnia. It is probable that, so long as Latin remained uncorrupted, C retained the hard sound of K, even before the vowels i and e. II. C in Latin corresponds to Skr. k, kh, k' or g, and regularly to Gr. κ. Sometimes where π is found in Greek, Latin, following the orig. Indo-European, has c (or q): thus coquo, πείνω; linquo, λείπω; voco, φέρος; oculi, ὀφθαλμοί. In the Germanic languages it is represented by k and sometimes, in the middle of a word, by g: cf. calamus, O. H. G. halm; cor (stem. cord-), Goth. haurt, Eng. heart; cornu, Goth. haurn, Eng. horn; socer, Goth. svaihts; decem, Goth. tahtun; nox (stem. noct-), Goth. nahts, O. H. G. naht; documa (later lacrima), Goth. tagr. III. Changes of C in French. 1. of c into ch: cf.

Lat. caballus, calidus, camera, canis, &c. with Fr. cheval, chaud, chambre, chien, etc. 2. Of c into s: cf. Lat. facinus, licere, placere, etc.: with Fr. faisons, loists, plaisir, etc. 3. Of c into g: cf. Lat. acer, macer, etc.: with Fr. aigre, maigre, &c. 4. Omission of c: (i) Between two vowels. cf. Lat. focus, jocus, nocere, etc.: with Fr. feu, jouir, nuire, &c. (ii) followed by t: cf. Lat. dictus: Fr. dit. lectus: Fr. lit. (iii) followed by r: cf. Lat. lacrima, with Fr. larme. IV. as an abbrev. c stands for Caius, and reversed, q, for Gaius. Upon voting tablets it meant condemnio. As a numeral it denotes centum.

cāballus, i, m. = (καβάλλος, Plut.) an ordinary saddle or draught horse; a nag, hack (whereas equus = race-horse, stallion): Hor.: a superior kind of saddle-horse, Saturelano vectari caballo (from Saturaia, in Apulia), Hor.: optat arare caballus, the nag would prefer to draw the plough (of discontent with one's own work), id.

cāchinnātio, ōis, f. [cachinnus] violent laughter: Cic.

cāchinnus, avi, atum, i v n. [cachinnus] to laugh aloud, burst out laughing inmoderately (rare): Lucr.: Cic.

cāchinnus, ōis, m., one who laughs loudly, a scuffer: Pers.

cāchinnus, i, m. a loud laugh, immoderate laughter: tollere, to burst out laughing, Cic.: edere, Suet. Fig. of the ripple and splash of waves, Cat. [Cf. Gr. καχάω.]

cāco, avi, atum, i. v. n. to go to stool: Hor. [Cf. Gr. κάκω, κάκωω.]

cacōthēs, is, n. = κακοthēs (strictly, of bad habit) an obstinate, malignant disease, e. g. an ulcer: Plin. II. an itch for doing anything: scribendi cacothēs, a passion for scribbling, Juv.

cācula, [cācula in Pl. Pseud Arg. 4] ae, m., a servant, esp. the servant or slave of a soldier: Pl.

cācūmen, inis, n., the tip, end, or point of a thing; the peak, summit: Lucr.: montana, Ov.: absol., Liv. II. Meton.: the end, limit: donec alescundi summum tetigere cacumen, until they have attained the utmost limit of their growth, Lucr. [Ety. uncertain.]

cācūmino, avi, atum, i. v. a. [cacumen] to point, make pointed: Ov.

cādāver, ēris, n. [cado] a dead body, a corpse, carcass (hence disting. from corpus: coaceratis cadaveribus, Caes.: informe, Virg. As a term of reproach, of a worthless person: Cic.

cādāverōsus, a, uni, adj. [cadaver] like a corpse, ghastly, cadaverous: Ter. cado, cecidi, cāsum, 3. v. n. to fall. fall down from a height, sink, etc. (opp. to surgo, sto; and disting. from labor, which means to slide or glide down): (aves) praecipites cadunt in terram, fall headlong to the earth, Lucr.

The place from which is designated by the Abl. with *ab, ex, de*: a summo cadere, Pl.: ex equo, Cic.: cadere de equo, Pl. Absol.: (unda) cadens: Virg. 2. Of the heavenly bodies: to set: cadentia sidera, the setting stars, id.: iuxta Solem cadentem, in the west, id. 3. To fall away from, drop off, be shed, with Dat.: lanigeris gregibus sponte sua lanae cadunt, Ov.: Virg. 4. Of a stream to fall into, empty itself: in sinum maris, Liv. 5. To fall dead, to be slain: pauci de nostris cadunt, Caes.: Tac. With *ab* hostile, to be slain by, Ov. 6. To be sacrificed: Virg. II. Fig.: to fall under, become subject to: usu with *sub* or *in* and Acc.: sometimes with *ad* and Acc.: sub caecus cadere nostros, to fall under the senses, i. e. to be perceived, Lucr.: in conspectum, to become visible, Cic.: ad servitia, to fall to the lot of slaves, Liv.

2. With *in* or *sub* and Acc.: to fall in with, be suitable to, agree with, suit: non cadit in hunc hominem ista suspicio, Cic.: in rebus, quae sub caecum rationem cadunt, id. 3. To fall upon a definite time (rare): in altissimum tempus, id. Hence, to fall due in eam diem cadere munus, id. 4. With *Dat*: to fall to one, to happen, occur (esp. in an unexpected manner) and *absol.*: to fall out, turn out: nihil ipse iure incommodi cadere possit, id. utcumque accidit primo, however it should turn out with him on whom the lot fell first, Liv. Absol.: verbar quoniam id casuum esset, how it would turn out, Cic. So of dice, to be cast, turn up: illud quod accidit forte, Ter. Hence, *cadit* in (ad) irum or casum, to be frustrated, fail: omnia in casum cadunt, Pl.: ad irum cadens spes, Liv. 5. To fall in strength, power, worth, etc., to decrease, diminish, abate, decay, etc.: cadit Eurus, Ov.: cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, subsidit, Virg.: cura patrum cadere (= recedere) et siccedere matrum incipit, id.: non dihemis ita cadere animus, to lose courage, be disheartened, Cic.: cadunt quae nunc sunt in honore vocabula, fall into disuse, Hor. With *lib* of cause or formula, to lose one's cause or suit: causa cadere, Cic.: also *absol.*, cadere, Tac. With Abl. of crinen: to fall by an accusation, to be condemned: criminibus repetundarum, id. Of theatrical representations: to fall through, to fail (opp. to stare) securus cadat an recto staret fabula talo, Hor. 6. Rh et. t. t., of words and periods: to be terminated, end, close: verba melius in syllabas longiores cadunt, Cic. [V. *cedo*] (Hence Fr. *chance*, *chancee*: mod. Fr. *chance*).

caed: *caētor*, *oris*, *m*. [*caduceum*] a herald, an officer sent with a flag of truce, Liv.

cadūceum, *i*, *n*. (strictly *adj.*: sc. *sceptrum* or *baculum*), or *caduceus*,

i, *m*. (sc. *scipio*), the herald's staff (emblem of peace): *caduceo ornatus*, Cic. 2. the wand of Mercury, as messenger of the gods: Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. s. v.) [a Latinization of Dor *καυκιον* (Att. *καυκεον*)].

cadūcifer, *era*, *erum*, *adj*. [*caduceus fero*] bearing a herald's staff, epithet of Mercury: Ov.

cadūcus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [*cado*] inclined to fall, easily falling (rare): vitis, quae natura caduca est, Cic.

II. that falls or has fallen, about to fall (mostly poet): frondes, Virg.: caduco fulmine, with descending bolt, Hor.: caduci bello, slain in war, Virg. In gen., devoted to death (= Horace's *moriturus*): juvenis, id.

III. Fig.: frail, fleeting, perishable, vain: corpore caduco et infirmo, Cic.: fama, Ov.: spes, rari, futile, id. IV. In law, *caduca bona*: possessions left under conditions to a legatee, who neglected to fulfil those conditions they then fell to other heirs, or to the exchequer: hence, vacant, having no heir (v. Smith's Ant. bona *caduca*). Hereditas, Cic. Hence, Fig. of other things: *caduca* atque *vacua* possessio, id. 2. As *Subst.*: *caducum*, *i*, *n* a windfall: Juv.

cadurcum, *i*, *n* [*Cadurci*, a Gallic tribe] a *Cadurcan* covert, of *Cadurcan* linen: Juv.: and *meton*, a bed of the kind, a marriage-bed: id.

caērus, *i*, *m*. a large vessel (mostly of earthenware) for containing liquids, esp. wine: a *gai*: Virg. *Meton* wine: nec parca *cadis*, Hor. Also *caēria*, a funeral urn: *aenus*, Virg. [Cf. Gr. *καβος*.]

caecigenus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [*caecus* and *gen* in *ignis*], born blind: Lucr.

caecitas, *atis*, *f*. [*caecus*] blindness (rare): Cic. Fig.: in furore animi et caecitate, id.

caeco, *avi*, *atum*, *i* v. a. [*id*] to make blind, to blind: Lucr. II. Fig.: mentes imperitorum, Cic.

III. *Meton*: to render dark, to obscure: of discourse: id.

caecobūm, *i*, *n* (sc. *vinum*), a *caecuban* wine: Hor.

caecus, *a*, *um*, *adj*, blind. (Cf. *corpis*, the back, Sall. Proverb.: ut si *caecus* iter monstrare velit, the blind leading the blind, Hor. apparat id quidem etiam *caeco*, that may be seen even by a blind man, Liv. 2.)

Fig.: mentally or morally blind: *caecus* atque *amens* tribunus, Cic. With *ad*: *caecus ad* has belli artes, blind to them, easily deceived by, Liv. Of the passions: amor: Virg.: furor, Hor.: pavor, Tac. II. *Meton*: that cannot be seen, invisible, hidden, secret: vallum *caecum*, an invisible fence, Caes.: fores, private, Virg.: vulnus, a secret wound, Lucr.: also, a wound upon the back (a *tergo*), Virg. With ref. to hearing: *caecum* marmur, obscure sound, id. 2. Fig.: of mental objects: *caecae* exponere causas, mys-

terious, Lucr. III. Also *Meton*: that obstructs the vision, dark, gloomy, obscure: *caeca* caligine, thick darkness, Virg.: *nox*, Lucr.: domus, without windows, Cic.: *aecurus* (of chaos) chaotic, confused, Ov. 2. Fig.: uncertain, doubtful: *vestigia*, Virg.: *obscura* spe et *caeca* expectatione pendere, i. e. of an uncertain consequence or result, Cic.: crimen, that cannot be sustained, Liv. 3. *ineffectual*, unmeaning: *caeci* in nubibus ignes, aimless, Virg. No sup. [Cf. Goth *haizs*, one-eyed.]

caedes, *is* (Gen. pl. *caedium*), *f*. [*caedo*] a cutting or lopping off (rare): Gell. II. a cutting down, slaughter, carnage, esp. in battle or by an assassin: murder: *caedes* in qua P. Clodius occisus est, Cic.: *caede* cohortium cognita, Caes.: gaudebat *caedibus* miles, delighted in butchery, Tac. Of animals, esp. in the chase: *studiosus caedis* ferinae, i. e. ferarum, fond of 'sport', Ov.: also of victims, Hor.

III. *Meton*: the persons slain or murdered, the slain: *caedis* acerui, Virg. Also, the blood shed, gore: id.: mea potius *caede* imbuere manus, Tac.

caedo, *cedi*, *caesum*, *i*, *v*. a. to cut down, hew, lop, cut: *arbores*, Cic.: *silvam*, Caes. Prov.: ut *vineta* egomet *caedam* mea, i. e. *curry my own* hide, Hor. II. In gen.: to beat, strike, cudgel, etc.: *caedere* januam saxis, Cic. Proverb.: *stimulus* pugnis *caedere*, to kick against the goad, Pl. Fig.: in iudicio *testibus* *caeditur*, hard pushed, Cic. III. To strike mortally, to kill, murder: *ille* dies, quo T. Gracchus est *caesus*, id.

Poet. *caeso* sparsurus sanguine flammam, the blood shed in slaying, Virg. 2. to cut to pieces (spoken of an army): Cic. 3. to slaughter animals, esp. for offerings, to slay, sacrifice: Liv. *Baccho* caper omnibus *aris* *caeditur*, Virg. [For *caed-*, formed by vowel-extension from *skid*, root of *scindo*.]

caelāmen, *inis*, *n*. [*caelo*] a *bas-relief* (rare) *clipei* *caelamina*, Ov.

caelātor, *oris*, *m* [*id*] a carver in *bas-relief*, a chaser in silver, an engraver: Cic.

caelātūra, *ae*, *f*. [*id*] the art of carving *bas-reliefs*, esp. in metals: engraving, chasing (v. Smith's Ant.): Quint. II. *Meton*: the engraved figures, carved work: Suet.

caelebs (not *coelebs*), *ibis*, *adj*. unmarried, single (whether of a bachelor or of a widow): *caelebs* senex, Pl.: Hor. *Meton*: *caelebs* *vita*, a bachelor's life, id. II. Of animals: *caelebs* aut *vidua* columba, Plin. Of trees on which no vine has been trained *caelebs* *platanus*, Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

caeles (coel.), *itis*, *adj*. [*caelum*], heavenly, celestial (poet. for *caelestis* not found in nom. sing.): *caelitus* regnis pulsus erat, Ov. Subst.

caelites: the inhabitants of heaven, the gods: grates tibi ago, summe sol, vobisque reliqui caelites, Cic.

caelestis (coel.), *e* (abl. sing. caeleste for caelesti, Ov.: Gen. plur. caelestum, for caelestium, Virg.), *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the sky or heaven, heavenly, celestial: arcus, the rainbow, Plin.: aqua, rain, Hor.: prodigia, Liv. Subst.: caelestia, n. pl., the heavenly bodies, Cic. II. Meton.: divipe: sapientia, Hor.: auxilium, of the gods, Ov. 2. Subst.: mostly plur.: the gods: in concilio caelestium, Cic.*

3. In gen.: *divine, god-like, magnificent, pre-eminent, etc.: caelestes divinasque legiones, id.: quos Elea domum reducit palma caelestes, glorified like the gods, Hor.*

caelicola (coel.), *ae* (Gen. plur. caelicolum, Virg.), *adj.* [caelum colo] (poet.) *dwelling in heaven, a deity, a god: Ov.: Juv.*

caelifer (coel.), *era, erum, adj.* [caelum fero] (poet.) *supporting the heavens: caelifer Atlas, Virg.*

caell-pōtens (coel.), *entus, adj.* [caelum potens], *powerful in heaven: Pl.*

caelo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [caelum, 2] *to engrave in relief upon metals, to carve, engrave, chase: hanc speciem Praxiteles caelavit argento, Cic.: pictis caelatisque formis, engravings, id. Upon wood, Virg. II. Meton of poetry: caelatum musis opus, Hor.*

(1) caelum (often but incorrectly written coelum), *i, n.* (old form **caelus**, *i, m. plur.* only caeli, Lucr.), *the sky, heaven, the heavens, the vault of heaven: ante mare et terras et quod tegit omnia caelum, Ov.: rotundum ut caelum, terraque ut media sit, Cic.: de caelo tangi, to be struck by lightning, Liv.: also, e caelo ictus, Cic.: de caelo servare, to observe the signs of heaven, id. de caelo fieri, of celestial signs, to come to pass, id. II. Meton.: the air, climate, atmosphere, weather: salubre, Cic.: palustre, marshy air, Liv. foedum (of the climate of Britain), Tac. caelum non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt, Hor. Of the earth, in opposition to the Lower World: falsa ad caelum mittunt insomnia Manes, Virg. III. Fig.: the summit of prosperity, happiness, honour, etc.: Caesar in caelum fertur, Cic.: in caelo sum, I am perfectly content, id. [Caelum is for cavium, from same root as cavius: it is thus the native Lat. word corresponding to Gr. καὶνός, and means "vaulted, arched."] (Hence Ital. *cielo*; Fr. *ciel*.)*

(2) caelum, *i, n.* [for *caed-lum* from *caedo*], *the chisel or burin of a sculptor or engraver: Quint.*

caementum, *i, n.* [caedo] *rough stone, as it comes from the quarry, used for walls (most freq. in plur.): Cic.: Liv.: Hor.*

cena and its deriv., *v. cena, etc. caenum, v. coenum.*

caepa (also *cepa*), *ae, f., and caepe* (cepe), *is, n.* (in. plur. only *cepa, arum, f.*), *an onion: Hor.: Ov.: Juv. (Hence It. cipolla.)*

caerimonia, *ae, f. a religious usage, a sacred ceremony* (whilst *ritus* designates both religious and profane rites) (mostly in the plur.) in sacerdotio caerimonisque diligentissimus, Cic.: caerestes (opp. to *iusta funebria placandosque Manes*), Liv.: bellicae (opp. to in pace religiones), id. II. religious awe, reverence, worship, manifested in external acts (mostly sing.): sacra summa religione caerimoniae conficere, Cic. III. sacredness, sanctity (in this sense rare, and only in sing.): augendam caerimoniam loco, Tac. [Since *cavira* was an old form of *cura*, *caerimonia* is by some connected with *curo*.]

caerilēus, in poetry also **caerulus**, *a, um, adj.* [commonly regarded as, by dissimilation, for *caeruleus* from *caelum*] *dark blue, azure, dark-coloured, cerulean: poet epithet of the sky, of the sea, of rivers, and other kindred objects: omnes se Britannii vitro inficiunt quod caeruleum efficit colorem, Caes.: ponti plaga caerula, Lucr.: caeruli du, sea-deities, O.: deus, Neptune, Prop.: hanc, Thetis, Prop.: caeruleus Thybris, Virg. Of other dark-coloured objects crines, Ov.: angues, Virg. 2. As Subst.: caeridia, erum, n., the sky: Ov.: the sea, Virg. II. Meton and poet.: dark, gloomy, sable: equi [Plutonis], Ov. III. dark green: quercus, id.*

Caesareus, *a, um* [Caesar] *pertaining to Caesar: Ov.*

caesariatus, *a, um, adj.* [caesaries] (very rare): *covered with hair, having long hair: Pl.*

caesaries, *ei, f. a head of hair, hair, usu of men, but also of women* (only sing.): *decora, Virg. promissa, long, Liv. 2. the hair of the beard* (v rare): *Ov.*

Caesarinus, *a, um* [Caesar] *pertaining to Caesar, Caesarian: celeritas, Cic.*

caesicius, *a, um, adj.* [caesius] *bluish, dark blue: linteolum, Pl.*

caesim, *adv.* [caedo] *by cutting, with cuts: of the propagation of plants: Col. 2. Milit. i. t. with the edge of the sword, opp. to punctum, with the point: punctum magis quam caesim petere hostem, Liv. II. Rheto. i. t. in short clauses: Cic.*

caesius, *a, um, adj.* *bluish gray* (very rare, and usually of the eyes): *caesios oculos Minervae, Cic.*

caespes (also *respes*), *itis, m. a turf, sod: recentibus caespitibus tabernacula constrata, Caes. Used for altars, mounds (of tombs), for covering huts, sheds, etc.: araque gramine viridis de caespite fiat, Ov.: nec fortitum spernere caespitem, the chance-cut turf (for building), Hor. II. Meton.: an altar of turf: positusque carbo*

caespitem vivo, id. III. In gen.: a grassy field, green sward, turf: hastam de caespite vellit, Virg. (Ety. uncertain.)

caestus (not *cestus*), *tis, m.* [caedo] *a strap of bull's hide loaded with lead or iron, wound around the hands and arms, a boxing-glove for pugilists: Cic.: Virg.: v. Dict. Ant. s. v.*

caesterus, *a, um*, with its derivatives, *v. ceter.*

caetra, *ae, v. cetra.*

calāmister, *tri, m.* [calamistrum, *i, n. Pl.: Varr.*] [calamus] *a curling iron, crimping-pin* (v. Smith's Ant. s. v.): *calamistri vestigia, Cic. II. Fig. of discourse: excessive or artificial ornament, flourish of words. id.*

calāmistratus, *a, um, adj.* [calamister] *curled with the iron: cona, Cic.*

calāmītas, *ātis, f.* *damage, injury, loss, misfortune, adversity: Cic. Esp. of the misfortunes of war, defeat: magnum calamitatem pulso accepisse quibus prociis calamitatibusque fractos, Caes. [The ancient graivum derived the word from calamus, and defined it to be a fall of hail or a tempest, which damages the crops. Acc. to some, it comes from *cad-a*, through the obsolete *adj. calamus* (whence *incolumis*) the change of *d* to *l* is not impossible, and Pompey is said to have always written *kadamitas*]*

calāmītōse, *adv.* *disastrously, miserably: Cic.*

calāmītōsus, *a, um, adj.* [calamitas]. *A. c. t. that causes great damage or loss, ruinous, disastrous, destructive: acerblissimum et calamitosissimum bellum, Cic. II. Pass.: suffering great damage, exposed to injury, unfortunate, miserable: homines, agri, id.*

calāmus, *i, m.* *a reed, cane* (pure Lat. *arundo, q. v.*) *Plin. II. Meton: Of objects made of reeds. a reed-pen: quicumque calamus in manus meas incidit, eo utar tanquam bono, Cic.: a reed, pipe: unco saepe labro calamos percurrunt hiantes, with curved lip runs over the open reeds, Lucr.: a dart, an arrow: hastas et calami spicula Gnosii, Hor.: a fishing-rod: calamo salientes ducere pisces, Ov. III. Transf. to things of a similar form: any straw of grain, a stalk, stem, blade: lupini calamus, Virg. [Prob. borrowed from Gr. κάλαμος; with which cf. O. H. G. *halam, halm.*] (Hence Fr. *chaume*.)*

calāthiscus, *i, m.* = *καλαθίσκος*, *a small wicker basket; Cat.*

calēthrus, *i, m.* = *καλαθός*, *a wicker basket, a hand-basket (= quasillum)* (v. Smith's Ant. s. v.). *Acc. to diff. uses, a flower-basket, a wool-basket, a thread- or fruit-basket, etc.: implet calathos e vimine textos, Ov.: calathi Minervae, Virg. II. Meton.: any other vessel of similar form, of metal*

or wood: a milk-bowl, milk-pail: id.: a wine-cup: id.

calātor, ōrs, m. [calo] (lit. a servant for calling, etc., a crier: hence, in gen.), any servant, attendant: Pl.

calatus, a, um, v. calo.

calcanēum, i, n. [calx] (a rare form for calx) the heel: Virg. (Hence It. *calcagno*.)

calcar, āris, n. [id.] a spur: calcari quadrupedem agitare, Pl.: conitare, Liv.: calcarius uti, Cic. Proverb.: addere calcaria sponte currenti, to spur a willing horse, Plin. Ep.

calcarius, a, um, adj. [calx, 2] of or pertaining to lime: Plin.

calcatu, a, um, Part. [calco].

calceamentum (calcia-), i, n. [calco] shoeing, shoes in gen: calceamentum, solum callum, cubile, terra. Cic.

calcearium, i, n. [calceus] shoe-money, Suet.

calceatus (calciatus), a, um, Part. [calco].

calceō (calcio), avi, atum, i. v. a [calceus] to furnish with shoes, to put on shoes, to shoe: pedes, Phaedr. (Of animals) Suet. Comice: dentes calceati, well prepared for biting, Pl. (Hence Fr. *chausser*.)

calceolarius (calciolus), il, m. a shoemaker, Pl.

calceolus, i, m. dim. [calceus] a small shoe, a half-boot (rare): repandus, with pointed toes, Cic.

calceus (also calcius), i, m. [calx] a walking shoe, a half-shoe (v. Smith's Ant. s. v.): calcei habiles et apti ad pedem, Cic.: calceos poscere (= soles poscere, v. soles), to rise from table (since the Romans took off their shoes at meals), Plin.: calceos mutare, i. e. to become a senator (from the peculiar shoes worn by senators), Cic.

calciatus, etc. v. calceatus, etc.

calcio, v. calceo.

calcitro, i. v. n. [calx] to strike with the heels, to kick, of animals (rare): Plin. Fig.: to resist, to be stubborn or refractory: Cic. II. to strike convulsively with the feet, to writhe, of one dying, Ov.

calcitro, ōnis, m. a kicker: equus, Varr. II. Of men: a boisterous fellow, a blusterer: Pl.

calco, avi, atum, i. v. a. [calx] to tread upon, to trample under foot, to walk over: adstruere morientum acervos, Ov.: calcanda semel via leti, must once be trod, Hor. II. Fig.: to trample upon, tread down, oppress: amorem, Ov.: hystem, Juv.

calculus, i, m. dim. [calx, 2] a small stone, a pebble: Cic.: dumosus calculus arvis, gravel in the thorny fields, Virg. II. a counter used in playing draughts; hence, fig., calculum reducere, to take back a move, retrace one's steps, Cic. III. a stone used for reckoning; hence, meton.: a reckoning, computing, calculating: calculum alicujus rei subducere, to

compute, id.: ad calculos vocare aliquid, to subject to an accurate reckoning, id.: aliquem, to settle accounts with any one, Liv.: ponatur calculus, let us make a reckoning, Juv.

calidus, a, um, v. calidus.

calēfacio (contr. calfacio), faci, factum: vnf. pass. caleferi, 3. v. a. [calco facio] to make warm or hot, to warm, heat: corpus, Cic. II. Fig.: to heat; to vex, to anger, to disturb, excite, glow, etc.: calface hominem, id.: (rubor) calefacta per ora cucurrit, Virg.: calefactaque corda tumultu, id.

calēfacto, i. v. a. freq. [calfacio] to make warm, to warm, heat (very rare): calefactare aquam, Pl. II. Fig.: alquem virgus, id.

calefactus or **calfactus**, a, um, Part. [calfacio]

calefio, v. calefacio.

Calēndae, v. Kalendae.

calēnum, i, n. (sc. vinum) [Cales] Calenian wine: molle Calenum, Juv.

calēo, ui, 2. v. n. (caliturnus, Ov.: impers. caletr, Pl.) to be warm or hot, to glow with heat (opp. to frigere): calere ignem, Cic.: calentia membra, Virg.: centumque Sabaeo ture calent aere, id. Poet. of persons: to feel warm (= aestuare): qui apud carbonem assident semper calent, Pl. II. Fig.: to glow in mind, to be roused, warmed, inflamed: (populus levis) calet uno scribendi studio, glow with a universal desire for writing, Hor.: femina calere, to become enamoured of, id. Also, to be troubled, perplexed: te calere puto, Cic.: mentis morbo, to labour under, Hor. 2. Of abstract things: to be urged on zealously, to be carried on enthusiastically: illud crimen de numis caluit re recenti, nunc in causa refixit, Cic. 3. to be yet warm, new, or fresh: at enim nihil est, nisi dum calet hoc agitur, Pl. [Ety. uncertain.]

calēscō, 3. v. n. incep. [calco] to grow or become warm or hot (opp. to refrigerare): callescere vel aplicatione vel igni, Cic. II. Fig.: to become excited, inflamed with love, etc.: quo propius nunc est, flamma propiore calesco, Ov.

calēfacio, v. calefacio.

calēda (calda), ae, f. (sc. aqua), hot water, Cato: Tac.

calēde (calde), adv. quickly, promptly: Pl.

calēdum (caldum), i, n. a warm drink, hot wine and water: Pl.

calēdus, a, um, adj. (contr. form caldus, predom. in Aug. period in prose, but not used by the poets exc. when required by the metre. Comp. calidior, Hor.) [calco: like aridus, frigidus, fervidus, etc.] warm, hot: fons, Lucr.: omne quod est caldum et igneum, of a warm and fiery character, Cic. II. Fig.: hot, fiery, rash, eager, spirited; fierce, vehement, impetuous (of living beings, only in the poets): equus calidus animis, of a

fiery spirit, Virg.: redemptor, eager, active, Hor. 2. quick, ready (rare): huic homini opus est quadraginta minis celeriter calidis, quick, i. e. quickly, Pl. (Hence It. *caldo*; Fr. *chaud*.)

calēndrum, i, n. [perh. = κάλυστρον, ornament] female's head-dress made of false hair: Hor.

calīga, ae, f. [prob. cognate with calceus] a strong and heavy shoe, studded with iron nails, worn by Roman soldiers (v. Smith's Ant.): Cic.

2. Fig.: offendere tot caligas, tot millia clavorum, Fe. common soldiers, Juv.

calīgātus, a, um, adj. [caliga] wearing heavy shoes: Juv.

calīgōsus, a, um, adj. [caligo] covered with mist, foggy, dark, obscure, gloomy (rare): caelum et humidum et caliginosum, Cic. II. Fig.: caliginosa nox, murky night, obscurity, Hor.

calīgo, inis, f. mist, fog, Liv.: Ov.

II. Meton.: darkness, gloom, obscurity, Cic.: cum altitudo caliginem oculis obfusset, had occasioned dimness or dizziness, Liv. III. Fig.: mental blindness, dulness of understanding, obtuseness: caeca mentem caligine consuit, Cat. 2. Of gloomy circumstances: calamity, affliction: ecce illa tempestas caligo bonorum, tenebrae reipublicae, id. [Curt. compares Gr. *καλίσ* and *καλυστός*.]

calīgo, i. v. n. and a. [caligo]: Neutr.: to emit vapour, to steam, reek: Col. 2. to be involved in darkness, to be dark, gloomy: caligare oculos, the eyes are darkened, Lucr.: caligantem nigra formidine lucum, Virg. II. A c. t.: to veil in darkness, to make dark, to obscure (very rare): altae caligantesque fenestras, producing a dizzy blindness by their height, Juv.

calīgūla, ae, f. dim. [caliga] a small military boot: Tac.

calix, icis, m. = κύλιξ, a cup, goblet, a drinking vessel: calix mulsi, Cic.: secundi, plentiful cups, Hor. II. Meton.: wine: Cat. III. a cooking vessel, pot: Ov. (Hence Fr. *calice*; Eng. *chalice*.)

callēo, 2. v. n. and a. [callum]: Neutr.: to be thick-skinned (rare): plagis costae callent, Pl. 2. Fig.: to be hardened, callous, insensible: Serv. Sulpic. in Cic. 3. to be practised, to be wise by experience, to be skilful, versed in: omnes homines ad eum quaestum callent, Pl. II. A c. t.: to know by experience or practice, to know, understand: jura, Cic. With Inf.: duramque callet pauperiem pati, knows how to endure, Hor.

callide, adv. [callidus] skilfully, shrewdly, expertly: callide arguteque dicere, Cic. II. cunningly, craftily, artfully: vitia sua callide occultare, Sall.

calliditas, ātis, f. [callidus] shrewdness, skilfulness, readiness, dexterity, aptness: nec calliditate Poenos, nec

artibus Graecos superavimus, Cic.

II. *cunning*: calliditas potius quam sapientia, id. *Of stratagem in war*: Liv. *Of oratorical artifice*: Cic. In plur. Syri calliditates, sty tricks, Ter.

callidus, a, um, adj. [callo] *skinned, worldly-wise, experienced, expert, skilful*: ut agitator callidus, equos sustineo, Cic.: (Chrysippus) versutus et callidus, *subtle*, id. With *Gen.*: rei militaris, Tac. Gr. constr. with *Inf.*: callidus condere furto, *expert at concealing*, Hor. Meton. of things: callidissimum artificium, (naturae), *most ingenious*, Cic. **II.** In bad sense: *crafty, cunning, artful, sly*: gens non astuta nec callida, Tac.: ad fraudem callidi, Cic. Meton. of things: doli, Pl.: audacia, Cic.

callis, is, m. (fem. Lucr.: Liv.), a narrow foot-path, a mountain-track; usu. a path made by the treading of cattle: Cic.: per devias calles exercitum ducere, Liv. [Cf. Gr. κᾰλᾰ-εὐθός].

callōsus, a, um, adj. [callum] with a hard skin, thick-skinned, callous: Plin. **II.** In gen.: *thick, hard, solid*: ova, Hor.

callum, i, n. (callus, i, m., Cels.), hardened skin (esp. on the feet or hands). calcamentum solum callum, Cic.

II. Meton.: the firm flesh of certain animals: aprugnum, Pl.: for which also absol. callum, id. Of the hard skin of plants: Plin. **III.** Fig.: *hardness, callousness, insensibility, stupidity* (rare): ipse labor quasi callum quoddam obducit dolori, renders callous to pain, Cic. [Cf. Gr. κᾰλλᾰός].

calō (an old word, also written with its derivatives kalo), to call out, proclaim, convoke (only as t. t. in religious matters): calata comitia, comitia held for consecrating a priest or a king, Geil. [Root cal or cla: cf. kal-ēndie, cla-mor, nomen-cla-tor; Gr. καλέω and O. H. G. hal-ōn are cognate.]

calō, ōnis, m. a soldier's servant: (v. Smith's Ant.). Caes.: Liv.

III In gen.: *low servant, attendant, drudge*: Cic.: Hor.

calōr, ōris, m. [calēo] *warmth, heat, glow*: vis frigoris et calor, Cic. **2.** Esp. *summer heat*: vitandi calor, causa Lanuvii tres horas acquieveram, id.

Hence also for *summer*, opp. to *ver* and *autumnus*; esp. in pl.: mediis caloribus, in the middle of summer, Liv.: calores austrini, the parching heat of the sirocco, Virg. **II.** Fig. *the heat of passion, zeal, ardour, impetuosity, vehemence*: si calor ac spiritus tollit, Quint. Poet.: the fire of ope: trahere calorem, Ov. (Hence Fr. chaleur.)

caltha, ae, f. a strong-smelling yellow flower, prob. pot. marigold: Virg.

calthula, ae, f. [caltha] a woman's robe of a yellow colour: Pl.

calumnia, (also written kalumnia), ae, f. [calvor] *intrigue, trick, artifice, subterfuge; cavil, sophistry*:

Metellus calumnia dicendi tempus exemit, by the trick of "talking against time," Cic.: exsistent etiam saepe injuriae calumnia quadam, a kind of quibble, id.: religionis calumnia, a pretext derived from religious scruples, id. **II.** Legal t. t. of false accusation, dishonest legal procedure.

calumnia litium aliquid petere, id.: calumniari jurare, to swear that one did not bring a malicious accusation, id.: Liv. **2.** Meton. for actio calumniae, an action for malicious accusation (v. Smith's Ant.): calumniarum effugere, Cic.: condemnatus calumnia, Tac.

calumniator (kal), ōris, m. [calumni] mostly t. t. a contriver of tricks or artifices, a pettifogger, a quibbler: Cic.

calumnior, (also kalumnior) atus, i, v. a dep. [calumnia]. To accuse falsely: to censure, attack in a sophistical or unfair manner, to cavil: nam quod antea (te) calumniatus sum, indicabo malitiam meam, Cic. **2.** Fig.: to torment oneself with groundless care or anxiety: sed calumniabar ipse: putabam qui obviam mihi venisset, suspiciaturum, id. **II.** Legal t. t. to contrive legal artifices or false accusations, to make use of quibbles and frivolous objections: iudicari et calumniari, id.

calva, ae, f. the scalp without hair: Liv.

calvitie, is, f. [calvus] baldness (rare for calvitium): Surt.

calvitium, ii, n. [id.] baldness: Cic.

calvor, i, v. a. dep. to devise tricks, use artifice, to deceive: Pl. [Etyim. uncertain.]

calvus, a, um, adj. bald, without hair (rare): Pl. (Hence Fr. chauve.)

(1) calx, calcis, f. (sometimes m.) the heel: calces detris, you are treading on my heels, Pl. calcemque trit jam calce, Virg.: ferrata calce, with spurred heel, id.: certare pugnis, calcibus, ungibus, Cic.: caedere calcibus, to kick, Pl. Prov.: adversus stimulum calces (sc. jactare, etc.), to kick against the goad, Ter.

(2) calx, calcis, f. (sometimes m.): lit. a small stone: hence a counter or draught (rare for dim calculus, q. v.) Pl.: **II.** limestone, lime, whether slaked or unslaked: Cic.: viva, quicklime, Vitruv. **III.** Meton.: the goal or limit in a racecourse (marked with lime or chalk; opp. to carceres, q. v.): ad calcem pervenire, Cic. Fig.: ad carceres a calce revocari, to have to do a thing all over again, id. (Hence Fr. chaux.)

calyculus, i, m. [calyx] the calyx of a flower: Plin.

calyx, ycis, m. = καλύξ, the calyx of a flower: id. **II.** shell (of shell-fish, etc.): id.

camara, ae, v. camera.

cambio, 4, v. n. to exchange, barter:

App. (Hence the It. and mercantile cambio, cambiare, cambiatura, etc.: Fr. changer, etc.)

camella, ae, f. a kind of drinking vessel, a goblet, wine-cup: Ov.

camēlus, i, m., a camel, a dromedary: Cic. [Of Semitic origin; cf. Hebr. גמל] (Hence Fr. chameau.)

camēna, ae, f. [orig. casmena; cf. Vedic Skr. cāns, to relate, sing] a (Latin) muse: Hor.: Virg.: Ov.

camēra (also camāra), ae, f. a vault, an arched roof, an arch: Cic.

II. a flat ship with a covering of planks: Tac. [Borrowed from Gr. κάμαρα. Lat. camurus is probably cognate.] (Hence Fr. chambre.)

camīnus, i, m. = καμίνος, a smelting furnace, a forge: Aetnae ruptis flammam exspirare caminus, Virg.: Juv. **2.** a fire-place: caquino luculentio uti, to keep a bright fire, Cic. Proverb.: oleum addere camino, to add fuel to the flame, to aggravate an evil, Hor. (Hence Fr. cheminée and from it Eng. chimney.)

cammarus (gamu), i, m. = κάμματος, a kind of lobster, Juv.

campānus morbus, a kind of wart endemic in Campania: Hor.

campē, ēs, f. = καμπή, a winding anything: campas dicere, to seek easiness, Pl.

campester, tris, tre, adj. [campus] pertaining to a plain, flat, champagn. level: opp. to montanus and collinus: campestris ac demissi loci, Caes.: vieli, Liv.: urbs, id.: barbari, dwelling in plains, id. Scythae, inhabiting the steppes, Hor.: hostis, fighting in a plain, Liv. Subst. campestris, ium, n. plu., flat land, level ground: pauca campestrum, Tac.

II. relating to the athletic exercises in the Campus Martius: ludus, Cic.: proelia, contests, Hor. Subst. campestris, is, n. (sc. velamentum), a leather girdle worn about the loins, a wrestling apron: id.

III. pertaining to the comitia held in the Campus Martius: gratia, Liv.

campus, i, m. an even, flat space, a plain. campos et montes peragrantes, Cic.: in agro piblico campi duo millia jugerum immunda possidere, 2000 acres of level soil, id.: Virg. **2.** Meton.: any level surface: campi liquentes, the watery plains, the sea, Virg.: immota attollitur unda campus, i. e. the level rock, id. **III.** Esp. the Campus Martius at Rome: a place of assembly for the Roman people: Cic.: e campo comitia ad patres translata sunt, transferred from the people to the senate, Tac. Meton.: the comitia themselves: curiam pro senatu, campum pro comitiis, Cic. Also, as a place for games, exercise, recreation, military drills, etc.: id. There were other campi at Rome, as the Campus Esquilinus, etc. Hence, **2.** Fig.: a field of action, a subject of debate, etc.: magnus est in republica campus, multis apertus cursus ad laudem, id.

[Prob. cogn. with *κῆρος*.] (Hence Fr. *champ*.)

cāmpūr, ūra, ūrum, *adj.* crooked, bent inwards: cornua, Virg. [v. camera.]

cānālis, is, m. a pipe, channel, esp. a water-pipe: currently ilignis *canalibus* undam, Virg.: Caes.: Liv. [Cogn. with *káva*.]

cāncelli, ūrum, m. plu. [dim. of *cancer*, 2.] an enclosure of wood, a railing, lattice, or anything of the kind by which a place is enclosed and protected: esp. forl. the bar of tribunals, Cic.: the barrier in the public spectacles: id. circi, Ov. II. Fig.: boundaries, limits: extra hos cancellos egredi, Cic.

(1) **cancer**, cri, *gen.* *canceris*, Lucr.: m. a crab: Virg. II. g sign of the zodiac, the Crab: Cic. Lucr. Ov. Poet. the south: id. and Meton. great heap: id. III. a cancer: id. [Cf. Gr. *καρκίνος*.] (Hence It. *granchio*, *cancro*, Fr. *cancrer*, *chancre*.)

(2) **cancer**, cri, m. [cogn. with *καρκία*] a lattice, fest.

candē-fācio, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. [candē facio] to make dazzlingly white: Pl.

candēla, ac, f. [candēo] a light, wax-light, tallow candle, torch, taper (used by the poor, and in funeral processions): brevis lumen candēlae, Juv. Meton.: candilam apponere valvis, i. e. to set the house on fire, id. II. a sword covered with pitch or wax (which preserved anything wrapped round with it from decay): Liv.

candēlabrum, l, n. [candēla] a candlestick, a chandelier: Cic.

candēns, entis, Part. [candēo].

II. *adj.*: shining white, glittering (poet.): taurus, snow-white, Virg.: elephantus, pure white ivory, id.: Ov.

candēo, ui, 2. v. n. to be of brilliant whiteness, to shine, glitter (mostly poet.): ubi canderet vestis, Hor. 2.

to glowing hot: ut calidus candens ferrum e fornacibus stridit, as the glowing iron hisses from the hot furnace, Lucr. Dionysius candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum, used to singe his hair with a red-hot coal, Cic. [The compounds accendo, incendio, etc. imply a simple trans. verb *cando*; v. accendo.]

candēscō, ui, 3. v. n. *incept.* [candēo] to become of a glittering white, to gladden: ut solet aer candescere solis ab ortu, Ov. 2. to grow red-hot: ferrum candescit in igni, Lucr.

candidatōrius, a, um, *adj.* [candidatus] pertaining to a candidate: Cic.

candidatus, a, um, *adj.* [candidus] clothed in pure white: Pl. Hence,

candidatus, l, m. a candidate for office (because clothed in a white toga): Cic. Fig.: candidatus immortalitatis et gloriae, a candidate for, one who aspires to, Plin. Pan

candidē, adv. in dazzling white: vestitus, Pl.

candidūlus, a, um, *adj.* dim. [candidus] shining white; only of small

objects: dentes, beautiful white teeth, Cic.

candidus, a, um, *adj.* [candēo] of a dazzling white, gleaming (opp. to *niger*, a glistening or lustrous black: while *albus* is a dead white, opp. to *ater*, a dead black): vestis, Liv. luna, Virg.: candidi corpore cyncum, glossy white, id.: candidior barba, hoary, id. 2. Meton. and poet.: of personal beauty: fair, beautiful: Dido, id.: cervice, Hor. As an epithet of the gods: candide Bassareu, O beaming Bacchus, Hor. Proverb.: candide de nigris facere, to make black white. Ov. Poet. for candidus, clothed in white. pompa, id. Candida sententia = candidi lapilli, a sentence of acquittal, id. II. Fig.: pure, clear, serene; clean, spotless, etc. Of the voice: clear, silver-toned, opp. to *fusca*: Quint. Of discourse: clear, perspicuous, unaffected. puro et quasi quodam candido genere dicendi, Cic. And meton. of the orator himself. Quint. 2. Of mind and character: pure, honest, upright, candid, frank: candidus iudex, Hor. 3. Of conditions of life: fortunate, auspicious: dies, Pers.: Favoni, Hor.: O diem laetum, notandumque mihi candidissimo calculo, happiest of days, Plin. Ep.

candor, ōris, m. [id.] a dazzling, glossy whiteness, radiance, brightness, splendour, etc.: solis candor illustrior est quam ullius ignis, Cic.: tunc carum, Liv. 2. Of persons: fairness, beauty: fusus ille et candore mixtus rubor (in Venere Coa), Cic. II. Fig.: of discourse: brilliancy: fucatus candor, id. 2. Of mind or character: uprightness, fairness, openness, candour. candor animi, Ov.

cānens, entis, Part. [candēo]. II. *adj.* gray, grayish: Virg.

cānens, entis, Part. [cano].

cānēo, ui, 2. v. n. [canus] to be white or hoary: temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus, Virg.

canēs, is, v. canis

cānēsco, 3 v. *incept.* [canēo] to grow white or hoary: pubula canescunt, Ov. Hence = senescere, to grow old: id. And fig. of discourse: quum ipsa oratio iam nostra canesceret, was getting feeble, Cic.

cānicūla, ae, f. dim. [canis] a small dog or bitch: Plin. Hence fig. of a quarrelsome woman: Pl. II. the Dog-star, Sirius: flagrans, Hor.: rubra, id.

caninus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to a dog, canine: lac, Ov.: scaeva canina, a favourable augury from a dog, Pl. Fig. littera, the letter R, Pers.: eloquentia, smarting, Quint. verba, cutting words, Ov.

canis (also canes, like aedes, apes, for aedis, apis, etc., Pl.), is, com., a dog, hound: canum fida custodia, Cic.: often used as fem. when the species

is referred to: aut trudit acres multa cane apros, Hor. As a term of reproach, dog: Pl.: Ter. A contemptuous designation, a hanger-on, a parasite: multa sibi opus esse, multa canibus suis, quos circa se haberet, Cic. CAVE CANEM, an inscription before doors, "Beware of the dog," Petr.

II. a constellation, canis major, whose brightest star is the Dog-star (canicula or Sirius), and minor, commonly called antecanis (hence in plur. canes): Varr.: Ov.

III. the sea-dog: Plin.: and mythically, of the dogs of Scylla: Lucr. [For canis: cf. Skr *gan-*: Gr. *κύων*, stem *kuv-*: Goth *hun-d-s*, Eng. *hound*.] (Hence Fr. *chien*; Ital. *cane*.)

canistra, orum, n. plu. wicker baskets for bread, fruit, flowers, etc. (esp. for religious use in sacrifices): Cic.: onerant canistris dona Cereris, Virg. [Borrowed from Gr. *κάνιστρον*.]

canities, em, e (other cases do not appear to be in use), f. [canus] a gray or grayish-white colour, hoariness: Ov. Esp. of gray hair: albaque toto vertice canities, id.: Virg. 2. Meton.: old age: Hor.

canna, ae, f. = *káva*, a reed, cane: palustris, Ov. II. Meton.: of things made of reed: a reed pipe, flute: id.: a small vessel, gondola: Juv. ●

cannābis, ae, f., (and less freq. *cannābum*, l, n.) = *kávaβis* and *kávaβos*, hemp: Varr.: Col. [Prob. borrowed from the Greek; cf. O. H. G. *hanf*, Eng. hemp] (Hence It. *canape*, Fr. *chanvre*.)

cāno, cēcni, cantum, 3. v. n. and a. (*perf.* *canui* = *cēcni*, usual in the compo. *concino*, *uccino*, etc.): Neutr. to sing, play: absurd, to sing or play out of tune, Cic.: arundine, Ov. Of faulty delivery: to speak in a sing-song tone: id. 2. Of cocks: to crow, id. 3. (Of instruments, etc.): to sound, resound: canentes tibiae, id. Of the music of the spheres. (nisi putamus) ad harmoniam canere mundum, id. II. A. c. to sing, rehearse, recite (with acc. *carmen*, *cantilenam*, *versus*, *verba*, etc.): carmina, quae in epulis canuntur, id.: praecipue canere, Hor. Proverb.: *carmen intus canere* (of one who thinks only of his own advantage), Cic.: *cantilenam eandem canis, ever the old song*, Ter.: *canebat aliquid surdis auribus, to preach to the deaf*, Liv. 2. to celebrate or praise in song: clarorum virorum laudes atque virtutes, Cic.: deos regesque, Hor. 3. to prophesy, foretell, predict (since the responses of oracles were usually in verse): et mihi jam multi crudele caneant artificis scelus, Virg.: cecinerunt vates, Liv. III.

Milit. t. t. both act. and neut. Of signals: to blow, to sound; or to be sounded: Act.: bellicum canere, Cic.: (dea) *pastorale signum canit*,

Virg. 2. *Neutr.*: priusquam signa canerent, *before the signals sounded*, Liv. *Pr.*: receptui canere, *to sound a retreat*: id. Poet.: with *Acc.*: cecinit jussos receptui, Ov. Also *impers.*: Caesar receptui cani jussit, Caes. Fig.: revocante et receptui canente senatu, Cic. [Cf. Gr. *καὶνάζω*, *καὶνάζει*, *καὶνάζος*.]

cānor, ōris, m. [cano] *tune, song, melody*: cygni, Lucr.: Martius aeris ranci canorus, *martial clang*, Virg.

cānorus, a, um, adj. [canor] *tuneful, melodious, harmonious*: of the voice: vox Sirenum, Ov. And as a fault in delivery, a *sing-song, droning tone*: sine contentione vox, nec languens, nec canora, Cic.: versus, Hor.: nugae, *mere jingling*, id. Nout as Subst.: omnino canorum illud in voce splendet, *melodious, flowing style*, Cic. II. Of men or things producing sound: orator, Cic.: Triton, Ov.: aves, Virg.: ales, i.e. cygnus, the *tuneful bird*, Hor. Of instruments: fides, Virg.

cantātio, ōnis, f. [canto] *music, song*: Pl.

cantērinus (canth.), a, um, adj. [cantēris] *pertaining to a horse*: haec mulier cantērino ritu astans somniat, *like a horse*, Pl.

cantēris (canth.), II, m. [borrowed from Gr. *καὶνθῆριος*, a pack-ass] a *yielding*: Cic. Proverb.: cantēris in fossa, *in a helpless condition*, Liv.

canthāris, Idis, f. = *καὶνθῆρις*, a genus of beetles: of several species, freq. used in medicine, Plin.

canthārus, I, m. = *καὶνθαρος*, a large, wide-bellied drinking vessel with handles, a tankard, pot: Pl.: potare medicis cantharis, *cups of simple make and material*, Hor.: gravis pendebat cantharus ansa, Virg. II. Meton.: a kind of sea-fish, Ov.: Plin.

cantherius, and deriv., v. cantherius, etc.

canthus, I, m. = *καὶνθός*, a wheel-tire: Quint.: and meton. a wheel: Pers.

cantium, I, n. [cantus] a *song in the Roman comedy, sung by one person, and accompanied by music and dancing*: a solo: agere, Liv.: desaltare, Suet. II. a *song*, in gen.: Phaedr.

III. a *singing tone* in the delivery of an orator: Cic.

cantilēna, ae, f. [id.] *an old song, colloq. for silly prattle, gossip*: ut crebro mihi insusurret cantilenam suam, Cic.: Ter.

cantio, ōnis f. [cano] a *singing, a song* (rare): Pl.: Suet. 2. *an incantation, charm, spell*: id. veneficia et cantionibus factum dicebat, Cic. (Hence It. *canzone*: Fr. *chanson*.)

cantito, avi, atum, I, v. a. f. [canto] *to sing or play repeatedly* (rare): Ter.: Cic.

cantionotia, ae, f. dim. [cantio] *flattering, alluring song*: Cic.

canto, avi, atum, I, v. n. and a. f. [cano] *Neutr.*: to sing, play, etc.: Virg.: Hor.: cantare ad manum histrioni, in comedy, to sing and play while the actor accompanies the song with gestures or dancing, Liv. Proverb.: ad surdas aures, to preach to the deaf, Ov. Of the faulty pronunciation of an orator: to declaim in a singing tone, to diavol: si cantas, male cantas, si legis, cantas, Caes. in Quint. So of any monotonous sound: ocima, to cry herbs (for sale), Pers. Of the cries of animals, e.g. the cock: to crow, Cic. Of instruments (poet.): cantabat tibia ludis, Ov. Fig., for fiction: non est cantandum, res vera agitur, *this is not matter for fiction, we are dealing with facts*, Juv. II.

A ct., with *Acc.* of carmen, versus, etc.: to sing, play, recite: carmina non prius audita canto, Hor. 2. to celebrate or praise in song, sing of: jam pridem istum canto Caesarem, Cic.

3. Of an actor, to enact, represent a part: Suet. 4. to predict (poet.): vera cantas? vana vellem, Pl. haec dies noctesque tibi canto, ut caveas, id. III. to use charms, incantations, to enchant (mostly poet.): frigidus in pratis cantando rumpitur anguis, Virg.: cantatum carmen, an incantation, Ov. (Hence Fr. *chanter*.)

cantor, ōris, m. [id.] a musician, singer, poet: omnibus hoc vitium est cantorbis, the fault of all singers, Hor. In a contemptuous sense: cantor formularum, one who repeats, Cic. With Gen. of the person: an extoller, eulogist: cantores Euphronis, id. II. an actor, play-actor: id. (Hence Fr. *chanter*.)

cantatrix, Idis, f. [id.] a female musician, a songstress: Pl.

cantus, ūs, m. [id.] tone, melody, singing: a song, a poem: cantus vocum et nervorum et tibiarum, Cic.: lugubres cantus, Hor.: est autem in dicendo etiam quidam cantus obscurior, a kind of music though less distinct, Cic. 2. Of animals: sub galli cantum, by cock-crow, Hor.: cornices, caning, Cic. II. a prophecy, prediction (poet.): Cat. III. an incantation (poet.): Ov. (Hence Fr. *chant*.)

cānus, a, um, adj. white, hoary, gray (mostly poet.): aqua, foamy, frothy, Ov.: cana nive, Hor. Esp. of white or gray hair: cano capite atque alba barba, Pl. Also, Subst. cani, orum, m. plur. (sc. capilli), gray hairs: non cani, non rugae repente auctoritate arripere possunt, Cic. II. Meton. and poet.: hoary, ancient: cana Fides, Virg. [For *cas-nus*: cf. Oec. *casnar*, an old man, and *cascus*: O. N. *hoss*, gray.]

cāpācitas, ātis, f. [capax] a capability of holding much, capacity (rare): Cic.

cāpax, ācis, adj. [capio] able to hold much, wide, spacious, roomy: conchae, Hor.: pharetra, Ov.: urbs, id. With

Gen.: cibi vinique capacissimus, able to take a great quantity of food or wine (without injury), Liv. Fig.: aures avidae et capaces, i.e. not easily satisfied, Cic. II. Of the mind: able to grasp, capable of: ingenium, great, capacious, Ov. With Gen.: animal mentis capax aliae, id.: imperii, equal to the task of empire, Tac.

capēdo, Inis, f. [capis] a bowl or cup used in sacrifices: Cic.

capēduncūla, ae, f. dim. [capedo] a small bowl used in sacrifices: Cic.

capella, ae, f. dim. [caper] a she-goat: Virg.: Hor. As a work of art: Cic. II. a star in the constellation Auriga (usu. called capra), Capella: sidus pluviale capellae, Ov.

capēr, pri, m. a he-goat, a goat: Virg.: Hor. 2. a strong, unsavoury odour: Ov. [Cogn. with Gr. *καίρος*, a boar; cf. O. N. *hafr*, a goat, A. S. *hufar*, id.]

capēro, avi, atum, I, v. a. and n. A ct. to wrinkle, to contract: App.

II. Ne ut. to be wrinkled: Pl.

capēssō (capissō), Ivi (rarely, v), itum, Part. fut. capessiturus, Tac.), I, v. a. [capio: cf. *laccasso*] to seize, catch at eagerly, snatch, lay hold of: cibum dentibus ipse capessit, Cic.: arma, to fly to arms, Virg. II. Of relations of place: to strive to reach, to repair to: Italiam, id. 2. With pron. reflect. and in or ad, quam magis te in altum capessis, Pl. Fig.: quam (filium) se ad vitam praecipitem capessat, *he takes himself to it*, id. III. Fig.: to take in hand, or pursue with zeal, to undertake, execute, manage: viam, to start, Liv.: jussa, Virg.: rempublicam, to engage in public affairs, Cic.: Liv.: magistratus, Tac.: bellum, Liv.: fugam, to take to flight, id.

capillātus, a, um, Part. [capillus] having hair, hairy: adolescens bene capillatus, with a fine head of hair, Cic.: (vinum) capillato diffusum consule, i.e. very old, made when it was the fashion to go unshorn, Juv.

capillus, I, m. (capillum, I, n. Pl.) [caput] the hair of the head, sometimes of the beard: erant illi comiti capilli, Cic.: promissus, long, Caes.: crimen flexi capilli, a misplaced hair, Juv. (Hence Fr. *cheveu*.)

capīo, cēpi, captum, I, v. a. (old form of the fut. perf. capso, Pl. Old orthog. of perf. cepet = cepit), to take, lay hold of, seize: arma, Cic.: ense, Ov.: cibum, to take, partake of, Pl.: pignus capere togas, to take in pledge, id. 2. Fig.: somnum capere, to sleep, Cic.: fugam, to take to flight, Caes.: consilium, to adopt a plan, id. II. to take by force, to capture, seize, occupy: oppida, id.: patriam suam, Liv. 2. Fig.: of the bodily or the mental powers (in the pass.): to be injured, impaired, weakened, crazed, etc.: altero oculo captus, he lost (the use of) one eye, Liv.: aurlbus captus, deaf, Cic.: mente, bereft of

reason, id. With *part.* in agreement with noun denoting the part affected: *velut mente capta, as if insane*, Liv.: *formidine captos, paralysed by fear*, Virg. 3. Of the will: *to charm, captivate; mislead, deluge*: *te conjux allena capit*, Hor.: *amora, captivae captus, enslaved by love*, Liv.: *quavis voluptate captiatur, ensnared by pleasure*, Cic. 4. *to cast in a snail, to convict*: Pl. III. *to choose, elect, select*: *me cepere arbitrum*, Ter.: *loca capere*, Caes. Hence of the election to priesthoods: Cic. So also of the choosing of places for religious purposes: *ad inaugurandum templa capiunt*, Liv.

IV. Of things occupying space: *to hold, receive, comprehend, contain*: *plenus capiti alveus amnes*, Ov. *quum una domo jam capi non possint*, Cic. 2. Fig.: *to receive into the mind, to comprehend, grasp*, *quod mentes eorum capere possent*, Liv. V. Nautical *t. t.*: *to make a port, take a station, etc.*: *insulam capere non potuerant, could not make the island*, Caes. Fig.: *capere otii portum et dignitatis*, Cic.

● 2. On land (comp. *capesso*, II.): *to fly to a place*: *omnes Samnium copiae montis proximo fuga capiunt*, Liv. VI. *to undertake, enter upon an office or calling* (= *auspicio* or *capessio*) *magistratum*, Liv.: *moderamina (navis)*, Ov. VII. *to get, receive, gain, collect* (of income, taxes, etc.): *capit ille ex suis praedibus sexcenta sestertia, ego centena ex meis*, Cic.: *vegetal ex agro*, Liv.: *stipendium capere* *jure belli*, Caes. Hence, *absol* *to inherit*, *si capendi jus nullum uxori*, Juv. With *pecuniam*, *to take & bribe, extort*: *pecuniam ob rem judicandam capere, to be guilty of bribery in a judicial capacity*, Cic. 2. Gen of other things: *to obtain, take, assume*: *coronam*, Lucr.: *consulatum*, Cic.: *patrum animum virtutemque capiamus, let us put on*, id. Fig.: *to cultivate, acquire* (as a habit): *consuetudo exercitatioque capiendae, custom and experience must be acquired*, id.: *misericordiam*, id. VIII. Of feelings, passions, conditions: *capio desiderium, satietatem, odium, detrimentum, etc.*, *to feel, suffer, enjoy*; and conversely, *desiderium, satietas, odium me capio, to be seized by: satietatem capere*, Pl. So often, in the formula, *ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat*, Caes.: *nos post reges exactos servitutis oblitio ceperat*, Cic. [Cf. Gr. *καίω* (= Lat. *capulus*); Goth. *hafjan*, *to lift*, M.H.G. *hafte*, *to handle*.]

capis, idis, *f.* [from root of *capio*] *an earthen vessel used in sacrifices*: Liv. *capisso*, ere, *v.* *capesso*.

capistro, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* [*capistrum*] *to tie with a halter, to muzzle*: Ov. *capistrum*, *i. n.* [*capio*] *a halter, a muzzle*: Virg. Fig.: *maritale capistrum, matrimonial fetters*, Juv. (Hence *lt. capestro*: Fr. *chevêtre*.)

capital or *capitale*, is, *n.* [*caput*]. Prop. *n.* of adj. *capitalis*. Hence, Subst. *a capital crime*: Cic. *capitalis*, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the head or to life, mortal*: *capitale periculum, peril of life*, Pl. II. Legal *t. t.* *affecting a man's caput*, either in the sense of life or of civil position: *reus rerum capitalium*, Cic.: *capitali poena afficere aliquem*, Suet. III. Fig.: *deadly, mortal, dangerous*: *capitalis inimicus, a mortal enemy*, Pl.: *hostia, a dangerous enemy*, Cic.: *odium, deadly hatred*, id.: *oratio, dangerous harangue*, id. IV. *pre-eminent, distinguished* (rare). Ov. *capito*, onis, *m.* [id.] *a big-headed person*: Cic. [cf. *fronto*, naso.]

capitolini, orum, *m. plu.* the superintendents of the Capitoline games (v. Smith's Ant. 242): Cic.

capitolium, *ii, n.* [*caput*] *the Capitol at Rome*: Liv. In the poets, often *plur.*, Virg.: Juv. II. Transf.: *the citadels of other towns*: Suet.

capitulatim, adv. [*capitulum*] *by heads, summarily* (v. rare): Nep.

capitulum, *i. n. dim.* [*caput*] *a small head*: Pl. Facetiously for *a man*: id. II. In architecture: *the capital of a column*: Plin. (Hence *lt. capitolo*; Fr. *chapitre*.)

capraris, is, *f.* = *καπραιος*, *caper-bush*: Plin. II. *its fruit, the caper*: id.

capra, ae, *f.* [*caper*] *a she-goat*: Cic. *capra* = *capra*, Virg. II. *a bright star in the constellation Auriga, (capella)*: Hor. III. *the smell of the arm-pits*: id. (Hence Fr. *chevre*, *le capriccio*, and from it, Fr. *caprice*.)

caprea, ae, *f.* [*capra*] *a roebuck*: Plin.: *a wild she-goat*: Virg. Prov.: *jungere capreas lupis* (of something impossible), Hor.

capreolus, *i. m.* *a kind of wild goat, chamois, roebuck*: Virg. II. *capreoli*, in mechanics: *supports, props, stays*: Caes.: Vitruvius.

capricornus, *i. m.* [*caper cornu*] (*capricorn*, *a sign of the zodiac*): Cic.

capri-ficus, *i. f.* [*caper ficus*: lit. *the goat-fig*, as we say *dog-rose*, etc.] *the wild fig-tree, the wild fig* (growing among rocks, tombs, etc.): *eruta sepulchris*, Hor.

caprigenus, *a, um, adj.* [*caper* and *gen* in *gigno*] *goat-born, goat-begotten, of the goat kind* (poet): *caprigenum pecus*, Virg.: *hominum genus*, Pl. *

caprinus, *a, um, adj.* [*caper*] *pertaining to goats*: *pellis*, Cic. Prov.: *de lana caprina rixari, to wrangle about trifles*, Hor.

capri-pēs, *pēdis, adj.* [*caper pes*] *goat-footed*, a poet. epithet of rural deities: *capripedes Satyri*, Hor.

capsa, ae, *f.* [from root of *capio*] *a repository, chest, box, esp. for books and letters, a satchel*: Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 70). (Hence *lt. cassa*; Fr. *caisse*.)

capsarius, *ii, m.* [*capsa*], *a slave who took care of the capsae, in which*

books were kept, and carried those of school-boys: Suet.

capso, is, it, etc., *v.* *capio*.

capsula, ae, *f. dim.* [*capsa*] *a small box or chest*: Cat.

captatio, onis, *f.* [*capto*] *a reaching after or catching at* (rare): *captatio verborum*, Cic.

captator, oris, *m.* [id.] *one who eagerly reaches or strives after* (rare): *atrae popularis, who courts the popular breeze*, Liv. Esp. *a legacy hunter*: Hor.

captio, onis, *f.* [*capio*] *a taking, catching, or seizing*: Gell. Fig.: *a deceiving, deception, fraud*: *si in parvula re captionis aliquid vererere*, Cic.

2. In dialectics: *a fallacy, a sophism*: *captiones discutere*, id. II. Meton.: *an injury, a disadvantage*: Pl.: Cic.

captiosus, adv. *captiously, insidiously*: *captiose interrogare*, Cic.

captiosus, *a, um, adj.* [*captio*] *fallacious, deceptive*: *societas captiosa*, Cic. 2. *captious, sophistical*: *captiosa probabilitas*, id. Absol.: *captiosa, sophisms*, id. II. *dangerous, hurtful*: *quam captiosum esse populo!* id.

captivocula, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a quirk, quibble, sophism*: Cic.

captivitas, atis, *f.* [*captivus*] *a state of bondage, captivity*: Tac. As collective noun, *a crowd of captives*, id. Of countries, towns, etc.: *a taking, capture*: *urbium*, id. Also in *plur.*: id.

captivus, *a, um, adj.* [*captus*, *capio*] *caught, taken prisoner* (esp. in war): *cives*, Cic.: *senex*, Curt.: usu. as subst.: *a prisoner, captive*: Cic. In fem.: *captiva, a female prisoner*, Ov. As *adj.* *pertaining to prisoners*: *sanguis*, Virg. Of animals: *caught or taken*: *piscis*, Ov.: *ferae*, id. Also of things without life: *captured in war, taken as booty*: *naves*, Caes.: *ebur*, Corinthus, Hor. Fig.: *captiva mens, enslaved*, Ov. (Hence *lt. cattivo*; Fr. *chétif*, "wretched, mean"; Eng. *cattiff*.)

capto, avi, atum, *i. v. a. freq.* [*capio*] *to catch at frequently or eagerly, endeavour to catch, etc.*: *Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat flumina*, Hor. II. Fig.: *to strive after, desire earnestly, seek to obtain, etc.*: *sermone*, *to listen to*, Pl.: *assensionem alicujus*, Cic.: *plausus, to catch at*, id.: *misericordiam*, id.: *testamenta, to hunt after bequests, legacies*, Hor.: Juv. With *Inf.* or clause as object: *prendi et prendere captans*, Ov. III. *to lie in wait for, to seek to entrap, etc.*: Cic. (Hence through *ad-captare*, *lt. accattare*; Fr. *acheter*.)

captura, ae, *f.* [id.] *a taking, catching (of animals)*: Plin. II. Meton.: *that which is taken, quarry, draught of fishes, etc.*: Suet. 2. *low or immoral gain, pay, etc.*: id.

captus, *a, um, Part.* [*capio*] *esp. in sense of disabled*: *captus oculis*, blind: etc.: *v.* *capio*, II. 2.

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captus, *a, um, Part.* [*capio*] *esp. in sense of disabled*: *captus oculis*, blind: etc.: *v.* *capio*, II. 2.

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captus, *a, um, Part.* [*capio*] *esp. in sense of disabled*: *captus oculis*, blind: etc.: *v.* *capio*, II. 2.

capit, ūs, m. [capio] a taking, seizing; that which is taken: trium digitorum capit, as much as one can grasp with three fingers, a pinch, Plin.

II. Fig.: power of comprehension, capacity: civitas ampla atque florens, ut capitis est Germanorum, according to German notions, Caes.: prudentes, ut est capitis hominum, as far as human capacity extends, Cic.

capularis, e, adj. [capulus] pertaining to a coffin: homo, near the grave, Pl.

capulus, i, m. (also capulum) [capio] a handle: aratri, Ov. Esp. the hilt of a sword: Cic.: capulo tenus abdidit ense, Virg. II. a coffin, bier: ire ad capulum, to go to the grave, Lucr.

III. capulum, a halter for fastening cattle: Isid. (Hence from meaning III: I. it capio; Fr. cable; Eng. cable.)

caput, itis, n. the head, of men and animals. Phr.: supra caput esse, to be over our very heads, Liv. Proverb.: nec caput nec pedes, neither head nor tail (an awkward affair), Cic. 2. Poet.: the head, as the seat of the understanding, the judgment, sense: in oculum capite es? are you in your senses? Hor.: tribus Anticypis caput insanabile, past all cure, id.

*II. Fig.: h: head, top, extremity (beginning or end) of anything: papaveris, poppy-heads, Liv.: ignorum, ends, Caes.: Of rivers: sources, Liv.: Hor.: also (more rar.), the mouth, Caes. Fig.: si quid sine capite manabit, any scandal without a foundation, Cic. Of plants, sometimes the root: vitis, Cato: also vine-branches: Cic. III. Meton.: a person: ridiculum caput? you absurd fellow! Ter. Also in elevated style, tam cari capitis, of so beloved a head! Hor.: Virg. liberum, Cic.: quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum millia, so many men, so many minds, Hor. So, in capita, to or for each person, Liv. Of animals: sus tringita capitum fetus enixa, so head, Virg. IV. Fig.: life: capitis periculum adire, to risk one's life, Ter.: Liv.: capitis poena, capital punishment, Caes.: capitis accusare, to accuse of a capital crime, Nep. 2. civil or political status, including the rights of liberty, citizenship, and family: its loss or deprivation was called deminutio or minutio capitis (v. Smith's Ant. 71): capitis accusare, to accuse on a capital charge, Nep.: capitis damnare, to condemn to death, Cic. 3. the leader of anything, the chief person or thing: caput scelorum, an arch knave, Pl.: Ter.: caput est omnium Graecorum concitandorum, the chief instigator, Cic.: capita-nominis Latini, the heads, chiefs, with masc. predicate, Liv. 4. Of things: cense, the principal dish, Cic.: rerum, the chief point, id.: and without rerum, caput est, the main point is, id.: in writings: the principal clause or division, heading, chapter, etc.: a primo

capite legis usque ad extremum, id. Of money: the principal, on which interest was paid: Hor. Of any total: demit de capite medimna dc., Cic. [Cf. Gr. κεφαλὴ (kephalē); Goth. hau-bith, A.S. heafod.] (Hence It. capo: Fr. chef, also Fr. achever, from ad caput, since caput in the Romance languages signified the end, as well as the beginning, of a thing.)

carbaceus, a, um, adj. [carbassus] of or made of carbassus: vela, Cic.

carbassus, i, f. (borrowed from Gr. κάρβασος) [pl. neut. carbassa] very fine Spanish flax: Plin. II. Meton. of things made of it: (i) a linen garment: Virg. (ii) a sail, canvas: tumidogue inflatur carbassus austro, id. (iii) a curtain or awning: Lucr.

carbātina, ae, f. = καρβῆτιν, a kind of rustic shoe: Cat.

carbo, onis, m. a piece of burning or charred wood, charcoal, embers: Ter. Of glowing coals: qui apud carbones assident, semper calent, Pl.: Cic. II. Fig. and poet.: creta an carbone notandi? to be marked with black or white, i.e. as sane or insane? Hor. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. charbon.)

carbōnarius, a, um, adj. [carbo] pertaining to charcoal. Subst.: carbōnarius, i, m. a collier, a charcoal-maker: Pl.

carbunculus, i, m. dim. [iud] a small coal. Fig.: amburet mureo ei corculum carbunculus, Pl. II. a red-dish, bright kind of precious stone: Plin. (Hence Fr. escarboucle.)

carcer, eris, m. an enclosure: hence, a prison, jail (with the idea of criminality: vincula=simply, confinement with fetters), Cic.: the state-prison at Rome, part of which was called Tullianum: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 72) Fig.: ex corporum vinculis tanquam e carcere, Cic. II. Meton.: the criminals confined: in me carcerem effuditis, you have emptied the prison on me, id. As term of reproach: jailbird: Ter. III. the barrier or starting place in the circus (opp. to meta or calx, the goal: v. Smith's Ant. 88): Virg.: usu. in plur.: e carceribus exire, Cic. Fig.: the commencement of a course of action, etc.: ad carceres, a calce revocari, to begin life anew, id. [Perh. borrowed from Gr. κάρκαρον.]

carcerarius, a, um, adj. [carcer] pertaining to a prison: quaestus, jail fees, profits, etc., Pl.

carchesium, i, n = καρχῆσιον, a Greek beaker or cup slightly contracted in the middle: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 72). II. the similarly-formed upper part of a mast: Lucan.

cardiacus, a, um, adj. = καρδιακός, pertaining to the stomach: morbus, indigestion, heartburn, Cels. Hence subst. cardiacus, i, m. one who has a disease of the stomach: Cic.

cardo, inis, m. the hinge of a door:

vellere postes a cardine, Virg.: vetato cardine, on opening the door, Ov. In Astron., a pole: Cic. II. Fig.: that on which all depends, the chief point: haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum, at so critical a moment, Virg. [Cogn. with Gr. καρδιά, καρδιαν, to swing.]

carduus, i, m. the thistle: Virg. (Hence Fr. charodon.)

carē, adv. at a high price (rare): Suct. II. dearly, highly: carius aestimare, Planc in Cic.

carectum, i, n. [carex] a rush- or sedge-bed: Virg.

carēo, ui, itum, 2. v. n. (pres. suby. carint=careant, Pl.: pass: carendus, Ov.) constr with Abl.: to be without, not to have, to be (happily) free from: carere culpa, Ter.: dolor, Cic.: invidenda aula, to be content with lot, Hor. Also, to be absent from: finis luce, Cic.: libens patria careo, Tac. Of inanimate objects: haec duo tempora carere crimine, Cic. Hor. II. to be destitute of, to want (the thing wanted being desirable, but not indispensable, e.g., to want what is necessary): commodis omnibus, Cic.: tali munere, Virg. With Gen.: Ter. With Acc.: Pl. [Perh. cognate with κείρω, cf. curtus.]

carēx, icis, f. apply some kind of rush, not a sedge: acuta, Virg.

carīca, ae (g. ficus), [Caria] a (Carian) fig: Cic.: hence, any dried fig. Ov.

carīes, em, e (other cases not in use), f. rottenness, decay: Ov. [Etym. unknown.]

carīna, ae, f. the bottom of a ship, the keel: carinae aliquanto planiores, keels a good deal flatter, Caes. II. Meton. and poet.: a ship: Virg. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. carène, and, from it, Eng. verb. carén.)

carīnarius, i, m. commonly translated a dyer of yellow, and wrongly derived from Gr. κρός, which would require a. Pl. The word is really not understood.

carīosus, a, um, adj. [caries] decayed, rotten: dentes, Plin. II. Fig.: senectus, withered, Ov.

carīs, idis, f. = καρίς, a kind of sea-crab: Ov.

carītās, ātis, f. [carus] dearthness, scarcity, high price, or value: annonae, high price of corn, Cic. Absol.: dearth, scarcity: primum caritas nata est, deinde inopia, id. II. Fig.: high regard, affection accompanied by esteem: erga patriam caritas, Liv. The subjoined Gen. usually denotes the object: love for: patriae et suorum, Cic.: recipiendae patriae, Liv. In plu.: the affections: omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, species of affection, Cic. With subject Gen.: caritatem civium concupisce, to covet the affection of the citizens, id. (Hence Fr. charité, dearthness; charité.)

carmen, inis, n. (old form casmen)

a tune, song, strain, vocal or instrumental (mostly poet. for cantus): *vocale, vocal music*, opp. to *cithara*, Ov. **I.** *Usu. a poem, poetry, verse*:

grave plenumque carmen, Cic.: Hor. **Absol.** for *lyric poetry*: *carmine tu gaudes*, hic delectatur iambis, id. And (opp. to the drama) for *an epic or lyric poem*: *deducere ad sua tempora*, Ov. For *a book or canto*: in primo carmine, Lucr. **III.** *a response of an oracle, a prophecy, prediction*: Virg.

IV. *a magic formula, an incantation, charm*: per libros carminum valentium, potent spells, Hor.: Juv.

V. *a formula in religion or law, a formula* (since the laws were in old times written in verse): Cic. *lex horridi carminis erat, the terms of the terrible legal form*, Liv. [Cf. Skr. *carman*, a song, Lat. *Carmena*, for *Casmena*] (Hence Fr. *charme, charmer*)

carnārius, *a*, *um*, [caro] *a flesh-hook*, Pl. **II.** *a larder, pantry*: *carnifex*, *feri*, *m* (old form, *carnifex*) [*caro* facio] *an executioner, hangman*: Cic. *raperet ad carnifera*, Pl. **Fr.** *a tormentor*: *meus carnifex*, Ter. As *a term of reproach, a scold, a villain*, id. Cic.

carnificina, *ae*, *f*. [*carnifex*] *the office of hangman, a carnician's cage* = *carnifex* *esse*, Pl. **II.** *the place of torture*: Liv. Hence, *met* on the rack, torture, torment: *carnificina* subire, *tu undique tortore, hic ductum se ab excrucio in ergastulum et carnificina* *esse*, Liv. Fig. *carnificina* est *agritudo*, id.

carnificor, *atus*, *i* *v* *a*. [*id*] *to excruciate, behead*: (*hostes*) *jacentes, mangle, mutilate*, Liv.

carnivorus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [*caro* *voro*], *feeding on flesh, carnivorous* (applied to animals): Plin.

carnosus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. *fleshy, pulpy*: Plin.

carō, *ui*, *3* *v* *a*. *to card* (extremely rare): *lanam*, Pl.

carō, *carinis*, *f*. *flesh*: Cic. *lacte et carne vivere*, Caes. In *plu*: *carnes vipericae*, Ov. **2.** *Fig.* of discourse: *fulness*: Quint. **3.** In contempt: *istius pectus ac putidae carnis consilium*, Cic. [Cf. Gr. *καρὸς*; O H. G. *karō*, a corpse] (Hence Fr. *chair*)

carpentum, *i*, *n* *a* *two-wheeled covered carriage or chariot*, esp. used by women on festal occasions (v. Smith's Ant. 72): *carpentis ingredi Capitolium*, Tac.: *Gallicum*, Liv.

carpo, *psi*, *ptum*, *3* *v* *a*. *to pick, pluck, pluck off, cull, crop, gather*: *flores ab arbore*, Ov.: *rosam*, Virg.

2. *Of other things*: *to pluck, tear off, tear away*: *summas carpens media inter cornua setas*, Virg. Of wool: *to pluck*: *vellera*, id. Hence: *to card for spinning*: *pensum*, id.

3. *Of animals*: *to graze on, browse, etc.*: Cic. *carpunt gramen equi*, Virg. *Poet.* of envy: *summa cacumina carpit*, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *to cull, snatch,*

garter: *omnes undique flosculos (orationis) carpum*, Cic. **2.** *to take, enjoy, use, make use of*: *diem*, Hor.: *somnos sub dio*, Virg. **3.** In bad sense: *to pick or carp at, to slander, calumniate*: *Sabinus militum vocibus carpebat*, Caes.: *aliquem sermonibus*, Liv. **4.** *to weaken, enfeeble, wear away, consume*: *vires*, Virg.: *tuos labores*, Hor. In milit. lang.: *to weaken an enemy, to harass*: *agmen adversariorum*, Caes.: *novissimos*, Liv.

5. *to separate into parts, to cut to pieces, divide*: *saepe carpenda membris minutioribus oratio est*, Cic.: in multis parvasque partes capere exercitum, Liv. **6.** *to enter upon a journey, pass over, navigate, to take or pursue one's way* (poet.): *viam*: Virg. iter, Hor. *supremum iter* = *monit*, id.: *gyrum, to pace the ring*, Virg. [Cf. Gr. *καρπος, καρπών* (a sickle). O H. G. *herbst*, A S *heavest* (harvest)] (Hence It *carpia*; Fr. *charpie*, "lint")

carpum, *adv* *by pieces, in detached parts*: *res gestas perscribere, to narrate detached portions in detail*, Sall.

2. *at different places or points, on different sides*: *carpum aggregat*, Liv.

3. *at different times, separately*: *dimisi carpum ac singuli*, Tac.

carptor, *oris*, *m* [*carpo*] *a carver of food*, Juv.

carptus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*carpo*] *carriūca*, *ae*, *f* [*carus*] *a sort of four-wheeled travelling carriage*: Suet. (Hence Fr. *charriue*)

carrus, *i*, *m* *a kind of four-wheeled wagon or car*: Caes.: Liv. (Hence Fr. *char*)

carunculā, *ae*, *f*. *dim.* [*caru*] *a little piece of flesh*: Cic.

carus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *dear, high priced* (opp. to *vilis*): *pisces, agmina, bubula*, Pl. Cic. **II.** Fig. *dear, precious, beloved*: *homines mihi carissimi et amicissimi*, my dearest and best friends, id. As *subst.*: *car*, the loved ones: Pl. [Prob. from root of *caro*, with vowel-extension; "scarce" and hence "high in price, dear"] (Hence Fr. *cher*)

cāsa, *ae*, *f* *a hut, cottage, cabin*: in milit. lang. *a barrack, tent*, etc.: *casae more Gallico stramentis tectae, thatched with straw*, Caes. Proverb.: *ita fugias, ne praeter casam, beware of going too far*, Ter. [For *skad-ta*, covered. The root *skad* is found also in *cassis* and *castrum*] (Hence Fr. *chez*; and *caserne*, like *caverna* from *cava*)

cascus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *old, primitive*: a Sabine or Oscan word: Cic. [Lat. "gray"; v. *cassus*].

casculus, *i*, *m*. [*cascus*] *a small cheese*: Virg.

casēus, *i*, *m*. *cheese*: Caes.: *premere*, Virg. (Hence It. *cacio*. A S. *case*, whence Eng. *cheese*, and Ger. *käse*, were borrowed from the Latin.)

cāsia (more rar. *cassia*), *ae*, *f*. =

kasia or *καρία*, *a fragrant, shrub-like plant, mezezeon*: Virg. **2.** *A tree with aromatic bark*: id.

cāso (*casso*), *i*, *v* *n*. *insep.* [*cado*] *to be ready to fall, totter* (v. rare): Pl.

casēdē, *adv.* *fruitlessly, in vain*: *casē tempus terere*, Liv.

casēs, *lum* (in sing. *Abl. casse*, Ov.), *m*. *plu.* *a hunting-net, snare, trap* (poet.): *decidere in casēs*, Ov. Meton.: *a spider's web*: Virg. Fig.: *snarcs, plots*: Ov.

cassia, *v*. *casia*.

cassida, *ae*, *v* *cassis*.

cassida, *idis* (*cassida*, *ae*, Virg.), *f*. *a helmet* (prop. of metal, while *galea* was of leather): Caes. Sometimes = *galea*. Ov. [For *skad-tis*, a covering; v. *casa*].

cassis, *is*, *v* *cassēs*.

casso, *v*. *caso*.

casus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *empty* (mostly poet.): *nux*, Hor. **II.** With *Ab* or (rarely) *Gen.* devoid of, deprived of (poet.): *lumine, deprived of life, dead*, Virg.: *casus luminis ensis*, Cic. poet. **III.** Fig. *vain, empty, worthless, fruitless*: *formido, groundless*, Lucr. Phr.: *cassa memorare, to talk idly*, Pl. In *casum*, or in one word *incassum*, *adv.* *in vain, uselessly, to no purpose*: *incassum frustra que*, Lucr.: *vana incassum lactare tela*, Liv. [Etym. uncertain.]

castanea, *ae*, *f*. = *καράνα*, the chestnut-tree: Plin. **II.** *a chestnut*: Virg. (Hence Fr. *châtaigne*)

castē, *adv* *purely, without stain, uprightly*: *caste et integre vivere*, Cic. **II.** *chastely, modestly*: id.

III. *piously, devoutly*: id.

castellānus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*castellum*] *pertaining to a castle or fortress*: *triumphus, for the capture of a castle*, Cic. **II.** *Subst.*: *castellani, orum*, *m*. *plu.* *the occupants of a castle, the garrison*: Sall.: Liv. (Hence Fr. *châtelain*.)

castellātū, *adv.* [*id.*] *castle-wise*: *dissipati, scattered about in different fortresses*, Liv.

castellum, *i*, *n* *dim.* [*castrum*] *a castle, fort, strong-hold, fortified dwelling*, Caes.: Virg. **II.** Fig.: *shelter, defence, refuge*: *castellum omnium scelerum*, Liv. (Hence Fr. *château*, and Old Fr. *châtel*, as in *Neuf-châtel*.)

castēria, *ae*, *f* *a part of a ship, where the rowers used to rest*: Pl.

castigābilis, *e*, *adj.* [*castigo*] *deserving punishment*: Pl.

castigātio, *ōnis*, *f*. [*id.*] *a correcting, chastising, punishment*: *reproof*, etc.: *omnis et animadversio et castigatio contumelia vacare debet*, Cic. In *plu.*: Liv.

castigātor, *ōris*, *m*. [*id.*] *one who corrects or chastises, a corrector, reprover*: *minorum*, Hor.

castigātus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*castigo*] *corrected, compressed*. **II.** *Adj.*: *small, slender, delicate*: *pectus*, Ov.

castigo, avi, atum, i. v. a. lit. to make clean, to cleanse: hence, to correct, chastise, punish, with a view to amendment; reprove, censure (v. punire): castigare pueros verbis, verberibus, Cic.: Pompeius seniores castigat, Caes.: servorum ventres modico castigat iniquo, pinches with scanty measure, Juv. || to correct an error, to set right, mend: carmen, Hor. || to hold in check, to restrain (rare): equum tenacem non parentem frenis asperioribus castigare, Liv. [From *casto*, stem of *castus*, and *ago*, root of *ago*; cf. *fatigo*.] (Hence Fr. *châtier*.)

castimonia, ae, f. [castus] purity, chastity, abstinence (esp. of the ministers of religion: rare): per summam castimoniam virtutum ac mulierum, Cic.: decem dierum castimonia, Liv. || purity of morals, morality, in gen.: Cic.

castitas, âtis, f. [id] chastity, purity of body: ut sentiant mulieres naturam feminarum omnem castitatem pati, Cic.

castor, ôris, m = κάστωρ, a castor, beaver: pure Lat. fiber: Acc. castora, Juv.

castoreum, i, n [castor] = κάστωρ, the aromatic secretion obtained from the beaver; castor, in plur.: Virg. *castora, orum, v. castrum.

castrensis, e, adj. [castra] pertaining to the camp: castrensis ratio et militaris, Cic.

castro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to cut, castrate: castrari mares vetuli, Suet.

castrum, i, n. In sing.: any fortified place, a castle, fort, fortress (rare for castellum): Nep.: Liv. More usual as nom. prop.: e.g. Castrum Truentinum, Pomp. in Cic. || In plur.: castra, orum, n. a military camp, an encampment (for an account of its construction, etc., v. Smith's Ant. 73 sq.): nos ad portas castra habemus, Cic.: ponere, to pitch, Caes.: munire, id.: commune, Liv.: habere castra, to encamp, Caes.: castra movere, to break up, id.: castra stativa, a permanent camp, Cic.: aestiva, summer camp, Suet.: hiberna, winter-quarters, Liv.: navalia, a naval station, Caes.: nautica (the same), Nep.: castra Praetorianorum, the barracks of the Praetorians in the suburbs of Rome, Suet.: Tac. As nom. prop. like castrum: Castra Cornelia, or Corneliiana, etc., Caes. 2. Meton.: a day's march: secunda castris pervenit ad Dium, Liv. 3. military service: qui magnum in castris usum habebant, Caes. 4. Fig.: of philosophical sects or opposing schools: Epicuri castra, Cic. [For *skad-trum*, a covering, defence; v. casa.]

caustus, a, um, adj. Lit.: clean: in gen., morally pure, unpolluted, spotless, guiltless, etc.: decet nos esse a culpa caustus, Pl.: populus frugi caustusque verecundusque, an audience

temperate, uncorrupted, modest, Hor. Of things: res familiaris casta a crimine civili, Cic.: vita, id.: animus, id.: signa, signs, indications of innocence, Ov. || pure in body, chaste, continent: Minerva, Hor. Of inanimate things: Veneris connubia, Lucr.: vultus, Ov. || pious, religious, holy, sacred: ego qui castam cunctationem, sanctum campum defendo, Cic. Of inanimate things: haud satis castum donum deo, id. [For *kad-tus* cf. Gr. *kastapos*.] (Hence Fr. *castig*.)

casula, ae, f. dim [casa] a little cottage or hut, a small house: Juv. **casus**, us, m. [cado] a falling: nixis, Liv. In plur.: Lucr. 2. a fall, an overthrow, id. 3. Fig.: a moral fall, a false step, an error, Cic. || Fig.: the end (as applied to time), extremam sub casum hiemis, Virg. 2. that which happens unexpectedly, an event, accident, chance, emergency: hic quantum in bello fortuna possit, et quantos afferat casus, cognosci potuit, Caes.: itur ad casum tabulae, to the hazard table, Juv. Hence casus is used in the sense of danger, peril: quae res magnum habet casum, Cic.: tendunt in quemcumque casum, brave every danger, Liv. In Abl. adverbially: by chance, by accident: sive casu sive consilio deorum, Caes. 3. an occasion, opportunity: praecelari facinoris casum dare, Sall. 4. an adverse event, a misfortune, mishap: meum illum casum tam horribilem, Cic. Euphemist. for death. **Catachorum casus**, id. 5. Casus is sometimes used by Caesar in a sense apparently equivalent to our state, condition (usually a bad one): sibi praestare, si in eum casum dedicerentur, quamvis fortunam a P. R. pati, quam ab his per cruciatum interficere, id. || Gramm. t. t. a case: casus erectus, the nominative, Cic.: obliqui, Quint.

cataclasis, a, um, adj. = κατάκλισις, serving for ridicule. a banterer, jeerer: a pun on the name of the parasite Gelastimus, Pl.

cataclasis, a, um, adj. = κατάγραφος, painted, coloured: Cat. **cataclasis**, i, m. an effeminate person, catamite: Cic.

cataclasis, ae, m. = καταφραγξ, a coat of scale-armour: Tac.

cataclasis, a, um, adj. = κατάφραγξ, mailed, mail-clad (pure Latin, loricatus): Liv.

cataclasis, i, m. = κατάκλισις, the arrival of a ship: hence Meton.: a ship or fleet that arrives: Cic.

cataclasis, ae, f. = ὁ καταπέλτης, an engine of war for throwing arrows, lances, etc., a catapult (v. Smith's Ant. 38): Liv. Meton.: a missile: Pl.

cataclasis, a, um, adj. [cataclasis] pertaining to a catapult, thrown by it: catapultarium pilum, Pl.

cataclasis (also catarracta), ae, f. and **cataclasis** (catarr-) ae, m. =

καταράκτις or καταράκτις: a waterfall: esp. that of the Nile: νοβησκίμο καταράκτη, Plin. || a portcullis: Liv. **cataclasis**, ae, f. a word coined to designate a kind of spice: Pl.

catasta, ae, f. [καταστάσις] a stage on which slaves were exposed for sale: Tib.

catasta, adv. wisely, sagaciously: skillfully, dexterously: Pl.

catasta, ae, f. [a Germ. word] a kind of missile weapon: Virg.

(1) **catella**, ae, f. dim. [catulus] a little or young bitch: Juv.

(2) **catella**, ae, f. dim. [catena] a little chain: Liv.: Hor.

(1) **catellus**, i, m. dim. [catulus] a little dog, puppy, whelp: As a term of endearment: Hor.

(2) **catellus**, i, m. dim. (for the more common form *catella*) [catena] a small chain: Pl. (Hence Fr. *cadeau*)

catena, ae, f. a chain, a fetter: in catenas conjicere, Caes.: catenas injicere alicui, Cic. Fig.: aera domitus catena, brought into servitude, subjection, Hor. || a series of things connected together, a chain (poet.): Lucr. || Fig.: a barrier, restraint, bond: Cic. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. *chaîne*.)

catenatus, a, um, Part. [cateno] bound with a chain, fettered: Fig.: versus ex pluribus syllabis catenatos, connected as by a chain, Quint.

caterva, ae, f. a crowd, a band of men: Postumius obvium cum bene magna caterva sua venit, Cic.: juvenum, Hor. || Milit. t. t. a body of soldiers, a troop, company: esp. of barbarian nations, in opp. to the Roman legions, ne virilis cultus in Lycias prosperet catervas, Hor. || a company or troop of actors (usu. grex): Pl. || IV. Of the lower animals (very rare): perdidit, a herd, Lucr.: avium, a flock, Virg. [Etym. uncertain.]

catervarius, a, um, adj. [caterva] pertaining to a crowd or troop: catervari pugiles, fighting in bands, Suet.

catervati, um, adj. [id] in companies, in troops: S. v. Virg.

cathedra, ae, f. = καθέδρα, a chair: esp. one furnished with cushions and supports, an arm-chair, easy-chair: discipularum inter jubeo plorare cathedras, Hor.: also, a sedan-chair: Juv. (v. Smith's Ant. 76). Hence meton.: cathedrae molles, effeminate women, id. || a teacher's or professor's chair: id. (Hence Fr. *chaire*.)

catillo, atum, i. v. a. [catillus] to lick a plate: Pl.

catinus, i, m. [Varr. compares Sicilian *kativov*] a deep vessel for serving up or cooking food, a bowl, dish, pot: Hor.

catonius, i, m. [Varr. compares Sicilian *kativov*] a deep vessel for serving up or cooking food, a bowl, dish, pot: Hor.

catonius, i, m. [Varr. compares Sicilian *kativov*] a deep vessel for serving up or cooking food, a bowl, dish, pot: Hor.

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catonius, i, m. [Varr. compares Sicilian *kativov*] a deep vessel for serving up or cooking food, a bowl, dish, pot: Hor.

equo quam in equulo, in cane quam in catulo, Cic. II. In gen.: the young of wild beasts, a whelp: catulos fera celent, Flor.

cātus, a, um, adj. [Sabine = acutus, acc. to Varr.] clear-sounding, sharp: Enn. in Varr. II. sharp, of the intellect: in a good sense: knowing, keen, shrewd, sagacious, wise: prudent, et, ut ita dicam, catus, Cic.: Mercuri, qui catus, skilful, Hor. Constr. with *huf.*: jaculari, id. 2. In a bad sense: sly, crafty, cunning: cata est et callida, Pl.

cauda (less correctly coda, like codex, plostrium), ac, f., the tail of animals: cauda pavoni donata a natura ad ornatum, Cic. Proverb: caudam iactare popello, to flatter, to swan upon, Pers.: caudam trahere, to have a tail stuck on one's back, to be an object of derision, Juv. Humorously the end of Verrius' name, alluding also to the tail of a boar, Cic. (Hence Ital. coda, Fr. queue.)

candēus, a, um, adj. [perh. instead of caudicatus, from caudex] of wood, wooden: caudex, caudex, Pl.

caudex (codex), is, m. (1st), the trunk of a tree, the stock, stem, quin et caudicibus secis, trulliter o siccio radix oblonga ligno, Virg. 2. the block of wood to which criminals were bound for punishment: codex, Pl. 3. A term of reproach: block, dull, blockhead: caudex, Ter. II. a dagger (disting. from adversaria, q. v.) Cic.

caudicālis, e, adj. [caudex] pertaining to the trunks of trees, of wood: provincia (humorously), the employment of wood-splitting, Pl.

caulae, aum, f. plu. [from root of canis, v. canis] an opening, hole, passage: per caulas corporis omnes, Lucr. II. a sheep-fold or cote: Virg.

caulis, is, m. [from root of canis, cf. Gr. καυλός] the stalk or stem of a plant: dictamni, Virg.: Plin. 2. Esp. a cabbage-stalk, a cabbage: Cic.: Hor. (Hence Ital. cavoletti; Fr. chou.)

caupo, ōnis, m. a chapman, petty tradesman, huckster, innkeeper: Pl.: Cic.: Hor. [Cogn. with κάπηλος. Goth. kaupōn, O. H. G. koufan (N. H. G. kaufen) were perh. borrowed from the Latin.]

caupōna, ac, f. [caupo] a female shopkeeper, a landlady, hostess: App. II. a retail shop, an inn, tavern: Cic.

caupōnius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a shop or tavern: cauponiis puer, a shop- or tavern-boy, waiter, Pl.

caupōnor, i v. dep. [id.] to traffic or trade in anything, vend: non cauponantes bellum, sed belligerantes, not making a traffic of war, but waging war in earnest, Enn. in Cic.

caupōnula, ac, f. dim. [caupona] a small inn or tavern: Cic.

caurus (less correctly cōrus), i, m. the north-west wind: Caes.

causa (caussa), ac, f. a cause; reason, principle, motive, inducement; source, origin; also, in gen., an occasion, opportunity: causa ea est, quae id efficit, cuius est causa, Cic.: hanc nactus appellatōnis causam, Caes.: causa cur, reason why, Cic.: felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas, grounds of things, Virg. Poet. with *huf.*: causa consurgere in arma, Virg. In a pregnant signif. = justa causa, good reason, just cause: meum fuit, cum causa accedere ad accusandum, Cic.: sine causa, with no proper reason, id. 2. causa, in Abl. with Gen. of nouns or Abl. of pronominal adj. (commonly put after the noun): on account of, for the sake of: voluptates omittuntur majorum voluptatum adipiscendum causa, id.: vestra magis hoc causa volebam quam mea, id. involuntum tui causa, with an eye to your own advantage, id. II. a feigned cause, a pretext, pretence: tumultus causa fuit, pretext for the rebellion, Liv. so, per causam, under the pretext: per causam supplementi equitatusque cogendi, Caes. Also, an apology, excuse: causam accipere, to admit, Cic. Hence, nullam or non causam dicere, quini, to make no objection, allege nothing, etc.: non causam dico quini, quod meritis sit, Ter. III. In gen. the question at issue, the groundwork of a rhetorical representation, matter, subject: Cic. Quint.: causae genus, the class or head to which a case is to be referred, Juv.

IV. In law: a cause, judicial process, suit: causae privatae, Cic. publicae, id.: causa cadere, to lose an action, id.: causam dicere, to plead a cause, Liv.: causam cognoscere, to examine into (as a judge), Caes. Hence, interest, profit, advantage: omnis familiae causa, Pl.

V. a political party, faction: condemnare causam illam, quam secutus esset, Cic. Hence, VI. a relation of friendship, connection: explicare breviter, quae nihil sit ratio et causa cum Caesar, id. 2. In gen. a condition, state, relation, position, case: in eadem causa fuerunt Ulpices, Caes. 3. a business undertaken for any one, a commission, charge: cui senatus dederat publice causam, ut mihi gratias ageret, Cic. (Most prob. from same root as caveo, q. v.) (Hence Ital. cosa, Fr. chose.)

causarius, a, um, adj. sick, diseased, corpus, Sen.: Plin. II. Milit. t. d. discharged on account of ill health, invalid: tertius exercitus ex causalis senioribusque scribatur, Liv.

causia, ac, f. = *κασία*, a white hat with a broad brim, worn by the Macedonians as a protection against the sun: Pl.

causidicus, i, m. [causa and dic, v. dico] a pleader, advocate (in a court of law merely; hence opp. to orator in

its extended sense, and often contemptuously): Cic.: nec causidicus nec praeco loquatur, Juv.

causificor, i v. n. dep. [causa facio, (v. rare) to allege a cause, to make a pretext, to pretend, Pl.

causor, atus, i v. dep. [causa] to conduct a law-suit, to plead, defend, etc. Fig.: to discuss or debate a question: Lucr. II. to give a reason, to allege as an excuse, to urge as a pretext, to plead: negotia, Tac.: Hor. Absol.: causando nostros inlongum ducis amores, Virg. With a clause: causando, corrumpi equos inclusos in insula, Liv.: causatus consilere velle, under the pretence of, id.

caussa, v. causa.

causula, ac, f. dim. [causa] a petty law-suit: Cic.

cantē, adv. cautiously, carefully: iter cante diligenterque facere, Caes.

II. with security: aliter nec cante nec jure fieri potest, Cic.

cautēla, ac, f. [cautus, caveo] precaution: Pl.

cautes (cautis, Prud.), is, f. a rough, pointed stick: Caes. As a symbol of insensibility: Ov.

cautim, adv. [cautus, caveo] cautiously, warily: = cante (rare): Ter.

cautio, ōnis, f. [caveo] warranty, heedfulness, precaution, circumspection, Cic.: mihi cautio est = cavendum est, I must beware (colloquial): hi mihi ne corrumpantur cautio est, Ter.: mea cautio est, I must see to it, Cic.: res cautiones habet, the matter requires caution, id.: also, admits of precaution: quae cautionem non habebunt, de us non ita valde laboro, id. II. In law: a security, bond, warranty, bail: vestrae cautiones infirmas sunt, id. Fig.: an oral warranty, pledge: id.

cautor, ōris, m. [id.] one who is on his guard: Pl. II. a surety: Cic.

cautus, a, um, Part. [caveo]. II. Adj.: wary, heedful, cautious, provident: parum cauti providique, Cic. Of things: cauti-sima senectus, Tac.

2. In a bad sense: sly, artful, cunning: vulpes, Hor.: uxor, Juv.

III. Pass.: made safe, secured: quo mulier esset res cautor, curavit ut, Cic. 2. Fig.: safe, secure (rare): in eam partem peccare, quae est cautor to err on the safe side, id.

cāvātus, a, um, Part., v. cavo.

cāvea, ac, f. (Gen. cāveā, Lucr.) [cavus] an excavated place, a cavity: Plin. II. an enclosure for animals;

a stall, cage, den, coop, bee-hive, etc.: avis inclusa in cavea, Cic. III. the audience-part of a theatre: cavea ima (the seats of the nobility), media and summa (the seats of the lower classes): prima (=ima), ultima (=summa), id. Meton.: a theatre: id. (Hence Ital. gaggia, gabbia; Fr. cage.)

cāveo, cavi, cautum (imper. regul. cāve; but also cāvē, Hor.), 2. v. n. to be on one's guard, to take care, beware, guard against. Absol.: non fuisse

difficile cavere, Caes : cave, beware! Hor. 2. With *ab*, to be on one's guard against : ille Pompeium monebat, ut a me ipso caveret, Cic. Also with simple *Abi*, (not class) : malo, Pl

3. With *ne* : to take heed lest, to guard against : ne qua populus laetoret nimium cavere, be too solicitous lest, Hor. : caves, ne videat aliquis, that no one sees, Ter. Also with *Subj*, without *ne* (only in Imper.), take care not to : ignoscas, Cic. 4. With *ita* : to take care that : caveamus, ut ea moderata sint, id. 5. With *Acc.* : to be aware of : vallum caecum fossasque, Caes. Hence in *Pass.* : cavenda (tiam gloriæ cupiditas, Cic. : ne quid eis nocentur a Caesare caveretur, Caes. And with objective *Inf.* : Sall. 6. cavere cum aliquo = ab aliquo (rare) : Hercle mihi tecum cavendum est, with you, I must be on my guard, Pl. || Legal t. t. : to look after the legal or pecuniary interests of any one (with *dat*) : tu ceteris cavere didicisti, Cic. 2. to give security, to stand security for : civitates obsidibus de pecunia cavent, Caes.

3. to get security : ab aliquo, Cic. 4. to stipulate : quum caveretur utrumque sociis, vixit stipulationes were made in favour of the allies of both, Liv. : also toll by do, id. 5. to order, decree, dispose of in writing, by will, etc. : cautum est in Scipionis legibus, ne plures essent, Cic. : si hoc, qui testamentum faciebat, cavere nolisset, id. ||| cavere alicui, to protect, be kind to, have a care for : mihi us ei cavere volo, quam ipse alius solet, id. [The root is *scav*, initial *s* having been lost; cf. Goth. *us-skav-jan*, to be circumspect, O. H. G. *scawon*, N. H. G. *schauen*.]

CAVERNA, ae, f. [cavus] a *cav*, cavern, grotto, hole : magna vis terrae cavernis continetur calor, Cic. : caverna navium, the hold of ships, id. : caeli, the vault, Lucr.

cavilla, ae, f. dim. a *jest* (very rare) : aufer cavillam, no jesting! Pl. [Ety. uncertain.] cavillatio, ñis, f. [cavillor] a quibbling, wrangling : inter consules magis cavillatio quam magna contentio de provincia fuit, Liv. : iuris, a legal quibble, Quint. || *ravillery*, jesting : acerba, a cutting jest, Suet. But acc to Cic, the proper sense of cavillatio is *humour*, *ravillery*, rather than wit (Or 2, 54, 118).

cavillator, ñris, m. [id.] a *jester*; caviller : facetus, Pl. : Cic. cavillatrix, icis, fem. adj. [id.] *sophistical* : Quint.

cavillor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep [cavilla] to make captious objections, to cavil at : Liv. || *to jest, joke, chaff, banter*, etc. : familiariter cum ipso etiam cavillor ac joco, Cic. With *Acc.* : tribunos plebis, to mock, Liv. cævo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [cavus] to make hollow, to hollow out, excavate : naves ex arboribus, Liv. : parmam

gladio galeamque cavari cernit, pierced through, perforated, Ov. : tegmina tuta cavant capitum, hollow out helmets (helmets), i.e. fabricate, Virg.

cævum, i, n. or cævus, i, m. a hole, a hollow, a cavity : Liv. : Hor.

cævus, a, um, adj, hollow, hollowed, concave : concha, Virg. : vena, Cic. Hence, deep, deep-channelled : flumina, Virg. [Cf. Gr. *κόλπος* for *κόφ-λος*; the root is *ku*, seen in *κύμα*, *κύτος*.]

cē, an inseparable demonstrative particle [cf *ci-s*, *ci-tra* and Gr. *ἐκεῖ*] *Ce* is appended to pronouns and adverbs, though the final *e* is often dropped. 1. To pronouns : hence the forms *hi-c*, *illi-c*, *isti-c*. sometimes the *ce* is doubled, e.g. *hance*, *hacer*, *istace*. When *ce* is doubled and followed by *ne*, it becomes *ci*, as in *hicine*, *isticine*, *illicine*. 2. The adv. *hic*, *huc*, *hac*, *hinc*, *illuc*, *illinc*, *istinc*, etc. which already have the particle *ce*, are strengthened by its reduplication, as *hice*, *huce*, *hince*, *illice* : so *sic* and *sice*. *Ce* occurs also in *nunc*, *tunc*, from *nun* and *tun*.

cēdo, cēsi, cēssum, 3. v. n. and a. to go, move, walk (in this sense rare and poet. for *incedo*) : Pl. Fig. : nihilus qua quisque potior cederet, Hor. || Fig. : like ice : to come to something, to have some result, to turn out, to work, and acc. to the adverbs with which it is joined, to succeed, to fail, etc. : prospere, Sall. : bene, Hor. : male, Ov. 2. cedere pro aliqua re. to go for something (as of equal value), to be the price of : epulae et largi apparatus pro stipendio cedunt, Tac. ||| to go away, to withdraw, depart, retire. ego cedam atque abibo, Cic. : huius quidem cedunt, et dies, et mensis, et annus, pass away, id. Followed by *ab*, with or without a prep. cedite e vita, to die, id. cedere memoria, to be forgotten, Liv. non cessit fiducia Turno, did not desert, Virg.

2. Mihi t. t. : cedere de oppidis, to abandon, Cic. : ex loco, to yield or give up a post, Liv. 3. Mercant t. t. : cedere foro, to withdraw from the exchange, to stop payment, become bankrupt, Juv. 4. Legal t. t. : bonis or possessionibus (alicui cedere), to relinquish in favour of another, make over : alicui heritorum possessione cedere, Cic. ||| In gen. to yield, give place to, submit, with *Dat.* or *absol.* : quancumque movemur, (aer) videtur quasi locum dare et cedere, id. : Di, quibus cnsis et ignis cesserunt, i.e. who remained unhurt in the destruction of Troy, Ov. : malis, Virg. 2. to yield to, to sink, succumb, etc. : give way to, comply with : cessit tibi blandienti Cerberus, Hor. Pass. impers. ut non multum Graecis cedetur, Cic. 3. As a military term : to give way before the enemy, to lose ground, retire, retreat (freq. in Caesar) : consulto cedere, to make a feigned retreat, Caes. : cedere campis, to quit the

plains, Hor. V. Active : with *Acc.* of Direct obj. (rare except in case of neut. pron. etc.), and *Dat.* : to concede, give up, yield : aliquid cedere alicui, tribuo parenti, Cic. : cedere curam ei, Liv. VI. With *Dat.* or *in* and *Acc.* : to fall to one's lot or share, accrue : ut is quaestus huic cederet, Cic. : alicui in usum, Hor. : praedia alia militum cessere, fell to (became) the spoil of the soldiers, Liv. VII. With *in* and *Acc.* (like *abire*) : to be changed or to pass into, to become : poena in vicem fidei cesserat, id. : cedere in unum, to become, or be, of one opinion : omnes in unum cedebant, Tac. [Cf. *ἐκε-κινδ-ει* (= *ἐντε-κινδ-ει*), Hesych.) and Hom. *κε-κἀ-οντο* (= *ἐκχάοντο*); and perh. *cado*.]

cēdo, [prob. from *ce*, *da*, give here ; or being demonstr. pronoun-stem in *hi-c*, *ci-tra*, etc.] old *κ-υπερ* form, whose contr. plur. is *cetto* (= equivalent to *da* or *dic*, give, till : freq. a mere exclamation, pray! or to bespeak attention : give : cedo alteram, hand me another (rod), Tac. cedo aquam manibus, give water! Pl. : senem, bring hither the old man, Ter. || *cedo*, let us hear : unum cedo antorem tui facti, Cic. : cedo, si constata peregit? Juv. In Ter. : cedodum ||| To call attention, behold! cedo mihi leges *Ἀττίας*, Cic.

cedrus, i, f. = *κεδρος*, the cedar, of which there are two kinds, a species of cypress, of which the wood has an aromatic scent, and the cedar of Lebanon, a timber tree of the pine tribe : Plin. || Meton. and poet. : cedar-oil : carmina linenda cedro, i.e. worthy of immortality, Hor. (Hence *li. cedrato*, and from it, Fr. *cedrat*.)

celātum, i, n. [celo] a secret : Pl. celēbr, bris, hrc, adj. (masc. celebris, Tac.) crowded Of places : much frequented or resorted to, populous (opp. to desertus) : loci culti an inculti, celebres an deserti, Cic. : celebri urbe et copiosa, id. || honoured by a great assembly, etc. : renowned, distinguished, famous : with *Abi.* : celeberrimae caem, moniarum genere, Liv. : Tiresias fama, Ov. : Abol. : dies celeberrimi laetissimique, most festive, Cic. : Diana, Hor. ||| often or quickly repeated : celeberrima verba, Ov. [Ety. uncertain.]

celebratio, ñis, f. [celebro] a numerous assemblage, concourse : hominum coetus et celebrationes, Cic. || a festal celebration, a festival : celebratio indorum, id. : annua, Tac.

celebrātus, a, um, adj. Part. [celebro]. || Adj. : customary, usual, frequent : titulum atque celebratum, Cic. 2. : solemn, festive, brilliant : dies celebratio, Ov. 3. known, celebrated, famous : Tac.

celebritas, atis, f. [celeber] a multitude, a numerous concourse (opp. to solitudo) : in multitudinē et celebrata iudiciorum, Cic. || a festal celebration, a solemnity : supremi diel,

a solemn funeral, id. **III.** fame, renown, celebrity: celebritas sermonis hominum, id.

celebro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to fill: ripas carmine, Ov. **2.** to go in great numbers or often to, to frequent: celebrare deum delubra festis diebus, Lucr.: quanto celebratur sportula fumo, how the crowded sportula smokes, Juv. **3.** to act along with others; to do frequently, to practise often, exercise, repeat: ad eas artes celebranda: inter nosque recolendas, Cic.: celebratum genus mortis, a kind of death suffered by many, Tac.: popularum potestatem celebrabant, were exercising, Liv.: celebrare seria et jocos cum aliquo, id. **II.** to celebrate, solemnize: celebrare festos dies, Cic.: nuptias, Liv. **III.** to honour, praise, celebrate: domestica facta, Hor.: memoria, Tac.: sepulcrum hominum conventu et epulis, Cic. **IV.** in gen. to make something known, to publish abroad: qua re celebrata, id.

celer, eris, c, swift, fleet, quick, speedy (opp. to tardus) face te propere celerem, Pl.: sagitta, Hor.: Deae, Ov. With Inf (poet.) celerem se cui Aiacem, swift in pursuit, Hor. **II.** Of mental and abstract things: motus, was receptus, id.: oratio celeris (concitata), rapid, hurried, Cic. **2.** In bad sense, rash, hasty, precipitate: consilia, Liv.: fata celerima, Virg. [Cf. Lat. celox, and Gr. κελος; prob. cogn. with κέλλω, to drive.]

celeris, adv. quickly. Pl. **celeres**, um, m. plu. the body guard of the Roman kings, consisting of 300 armed men, serving on horseback (v. Smith's Ant. s. v.). Cic.: tribunus celerum, Liv.

celeripes, edis, adj. [celer pes] swift-footed (v. rare): Cic.

celeritas, atis, f. [celer] swiftness, quickness, speed (opp. to tarditas): velocitas corporis celeritas appellatur, Cic.: peditum, Caes.: veneni, the quick effect, Cic. In plu.: cavendum est ne in festinationibus suspiciamus nimias celeritates, id. **II.** Of intellectual and abstract things: animorum, id.

celeriter, adv. quickly, speedily: librum tibi celeriter mittam, Cic.

celerō, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [celer] Act.: to quicken, hasten, accelerate: fugam in silvas, Virg. **II.** Neutr.: to hasten, make haste, be quick: circum celerantibus auris, Lucr.

cella, ae, f. a store-room, a place for depositing grain or fruits, a granary, stall, etc.: Cic.: apium, bee-cells, Virg. Hence dare, emere, imperare aliquid in cellam, to furnish, purchase, procure the things necessary for the kitchen: Cic. **II.** a mean apartment, closet, hut, cot, etc.: Ter.: esp. of slaves, Cic. **III.** the part of a temple in which the image of the god stood, the shrine: Liv. [Cf. Gr. κελία.]

cellarius, a, um, adj. [cella] per-

taining to a store-room: sagina, Pl. Subst.: cellarius, ii, m., one who keeps provisions, a steward, butler: id.

cellula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a small store-room, or apartment: Ter.

celō, avi, atum, i. v. a. to hide, to keep secret, to conceal. With a double Acc., to keep in ignorance of, or in the dark about: non te celavi sermonem T. Amari, Cic. **2.** With one Acc. omitted: sometimes that of the object, nec venditor celare emtores debuisse, to conceal from the buyer, Cic.: of the person: celum tam imperatum gaudium Ter. **3.** Rarely, with de and Abl. instead of one Acc.: de armis, de ferro, de mediis celare te noluit? Cic. Abol. hoc celandi genus, id.

II. Pass with Acc. of object: nomen hoc celatos tam diu, have us so long been kept in the dark about this? Ter. **2.** With Acc. omitted: celabar, excludebar, Cic. **3.** More freq. with de and Abl.: credo celatum esse Cassium de Sulla uno, id. **4.** The thing as subject, without Acc.: quod celatum est atque occultatum usque adhuc, Pl.: amor celatus, Ter. **5.** Rarely, with Dat. of person: Nep. **III.** Of persons: to hide, to put in a place of concealment: plectisque hi qui recipient celant, Caes.: silvis genitor celarat Halesum, Virg. Pass. du celari (virgo) non potest, Ter. [Cf. Gr. κελανω; Lat. occulto, cla-m, O II G. hel-an.]

celox, ois, n. and f. [of the same root as celari] a swift-sailing ship, cutter, yacht: piratica celoces et lemna, Liv.: publica, a packet-boat, Pl. **II.** Adj. swift, quick, but with reference to the first signifi. obsecro, operam celoxum hanc mihi, ne corbitam date, id.

celsus, a, um, adj. high, upright, lofty, tall (celsus, high, comparatively, altus, high absolutely) Physically: (Deus hominis) celsos et erectos constituit, tall and of an upright posture, Cic.: turres, Hor. **II.** Morally: in good sense: lofty, elevated: celsus et erectus et ea, quae homini accidere possunt, omnia parva ducens, Cic. Also of rank or station: celsissima sedes dignitatis, exalted, id.

2. In bad sense (rare): haughty, proud: hare Jura suae civitatis ignorantem, erectum et celsum, setting oneself up, id. [From the root which appears in antecello, excello, cullis, etc.: v. antecello.]

coena (less correctly, coena and caena), ae, f. the principal meal of the Romans, dinner, supper (v. Smith's Ant. 96 seq.): coenae caput, the principal dish at the feast, Cic.: coena prior, i. e. a previous invitation, Hor.: ter. restris, of vegetables, Pl.: ducere, to prolong, Hor.: cenam condicere alicui, to engage oneself to any one as a guest, Suet.: inter cenam, at table, Cic. **II.** Meton.: a dish, course, at dinner: Mart. **2.** a company at table: ingens cena sedet, Juv. [The O. L. form

is ces-na, (for sceð-na), Sab. sces-na cf. Skr. khād (from orig. skad), to eat.]

cenaculum (coen- and caen-), i, n [cena] orig. a dining-room, usu. in an upper story; hence, an upper story, an upper room, a garret: (Hispalae) cenaculum super aedes datum est Liv. Of the lodgings of the poor: iugis venit in cenacula miles, seldom comes to rob the garrets, Juv. Fig., like ὑπερῶνος: in superiore qui habito cenaculo (of Jupiter), Pl.

cenaticus (caen- and coen-), a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a dinner (v. rare): Pl.

cenatio (coen- and caen-), onis, f. [id.] a dining-room: Juv.

cenatus (coen- and caen-), a, um, Part. [ceno] that has taken food, having dined: cur te cenatum noluerit occidere, Cic. **II.** Of time: spent in feasting: cenatae noctes, Pl.

cenitō, (coen- and caen-), i v. freq. [id.] to be accustomed to dine (rare): si foris cenitavi, Cic.

ceno (coen- and caen-), avi, atum, i v. n. and a [cena] Neutr.: to take a meal, dine, eat: cenavi modo, Pl. **II.** Act.: with Acc. (poet. or post-Aug.): to make a meal of, to eat, dine upon: aves, Hor. Fig.: magnam malum, Pl. (See also cenatus).

censēo, ai, censum, 2 v. a. Lit. to count, reckon: so perhaps, accepta dico expensa ne qui censuit, Pl.: hence, **II.** Polit. t. i. to take account of the names and property of Roman citizens (the office of the censors), to take the census; to tax, rate, assess: censores populi aevitates, suboles, familias, pecuniasque censento, Cic.: esse censui censendo, to become a fit subject for the censor's list: illud quare, sint hic praedia censui censendo, id. capite censi, rated at so much per head (= the lowest class of citizens), Gell. **2.** to give an account or return of one's property (also as dixon censor, census): censendi causa, for the purpose of giving in the account of one's property, Cic. **III.** Fig. in gen.: to estimate, esteem, value: in quo censendum mihi, nisi dantis amor, Ov.: longo sanguine censeri, to be valued at the worth of an ancient ancestor, Juv. **IV.** to deem, think, hold, judge, be of opinion: quid censetis, nullasne insidias pertimescendas? Cic. **2.** Colloquially, to express assent Pl. quid, patri etiam gratulabor? Ter. Censco, Pl. **V.** Of public assemblies, councils of war, etc.: to express an opinion either by words or by voting: to state as one's opinion, vote (with Acc. and Inf. or with Subj.): captivos reddendos in senatu non censuit, Cic.: plerique censabant, ut noctu iter facerent, Caes.: relinquantur haec censetis? Liv. With ellipsis: pars dedicationem, pars eruptionem censabant (sc. faciendam), id. **VI.** Of the Senate: to

exp. ess an opinion, vote: ad unum omnes iungendum foedus cum Lucanis censuit, Liv.: mitiora censuit obtinuitque, proposed and carried a mitigated sentence, Tac. 2. (like *iubere* of the populus): *to decree, resolve, ordain: quae Patres censuerunt, vos iubete, Liv. With Dat. and Acc.: bolium Samnitibus et Patres censuerunt et populus iussit, decided on with, id.: vestem principi triumphalem, utque ovans urbem iniret, censuere, voted to him, Tac. Fig. of a domestic council, Juv. [Etym. uncertain.]*

censio, *ōnis*, *f.* [censeo] *an estimating, taxing, rating, assessing*. Pl.

censor, *ōnis*, *m.* [id.] *a censor, the title of two Roman magistrates, who presided over the rating of the citizens, watched over their morals, and performed other functions: Cic.: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. s.v.) II. Fig.: a rigid judge of morals, a censorer, critic: peritisticus quidam patruus, censor, magister, Cic.*

censorius, *a, um, adj.* [censor] *pertaining to the censors: (tabulae) the lists of the censors, Cic.: lex, a contract for leasing buildings, id.: for the public revenues, id.: sometimes, also, the orders, or decisions of the censors (concerning the divisions of the people, taxes, public buildings, etc.), id.: nota, the mark or brand of a censor, Liv.: opus, a fault or crime punished by the censors, Cic.: censorius homo, one who had been censor, id. II. Fig.: rigid, severe: gravitas, id.*

censura, *ae, f.* [censeo] *the office of censor, censorship: Liv.: Cic. II. Fig.: judgment, criticism, in gen.: dat veniam corvis, vexat censura columbas, our judgment spares the raven and persecutes the dove, Juv.*

census, *a, um, Part.* [censeo].

census, *ūs, m.* [v. censeo] *a registering and rating of Roman citizens, their property, etc., a census: censum habere, Cic.: agere, Liv.: censu prohibere, to refuse one admittance into the lists of citizens, Cic.: censu excludere, Liv. Fig.: censum habere, to take an account, Caes. II. Meton.: the register of the census, the censors' lists: Cic. 2. the sum assessed: senatorum, senatorian fortune, Suet. equester, equestrian fortune, id. 3. wealth, property, possessions, in gen.: homo egens, sine censu, Cic.: ars illi sua census erat, Ov.: immodici census, of unlimited income, Juv.: privati illi census erat brevis, their private income was scanty, Hor.*

centaurum or **-ion**, *i, n.* = *κένταυρος* and *κένταυρον*, the herb centaury. Virg.

centaurūs, *a, um, adj.* [centaurum] *pertaining to a Centaur: rixa, II. Hor.*

centaurion, *ii, v.* *centaureum. Centaureomachia*, *ae, f.* the name of a fictitious country. Pl.

Centaurus, *i, m.* *Κένταυρος: the Centaur, a constellation in the southern hemisphere: Cic.*

centenarius, *a, um, adj.* *relating to the number 100: numerus, Varr.: Plin.*

centēni, *ae, a* (in sing. Virg.), *num. distrib.* [centum] *a hundred each, a hundred: Cic.*

centesima, *ae, f.* (pars) *the hundredth part, as a tax, a percentage: centesima portum venalium, 1 per cent. on, Tac. Of interest, 4 per cent. monthly, or 12 per cent. per ann.: Cic.*

centesimus, *a, um, num. ordin.* [centum] *the hundredth: Cic.*

centiceps, *capitis, adj.* [centum caput] *hundred-headed: belua, i. e. Cerberus, Hor.*

centies (centiens), *adv.* [centum] *a hundred times: Cic. Fig. a great many times, Pl.*

centimanus, *a, um, adj.* [centum manus] *having a hundred hands: Hor.*

centiplex, *v.* *centuplex.*

cento, *ōnis, m.* [κένταυρον] *thick cloth (or padding) composed of pieces sewed together, patch-work, etc.: Cato Juv. used in war to ward off missiles or to extinguish fires: centones insuper inheorunt, covered (the woodwork) with padding, Caes. Proverb: centones sarcire alicui, to impose upon by falsehood, Pl.*

centum, *indecl. num. a hundred: Cic. II. Poet. an indefinitely large number: centum clavibus servata, secured by a hundred keys: Hor. [Cf. Gr. κενταυρ (= iv-kator); Goth. hund, Eng. hund-red.] (Hence Fr. cent)*

centum-gemīnus, *a, um, adj.* *a hundred-fold: Virg.*

centumpondium or **centūpondium**, *ii, n.* [centum pondo] *a hundred pounds (taken collectively), a hundred pound weight: Pl.*

centumvirālis, *e, adj.* [centum viri] *pertaining to the centumviral court, Judicum, Cic.*

centum viri (or as one word), *orum, m. plu.* *a bench of judges chosen annually for civil suits: Cic.*

centunculus, *i, m. dim.* [cento] *a piece of patch-work, a party-coloured horse-cloth: Liv.*

centūplex (centiplex), *icis, adj.* [centum plico] *a hundred-fold: Pl.*

centupondium, *v.* *centumpondium.*

centūria, *ae, f.* [centum] *orig. a parcel or division of a hundred things of one kind: hence, in gen. any division II. Milit. l. t.: a division of the legion, a century (of which there were 60): Liv. III. one of the 193 bodies into which Servius Tullius divided the Roman people, a century: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. comitia): centuria praerogativa, the century which voted first by lot, Cic.*

centūriatim, *adv.* [centuria] *by centuries: Caes.*

centūriatus, *a, um, Part.* [centuria] *divided into centuries, comitia centuriata, in which the Roman people voted according to centuries (v. Smith's Ant. p. 105): Cic. Fig.: well arranged: Pl.*

centūriatus, *ūs, m.* [id.] *a division into centuries: Liv. II. the post of centurion: Cic.*

centurio, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [centuria] *to divide into centuries II. Of the army: juventutem centuriare, Liv.: Cic. III. Of the people in the comitia: esp. in p. part.: v. centuriatus.*

centurio, *ōnis, m.* [id.] *the commander of a century, centurion: Caes.: Cic.: Liv.*

centūriōnatus, *ūs, m.* [centurio] *a review of centuries: centurionatum inde egit, Tac.*

cēnula (cen- and caen-), *ae, f. dim.* [cena] *a little dinner: Cic.*

cēpa and **cēpe**, *v.* *caepa and caepe: cēra, ae, f.* [cognate with κηρός, κηρα, Cic. In plur. referring to the cells of bees: Virg. II. Meton. a writing-tablet covered with wax: Hence, prima cēra, the first page or leaf, Hor. And of wills: Suet. praecipuum in tabulis ceram semper absistit orbi, got him off declared chief heir in the will of a childless old man Juv. 2. a wax seal: Cic. 3. a waxen image of an ancestor: Sall. (Hence Fr. cire.)

cērāria, *ae, f.* [cera] *a female maker of wax-lights: Pl. (dub.)*

cērārium, *ii, n.* *a fee for affixing a seal: Cic.*

cērasus, *i, f.* = *κεράσος*, the cherry-tree: Ov. II. a cherry (= *cerasum*, *celis*). Prop. (Hence It. *ciriegna*, Fr. *cerise*, Eng. *cherry*)

cēratūs, *a, um, Part.* [cero].

cēroōpithēcus, *i, m.* = *κεροόπιθος*, a long-tailed monkey, venerated in some parts of India: Juv.

cērcurus, *i, m.* = *κερκουρος*, a kind of light vessel peculiar to the Cyprians: Liv.: also, *κερα-fish*, Ov.

cērdo, *ōnis, m.* = *κέρδων* (*κέρδος*) *a harlequin, day-labourer, handicraftsman: Juv.*

Cērēālis, *e, adj.* *relating to Ceres, the goddess of corn: hence, relating to corn: arma, implements for grinding corn and preparing it for food: Virg.*

cērēbellum, *i, n. dim.* [cerebrum] *a small brain: Plin. (Hence Ital. cervello; Fr. cervelle, cerveau.)*

cērēbrōsus, *a, um* [cerebrum] *testy, choleric: Hor.: Pl. (dub.)*

cērēbrum, *i, n.* the brain: Lucr.: Virg.: Cic. Poet. for head, skull: truncus illapsus cerebro, Hor. Regarded by some as the seat of the soul: all in cerebro dixerunt animi esse sedem, Cic. II. Meton.: hot temper, passion: Ote, Dolane, felicem cerebrum, lucky in your choleric temper (cf. *cerebrōsus*), Hor. Phr.: mihi cere-

brum funditur, uritur, *my brain is splitting, is on fire (with rage)*: Pl. [Cf. Gr. *κάρα, κάρη-vor*; Goth. *hvarn* (= *kapivon*), O. H. G. *harni*, brains, Scottish *harns*.]

Cēra, ēris, *f.* the daughter of Saturn and Ops, the goddess of agriculture: hence, meton.: bread, corn, grain, etc.: Virg.: Hor.

cērus, a, um, *adj.* [cern] *wasen*, of *was*: Cic.: effigies, Hor.: castra, cells of *was*, honeycomb: Virg. II. Meton.: *was*-coloured: pruna, looking like *was*, yellow: id. 2. *pirant*, soft, like *was*: cerea brachia Theophr., Hor. Fig.: easily moved or moulded, cereus in vitium Betti, id. Hence,

cērus, i, m. a *was*-light, *was* taper: Cic. [Hence Fr. *cerge*]

cērimonia, v. caerimonia

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cōrōmīficus, a, um, *adj.* = *κρονωμακός*, smeared with ceroma: Juv.

ceritrus, a, um, *adj.* [Ety. uncertain] having a crazed brain, frantic, mad (rare and poet.): Hor.

cērtāmen, inis, n. [certo] a contest, struggle (the most general term): bigyrum, chariot-race, Virg.: pedium, foot-race, Ov. Gen.: of the mind, feelings, etc.: rivalry, emulation: est mihi tecum pro aris et focis certamen, Cic.: verborum linguaeque, Liv.: certamine summo, with the greatest zeal, exertion, Virg. And poet.: certamina ponere, certamina instituire, to order, arrange a fight or contest: prima citae Teucris ponam certamina classis, Virg. II. a military contest, battle, combat: Caes.: mire certamen, Liv.: in proo certamine, in the heat of the battle, id. navale, a naval engagement, sea-fight, id.

certatim, adv. [id.] with contest or struggle, emulously, earnestly, eagerly. Cic.

certitio, ōnis, f. [id.] a contending, striving, a combat, contest, etc.: corporum, Cic. Fig.: haec inter eos (amicos) fit honesta certatio, rivalry, id. certatio multae, a discussion concerning a penalty, id.

certē, adv. certainly, unquestionably, assuredly, really (cf. certo): si eum cedit, certe illud eveniet: sin certe eveniet, nulla fortuna est, Cic. In an affirmative answer: estne ipse an non est? Is est, certe is est, is est profecto, Pl. It sometimes serves as an emphatic reiteration of a statement: venerat, ut opinor, haec res in iudicium Certe, certainly, surely, no doubt. Cic. In interrogations: certe patrem tuum non occidisti? Suet. II. To restrict an assertion: yet surely, at least, at all events: ut homines mortem vel optare incipiant, vel certe timere desistant, or at least: Cic. [Hence Fr. *certes*.]

certo, adv. with certainty, for certain (representing a thing as an undoubted fact; while certe points simply to the belief of the speaker): nihil ita expectare quasi certo futurum, Cic.: certo scio, I know for certain, have good reason to know: quod te moleste ferre certo scio, id. In affirmative answers = certe: Me. Liberum ego te iussi abire? Mes. Certo, yes, certainly, Pl.

certo, avi, atum, i. v. n. freq. [certo: for the sense, cf. cernere No IV. to decide a contest] to fight, contend: armis cum hoste certare, Cic.: proelio, Sall.: pro salute, id. Impers. pass.: Bedriaci certabatur, the battle was raging: Tac. II. In gen.: to contend, struggle, strive; emulate, vie with: certare ingenio, contendere nobilitate, Lucr.: cum aliquo diacitate, Cic.: officis inter se, id.: cum usuris fructibus praediorum, to endeavour to pay interest with the produce of estates, id.: ob hircum, to compete for

the prize of a he-goat, Hor. Impers. pass.: certatum inter collegas maledictis, there was a rivalry of abuse: Liv. Poet.: with Dat. = cum (Gk. constr.): solus tibi certat Amyntas, vies with, Virg.: certantem avam purpurea, rivaling the purple dye, Hor. Poet. in pass. signit.: certatum lite Deorum Ambraciam, contended for, Ov. Foll. by Inf. (mostly poet.): Phoebum superare canendo, Virg. III. to contend at law: ita de provocacione certatum ad populum est, the point was debated, Liv.: si quid se iudice certes, Hor.

certus, a, um [orig. Part. of cerno, but usu. *adj.*], determined, resolved, settled: certum est, with Dat. = neutr. impers. verb.: it is determined, it is one's decision: usu, with Inf.: certum est deliberatumque . . . omnia dicere, I am fully determined, Cic.: certum atque decretum est, Liv. II. As *adj.* without est: with Inf.: certa mori, resolved on death, Virg. 2. With Gen.: Tac. III. established, settled, fixed: concilium in diem certam indidere, Caes.: certi fines, prescribed limits, Hor.: certo aere, at such and such a price, Ov. 2. = quidam, and our certain, of some certain, but not specified person or thing. esp. in pl., habet certos sui studiosos, certain persons, Cic. IV. sure, unerring, to be depended upon, trusty, faithful, etc. O persons: tu ex amicis certis mi es certissimus, Pl.: Apollo, Hor.: per litora certos dimittam, trusty messengers, Virg. 2. Of things: animo certo et confirmato, Cic.: tua si mihi certa voluntas, if I may rely on your compliance, Virg.: sagitta, Hor.: agmine certo, with unswerving course, Virg. V. Of the understanding and knowledge: certain, sure, true (esp. freq. in neutr.): postremo certior res, Liv.: rumorque per barbaros manavit certior, with increasing certainty, id.: nihil certius ex eo auditum est, no more definite information was gained from him: id. So certum scire, to know for a certainty: Cic.: certum habere, Liv.: pro certo habere, Cic. In pl. certum or certus facere alicui, to assure a person, make him certain: cf. inf. 2. Of persons: certain, sure: certus de sua genitura, Suet.: exitiis, Tac. Esp. in p.h.r. certiorum facere: foll. by de and Abl. or by Gen., also by Acc. and Inf., or rel. clause: to inform about, make acquainted with: certiorum me sui consilii fecit, he informed me of it: Cic.: with Acc. and Inf. Caes.: in pass., de Caesaris adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, were informed, id. Also, with poss., though rare (poet.): Anchisen facio certum, renque ordine pando, Virg.

cērla, ae. f. dim. [cera] a small piece of *was*: miniat, a kind of crayon: Cic.

cērusa, ae. f. white-lead, ceruse: used by painters; also in medicine, and as a cosmetic: Ov.

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cerussatus, a, um, adj. [cerussa] painted with white lead: Cic.

cerva, ae, f. [cerua] a hind: Plin. Poet.: deer in gen.: Virg.

cervicalis, alis, n. [cervix] a pillow or bolster: Juv.

cervicula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a small or elegant neck: Cic.

cervinus, a, um, adj. [cervus] pertaining to a stag or deer: pelius, Hor.: Ov.: senectus, i. e. great age: Juv.

cervix, icis, f. the neck; the back of the neck with the parts touching it (collum, the neck simply); hence, esp. in earlier Lat., usu. pl.: caput et cervicem et jugulum tutari, to guard head, neck, and throat, Cic.: cervicis comaeque trahuntur per terram, his neck and shoulders, Virg.: plurima (in cattle), plenty of neck, a full neck, id.: sexta cervice ferri, to be borne on the shoulders of six men, Juv. II, Fig.: of the neck, as receiving a yoke: imposuisti in cervicibus nostris dominum, laid a yoke upon our necks, Cic. 2. With ref. to execution: dare cervicem alicui, to offer one's neck for beheading, id. Tac. 3. As the seat of strength, for bearing burdens: in pl.: collo et cervicibus sustinere, on neck and shoulders, Cic.: qui tantis erunt cervicibus, will have strong enough shoulders, id. 4. Of proximity and danger, the neck being a vital part: (in pl.) bellum ingens in cervicibus erat, an arduous war close at hand, Liv.: in cervicibus (hostis) esse, opp. to procul, to be close upon him, id. [Prob. from cer- in cerebrum and cernuus, with root of veh-; cervix being thus "head carrier"]

cervus (old orthog. cervus), i, m. a stag, a deer: Cic.: vincere cervum cursu, to be faster than a deer, Pl. Transf.: cervi, forked stakes: milit. t. t. chevau-de-frise: Caes. [Cf. Gr. κερὰς, horns; Eng. har-t.]

caespes, is, v. caespes.

cessatio, onis, f. [cesso] a tarrying, delaying: Pl. II. inactivity, idleness: cessatio libera atque otiosa, Cic.

cessator, oris, m. [id.] a loiterer, an idler: Cic.: Hor.

cesso, onis, f. [cedo] Legal t. t.: a giving up, surrendering: Cic.

cesso, avi, atum, i. v. n. freq. [id.] lit. to give way often: hence, to delay, loiter (of culpable delay), whereas cunctor = to delay from hesitation: in studio atque opere, Cic.: also with in and Acc., in vota precesque, to be backward with vows and prayers, Virg. Esp. in rebuke: quid cessas, why so slack? Ter. 2. to be inactive, idle: nihil agere et cessare (of the gods of Epicurus), Cic. Of land, to be uncultivated, fallow, Virg.: of altars, to be unvisited by worshippers, Ov. 3. not to be at hand, to fail: cessat voluntas? is the will wanting (= do you refuse)? Hor. Esp. as

legal t. t., not to put in an appearance, make default, Suet. 4. to be guilty of a fault (softened expr. for pecco): Hor. (of faults of style, etc.).

cestrorophendone, es, f. = κεστρορφήδων, a military engine for hurling stones: Liv.

(1) **cestus**, a boxer's glove: v. caestus.

(2) **cestus** (not caestus) and cestos, i, m. = κεστος (lit. worked with a needle), a girdle, girth: Cato. Esp. the charmed embroidered girdle of Venus, Mart.

cetarium, ii, n. [cetus] a fish pond: Hor.

cetarius, ii, m. [id.] a fish-monger: Cic.

cete, v. cetus.

ceter, cetera, ceterum (Nom. sing. n. not in use. sing in gen rare), adj. the other, the rest. In sing., vestem et ceterum ornatum, Cic.: multitudo, Liv. In plur., the rest: cetera de hoc genere, the other instances of the kind, Hor.: ut omittam cetera, Cic. 2. Acc. neut. pl. cetera used adv.: in all other respects: excepto quod non similes, cetera laetus, happy in all but these, Hor.: Cic.: Liv. 3. In enumerations, et cetera, and so forth, etc. Also simply cetera, Lucr.

ceteroqui or **-quin** [ceteroqui], adv. for the rest, in other respects, otherwise (rare): ubi ceteroqui sunt benemer, Cic.

ceterum, adv. for the rest, in other respects, otherwise: foedera alia alia legibus, ceterum eodem modo omnia fiant, Liv. 2. In passing to a new thought: besides, for the rest: ceterum ex aliis negotiis, quae ingenio exercet, Sall. 3. With a restricting force: but, yet, notwithstanding, still, on the other hand: ex multum laboris suscipere, ceterum ex omnibus maxime tutos esse, Sall. Often at beginning of sentence: Liv.

cectos, i, v. cetus.

cestra (castra), ae, f. [prob a Spanish word] a short Spanish shield: Liv.

cestratus, a, um, adj. [cestra] armed with a cestra, shield-bearing: cohors, Caes. Subst.: cestrati, orum, m., troops so armed: id.

cette, v. cedo.

cetus, n. (also, accord. to the Gr., cetus, n., and hence plur. ceti, Virg.) = κητος, any large sea-animal, a whale, a shark, dog-fish, seal, dolphin, etc.: Plin.

ceu, adv. as, like as, just as. In comparisons: tenuis fugit ceu fumus in auras, Virg. Ceu quum: as when: id. Ceu si, as if, as it were, like as: Lucr. Also without si, in same sense: ceu cetera nusquam bella ferunt, Virg.

Chaldaei, orum, m. astrologers: Cic.: adj. Chaldaeus, a, um, Chaldean, Juv.

Chaldaicus, a, um, Chaldean, Cic.

chalylēus, a, um, adj. [χάλυψ] of steel: massa, Ov.

chalylis, ybis, m. χάλυψ, steel: Virg.

Chaos, Abl. Chao (other cases not used in class period), n. = χάος: infinite space: hence, the deep gulf of the lower World: inane chaos, Ov.: personified: tercentum tonat ore deos, Erebumque Chaosque, Virg. II, the confused, shapeless mass out of which the universe was made, chaos: Ov.: a chaos, from the very beginning of things, Virg.

chara, ae, f. an edible root found in Spain: Caes.

character, eris, m. = χαρακτήρ. Lit. a marker, or instrument for branding: Isid. Col. Meton.: a brand or mark: Col. Fig.: a characteristic, mark, character, style, etc.: Varr.

charistia, orum, n. plu. = χαρίστια, a family banquet at which family funds were settled: Ov. (v. Smith's Aut. b.)

charta, ae, f. a leaf of the Egyptian papyrus, paper. Plin. dentata, smoothed (with ivory), fine paper, Cic.: s. lula, an undone wrapper, Juv. II. Meton.: the papyrus plant, Plin. 2. a writing, letter, poem, etc.: Cic. III. any thin leaf, plate, lamina: charta plumbea, Suet. [Borrowed from Gr. χάρτης]

chartula, ae, f. dim. [charta] a little paper, a bill: Cic. (Hence Fr. chartre.)

chēlē, es, f. = χηλή (the claw of an animal) Plur. chelae, in astron.: lit. the arms of Scorpio: but meton. the constellation Libra, into which Scorpio extends: Virg.

chēlydrus, i, m. = χελύδρις, a fabled snake, living for the most part in water: Virg.

chēlys (Acc. chelyn, Voc. chely), f. = χέλυς, the tortoise: Petr. II. Meton. a musical instrument (a sort of lyre) made of the shell of a tortoise (pure Lat. testudo): Ov.

chēragra, ae, v. chīragra.

chīliarchus, i, m. = χιλιάρχος: in a fleet, the commander of a thousand men: Tac. II. Among the Persians, the highest officer of state next to the king: Nep.

chīragra (chēragra) ae, f. = χειράγρα, gout in the hand: Hor. (who uses form chēragra, metri gratia).

chīrogrāphum, i, n. = χειρογράφον, hand-writing (pure Lat. manus): extrema pagella pupugit me tuo chirographo, written in your own hand, Cic.: also, the writing or document itself: id. 2. a bond, surety, or obligation under one's own hand: Suet.

chīronōmos, i, com. and chīronōmōn, ontis (also Gr. untia), m. χειρονόμος or χειρονόμιαν, one who moves his hands according to the rules of art: a gesticulator: Juv.

chirurgia, ae, f. = χειρουργία, sur-

gery: Cels. Fig.: violent and bloody remedies: chirurgiae taedet, Cic.

Chius, a, um, adj. [Chios] *Chian*: esp. vitum, wine of Chios: also abso. Chium: Hor. N. pl. Chia, fine cloth of Chios, Lucr.

chlāmāydatūs, a, um, adj. [chlāmāy] dressed in a military cloak: Cic.

chlāmāys, ūdis, f = χλαμῖς, a broad woollen upper garment worn in Greece, sometimes purple, and wrought with gold: a Grecian military cloak, a stibite mantle: Cic. Worn also by non-military persons: Tac.: by children, Virg.

chōrāgīum, li, n. = χορηγία, the training and bringing out of a chorus: Pl.

chōrāgus, i, m. = χορηγός, the superintendent of a chorus, the choragus: Pl. II. Transf. he who pays the expense of a banquet: Poet in Suet

chōraules, ac, m. = χοραυλῆς, a flute-player who accompanied the chorus: Suet: Juv.

chorda, ae, f = χορδή, a gut, gut-string, esp. catgut, a string (of a musical instrument): chordae intellae, Cic. 2. a rope, cord: Pl.

chōrēa (chōrēa, Virg.), ae, f = χορεία (mōt freq in plur.), a dance in a ring, a dance: Lucr.: festas duxere choros, Ov. Hor.

chōrēus or -ius, i, m. = χορεύς (sc. πούς, pes), in prosody, a foot afterwards called trochaeus: — (Cic.

chorius, v chorous
chorocithārista, ac, m. = χοροκίθαριστής, one who plays the cithara to accompany a chorus: Suet

chōrus, i, m. = χορός, a dance in a ring, a round dance = chorea: Nymphatium, Hor. II. Meton. a band of singers and dancers, a chorus, choir: Cic. Dryadum, Virg. Esp in tragedy. Hor. Fig. of the heavenly bodies: Pleiadum, id. 2. In gen., a multitude, band, troop: juventutis, Cic. (Hence Fr. chœur; Eng. choir, quire.)

Christiānus, i, m. = Χριστιανός, a Christian: Tac.: Suet.

chrysalis, idis, f = χρυσολίς, the (gold-coloured) chrysalis of a butterfly: Plin.

chrysanthemum, i, n. = χρυσάνθεμον (the gold-flower): the marigold: Plin.

chrysos, i, m. = χρυσός, gold: Pl.

cibāria, orum, n. plu. [cibus] strictly adj. (v. foll. art.) nutriment, victuals, provisions: Inopia cibarium, Caes.: Cic. 2. money paid from the treasury to magistrates of the provinces: id. (Hence Ital. ciavaria.)

cibārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to food: res, Pl. II. Meton.: ordinary, common: panis, coarse bread, Cic.

cibātus, ūs, m. [cibo] food, victuals, nutriment: Pl.

cibo, atum, i, v. a. [cibus] to give food to animals, to feed or fodder: Suet.

cibōrium, li, n. = κιβώριον, a drinking-cup (made like the large pod of the Egyptian bean): Hor.

cibus, i (ūs, Pl.), m. food for man and beast, victuals, fare, nutriment, fodder (opp. to potio): cibum capere, Pl. pueri, Ter.: capessere (of animals), Cic.: cibus animalis, the nutriment afforded by the air, id. 2. Transf. to plants, the nutritive juice: Lucr. II. Fig.: sustenance (rare): quasi quidam humanitatis cibus, Cic. [Ety. uncertain]

cicāda, ac, f. the cicada, tree-cuckoo: Virg. II. Meton.: as sign of summer: Juv. (From cicadula, Prov. cicada, and thence Fr. cigale)

cicātrioēsus, a, um, adj. [cicatrix] full of scars, covered with scars: Pl. **cicātrix**, icis, f. a scar, a cicatrice: cicatrices adversae, wounds in front (and so, honourable), Cic. 2. Transf. to plants a mark of incision: ad morsu signata in stirpe cicatrix, Virg. II. Fig.: refricare obductam jam rei publicae cicatricem, to open a wound afresh, C. [Ety. uncertain]

ciccus, i, m. = κικκος, the core of a pomegranate, hence for something unimportant, worthless, a trifle: Pl. (Hence It. cica, cigo; Fr. chiche, chiquet)

cicer, eris, n. the chick-pea: Hor. (Hence It. ceci, Fr. chicke)

cichōrium (cichōrium, Hor.), i, n. = κικχόριον, succory or endive: Plin.

cicliendrum and **cicimandrum**, i, n. fanciful names for spice: Pl.

cicōnia, ae, f. a stork, the white stork: Hor.: Cic. (Hence It. cicogna, Fr. cigogne)

cicour, ūris, adj. tame: bestiarum vel cicurum vel ferarum genera, Cic. [Ety. uncertain]

cicōta, ae, f. hemlock: Ov. Meton.: the poison extracted from it: Hor. 2. a pipe or flute made from the stalks of the hemlock, a shepherd's pipe: Virg.

cicō, civi, cītum, 2, v. a. (the primitive form cio occurs in the compounds accio, excio, etc.), to move, to put in motion, to shake (a more vivid word than move): calcem, to make a move in the game of draughts or checkers, Pl.: natura omnia ciens et agitant, Cic.: inno Nereus ciens aequora fundo, sters up, Virg. 2. to rouse or excite to or against something; to call or send for, to summon: ad arma, Liv.: aere ciere viros, to rouse with the trumpet, Virg. II. Legal t. l.: ciere heretum (lit. to put in motion, i. e.), to divide the inheritance, Cic. II. To call upon for help, to invoke, appeal to: nocturnos manes, id.: foedera et deos, Liv. IV. To call upon by name, mention by name:

herum, Pl.: triumphum nomine ciere, i. e. to call to triumph: Liv. Hence: patrem, to name one's father, i. e. show one's free birth, id. V. to set in motion, produce, effect, cause: often used with a subst. periphrastically: motus, Cic.: varias vocas, Lucr.: ciere simulacra pugnae, to call up a mimicry of war, Virg.: also to renew a combat, give new impulse to a fight: consilium pugnam ciebat, Liv. [Cf. Gr. κινέω, κινέωμαι, κινέω.]

cilicium, li, n. κιλίκιον, a cloth made of Cilician goat's hair, used by soldiers and seamen: Cic.: Liv. (Hence Fr. cilice)

cimex, icis, m. a bug: Plin. As a term of reproach: Hor.

cinaedus, a, um, adj. [cinaedus] lewd: Pl.

cinaedus, i, m. = κίναεδος, he who indulges unnatural passions: Pl.: Juv. 2. a wanton dancer: Pl.

cincinnatus, adj. [cincinnus] with curled hair: Cic.

cincinnus, i, m. curled hair, a lock or curl of hair: Cic. 2. Fig.: too artificial or elaborate oratorical ornament (cf. calamister): in oratoris aut in poetae cincinnis ac fucis, id. [Cf. Gr. κίκιννος]

cinctus, ūs, i, m. dim. [cinctus] a little girdle: Pl.

cinctūra, ae, f. [cingo] a girding, a girdle (v. rare): Suet. (Hence It. cintura, Fr. ceinture)

cinctus, a, um, Part. [cingo].

cinctus, ūs, m. [cingo] a girding (rare): cinctus Gabinus, a peculiar manner of girding the toga on solemn occasions (v. Smith's Ant. 380): incinctus cinctu Gabinio, Liv. 2. Meton.: a girdle, belt: sine cinctu et discalceatus, Suet.

cinctūs, a, um, adj. [cinctus] girded, girt (rare): Ov.: Hor.

cinerārius, i, m. [cinis], a hair-curler (with irons heated in hot ashes): Cat

cinēfactus, a, um, adj. [cinis facio] reduced to ashes: Lucr.

cingo, xi, netum, 3, v. a. to gird, bind round, enclose, etc.: Hispano cingitur gladio, Liv. Poet. in pass. with refl. sense, with Acc: inutile ferrum cingitur, girds on the sword, Virg. From the idea of girding: 2. to make oneself ready, to prepare: cingitur, corte expedit se, Pl. II. Esp. of the head: to encircle, wreath, crown (mostly poet.): tempora pampino, Hor. Fig. cinctum nubibus aris caput (Atlantis), Virg. 2. Of places: to surround, encircle, enclose, encompass (the prevailing signif. in prose): flumen Dubis paene totum oppidum cingit, Caes.: montes qui Thessaliam cingunt, id.: provincia mari cincta, a sea-girt province, Cic. Poet.: cinxerunt aethera nimbis, covered, Virg. Fig.: diligenter urhem religione quam ipsis moenibus cingitis, Cic. III. Milit. t. l. to

beset, to beleague, to invest a place, etc.: Nervii vallo et fossa hiberna (Romanorum) cingunt, Caes. Fig. Stella multis undique cincta periculis, beset, Cic. 2. *to cover, i. e. protect*: equitatus latera cingebat, Caes. 3.

Of fortifications: *to man, i. e. to surround and arm with men*: praesidium tantum est, ut ne murus quidem cingi possit, id. IV. *to escort, to accompany (rare)*: dum latus sancti cingit tibi turba senatus, Ov. [Etyim., uncertain.] (Hence Fr. *ceindre*.)

cingula, ae, f. [cingo] a *girdle*, belt, girth: Ov.

cingulum, i, n. [id.] a *girdle*, belt (mostly poet.): Petr. More freq. in plur.: *cingula*, a sword-belt, Virg. (Hence Ital. *cingolo*; Fr. *sangle*.)

cingulus, i, m. [id.] a *girdle* of the earth, a zone: Cic.

cinis, ōis, m. [cinis flo] = *cinerarius*, a hair-curler: Hor.

cinis, ōis, m. (rarely fem.), *ashes*: Incedis per ignes suppositos cineri doloso, Hor. Prov. hujus sermones cinerem haud quaerant, her speeches need no ashes, i. e. require no ornament or polishing, Pl. Fig.: omne verterat in fumum et cinerem, had totally consumed, spent, Hor. 2. Eep. the ashes of a corpse that has been burnt (both in sing. and plur.): dare poenas cineri atque ossibus clarissimi viri, Cic. Poet.: post cinerem, cineres haustos ad pectora pressant, after burning the corpse, Ov. 1. *premature cineres, premature death*, Juv.

2. *the ruins of a city reduced to ashes*: cineres patriae, Virg. [Cf. Gr. *κίνης*.] (Hence Ital. *cinere*; Fr. *cendre*, and, from the latter, Eng. *cinder*.)

cinnamōmum or **cinnānum**, i, n. = *κιννάμωμον* or *κινναύον*: *cinnamon*: Plin. As term of endearment. Pl. In plur.: *twigs of cinnamon*: Ov.

cio, ire, v. *cleo*.

cippus, i, m. a *pale, stake, post*, etc.: esp. a *grave-stone, on which was sometimes inscribed the extent of the burying-ground*: Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 86.) II. In milit. lang., *cippi, palisades*: Caes. (Hence Fr. *cep*.)

circā, adv. and prep. = *circum*.

Adv.: *around, round about, all around, in the environs*: gramen erat circa, Ov.: ex montibus, qui circa sunt, Liv.: multarum circa civitatum irritatis animis, the neighbouring states, id.: undique circa, all round, id. B. Prep. with Acc.: of space. *about, around*: noctu ligna contulerunt circa casam eam, in qua quiescebat, Nep. i. c. 2. With the idea of motion: *to . . . round about*: to all . . . around, etc.: Romulus legatos circa vicinas gentes misit, Liv.: lteris circa praefectos dimissis, having dispatched circular letters to the commanding officers, id. 3. *round about, near to, in the neighbourhood of*: detrimentis quibusdam circa montem Amanum

acceptis, Caes.: Liv. 4. Of attendants, companions, etc.: *around, about*: multa sibi opus esse, multa cambus suis, quos circa se haberet, Cic. Hence also, without a verb, *circa aliquem, of the attendants, companions, adherents of a person*: omnibus vero circa eum gratuito aut levi fenore obstrictis, Suet. II. Of time: *about, towards*: postero die circa eandem horam, Liv.: circa Ciceronem, about Cicero's time, Sen III. Of number: *about, nearly, almost* (= ad or circiter): ea fuere oppida circa septuaginta, Liv. IV. Fig.: *about, respecting, of, concerning* (late): Quint.: Suet.: Tac.

circāmoerium, ii, n. [circa moerus, for murus] space about a wall (v. pomerium). Liv.

circensis, e, adj. [circus], pertaining to the circus: subs. pl., circenses (sc. ludj) the games in the circus: Cic.: Virg.

circēno, avi, atum, i, v a [circinus] to make round, to round Poet.: eadem circinat auras, flies through in a circular course, Ov.

circinus, i, m. = *κίρκινος*, a pair of compasses: Caes. (Hence It. *cerchio*, Fr. *cerne*.)

circiter, adv. and prep. Of place indefinitely: *about, near*: loca haec circiter, near this place, Pl. II. Of time: *about, towards* (governing the Acc.), and joined adverbially with Abl. of time): diebus circiter quindecim, in about fifteen days, Caes.: octavum circiter horam, Hor. III. Of number: *as adv., about, near, not far from*: circiter cccx. naves eorum paratissimae, Caes.: circiter parte tertia (armorum) in oppide retenta, id. [Circiter stands related to *circa, circum*, as *inter* to *in*, *prater* to *praeter*, *propter* to *prope* and *subter* to *sub*.]

circueo, ire, v. *circumeo*

circutitio, ōis, f. [circumeo] a going round: in milit. lang. the rounds, the patrol: (vigilium) circutitio ac cura, regular inspection of the watches, Liv. 2. Fig.: a round-about way of speaking or acting: quid opus est circutione et anfractu? Cic.

circuitus, a, um, Part. [circueo]. **circuitus**, (circumitus), ū, m. [circumeo] a going round, a circuit: solis, revolutio, Cic.: longo circuitu, by a long way round, a long detour, Caes.: Cic.: Liv. II. Meton.: the path traversed in going round, compass: collis, ut (great) distance round, Caes.

III. Fig.: in rhetoric, a periphrasis: *circutitio* (2): Quint.

circulātum, adv. [circulor] circularly, in a circle, in groups: Suet.

circulātor, ōis, m. [id.] a pedlar, tramp: auctionum, Asin. Pol. in Cic.

circulor, atus, i, v. dep. [circuius] to form a circle, to form in groups for conversation: totis vero castris milites circulari et dolere, Caes.: Cic.

circulus, i, m. (contr. *circulus*, Virg.) [circus] a circular figure, a circle: circulus aut orbis, qui κύκλος Graece dicitur, Cic. 2. In astronomy, a circular path, orbit: id. II. Meton.: any circular body, a ring, hoop, chain: Virg. 2. *a circle or company for social intercourse* (mostly plur.): in convivis rodunt, in circulis vellunt, Cic.: de circulo se subducere, to withdraw from a company, id. (Hence Ital. *circolo*, Fr. *cercle*.)

circum, adv. and prep. with Acc.: *round, about, all around*: Adv.: ex ea turri quae circum essent opera tueri se posse confisi sunt, Caes. 2. Strengthened with *undique*, from every part around, all around: circum undique convenire, Virg. II. Denoting proximity in the neighbourhood: hostilibus circum litoribus, Tac.

B. Prep. with Acc.: *around, about, among*: terra circum axemi se summa celeritate convertit, Cic.: varios hic flumina circum fundit humus flores, on the borders of the streams, Virg.: Naevius pueros circum amicos dimittit sends round to his friends, Cic. 1. Denoting proximity. in the neighbourhood of, round about: urbes, quae circum Capuam sunt, id. III. Of attendants, companions, adherents, etc.: paucae, quae circum illum essent, manent, a few remain to wait upon her, Ter. Hecoria circum, Virg.: servi circum pedesque pedes, in attendance (rare), Cic.: Circum is sometimes placed after its subst. even in prose Cic. N.B.—In composition the m remains unchanged before consonants, although some Inserr. and MSS give circum- for circum-, as circundo, circumflexus, etc.: before vowels, circum was, acc. to Prisc., written in full, but (except before *g* and *v*) the m was not pronounced. Yet in the best MSS we find the orthography *circuito*, *circultus*, and even *circueo* together with *circumeo*. (ii) Signif.: *around, about, in the neighbourhood of* (whether the verb denotes rest or motion): circundo, circumfluus, etc.: in some instances the compds. with am- and circum- correspond, e. g. ambitus and circumitus. After verbs compounded with circum, the preposition is never repeated: hence such expressions as, circumcursare circum aliquid are not found. [Prob. acc. of *circus*: it stands side by side with *circa*, as *juxta* with *juxta*: cf. *adversum*, *secundum*, and *coram*.]

circum-āgo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. to set in circular motion to drive or turn in a circle, turn round, wheel: (annus) qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe, Liv.: circumagat cohortes, wheel about, Juv. Fig.: quae te circumagas? whether wilt you now turn (for an answer)? id. 2. Leg. t. t. to manumit a slave by turning him round (v. Smith's Ant. 248): Pers. Fig.: qui se illi (philosophiae) subiecit et tradidit, statim cir-

cumagitur, is made a freeman, Sen.

Fig. of time. with pron. reflect. or more freq. in pass.: to revolve, pass away, be spent: in ipso conatu rerum circumegit se annus, Liv.: circumactus est annus, id. III. Fig. to bring round, to change the temper of: una voce, qua Quintus eos promittitibus appellat, facile circumegit et flexit, Suet.

IV. to lead or drive about, convey from one place to another: (milite-) huc illic clamoribus hostium circumagi, Tac. in refl. sense, to go about, up and down. nil opus est te circumagi, for you to follow me up and down, Hor. Fig. almost momentarily animi circumagi, to be carried away by them, be at their mercy, Liv.

circum-aro, avi, i. v. a. to plough around: Liv.

circum-caesura, ae, f. the external contour or outline: Lucr.

circum-cido, cidi, ctum, 3. v. a. [caedo] to cut around, clip, trim. Cic. caespitem gladiis, to cut sods (because they have first to be carved round), Caes. II. Fig. to cut short, diminish: sumptus, Liv.

circum-circā, adv. all around. Pl.

circumciscus, a, um, Part. [circum-cido] II. As adj. steep, precipitous, inaccessible: collis ex omni parte circumciscus, Caes.

circum-clūdo, si, sum, 3. v. a. [claudo] to shut off hem in, enclose on every side, duobus exercitibus, Caes. cornua ab labris argento circumcludunt, surround with a silver rim, mount them with silver, id. Fig. consulis laboribus, periculis meis circumclusus, hemmed in, Cic.

circum-cēlo, 3. v. a. to dwell round about or near: Liv.

circum-cursō, i. v. a. and n. freq. to run round or about: Pl. Ter.

circum-dō, dēdi, dātum, dāre, i. v. a. to put or place round: constr. with Acc. and Dat.: and with Acc and Abl. With Acc. (or in Pass., Nom.) and Dat. of ind. object: to put, place, or set round: satellites armatos contioni, to place troops so as to surround an assembly, Liv.: equites cornibus circumdat, he flanks the wings with cavalry, id. to oppido munitiones circumdare, to draw his lines all round the town, Caes.: ligna et sarmēta circumdare, Pl. 2. Fig.: cancelli, quos mihi ipse circumdedit, the limits which I have set myself, id.: egregiam famam paci circumdedit, clothed peace with signal honours, Tac. II. With Acc. and Abl.: to surround with, encompass, enclose, encircle with: animum (deus) circumdedit corpore et vestivit extrinsecus, Cic.: oppidum quinque castris, Caes.: tauro quantum possent circumdare tergo, as much land as they could enclose about a bull's hide, Virg. 2. Fig.: pueritiam robore, to endue with, Tac.

circum-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. and n. (imper. circumduce, Pl., to lead or

draw around: quatuor cohortibus longiore itinere circumductus, Caes. With two Accus.: aliquem omnia sua praedia, to conduct him round all one's posts, Caes. Of things: flumen Dubis, ut circino circumductum, paeae totum oppidum cingit, id. Absol. (rare): praeter castra hostium circumducti, marches around, Liv. II. Fig.: to cheat or defraud of: with Abl.: quadringentis Philippis filius me et Chrysalus circumdlexerunt, Pl. 2. to lengthen out: reliquam diel partem per organa hydraulica circumduxit, whittled away the rest of the day, Suet.

circumductio, ōnis, f. [circum-duco] a leading round: aquarum, Vitr. II. Fig.: a cheating, defrauding: nec pueri suppositio nec argenti circumductio, Pl.

circumductus, a, um, Part. [circum-duco]

circum-ēo or **circuēō**, ivi or ii, circuit um, 4. v. n. and a. to go round, travel, or march round, etc.: vigiliis, to go the round of the sentries (visit them in order), Sall.: Liv.: praedia, Cic.: sparsis Medea capillis Bacchantum ritu flagrantē circuit aras, Ov.

II. Milit. t. to march round, take in the rear, enclose, encompass: sinistram cornu, Caes. hostem a fronte et a tergo, Curt.: often in pass., to be surrounded, encompassed: Liv. Fig.: totius belli fluctibus circumiri, Cic.

III. to go about canvassing, soliciting, etc.: Quinctilius circumiit aciem Curionis coepit, Caes.: Liv. In pass. circumam ab Romanis (Hispaniam), had been visited by the Roman (to gain the people over), id.

IV. Fig.: to circumvent, get the better of, deceive, cheat: ne peritia locorum circumiretur, Tac.: multa prior arte Camillani circuit, Virg. 2. Of discourse: to express by circumlocution: Vespasianum nomen suspensi et vitabundi circumibant, they avoided expressly mentioning the name, Tac.

circum-ēquito, i. v. a. to ride round: moenia, Liv.

circum-fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, 3. v. a. to carry round: secum circumfert tegmine silvam (jaculorum), Virg.: age circumfer mulsam, hand round, Pl.: Cic.: huc atque huc acies circumtulit, cast them round, Virg. oculos, Liv. In pass. with refl. sense, sol ut circumferatur, may revolve, Cic.

2. Religious t. t.: to carry round in order to purify: whence meton. to purify=lustrare, purgare, and so foll. by direct Acc.: idem ter socios pura circumtulit unda, sprinkled them in turn, Virg. II. Fig.: to spread around: bellum, Liv. 2. to publish, proclaim, give out, Ov.

circum-flecto, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to wheel about, to turn back: cursus, Virg. **circumflexus**, a, um, Part. [circum-flecto]

circum-flo, i. v. n. to blow round about (v. rare). Fig.: ab omnibus

ventis invidiae circumflari, to be exposed to all the winds of envy, Cic.

circum-flūo, xi, 3. v. n. and a. to flow round: utrumque latus circumfluit aequoris unda, Ov. 2. Fig.: to flock around, encompass: Varr.

II. to be overflowing, to abound: Curt. With Abl. like abundare: to overflow with, to have an abundance, to be rich in: omnibus copiis, Cic. Also absol.: circumfluere atque abundare, id.: circumfluens oratio, too copious, id.

circumflūs, a, um, adj. [circum-fluo] Act.: flowing around, circumfluent: humor, Ov. II. Pass.: surrounded with water: insula, id.

circum-fōdio, fodi, fossus, 3. v. a. [fodio] to dig round: Col. Plin.

circum-forāneus, a, um, adj. [circum forum] all around the market or forum: and, as the bankers' shops were round the forum, aes circumforaneum, money borrowed from the bankers: Cic.

II. strolling about from market to market, itinerant: pharmacopola, id.

circum-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. a. to pour around: with the Acc. (or Nom. in pass.) either of that which is poured, or of that around which it is poured: Tigris urbi circumfunditur, flows round the town, Plin.: terram crassissimam circumfundit aër, encompasses, envelopes, Cic.: terra circumfusa illo mari, quem oceanum appellatis, surrounded by, id. Of of milit. operations with cavalry: with pron. refl. a tergo se circumfundere (hosti), to pour round the enemy's rear, Liv. Act. in same sense (later): circumfundit eques, Tac. 2. In pass. with intrans. signif.: to crowd around, to press upon, cling to: circumfunduntur ex reliquis hostes partibus, Caes. With Dat.: circumfundebantur obvialis, sciscitantes, crowded round those they met, interrogating them, Liv. Poet.: to cling to, embrace: Ov. Fig.: undique circumfusae molestiae, Cic.

III. In gen.: to enclose, environ, surround, encompass: esp. in pass.: Cic. **circumfusae**, a, um, Part. [circum-fundo]

circum-gēmo, 3. v. n. to growl around: Hor.

circum-gesto, i. v. a. to bear or carry about: Cic.

circum-grēdior, gressus, 3. v. dep. [gradior] to walk round, surround (esp. with the view of attacking): Tac.

circumgressus, a, um, Part. [circum-grēdior]

circumicio, v. circumjicio. **circum-inicio**, 3. v. a. to throw up round about: vallum, Liv.: (better perh. as two words).

circumitio, v. circumitio.

circumitus, v. circumitus.

circum-iaceo, 2. v. n. to lie round about, to border upon: with Dat.: Lycaonia et Phrygia circumjacent Europae, Liv. Absol.: circumjacentes populi, neighbouring, Tac.

circumjacio, v. circumjacio, *inif.*

circumjactus, a, um, *Part.* [circumjacio]. II. *Adj.* of localities: lying around, surrounding, neighbouring: absol.: *Liv.*: Tac. Also with *Pat.*: *aedificia circumjuncta muris*, *Liv.*: Tac.

circumjactus, ūs, m. [*id.*] a surrounding, encompassing (rare). *munia arx circumjunctu arduo, by a steep approach on every side*, *Cic.*

circum-jicio, jeci, jectum, 3 v. a. [*jacio*] to cast, throw, or place around: vallum, *Liv.*: multifidinem hominum totis mœnibus, *Caes.* In *pass.* with *Acc.* depend on circum: quod angus domi vectem circumjunctus fuisset, had wound itself round a bar, *Cic.* 2. With *Abi.*: to encompass or environ with: extremitatem caeli rotundo ambitu circumjicit, *id.*

circum-latus, a, um, *Part.* [v. circumfero].

circum-ligo, avi, atum, 1 v. a. With *Acc.* and *Dat.*: to bind or fasten round or to: habilem (natam) mediae circumligat hastae, *Virg.* 2. With *Acc.* and *Abi.*: to bind round with: ferrum stuppa, *Liv.*

circum-lino, no perf., litum, 3 v. a. (also circumlinio, *fre.* Quint.) With *Acc.* and *Dat.*: to smear all over: circumlita tædis sulfura, *Or.* II. With *Acc.* and *Abi.*: to besmear, to bedaub, to anoint (most freq. *art. part.* perf. pass.): circumliti mortui cera, *Cic.* Poet. circumlita saxa musco, overgrown with moss, *Hor.*

circumlocutio, ōnis, f. [circumloquor] circumlocution, *Quint.*

circum-luo, 3 v. a. to wash or flow around (rare): pars arcis circumluitur a mari, *Liv.*

circum-lustrans, antis, *Part.* [lustror] lighting all around: *Lucr.*

circum-luvio, ōnis, f. [luo] land isolated by the gradual action of water: *Cic.*

circum-mitto, misi, missum, 3 v. a. to send around: post montes, to send (troops) behind the mountains, *Liv.* or with *Abi.*, jugo, *id.* Absol.: *Caes.*: *Liv.*

circummoenio, v. circummunio
circum-munio (circummoenio, *Pl.*), Ivi, itum, 4 v. a. to wall around, to fortify: crebris castellis, *Caes.*

circum-munitio, ōnis, f. [circum-munio] an investing of a town, circumvallation: *Caes.*

circum-pādanus, a, um, *Adj.* [circum Padus] situated around or near the Po, *Liv.*

circum-pendeo, 2 v. n. to hang around, *Or.*

circum-plaudo, 3 v. a. to applaud on all sides: *Or.*

circumplecto, v. foll.

circum-plector, plexus (active imper. circumplete, *Pl.*), 3 v. a. dep. to clasp around, embrace, to surround, encompass: pharetram auro, *Virg.*: collem opere, to circumvallate, *Caes.*

circum-plioo, avi, atum, 1 v. q. to fold, wind, or twine around: *Cic.*

circum-pōno, pōsi, pōitum, 3 v. a. to put, or place around: with *Acc.* and *Dat.*: nemus stagno, to plant a grove round a pool, *Tac.* A hōs l. *Hor.*

circumpōtatio, ōnis, f. [poto] a drinking round in succession: *Frugm.* XII. Tab. in *Cic.*

circum-rētio, itum, 4 v. a. [circum and rete with verbal term.] to enclose with a net, ensnare. *Fig.* 2. to circummetam frequentia populi Rom. esse videam, *Cic.*

circum-rōdo, si, 3 v. a. to gnaw or nibble all round: escam, *Plin.* *Fig.*: dudum enim circumrōdo, quod devorandum est, i. e. I have long hesitated to speak out, *Cic.*: dente Theonino circumroditur, is slandered, calumniated, *Hor.*

circum-saepio, v. circum-sepio.

circum-scindo, 3 v. a. to rend around, strip off: *Liv.*

circum-scribo, psi, ptum, 3 v. a. to draw a line around, to enclose: orbem, *Cic.* II. *Fig.*: to mark off, to mark the boundary, circumscribe, define: exiguum nobis vitae curriculum natura circumscripsit, *id.*

unum genere circumscribere genus hoc aratorum, to comprehend the cultivators under one class, *id.* 2. to mark off for the purpose of excluding, to set aside: hoc omni tempore Sulla ex accusatione circumscripso, excluded from consideration, *id.* 3. to hem in, restrain, confine, limit, etc. si tribunus senatusconsulto circumscripso sit, *id.* III. to deceive, cheat, circumvent, entrap: captivos interrogationibus, *id.*: quot circumscripsit Hirrus pupillos, how many wards Hirrus has defrauded, *Juv.*

circumscripse, adv. [circumscribo] definitely: *Cic.* 2. in periods: circumscripse numero seque dicere, *id.*

circumscripso, ōnis, f. [circumscribo] an encircling, and meton a circle: ex circumscriptione excedere, *Cic.* II. a boundary, limit, outline, circuit: terrae, *id.* III. In rhetoric: a period: *id.* IV. a circumventing, deceiving, cheating: adolescentium, *id.*

circumscriptor, ōris, m. [*id.*] a cheat, defrauder: *Cic.*: *Juv.*

circumscripso, a, um, *Part.* [*id.*]

II. *Adj.* in rhetoric: rounded into periods, periodic: verborum ambitus, *Cic.*

circum-sēco, sectum, 1 v. a. to cut or pare around: serrulā, *Cic.* II. to circumscribe: *Suet.*:
circum-sēdeo (sēdo), ēdi, essum, 2 v. n. to sit around, beset: florentes amorem turba circumsedet, *Sen.* 2. to besiege, blockade, invest: *Liv.* *Fig.*: non moveri horum omnium victricis, a quibus me circumsessum videtis, be-t on every hand, *Cic.*

circum-sēpio (better -saepio), psi, ptum, 4 v. a. to fence around, to surround: stagnum aedificis, *Suet.*

circumsessio, ōnis, f. [circumsēdeo] a hostile encompassing, a besieging: *Cic.*

circumsessus, a, um, *Part.* [*id.*]

circumsido, 3 v. a. to sit down before a place, to lay siege to it: *Liv.*

circum-silio, 4 v. n. [salio] to spring or hop round (rare and poet.): *Cat.* *Fig.*: morborum omne genus, hovers round, *Juv.*

circum-sisto, stēti, 3 v. a. to stand round, to surround. With *Acc.*: quem omnes circumsistunt atque obscant, *Caes.* *P. ass.*: ne ab omnibus civitatibus circumsisteretur, *id.* Absol.: *Tac.*

circum-sōno, 1 v. n. and a. Neutr.: to resound on every side, to ring again with: locus, qui circumsonat ululatibus, *Liv.* II. Act.: to sound around: clamor hostes circumsonat, *Liv.*: Rutulus murum circumsonat armis, makes it ring on every side with the noise of war, *Virg.*

circum-sōnus, a, um, *adj.* sounding on every side: circumsona turba cantum, barking around, *Or.*

circum-spectatrix, icis, f. she who looks around, a spy: *Pl.*

circumspectio, ōnis, f. [circumspecto] a looking on all sides, a looking about: *Maec.* *Fig.* circumspection, caution: *Cic.*

circum-specto, avi, atum, 1 v. a. freq. to look round often or anxiously, to watch: *Cic.* *Fig.* circumspectant detectionis tempus, on the lookout for, *Liv.*

circumspectus, a, um, *Part.* [circumspecto] II. *Adj.*: well considered, guarded, circumspect, cautious: verba non circumspecta, *Or.*

2. Trans: to person circumspect, watchful, cautious: *Suet.*

circumspectus, ūs, m. [*id.*] a looking around (rare): cervix flexilis ad circumspectum, *Plin.* *Fig.* (*ic.* 2. Meton.: a view around: in omnes partes circumspectus esset, *Liv.* *Fig.*: consideration: detinere ab circumspectu rerum aliarum, *id.*

circum-spicio, exi, ectum, 3 v. n. and a. (perf. sync. circumspecti, Ter.) [spicio]. Neutr.: to look about, to cast a look around: qui in auspicio adhibetur nec suspicit nec circumspect, *Cic.* *Fig.*: to look round, to be on the watch, be cautious, take heed: esse circumspectum diligenter, *id.* II. Act.: to look round upon, view on all sides, to survey: tam lata acie ne ex medio quidem cornua sua circumspectare poterant, *Liv.*: saxum circumspecti ingens, he looks round and sees, *Virg.*: oculis Phrygia agmina circumspecti, gazed (slowly) round upon, *id.* 2. *Fig.*: to view mentally, to ponder, weigh, consider: consilia, *Caes.*: nunquamne homo amentissime, te circumspectes, will you never examine yourself? *Cic.*

3. to look about desiringly for, seek for, etc.: circumspicere externa auxilia, Liv.

circum-sto, stēti, i. v. n. and a. to stand round, to take a station round, encompass: circumstant Arinae dextra laevaque frequentes, throng, Virg.: Ov. Hence, subst.: circumstantes, the bystanders, Tac. With Acc.: equites qui circumstant senatum, Cic.

2. to surround in a hostile manner, to beset: quem tres Ciriathi circumsteterant, Liv. Fig.: quum nos undique fata circumstant, Cic.: scio acerba meorum circumstare odia, am conscious of being beset by, Virg.

circum-strēpo, no perf., pītum, 3. v. a. to make a noise around, to shout clamorously round: quidam atrociora circumstreptant, Tac.

circum-strūo, no perf., ctum, 3. v. a. to build round about, surround with buildings: Snet.

circum-surgens, entis, Part. [furg-] rising all around: Tac.

circum-tēgo, 3. v. a. to cover round about: Lucr.

circum-tentus, a, um, Part. [teq-] fastened round, begirt: Pl.

circum-textus, a, um, Part. [tex-] woven all round (by way of ornament): Virg.

circum-tōno, ui, i. v. a. to thunder around: poet. of the sea: qua totum Nereus circumtonat orbea, Ov. Fig. of the din of arms: hunc circumtonit gaudens Bellona cruentis, Hor.

circum-tonsus, a, um, Part. [ton-] shorn all round (rare): Suet.

circum-vādo, i, 3. v. a. to assault or attack on every side, to encompass, beset: navea, Liv. Fig.: of the assault of fear: terror circumvadit aciem, id.

circum-vāgus, a, um, adj.: wandering or flowing around, encircling (v. rare): oceanus, Hor.

circum-vallo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to surround with a rampart, circumvallate: Caes. Fig.: to encompass, harass, Ter.

circum-vectio, ōnis, f. [circum-veh-] a carrying around (of merchandise): portorium circumvectionis, transit duties, Cic. 2. a circuit, revolution: solis, id.

circum-vector, i. v. pass. freq. to be carried around: and as v. dep., to ride or cruise round (rare): Ligurum oram, Liv. P. o. t.: to go through, describe in detail: singula, Virg.

circum-vectus, a, um, Part. [circum-vehor]

circum-vehor, vectus, 3. v. pass. to be carried round: and as v. dep., to ride or sail round: classe, Liv.: equo, id.: muliones collibus circumvehit, Juba, to go round over the hills, Caes.

circum-vēlo, i. v. a. to veil around, envelop: Ov.

circum-vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4. v. a. Lit.: to come round, go round: to encircle, encompass, surround

(rare) Coccyos sinu labens circumvenit atro, Virg.: Rhenus insulas circumveniens, flowing around, Tac.

2. to get round, surround in a hostile manner, encompass, invest: ex itinere nostros latere aperto aggressi circumvenere, Caes.: cuncta moenia exercitui, Sall.

II. Fig.: to beset, oppress, distress: circumventus morbo, exilio atque inopia, Enn. In Cic.: circumveniri atque urgeri, Cic.: falsis criminibus circumventus, beset by, the victim of, Sall. 2. to circumvent, cheat, defraud: circumventum esse innocentem pecunia, Cic.

circum-ventus, a, um, Part. [circum-venio]

circum-verso (vorso), i. v. a. freq. to turn around (v. rare) Lucr.

circum-vertō (vorto), 3. v. a. to turn round (rare). in pass. with refl. sense: rota circumvertitur axem, turns on its axis, Ov. II. to cheat, deceive: qui me argento circumvortant, Pl.

circum-vestio, 4. v. a. to clothe or cover round (rare): arborem, Plin. P. o. t.: se circumvestire dictis, to wrap oneself in words (hide one's real meaning), Poet. ap. Cic.

circum-vincō, inctum, 4. v. a. to bind around: Pl.

circum-viso, 3. v. a. to look around: Pl.

circum-vōlito, avi, i. v. a. and n. to flutter or fly round and round: lacus circumvolitavit hirundo, Virg. II. Meton.: to rove about, to hover round: circumvolitant equites, Lucr.

circum-vōlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to fly round: Hor.: nox atra caput tristi circumvolat umbra, hovers round, Virg.

circum-volvō, no perf., vōlūtum, 3. v. a. to roll round: pass. with refl. sense: magnum sol circumvolvitur annum, Virg.

circus, i, m. Lit.: a ring, a hoop: whence the shape of a ring, an orbit, circle (more rare than circulus): circus lacteus, the Milky Way, Cic. II. an oval space for chariot races, etc. Esp. the Circus Maximus at Rome (v. Smith's Ant. 87, sqq.): id: Liv. circus fallax, from the jugglers who frequented it, Hor.: per circus, in the circus, Tac. 2. Transf. any race-course: Liv.: Virg. [Cf. Gr. κῆρος, κῆρος, κῆρος; Lat. cur-us.] (Hence It. corso, Fr. cirque.)

cirra, is, f. = κῆρυς, a sea-bird, into which Scylla, the daughter of Nisus, was changed: Ov.: Virg. **cirrātus**, a, um, adj. [cirrus] curly-haired. Mart. In plur. as subst., cirrati, curly-headed boys, Pers. **cirrus**, i, m. (mostly plur.) a curl, ringlet, or tuft of hair (rare): Juv. [Prob. cogn. with cirnis, q. v.]

cis, prep. on this side, within (opp. to ultra and trans.). With Acc.: of space: cis Tarrum, Cic.: cis Rhenum, Caes. II. Of time: within: cis dies

paucos, Pl. In compos.: on this side of: Cisalpinus, Cispadanus, etc. [The root is ce, q. v., whence also ci-ter. For the form ci-s, cf. ul-s.]

cistum, il, n. a light two-wheeled vehicle, a cabriolet: Cic.

cista, ae, f. = κίστη, a chest, box for keeping money, clothes, etc.: Cic.: Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. go.)

cistella, ae, f. dim. [cistula] a small chest or box: Pl.

cisfellatrix, Icīs, f. [cistella] she who has charge of the money-box (a kind of female slave): Pl.

cistellula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little box or chest: Pl.

cisterna, ae, f. [cista] a reservoir for water, a cistern: Tac.

cistophōrus, i, m. = κιστοφόρος (box-bearer), an Asiatic coin of the value of about four drachmas, on which a cista was stamped: Cic.

cistula, ae, f. dim. [cista] a little box or chest: Pl.

citātum, adv. [citatus] quickly, hastily (v. rare): Auct. B. Afr.

citātus, a, um, Part. [cito]. II. adj. quick, rapid, speedy: citato equo, at full gallop, Caes. Comp. citator (amnis), more rapid, Liv. Instead of adv., hastily: ferunt citati signa, id.

citer, v. anterior.

citerior, us, adj. on this side, the most (opp. to ulterior): Gallia, Caes.: Cic. II. Of time, more recent (rare): ceteriora nondum audiebamus, id. [Comp. of unused citer, which is itself a comp. formation from ci in ci-s; v. alter.]

cithāra, ae, f. = κίθαρα, the cithara, guitar or lute: Orpheus Thracia fretus cithara, Virg.: Hor (Hence It. cetara; Sp. guitarra, and, from this, Fr. guitare)

cithārista, ae, m. = κίθαριστής, a player on the cithara: Cic.

cithāristria, ae, f. = κίθαριστρια, she who plays on the cithara: Ter.

cithārizo, i. v. n. = κίθαρίζω, to play on the cithara: Nep.

cithāroedus, a, um, adj. = κίθαροεδικός, pertaining to a lute-player: ars, Suet.

cithāroedus, i. m. = κίθαροεδός, one who plays on the cithara, accompanying it with the voice, a luteist: vocem citharoedi non audiunt, Cic.

citimus, a, um, adj. nearest to us: [stella] ultima a caelo, citima terris, Cic. [A superl. formation from ci in ci-s; cf. ul-timus]

cito, adv. [citus] soon, speedily, quickly, etc.: Cic. Comp. citius: suprema citius die, Hor.: serius aut citius, sooner or later, Ov. Sup., citissimē, Caes. 2. With a negative = non facile, not easily: neque verbis aptiores cito alium dixerim, could not easily name, Cic. 3. citius = potius, sooner, rather: ut victum citius adjuveris quam fratrem, id.

cito, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [cleo] to put into quick motion, to incite,

stimulate, promote, etc. (in lit. sense, mostly post-Aug.): *citāt hastam, hūris, Sil. Fig.: motum (animi), to excite, Cic. II. to call or summon: patres in curiam, senatum in forum, Liv. 2. Legal t. t. to summon a person into court to make his appearance: this was done by the praeco: reum, accusatorem, Cic. Of witnesses: in hanc rem testem totam Siciliam citabo, id. 3. In gen.: to call to witness, to appeal to, cite: quamvis citetur Salamis clarissimae testis victoriae, id.: libri, quos Lucinius citat auctores, Liv. III. to proclaim the name of a victor: victorem Olympiae citari, Nep. 2. In gen.: to call upon anyone by name: Col.: Plin.*

citrā, prep. with Acc. and adv. [citer] on this side (opp. to ultra): Germani qui essent citra Rhenum, Caes. With verbs of motion: ut exercitum citra flumen Rubiconem educeret, Cic. Adv.: nec citra mota nec ultra, neither this way nor that, Ov. II. within, short of, less than. Of space: nec a postrema syllaba citra tertiam, before the third syllable from the end of a word, Cic. Fig.: nec virtus citra genus est, my worth is not inferior to my descent, Ov. 2. Of time (very rare), more recently than, since: citra Trojana tempora, id. III. Fig.: short of; without (=sine, post-Aug.): plus usus sineq. doctrina, quam citra usum doctrina valet, than learning without experience, Quint. citra fidem, not to be believed, Tac.: citra Senatus populiq. auctoritatem, Suet.

citrēus, a, um, adj. [citrus] pertaining to the citrus-tree: mensa, of citrus-wood, Cic. Neutr. as subst.: citreum, i, the citron: Plin.

citrō, adv. [citer] (always with ultro). Lit.: to this side (whereas citra = on this side): ultro citroque, to that side and to this side, to do and to, backwards and forwards: (as Fr. *çà et là*): quum saepe ultro citroque legati inter eos mitterentur, Caes. Sometimes the copula is omitted: sursum deorsum, ultro citro commantibus, Cic.

citrus, i, m, the citrus, an African tree with fragrant wood: Plin. II. the citron-tree: id.

citus, a, um, Part. [cicio]. II. Adj.: quick, swift, rapid (opp. to tardus): vox cita, tarda, Cic.: navis, Ov.: pes (l. e. iambus), a lively measure, Hor. III. For the adv. cito: equites parent citi, Pl.

civis, a, um, adj. [civis] pertaining to a citizen: civil, civic (more rare than civilis, and, except in the phrase *civica corona*, mostly poet.): jura, Hor.: arma pro trepidis reis, i. e. defence before a tribunal, Ov.: corona, the civic crown, made of oak leaves, bestowed upon him who had saved the life of a fellow-citizen in war (v. Smith's Ant. 118): Cic.: Liv. II. pertaining to the Roman

state: advena, non modo civica, sed ne Italicae quidem stirpis, id. No Comp. or Super.

civilis, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to a citizen: civic, civil: inter se civili conciliatione et societate conjuncti, Cic.: Romani civilem esse clamorem inter se gratulantes, of their own citizens, Liv.: quercus = corona civica (v. civicus), Virg.: Jus, opp. either to jus naturale, the political rights of citizens, or to jus publicum, civil, private rights, Cic. II. pertaining to public or political life, political, public: civilis ratio, politics, political science, id.: civilium rerum peritus, Tac. Esp. civil as opp. to military: Liv. III. like a citizen, befitting a citizen: courteous, polite, affable, urbane (not so before the Aug. period): sermo, Liv.: quid enim civilius illo? Ov.

civilitas, ātis, f [civilis] (rare) the art of government, politics: Quint. II. courteousness, politeness, affability, urbanity (post-Aug. and rare: v. civilis, III.): Suet.

civilter, adv. citizen-like: civiliter opibus utbantur, Liv. II. courteously, kindly, Tac.

civis, is (Abl. usu. civē), com. a citizen, male or female (as opp. to peregrinus, advena and hostis): Ter. Cic. (Concerning the rights of the civis Romanus, v. Smith's Ant. 91 seq.) 2. civis meus, tuus, etc.: my, thy fellow-citizen: te metuent omnes civēs tui, Cic. II. a subject: imperare corpori, ut rex civibus suis, id. [Civis, O L. civis, is cogn. with Gr. *κείσθαι*, and O H G *heim*, home; its primary notion is that of "resident householder."]

civitas, ātis (Gen. plur. often civitatum), f. [civis] citizenship, rights of a Roman citizen, freedom of the city (v. Smith's Ant. 91 seq.): civitatem hostibus etiam victis dedimus, Liv. II. the citizens united in a community, the body politic, the state: conventicula hominum, quae postea civitates nominatae sunt, Cic. 2. any state or country: omnis civitas Helvetica, Caes. 3. Fig.: una civitas communis deorum atque hominum, one grand commonwealth of gods and men, Cic. III. Meton. = urbs, a city as a collection of houses: rare, and mostly post-Aug.; not found in Cic or Caes.: esp. the city, i. e. Rome, Tac. (Hence Ital. *città*: Fr. *citē*.)

clades, is, (Gen. plur. usu. cladum: sometimes cladum), f. disaster, loss, devastation, calamity: magna clades atque calamitas reipublicam oppressisset, Sall.: privatae clades, losses of particular families, Liv.: Mucius cui postea Scaevolaē a clade dextrae manus cognomen inditum, loss of his right hand, id.: Milonis, the destruction, ruin of Milo, Cic. 2. Meton. and poet.: a destroyer, scourge: geninus Scipiadus, cladem Libyae, Virg. Also, corruption (of morals), Hor. II. In milit. lang.: defeat, discomfiture, massacre: qui risus magnam populo Romano cladem attulit, Cic.: cladem accipere, to sustain a defeat, id.: Sall.: magnam cladem facere, to do great havoc, Liv.

clam, adv. and prep., opp. to palam. Adv.: 1. As predicate, with esse: secret, unknown: si sperat fore clam, if he hopes it will not be found out, Ter.: nec id clam esse potuit, could not be concealed, Liv. 2. Without esse or fore: secretly, privately: clam exercitum educere, Caes.: Cic.: clam ferro incautum superat, by stealth, Virg. II. (mostly in the comic poets), prep. usu with Abl or Acc: without the knowledge of, unknown to. With Abl.: clam uxore, Pl. 2. With Acc.: clam matrem, id. 3. Rarely with dat.: clam mihi est, Pl. (in Ter. clam me est). 4. clam aliquem habere, to keep (anything) secret from, conceal from anyone, Ter. (V. relo, and for form, cf. coram and palam.)

clāmātor, ōris, m. [clamo] a bawler, noisy declaimer (rare) Cic.

clāmatio, ōnis, f [clamo] a bawling noise: Pl.

clāmō, avi, atum, i v n. and a. freq. [clamo] to cry aloud frequently, reiterate. Neutr. (rare), in illi clamant, Cic. II. Act.: with noun-sentence as object: saepe clamantibus librum se liberaeque civitatis esse, Caes.: ad arma, civēs! clamantibus, Liv.: saeva alicui clamare, to utter angry exclamations against him, Tac. 2. to call after: clamabant me, ut revertar, Pl. Fig.: nonne superciliosa illa clamare calliditatem videntur? to reveal plainly, Cic.

clāmō, avi, atum, i v n. and a. Neutr.: to call, shout aloud, cry out, complain loudly: clamare de pecunia, Cic. Poet. of a cricket: (creada) multo validius clamare occipit, Phaedr. Comicē, of snoring: Pl.

II. A ct. to call upon or cry aloud to; to exclaim, etc.: constr. with Acc. or noun-sentence clause as object, in direct or indirect discourse. With Acc.: morientem nomine, Virg. With sentence: clamantem ista quidem vis est, Suet.: ego, quod facis, me pacis causa facere clamo, Cic. Fig.: quae (tabulae) se corruptas atque interlitas esse clamant, show plainly that they have been tampered with, id. [From the root *clā* or *cla*, v. calo.] (Hence Ital. *chiamare*, and through O. F. *clamer*, Eng. *claim*.)

clāmōr (old form *clamos*, like *arbo*, *labos*, etc.), ōris, m. a loud call, a shout, cry, clamour: facere clamorem, Pl.: tollere, Caes. 2. acclamation, applause: dixi de te tanto clamore consensuque populi, Cic. In plur.: suscitare clamores, Phaedr. 3. outcry, shout of disapprobation, in this sense

usu. *pl.*: Fufium clamoribus et conviciis consecretantur, Cic. *II.* Poet. of inanimate things: noise, sound, din; ut scopuli clamorem inter cava saxa deder, Virg.

clāmōsus, a, um, adj. [clamor] (mostly post-Aug.), full of clamor or noise. *2.* A ct. noisy, bawling, clamorous: alterator, Quint. *II.* Pass: filled with noise or clamor, noisy: urbs, Stat. *2.* accompanied with noise: Quint.: Juv.

clanculum, adv. and prep. dim. (ante-class.) [clam] secretly, privately. Adv.: aucupemus ex insidiis clanculum, Pl *II.* prep. with Acc.: alii clanculum patres quae faciunt, without the knowledge of their fathers, Ter.

clandestino, adv. secretly, clandestinely: Pl

clandestinus, a, um, adj. [clam] secret, hidden, clandestine: clandestino introitu urbe est potitus, Cic.: consilia, Caes

clango, no perf. or sup., 3. v n. to clang, resound (rare), horrida clangunt signa tubae, Stat. [Cf Gr κλαγγή, κλάω (κ-κλαγγ-α)]; Eng click

clangor, ōris, m. [clango] clanging, noise: tubarum, Virg

clārē, adv. Of sight: brightly, clearly: clare oculis video, Pl *II.* Of hearing: clearly, distinctly, aloud: clare dice, Ter.: ut aperteque loquuntur et jam clare gemant, Cic. *III.* Mentally: distinctly, intelligibly, clearly: eo clarus id periculum apparuit, Caes in Cl. *IV.* Fig.: illustriously, honorably (v rare), Nep

clārēo, 2 v n. [clarus] to be clear or bright, to shine (poet): rutilo cum lumine, claret fervidus ille Camis, Cic. poet. *II.* Fig.: to be clear, evident, manifest (v rare): quod in primo carmine claret, which is shown clearly, Luc *2.* Of character: to be distinguished, illustrious, renowned: (Fab. Maximus) gloria claret, Enn. in Cl.

clāresco, ut, 3. v. incept. [clareo] Of sight: to begin to shine, become visible: tecta luminibus clarescere, Tac. Of hearing: to sound clear, to become distinctly audible: clarescent sonitus armorum, Virg. *II.* Fig.: to become clear, evident, manifest: alid ex alio clarescet, Lucr. *2.* Of character: to become illustrious, famous, renowned: quoquo facinore clarescet, Tac.

clārīgītō, ōnis, f. [clarigo] a solemn demand of satisfaction for injuries received, and declaration of war through a Fetialis or herald (v Smith's Ant. 178): Plin. *II.* a fine imposed upon a man for transgression of prescribed limits, to be exacted by whoever found the offender: Liv.

clārīgītō, ōre, v. n. [id.], to recall frequently, from time to time: Lucr. (dub.)

clārīgō, no perf., atum, 1. v. n. Of the Fetiales: to proclaim war

against an enemy with certain religious ceremonies (v. Smith's Ant. 178): Plin. [From *clarus*: the syllable *ty-* represents the root of *ago*: cf. *junio, navigo, remigo*, etc.]

clārībōnus, a, um, adj. [clarus sono] clear-sounding: vox, Cat

clārītās, atis, f. [clarus] clearness, brightness. Of objects of sight: sidus Veneris claritatis tantae (est), Plin.

2. Of objects of hearing, distinctness: claritas in voce, Cic *II.* Fig.: of style: clearness, perspicuity: Quint. *2.* celebrity, renown: nunti fortunae tuae, num amplitudinis, num claritatis, num gloriae poenitebat? Cic.

clārītūdō, inis, f. [id.] clearness, brightness (= claritas) (rare): fulgor et claritudo deae (sc. Iunae), Tac.

II. Fig.: celebrity, renown, (not in Cic. or Caes.) artes quibus summa claritudo paratur, Sall.

clārō, avi, 1 v a. [id.] to make bright or clear, to illuminate (v rare): poet in Cic *II.* Fig.: to render famous: illum non labor Isthmus clarabit pugilem, Hor.

clārōr, ōris, m. [id.] clearness, brightness: Pl

clārus, a, um, adj. clear, bright: (opp. to obscurus, caecus). Of sight: clear, bright, shining, brilliant, etc.: clarissima mundi lumina (i e. sol et luna), Virg.: clara flumina, clear streams, Lucr.: clarissimae gemmae, Cic.: lux clara, broad daylight, id.: pater omnipotens clarus intonat, in the clear sky, Virg. Poet with *liber*: argento clari delphines, shining like (lt. with) silver, id. Of the wind: making clear, bringing fair weather: aquilo, id. *2.* Of hearing: clear, loud, distinct: clara voce, ut omnia contio audire possit, dixit, Cic.: Caes

II. Fig.: clear, manifest, plain, evident, intelligible: clara res est, tota Sicilia celeberrima, Cic. *2.* celebrated, renowned, famous, etc. (opp. to obscurus): vir fortissimus et clarissimus, id. With *abl* of cause: giganteo triumpho, Hor. With *ex*: ex doctrina nobilis et clarus, Cic. With *ob*: ob id factum, Hor. *3.* As a title: esp. in *Sup.*, of distinguished personages, as consuls, pro-consuls, senators, etc.: clarissimus vir, Cic. *4.* In bad sense: notorious: populus (sc. Campani) luxuria superbiaque clarus, Liv. ["Clear-sounding" appears to be the primary sense. The root seems to be *cal*, *cl*, v. *clamo*.] (Hence lt. *chiaro*; Fr. *clair*)

classārius, a, um, adj. [classis] pertaining to the navy, Quint.: centurio, a captain of a ship, Tac. More freq. as subst in plur.: classarii, naval forces, marines: id.: Caes.

classiciūla, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little fleet, flotilla: Cic.

classicum: v. *classicus* no. II. **classicus**, a, um, adj. [classis] of or relating to the classes of the Roman

people: Varr. *II.* relating to the army in gen., but as adj. only of the naval forces: classici milites, Liv. Also as subst. classici, marines: Tac. Hence subst. classicum, a signal of battle given by the trumpet: classicum cecinit, Liv *2.* Meton.: the war-trumpet itself: Virg

classis, is, f. (Abl. classi or more freq., classe), a class or division of the Roman people: Liv.: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 105) Fig.: qui (philosophi) mihi, cum illo collati, quintae classis videntur, i. e. of the lowest rank, id. *II.* an army (very ancient): Liv.: Hortinae classes populiue Latini, Virg. *III.* a fleet (including the troops in it): nomina in classem dare, to enlist for the fleet, Liv.: facere, Caes.: classe navigare, by sea (of a general sailing with a number of ships), Cic. *IV.* a class, division, in gen. (after Augustan age): Suet. [Prim. sense is "summons, ban", the word is perh. borrowed from Dor κλάω = κληῖς.]

clāthri (in MSS. also clatri), orum, m. plur. = κλῆθρα, rā, a trellis, grate, esp. to the cages of animals: Hor.

clāthro (clatro), no perf., atum, 1. v a. [clathri] to furnish with a grating or bars (v rare): Pl.

claudēo, 2. or claudo, 3. v n. no perf., clausum [claudus] to limp or halt (mostly fig.): beatam vitam; etiam si ex aliqua parte clauderet, were defective, Cic.

claudicatio, ōnis, f. [claudico] a limping (rare): Cic.

claudico (clōdico), 1. v. n. [claudēo, like albico, candico from albeo, candeo] to limp, halt, be lame: Carvilio graviter claudicanti ex vulnere, Cic. Poet.: of the wings of birds: Lucr.: of the deflection of a balance: id. of the inclination of the earth's axis: id. *II.* Fig.: to halt, waver, to be defective: tota res vacillat et claudicat, Cic. So of discourse: si quid in nostra oratione claudicat, id.

clauditis, atis, f. lameness, Plin. (1) **clando** (clōdo, Plin.: and far more freq., although not in Cic., cludo, which occurs exclusively in the compounds: v. excludo, etc.), si, eum, 3. v a. to shut, close, shut up (opp. to aperire): ad claudendas pupulas, Cic.: portas, Caes.: rivos, to dam up, Virg. Fig.: aures ad doctissimas voces, Cic.: fugam hostibus claudere, to cut off, prevent, Liv.: clausa consilia habere, to conceal, Cic. Poet.: animam laqueo, to end one's life, Ov.: claudere latus (= Horace's tegere latus), to yield the place of honour to, Juv. *II.* to close, end, conclude: octavum lustrum, Hor.: agmen, or novissimum agmen claudere, to bring up the rear, Caes.

III. to enclose, encompass, surround (for include, conclude): quae (urbis) loci natura terra marique clauderetur, Cic. Fig.: of rhythm: verba pedibus, i. e. to compose verses (bring

them within the bounds of rule), Hor.

2. Milit. *t. t.* to invest, besiege, blockade, hem in, etc.: priscum clauderent Capium operibus, Liv. litora ac portus custodia clausus tueri, Caes. [Cf. Gr. $\kappa\lambda\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$ (= $\kappa\lambda\alpha\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$), *clausis*; Lat. *clav-is*. In *claud-u*, there is augmentative *d*] (Hence Ital. *claudere*; Fr. *clorre*, *clôturer*, etc.)

(2) *claudio*, *ère*, to be lame: v. *claudio*.

claudus (*cludus*, Plaut.), *a. um*, adj. limping, halting, lame: *claudus* Vulcanus, Cic.: *pede Poena claudus*, name of foot, Hor.

II. Fig.: *crippled, defective*: *claudae multataeque naves*, Liv. Fig. of lang. *clauda carmina alterno vrsu, iines of unequal length*, i. e. elegies, Ov. No Comp. or Sup. [Ety. uncertain]

claustra (less correctly *clostra*), *orum, n plu* (sing *claustrum*, 1, rare) [*claudu*] a fastening, a lock, bar, bolt, etc.: *claustra revellere*, Cic.: *laxare, Virg.* 2. Fig.: a bar, band, barrier, bounds: *arta portarum naturae offringere*, i. e. to disclose its secrets, Lucr.: *omnes urbes maritimas claustris imperii nostri contineri*, Cic. II. a door or gate, dam, dike, etc.: *meton.*, a place that is shut up: *claustra urbis relinquere*, Ov. 2. In military lang., a barricade, bulwark, key, defence, etc.: *claustra loci*, Cic.: *montium*, Tac.: *contrahere claustra*, to draw the walls of a contravallation closer, id.: *suis claustris impeditos turbant, walls, intrenchments*, id. Fig.: *claustra nobilitatis*, the barriers protecting the nobility from intrusion, Cic. (Hence O. F. *clostre*, Fr. *clôître*, and, from it, Eng. *cloister*.)

clausula, *ae, f.* [*claudu*] a close, conclusion, ending: *clausula est difficilis in tradenda provincia*, Cic.: *epistolae*, id.: in quo (mimo) cum *clausula* non invenitur, a fitting end, id. 2. In rhetoric, the close of a period (opp. to *initium*). *clausulae* quae numerose et jucunde cadunt, id.

clausum (*clûsum*), *i, n*, [id.] an enclosed space, enclosure: In *clauso* linquere, in confinement, Virg.

clausus, a, um, Part. [*claudu*]

cláva, *ae, f.* a knotty branch or stick, a club, etc. (the badge of Hercules). Prov.: *clavam Herculi extorquere*, to wrest the club from Hercules (an impossible feat), Macr. 2. a foil: Cic.

clavarium, *ii, n* [*clavus*] money given to soldiers for the purchase of shoe-nails: Tac.

clavator, *oris, m*, [*clava*] one who carries clubs or foils used in military exercises, a cudgel-bearer: Pl.

clavícula, *ae, f. dim.* [*clavis*] a small key. II. the tendril of a vine: Cic.

(1) *clāviger*, *ëri, m*, [*clava gero*] the club-bearer, an epithet of Hercules: Ov.

(2) *clāviger*, *ëri, m*, [*clavis gero*] the key-bearer, an epithet of Janus, as the god of doors: Ov.

clāvis, *is, f.* (acc. *clavin* or (*usu*) *clavem*; Abl. *clavi* or *clave*) [*v claudu*] a key: *clavin cedo*, Pl.: *adulterinae portarum, false keys*, Sall.: *claves admicere uxori*, to take away the keys from a wife, to separate from her, Cic. (Hence Ital. *chiavi*; Fr. *clef*)

clāvulus, *i, m* [*clavus*] a small nail: Varr.: Cato.

clāvus, *i, m* a nail (*usu* of metal: sometimes of hard wood). *clavis* ferreus confixa transtra, Caes.: *clavum pangere* or *figere*, to fix a nail in the right side of the temple of Jupiter in order to mark the year, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 92). Hence *fig*: *ex hoc die clavum anni movebis*, i. e. reckon the beginning of the year, Cic. And as a symbol of immovable firmness: *saeva Necessitas clavos trabales et cuneos manu gestans*, Hor. (v. *trabalis*). *beneficium trabali clavo figere*, to clench the matter, Cic. II. the tiller of a rudder: and *meton* the rudder itself (only sing). *clavumque ad litora tenuit*, Virg. Fig. *clavum tauti imperii tenere* et *gubernacula reip tractare*, Cic. 2. a purple stripe on the tunic, which for the senators was broad (*latius*), for the equites, narrow (*angustus*): v. Smith's Ant. 92: *cum lato purpura clavo*, Ov. Hence the phrase. *clavum clavam* ab Caesare impetrare, i. e., to become a senator, Plin. Ep. Poet.: *a tunic* in gen.: *clavum mutare* in horas, Hor. [Perh. cogn. with *κλῆω*, to close, fasten, and so with *clavis*] (Hence It. *chiavo*; Fr. *clou*)

clēmātis, *idis, f.* = *κλῆματις*, a climbing plant, Plin. II. The name of several trailing shrubs, e.g. *vinca, periwinkle*, id.

clēmēns, *entis*, (abl. *usu -ti*) adj. Of the elements *mild, calm, soft*: *undae clementi flammæ pulsæ*, Cat.: *qua sit clementissimus annis*, Ov. Fig.: *rumor clemens, moderate, unexaggerated*, Sall. II. Fig.: of the mind and disposition: *gentle, forbearing, indulgent, merciful*: *cupio, patres conscripti, me esse clementem*, Cic.: *clementes iudices et misericordes*, id. [Prob. cogn. with Skr. *rain*, to rest]

clemēter, *adv.* gently, softly, mildly. Pl. 2. gradually, by degrees: *clementer eductum jugum*, Tac.

II. gently, mercifully, etc.: *si quid est factum clementer, ut dissolute factum criminer*, Cic.: *clementer et moderate jus dicere*, Caes.

clemētia, *ae, f.* [*clemens*]. Of the elements: *calmness, mildness*: *clementia aetatibus*, Plin. II. Fig.: of the mind and disposition: *mildness, humanity, mercy*: *illam clementiam mansuetudinemque nostri imperii*, Cic.

clēpo, *psi, ptum, 3. v. a* to steal (rare and mostly ante-class. for *furor*): *eum (ignem) Prometheus clepsisse*

dolo, Cic. poet. [Cf. Gr. $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\pi\tau\omega$; Goth. *hlif-an*, to steal.]

clepsydra, *ae, f.* = $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\delta\rho\alpha$, a water-clock, *clepsydra*: used in law-courts to regulate the time allotted to pleaders; also by declaimers to time themselves; hence, ad *clepsydram latrare*, Cic. 2. *Meton*, the time measured by the *clepsydra*: *appy*, about 12 minutes: *septem clepsydras petere*, to demand seven lengths of time: about 14 hrs., Mart.: Plin. Ep.

clepta, *ae, m* = $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\pi\tau\eta\varsigma$, a thief: Pl. *cliens*, *entis* (*gen. plur. usu. clientium*; *clientum*, Hor.) *com.* [from *clueo*, to hear; for sense, cf. *obedi=ob-audio*] a client (on the relation between the *cliens* and the *patronus*, v. Smith's Ant. 93): *Glaucia, cliens et familiaris istius T. Rosci*, Cic. II. In gen.: an adherent, retainer, follower, dependant: (Aes. Of whole nations: *allies* or *vassals*: id. 2. a companion, favourite, Hor.

clienta, *ae, f.* [*cliens*] a female client, dependant: Hor.

clientela, *ae, f.* [id.] clientship, vassalage, dependence: also, *used* as *cogel* of *patrocinium, patronage, protection* (v. Smith's Ant. 93): *esse in bde et clientela*, Cic. II. *Meton* (mostly *plur.*) *clients, dependants*: *magnas esse Pompeii clientelas in exteriori provincia accebat, bodies of clients*, Caes.

III. In *gen.* confederacy, alliance: id.

clientulus, *i, m*, [id.] an insignificant client: Tac.

clināmen, *inis, n*, [*clino*, implied in *de-clino*, in *inclino*] inclination: (= *declination*). Lucr.

clinātus, *a, um, Part.* [id.] inclined, bent, sunk (v. *pare*): Cic.

clipeo, *no, per, ptum, i, v* a [*clipeus*] to arm or furnish with a shield (v. rare except in *p. part*). *clipeata agmina*, Virg.

clipeum, *i, n*, (= *clipeus*) Liv.

clipeus, (also written *clipeus* and sometimes wrongly *clypeus*), *i, m*, the (ancient) round, brazen shield of Roman soldiers, whilst the *scutum* was oval or oblong (v. Smith's Ant. 94): Cic. Proverb.: *clipeum post vulnera sumere*, i. e. to act when it is too late, Ov. II. *Meton*: of objects shaped like a shield: e.g. *the disk of the sun*, id. [Cogn. with Gr. $\kappa\lambda\upsilon\pi\tau\omega$]

clitellae, *arum, f. plu.* a pack-saddle, pannier: *multi Capuae clitellae ponunt, unload (halt) at Capua*, Hor.: Proverb.: *bovi clitellae imponere*: v. *bos*. [Instrument for supporting, leaning, things on, from *cliv*, v. *clivus*.]

clitellarius, *a, um, adj.* [*clitellae*] pertaining to a pack-saddle, bearing a pack-saddle: *homines*, Pl.

clivōsus, *a, um, adj.* [*clivus*] hilly, full of hills, steep: *rus, Virg.*: *Olympus*, Ov.

clivus, *i, m* a slope, a declivity, a steep; an ascent, ascending road:

mensae, Ov.: milites ex inferiore loco adversus clivum incitati cursu, Caes. Applied esp. to the high road leading up to the Capitol: Liv.: Tac. Proverb: clivo sudamus in imo, to be rooted before the work is begun, Ov (*Root cli seen in Gr κλίω, κλίω, Lat. clino in decline, etc.*; H. G. Hliné-m (mod. Germ. lehne), Eng. lean.)

clōaca, ae, f. an artificial canal in Rome, by which the sewage was carried into the Tiber; a sewer, drain: Cic. Proverb: arcem facere e cloaca, v. arx. (Cf. O. L. cluere=purgare; Gr. κλύω.) (Hence Ital. chiavica.)

clōdīo, are, v. claudico.

clōdo, ere, v. claudio.

clōstra, v. claustra.

clōdo, v. claudio.

clōdus, a, um, v. claudus

clōdo, 2 v. n. to hear oneself called, to be spoken of, reputed, esteemed: ut meus vir vir belli cluatur, Pl.: quaecumque cluatur, every thing that has a name, Lucr. (Cf. Gr. κλύω; Lat. in-clutus, Goth. hluma, hearing)

clōnis, is, (mostly plur., vbi. clum or clume) m. and f. a buttock, haunch: Hor.: Juv. (Cf. Gr. κλονίς)

clōpūs, i, v. clipeus

clōrīnus, a, um, adj. [clūra, an ape] of, or belonging to, apes: Pl. dub.

clōsus, v. clausus.

clōpētum and **clōpētus**, v. clipeus **clyster**, ēris, m.=κλύστρον, a clyster, injection (pure Lat. lotio). clystere vomitumque purgari, Suet. II. a clyster-pipe or syringe: id.

clōa, v. clous.

clō-accedo, i, v. n. to come to or be added besides: Pl.

clōncervatio, ōnis, f. [coacervo] a heaping together. In rhetor.: a heaping up of proofs. Cic

clō-acervo, avi, atum, i, v. a. to heap together, collect in a mass: pecuniae coguntur et coacervantur, Cic.: Caes. Fig.: coacervati luctus, Ov.

clō-acesco, acui, 3 v. n. to become acid or sour (rare). Cic.

clōactio, ōnis, f. [cogo] (Post-Aug. and rare): a collecting, calling in of money: coactiones argentarias facitavit, Suet.

clōato, i, v. a. freq. [id.] to constrain, force, compel: Lucr.

clōactor, ōris, m. [id.] a gatherer together: erant agminis coactores, they brought up the rear: Tac. II. a collector of money (from auctions, etc.): Cic.: Hor.

clōatium, i, n. [id.] a coverlet of thick, fulled cloth, a mattress: Caes.

clōatus, a, um, Part. [cogo].

clōatus, ūs, m. [id.] a forcing, constraint, compulsion (rare and only in Abl. sing.): coactu meo, Cic.

clō-addo, 3 v. a. to add along with: ad compendium, Pl.

clō-aedifico, avi, atum, i, v. a. to build up to or upon: Campum Martium, Cic.

clō-aequo, avi, atum, i, v. a. to make even or level (rare): montes, Sall. Fig.: to place on the same footing, equalize: ad libidines injuriasque tuas omnia coaequasti, Cic

clō-argumentatio, ōnis, f. [coargumento] a joining or connecting together: a connection, combination, union: corporis, Cic.

clō-argumento, avi, atum, i, v. a. [coargumentum] to join, glue, or cement together, to connect: Cic. Fig.: pacem, to conclude, id.

clō-argumentum, i, n. [cogo] a joining together, a joint (mostly in plur.): Caes.

clō-agūlum, i, n. [id.] a means of coagulation, Rennet, or runnet: Ov (Hence It. caglio, gaglio)

clō-alesco (coalesco, Lucr.), āliū, ālitum (part perf. only in Tac and subseq writers), 3 v. incep. [v adj] to grow together, to unite. saxa vides sola coalescere calce, Lucr. 2. Fig. to unite, agree together, coalesce (oft in the hist., esp. Liv. and Tac). ut cum Patribus coalescerent animi plebis, Liv.: Sall. II. to strike root, grow up, spring up, thrive: forte in eo loco grandis illex coaluerat inter saxa, Sall.

2. Fig. to take root, become consolidated: dum Galbae auctoritas fluxa, Pisonis nondum coaluisset, Tac. In the part perf.: coalitam libertate irreverentiam eo prorupisse, strengthened.

clō-alitus, a, um, Part. [coalesco]

clō-angusto, atum, i, v. a. to contract, confine, compress, enclose, hem in (rare): alvos, Varr. Fig.: to circumscribe, limit, restrict: Cic.

clō-argutio, ūi, 3 v. a. With Acc. of the person, to overwhelm with reasoning, refute, silence, expose, to prove guilty: omnibus in rebus coarguitur a me, Cic. With Gen. denoting the crime: commutati iudicii, id.

2. With Acc. of the thing: to prove incontestably, to demonstrate: perfidiam, id.: quam (legem) usus coarguit, proves to be injudicious, Liv.: domini coarguit aures, betrays, publishes, makes known, Ov.

clō-artatio (coart.), ōnis, f. [coarto] a crowding together (v. rare): Liv.

clō-arto (coarto), avi, atum, i, v. a. to compress, confine: (opp. to laxo, dilato, etc.): angustae fauces coartant, Liv. II. Fig. of time: to abridge, shorten: consulatus aliorum, Tac.

2. Of discourse: to abridge, compress: Crassus haec coartavit in oratione sua, Cic.

clō-aro, i, v. n. [κράζω, the sound made by frogs], to croak: Suet.

clō-cinatus, a, um, adj. [coccinus] clothed in scarlet: puerulus, Suet.

clō-cinēus, and **coccinūs**, a, um, adj. [coccum] of a scarlet colour: laena, Juv. (Hence It. cocciniglia; Fr. cochenille)

coccum, i, n.=κόκκος (a berry),

the kind of berry (now known to be an insect, cochineal, kermes) found upon the scarlet dye oak: Plin. Meton.: scarlet colour: Hor. 2. scarlet garments, cloth, etc.: Suet.

clō-clea (less correctly cochlea), ae, f. [κοχλίας] a snail: Cic. Fig.: in cocleam, in the form of a snail, spiral, Cels. (Hence It. chiocciola.)

clō-clēar (cochlear), āris, n. and clō-clēare, is, n. [coclea, from the form of a snail-shell] a spoon, Mart.: Cels.

clō-cles, itis, m. a person blind of one eye: de coctum prosapia ted esse arbitror, nam in sunt monoculi, Pl. Used as a Roman surname.

clō-cāna or **coctōna**, v. cottana.

clō-cilis, e, adj. [coquo] *baked, burned: coctiles muri (Babylonis), built of bricks, Ov.

clō-citira, ae, f. cooking, Col.: Plin.

clō-cotus, a, um, Part. [coquo].

clō-cus, i, v. coquus.

clō-da, ae, v. cauda.

clō-dex [caudex], icis, m. a trunk of a tree, etc.: v. caudex (rare). II. a book, a manuscript (with the leaves not rolled together like those of the volumna, but arranged like those of our books: v. Smith's Ant. 95): Cic.

2. Esp. an account-book, ledger (while adversaria signifies the waste-book; hence only the former had validity in law): in codicis extrema cera, upon the last tablet, id.

clō-dicelli, ōrum, m. plu. dim. [codex=caudex] small trunks of trees: Cato.

II. small tablets for writing: Homerus Bellerophonti codicillos datos prodidit, Plin. Hence, a short writing, note, billet, petition, etc.: epistolam hanc convicio efflagrantur codicilli tui, Cic. III. an imperial rescript, a diploma: Suet. IV. an addition to a will, a codicil: Tac.

clō-elebs, coelibatatus, etc. v. cael.

clō-eles, coelestis, v. caeles, caelestis, etc.

clō-elo, are, v. caelo.

clō-ēmo, ēmi, emptum, 3 v. a. to buy up: Sulla omnia bona coemit, Cic. **clō-emptio**, ōnis, f. [coemo] legal t. t. a pretended sale of an estate for the purpose of relieving it from the burden of certain sacrificial rites: Cic.

2. a marriage contracted by a mock sale of the parties, by which the wife was freed from the tutela legitima and the family sacra: id. (v. Smith's Ant. 251.)

clō-emptiōnalis, e, adj. [coemptio] pertaining to a sham sale or a sham marriage: senex, who was made use of in such a performance: Cic.: hence, poor, worthless: Pl.

clō-emptus, a, um, Part. [coemo].

clō-ēpus, a, um, adj. [coenum] muddy, dirty, marshy, boggy (rare): gurgis (i. e. Styx), Juv.

clō-enum (caenum), i, n. dirt, filth, mud, mire (always with idea of loathsomeness, and thus diff. fr. limus, lutum, etc.): omnes stultos insanire, ut male olere omne coenum, Cic. Fig.: 107

ex coeno plebeo consulatum extra-
here, Liv. Also as a term of reproach:
a dirty fellow, a vile fellow: Cic.
[Cf. *cun-10* (=stercus facio, Fest.) and
in-quin-0.]

co-ēo, *ivi* or *ii*, *Itum*, 4. v. n. and a
Neutr.: to go or come together, to
meet, assemble: ad solitum coiere lo-
cum, Ov.: quo populus coibat, Hor.

2. to go or come together in a
hostile manner, to encounter: inter
se coisse viros, Virg. II. to form
one with, to blend, unite, combine
(constr. absol., with *cum*, or *Dat.*):
qui una coerent, Caes.: reliqui (mi-
lites) coeunt inter se, assemble, id.
Hence: to copulate, cohabit: sic et
aves coeunt, Ov. 2. Of things.

gellidus coit formidine sanguis, con-
geals, Virg. III. Fig.: to unite in
feeling, will, or judgment; to combine,
agree, conspire: Cic.: coeant in foedera
dextrae, Virg. Esp. of the marriage
contract, id.: Ov. B. Act coire
societatem (cum aliquo or absol.),
to enter into an alliance, to make a
compact, form a league: Cic.

coepio, *coepere*, *coeptum*, (imperf
tenses rare and ante-class.) 3. v. a. and
n. to begin, commence, undertake
(Equivalent in sense to *incipio*, which
is the class. pres.). Act: *imperf.*
tenses: lubido extemplo coepere est
convivium, Pl. 2. Perfect: with
Inf. act. and *pass.*: quum, ver esse
coeperat, Cic.: moveri, Ov. With *Acc.*
(rare in prose): si quicquam hodie hic
turbae coepisse, Ter. Absol.: to make
a beginning, to begin: ut magia poe-
niteret coepisse, quam liceret desistere,
Cic. With an ellipsis; for *dicare coepi*,
to begin to speak: Liv.: Ithoneus
placido sic pectore coepit, Virg. II.
Pass. only in perfect tenses, foll. by
Inf. pass.: ante petitam esse pecuniam,
quam esset coepit debere, Cic.: coep-
tum haberi, Liv.: contenti coepti
erant, id. Absol.: opus coeptum per-
ficere, Ov. Neutr.: to begin, com-
mence, originate, arise: pugna coepit,
Liv. With *ab* or *ex*: Tac. [For *co-*
capio, *apio* being cogn. with *ap-iscor*,
q. v. and *ad-1p-iscor*. *Co-epi* is found
in Lucr.]

cocepto, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. and n.
freg. [coepio]. Act.: to begin eagerly,
to attempt: usu. with *Inf.*: animal
cocepta ea, quae naturae sentit apta,
appetere, Cic.: coercere seditionem
coceptabat, Tac. With *Acc.*: insidias,
id. II. Neutr.: to begin, com-
mence, make a beginning (rare):
coceptantem conjunctionem diiecit, nupt
it in the bud, id.

coeptum, i, n. a beginning, under-
taking: ne audaci coepio deessent, Liv.

coepitus, a, um, Part. [coepio]

coeptus, ūs, m. [coepio] a begin-
ning, undertaking (v. rare): primos
suos quasi coeptus appetendi fuisse,
Cic.

co-ēpūlōnus, i, m. [epulo] a fellow-
guest or companion at a feast: Pl.

coerātor, v. curator.

co-ēro-ēo, *cui*, *ctum*, 2. v. a. [arceo]
to shut up together or closely; to con-
fine, encompass: qua circum lorica
coerct, Cic. II. Fig.: to confine, re-
strain, limit, curb, repress; correct,
punish: quibus rebus coerceri milites
et in officio contineri solent, Caes.:
cupiditates, Cic. Poet.: Messapus pri-
mas acies, postrema coercent Tyr-
rhidae juvenes, command, Virg.: car-
men coercuit, correct, polished, Hor.

coerctio (also *coerctio*, *coerctio*, *co-*
erctio), ōnis, f [coerco] a restraining,
coercing; restraint, chastisement:
coercitionem inhibere, Liv. II. the
right of coercing or punishing: Suet.

coerctior, ōris, m [id] one who
keeps in order or restrains: Eutr.

coerctus, a, um, i. art. [coerco].

coero, are, v. curo

coeruleus, a, um, v. caer.

coetus, ūs, (for *coitus*) m. [coeo] a

coming or meeting together, an as-
sembling: Pl. II. an assemblage,
crowd, company (in this signifi-
cation alone, not *coitus*, is used) socios in
coetum advocat, Virg.: coetus matro-
narum, Cic. (virtus) coetus vulgares
pernit, spurns the vulgar crowd,
Hor.

coēgītātē, adn. considerably, de-
liberately, with mature reflection:
quae accurate cogitateque scripsisset,
Cic.

coēgītātio, ōnis, f. [cogito] a
thinking, considering, deliberating,
thought, reflection, meditation (often
opp. to *sensus*, *sensatio*): cogitatio
in se ipsa vertitur, Cic. ad reliquam
cogitationem belli esse recepti, Caes.

II. Meton: a thought, opinion,
judgment, resolution, plan, design:
omnes meas curas cogitationesque in
republicam conferebam, Cic. pos-
teriores enim cogitationes (ut aiunt)
sapientiores solent esse, second thoughts
are best, id. III. the faculty of
thought, the reasoning power: Verrem
ingenio et cogitatione nulla fuisse, id.

coēgītātum, i, n. usu plur. cogitata,
orum, reflections, thoughts, ideas:
cogitata mentis eloqui, Cic.

coēgītātus, a, um, Part. [cogito]
II. Adj.: well weighed or con-
sidered; thought out, deliberate: diuini
meditatum et cogitatum scelus, Cic.

coēgito, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. [con-
tracted from *co-ēgito*] to consider
thoroughly, to ponder, weigh, reflect
upon, think (puto=simply, to be of
opinion): constr. absol., with *Acc.*, *de*,
or a clause: toto animo, Cic.: de se et
gloria sua cogitare, id.: aliam rem ex
alia cogitare, to pass from one thought
to another, Ter. With clause: cogi-
tare quam id honestum sit, Cic. 2.
to have in one's thoughts or before the
imagination: Scipionem, Laellum,
id.: Regulum cogita, picture to your-
self, Plin. Ep. II. With an adv.

and foll. by various *prep.*: to, think
of, to be disposed towards (v. rare):
inabibiter in aliquem, Cic. III. to
have in mind, to intend, meditate,
design, purpose, etc. with *Inf.*: im-
peditos adori cogitabant, Caes.: with
Acc. of *mem.* pron.: quid bellicosus
Cantaber cogitat, what he plots, Hor.
Poet. of the wind quid cogit coet
Auster, meditates, has in store, Virg. With
de: cogitavit etiam de Homeri carmini-
bus abolendis, Suet.: Carthagini male
jamdu cogitanti, meditating mischief,
Cic. With *ut* and *Subj.* neque jam
ut aliquid acquireret cogitabat, he was
not studying how to gain, id. (Hence,
Fr. *cuidar*)

cognātio, ōnis, f [cognatus] rela-
tionship by birth: Cic. 2. Fig.:
affinity, agreement, resemblance, etc.:
numerus non habebat aliquam neces-
situdinem aut cognationem cum ora-
tione, id. II. In concrete sense:
kindred, relatives, family: cum tibi
tota cognatio in sarcro advohatur,
your whole family, Cic. In pl., Caes.

co-gnātus, a, um, adj [natus,
v. nascor], related by birth, and *sest*
m and *f* a relation by birth, kinsman
or kinswoman (on either the father's or
the mother's side): for the distinction
between *cognatus* and *agnatus*, v.
agnatus: tot propinquu cognatuque,
Cic. With *dat.*: is mihi cognatus
fuit, Ter. Poet. of objects relating to
kindred: latus, Ov.: urbes, Virg. Of
animals: anguilla longae cognata colu-
brae, Juv. Of other things: recens tel-
lus cognati retinebat semina caeli, Ov.

II. Fig. kindred, related, con-
nected, similar: nihil est tam cognatu
mentibus nostris quam numeri ac
voces, Cic.

cognitio, ōnis, f [cognosco] a be-
coming acquainted with, a learning,
an acquiring of knowledge; know-
ledge, acquaintance, cognition: cog-
nitio contemplatioque naturae, Cic.: ut
deorum cognitionem caelum intuentes
capere possent, id. II. Meton: a
conception, notion, idea: quod posu-
im est in una cognitione, id. III.
Legal t. t. d judicial examination,
inquiry: cum dies cognitionis esset,
the day of trial, id.: inter patrem et
filium, Liv.: cognitione peracta, the
trial being now completed, Juv.

cognitor, ōris, m. [cognosco] a per-
son appointed by a plaintiff or de-
fendant to represent him in a suit
and act for him, an agent, an at-
torney: Cic. 2. In gen., a defender,
protector: hoc (Caesare) auctore et
cognitore huiusce sententiae, id. II.
one who testifies that he knows a
person, a voucher: id.

cognitum, a, um, Part. [cognosco].
co-gnōmen, inis, n. [g-nomen] a
Roman family name; as Scipio; also,
a surname, as, Africanus (v. Smith's
Ant. 771): Cic.: Liv. 2. In gen.
sense, a name: cognomina locorum,
Virg.

cognōmentum, *i. n.* (for cognomen) a surname: Heraclitus, cognomento qui *ἀκροεὺς* perhibetur, Cic. *II.* *name*, in gen. Tac.

cognōminis, *e. adj.* [cognomen] of the same name: gaudet cognominare (=cognominari) terra, the land, named after him, Virg.

cognōminio, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [id.] to furnish with a surname: Angustum Thurnum cognominatum, Suet. Meton: verba cognominata, *i. e.* synonyms, Cic.

co-gnoscō, *gnōvi, gnitum, 3. v. a.* (perf. *tenses*, contr. *cognosti, cognorā, cognoro, cognosce, etc.*) [nosco] to investigate for the purpose of knowing; to under-stand, learn, and in perf. *tenses*, to know. CONTR. the facts learnt, expressed by Acc. (or Nom. with *Pass.*), Acc. and Inf., or relat. clause: the sources of the information, by *ex* or *ab*, the Abl. alone, or per: what the information relates to, by *de*: *ignosce, Caes.* rerum cognoscere causas, Virg. aliquid ex literis et munitis cognoscere, Cic. *de Bruto*, id.: id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse, *knew by their weapons and insignia*, Caes. id. seordiane an casu acciderit, parum cognovi, Sall. *II.* to recognize that which is already known, identically (rare, for agnoscere): eum haec cognovit Myrrina, Ter. *III.* in law, to examine a case, to investigate judicially: petit ut de eo, causa cognita, statuatur, Caes.: de agro Campano, Cic. *IV.* Milit. *t. to reconnoitre, to act the part of a scout*, qualis esset natura montis cognoscere, Caes. *2.* Simply, to examine, inspect (al. recognoscere): Cic. (Hence Ital. *conoscere*, Fr. *connaître*.)

cōgō, *cōgēi, cōactum, 3. v. a.* [contr. from *cō-āgō*] to drive together to one point: to gather together, coll. oct. oves stabulis, Virg.: exercitum in unum locum (=contrahere), Cic.: senatum, id. *2.* Of liquids to thicken, curdle, coagulate: mella frigore (opp. to calore remittere), Virg. *3.* Of places (in part perf.): straitened, contracted: saltus in arctas coactas fauces, Liv. *4.* agmen cogere, milit. *t. to bring up the rear*: *Revis armatura et equites agmen cogebant*, Id. Fig.: ut nec duces simus, nec agmen cogimus, *nor be the last*, Cic. *II.* Fig.: to confine, restrict: cogere in ordinem, to set to rights, humble, degrade (v. ordo): decemviri quentes se in ordinem cogi, Liv.: me in semihorae curriculum coegisti, have restricted, Cic.: verba in alternos pedes, *i. e. to write in elegiac verse*, Ov. *2.* with Inf., ut and Subj., ad with Acc., or absol.: to force, compel, urge. With Inf.: mori, Virg. With Subj.: Q. Catulum esse coactum, ut vita se ipse privaret, Cic. With ad: ad proelia, Virg. With Acc. by ellipsis: cogi aliquid pro potestate ab tribuno, to be compelled to do something, Liv. Absol.: coactus legibus eam uxorem ducet, Ter.

3. Sometimes=colligere or concludere, to infer, conclude: ex quibus id quod volumus efficitur et cogitur, Cic.

cōhaerentia, *ae, f.* [cohaerere] a clinging together, coherence, connection (rare): mundi, Cic.

cōhaerēo, *si, sum, 2. v. n.* to stick or cling together, cleave to, cohere; adhere: absol., with cum, enter, or the Dat.: scopulorum affixa cohaesit, Ov. Fig.: illa quae dicuntur, congruunt et cohaerent cum causa, Cic.

II. Fig.: to hold together, harmonize with, be consistent: sermo quotidianus non cohaerebit, si verba inter nos aucupabimur, have a consistent meaning, be intelligible, id. *III.* With Abl.: to be composed of, consist of (rare): (ea) quibus cohaerent homines, id.

cōhaeresco, *si, 3. v. n. incept.* [cohaerere] to cling together, cohere (v. rare) atomi cohaerescunt inter se, Cic.

cōhēres, *ēdis, c. a. co-here, yellow-hair*, Cic.

cōhibeo, *ui, itum, 2. v. a.* [habeo] to hold together, to hold, contain, confine, comprise: universa natura omnes naturas ipsa cohibet et continet, Cic.: nodo cohibere crimem, Hor.: auro lacertos, to encircle, Ov. *II.* to hold or keep back, hinder, repress, stop, etc.: Scyllam caecis cohibet spelunca latebris, Virg.: cervos arcu, to stay in their flight, poet. for to kill, Hor.: manus, oculos, animum ab auro gazaque regia, to keep them from cupidity, Cic. Fig.: motus animi turbatos, to restrain the passions, id.: iras, Virg.: non tu te cohibes? be moderate in grief, Ter.

cōhonesto, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* to honour abundantly, do honour to, grat. (rare) exsequia, Cic.

cōhorresco, *ui, 3. v. n. incept.* to shudder, shake or shiver with fear or cold: quem ubi agnovi, equidem cohorru, Cic.

cōhortor, *rtis, f.* a yard, a place walled round, a court-yard, pen. Ov.

II. Meton. of a body of persons. Milit. *t. a division of soldiers, a cohort*, the tenth part of a legion, comprising 3 manipuli or 6 centuriae cum reliquis ejus legionis cohortibus, Caes.: praetoria, the general's body-guard, id.: hence also, the body-guard of the governor of a province, Cic. Opp. to legiones: auxiliary troops, allies; Tac.: Sall. *2.* a multitude, throng, attendants in gen. (mostly poet.): gigantum, Hor. [With the second element of the compound co-hor(t)s, cf. Lat. hor-tus; Gr. χορ-τός, χορ-ός] (Hence Ital. *corte*; Fr. *cour*; Eng. *court*.)

cōhortatio, *ōnis, f.* [cohortor] an exhorting, inciting: encouragement (rare): judicium, Cic.: legionis, Caes.

cōhorticūla, *ae, f.* [cohors] a small cohort: Caes. in Cic.

cōhortor, *atus, i. v. d. p.* to cheer up, encourage, incite, exhort, admonish

(esp. of military addresses): cohortatus suos, proelium commisit, Caes. With Inf.: Tac. With ut or ne: Scipionis milites cohortatur, ut praedae velint esse particeps, Caes. *2.* In gen., and apart from the military usage: hac (eloquentia) cohortamur, hac persuademus, Cic.

cōicio, *v. conjicio.*

cōinquo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* to pollute wholly, to contaminate: matres conjungulari regias, Att. in Cic.

cōitio, *ōnis, f.* [coeo] a coming or meeting together: prima coitio est acerrima, Ter.

II. a banding together (in a bad sense), a conspiracy, plot, coalition: suspicio coitionis, Cic.: tribunorum, Liv.

cōitus (cf. coetus), *ūs, m.* [id.] a going or coming together, a uniting, combination: ut recens coitus venae resolvatur, Cels. *II.* sexual intercourse: Ov.

cōlāphus, *i, m.*=κόλαφος, a cuff, a blow with the fist, a box on the ear: icere, Pl. (Hence It. *colpo*; Fr. *coup*.)

cōlēus, *i, v. culeus*

cōliphum (coll): v. colypchia.

colis, *is, v. caulis*

col-lābasco (coll.), *3. v. n. incept.* to begin or be about to fall, to totter, waver (v. rare). Fig.: to fall off along with something else, Pl.

col-lābēfacto (coll.), *i. v. a. to make to reel, shake, or totter (v. rare)*: motu collobefacti onus, Ov. Poet. of liquefying metals: Lucr.

col-lābēfio (coll.), *factus, fieri, v. pass.* to be made to reel or totter, to be brought to ruin (v. rare) altera (navis) tota collobefieret, was completely dashed in pieces, Caes. Poet. of the melting of metals: Lucr. *II.* Fig.: to be overthrown: Nep.

col-lābor (coll.), *lapsus, 3. v. dep.* to fall together, to fall in ruins, fall in: succisis asseribus collapsus pons, Liv. Of persons to fall or sink down in a swoon or in death: collapsa membra referunt thalamo, Virg. Fig. (rare) in corruptelam, Pl.

col-lācerātur (coll.), *a, um, Part.* [laceror] torn all to pieces, lacerated, corpus, Tac.

col-lācrimātio (coll.), *ōnis, f.* [col-lacrimo] a weeping together, lamenting: Cic.

col-lācrimo (coll.), *avi, i. v. n.* and *a. to weep together or very much, to bewail, deplore (rare)*. Neutr.: complexus me senex collacrimavit, Cic.

II. Act. bistrio casum suum toties collacrimavit, Id.

col-lactēs (coll.), *i, m.*; and **col-lactēs**, *ae, f.* [coll., lact-, v. lac] a foster-brother; foster-sister: Juv.

collapsus (coll.), *a, um, Part.* [collabor].

collāre, *is, n.* [collum] a band or chain for the neck, a collar: Pl. (Hence Fr. *collier*.)

collatio (coll.), *ōnis, f.* [collatus, confero] a bringing together, collect-

ing. Of money. *a contribution, collection; a gratuity collected for the emperor*: stipis aut decimae, Liv. Fig.: *multitudo, a union, combination*, Pl. II. In war: *collatio signorum, an engagement, a charge*: Cic. III. *a compari-son, similitude*: *collatio est oratio rem cum re ex similitudine conferens*, id. 2. In philos.: *collatio rationis, analogy*, id.

collativus (conl), a, um, adj.-[id.] *brought or carried together, collected, combined* (v. rare): Pl.

collator (conl), ōis, m. [id.] *a collector, contributor*: symbolarum, Pl. **collatus** (conl), a, um, Part. [confero]

collaudatio (conl), ōis, f. [collaudō] *warm praise* (v. rare, and only in Abl.): scriptorum, Cic.

collaudo (conl), avi, atum, i v a *to praise greatly, extol highly*: militum, Caes.

collaxo (conl), i v a *to widen, to make loose or porous*: lateramina, Lucr.

collecta (conl), ae, f. (orig. adj.: *sc. pecunia*) [colligo] *a pecuniary contribution*: collectam exigere, Cic.

collectaneus (conl), a, um, adj. [collectus, colligo] *gathered or collected together* (v. rare): Dicta collectanea, the title of a work of Caesar, now lost. Suet.

collecticius (conl), a, um, adj. [id.] *collected, gathered together* (rare): exercitus, assembled hastily and without selection (opp. to *delectus*), Cic.

collectio (conl), ōis, f. [id.] *a gathering together*: membrorum (Abyrti), Cic. 2. In rhetor.: *a summing up, recapitulation*: id.

collectus (conl), a, um, Part. [colligo]

collēga (conl) ae, m. [lēgo; cf. tēgula from tēgo] *one chosen at the same time with another, a colleague*: bis una consules, collegae in censura, Cic.

II. Meton.: *a companion, comrade, associate*, in gen.: Metrodorus, Epicuri collega sapientiae, id.: *a fellow-slave*: Pl.: *a fellow-actor*: Juv.

collēgium (conl), ii, n. [collega] *the union or association of persons in any office or for any purpose, collegueship* (rare): P. Decius consul per tot collegia expertus, by having so often shared office with others, Liv.

II. Meton.: *a body of persons united by the same office or calling, or living by some common rules*: a college, guild, corporation, brotherhood: nulla Romae societas vegetigalium, nulum collegium, Cic.: Tribuni pro collegio pronuntiant, as the decision of the whole body of tribunes, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 98).

collībertus (conl), i, m. *a fellow-freedman*: Pl.

collībet (conl) or **collībet** (conl), but or bitum est, 2. v. impers. *it pleases, it is agreeable* (v. rare, and

only in the perf. tenses). si collibuisse, if the fancy took him, Hor.: simulac mihi collibitum est, as soon as I like, Cic.

collīdo (conl), si, sum, 3. v. a [laedo] *to clash, strike, dash, or press together*: Cic.: collidi posse, to admit of being crushed in, Lucr. II. Fig.: *to bring into collision, to set at variance*: Graecia barbariae lento collisa duellio, Hor.

colligatio (conl), ōis, f. [colligo] *a binding together, connection* (rare): Val. Max. Fig.: cau-arum, Cic.

collīgo (conl), ēgi, ectum, 3. v. a [lego] *to gather or pick up, to collect, assemble*: sarmentis virgultisque collectis, Caes.: aer humorem colligens, Cic.: stipem a tyrannus, to obtain by begging, Liv.: collecta pecunia, amassed, Hor.: vasa colligere, militi t. t. to pack up, Liv.: quos in aestuaria ac paludes collectos dixeramus, had collected together, taken refuge, Caes.

II. *to draw together, contract, compress, concentrate* (mostly poet. for contrahere, co-nectere, etc.) coge-bantur breviori spatio et ipsi orbem colligere, Liv.: se collegit in arma, drew himself together and covered himself with his shield, Virg.

III. Fig.: *to bring together, collect, to gain, acquire, etc.*: collectis omnibus bellis civilibus, i.e. brought together in speaking, adduced, Cic.: auctoritatem, Caes.: sitim, to become thirsty, Virg. 2. Of numbers in pass., *to be reckoned* (rare): ex quo Jucenti ferme et decem anni colliguntur, Tac. 3. With pron. reflect. or animum, mentem, etc., *to collect or compose oneself; to recover courage, resolution, etc.*: animos, Liv.: animum, Tac. Milit. t. t.: *to rally*: neque sui colligendi, neque consistendi facultatem (hostibus) dederunt, Caes.

4. *to collect in the mind; to think upon, weigh, consider*: Liv.: haec insania quantas virtutes habeat, sic collige, what advantages this slight madness has, consider thus. Hor. Esp. *to gather, conclude, deduce, infer*: ex eo colligere potes, quanta occupatione distineat, Cic.: mendose colligis, your conclusion is unsound, Pers. (Hence It. cogliere, Fr. cueillir.)

collīgo (conl), avi, atum, i v a *to bind together, connect*: omne colligatum solvi potest, Cic.: pluribus acutis uno lectu pilorum transfixis et colligatis, run through and pinned together, Caes. Fig.: homines inter se, to unite, Cic.: annorum septingentorum memoriam uno libro colligare, to comprehend, comprise, id. II. *to restrain, stop, hinder*: impetum furientis (Antonii), id.

collīneo (conl), avi, atum, i v a *to direct something in a straight line, to aim* (rare): hastam aut sagittam, Cic. II. *to hit the mark, take a right aim*: id.

collīno (conl), lēvi, litum, 3. v. a. With Acc. and Abl.: *to besmear* (rare): ora venenis, Ov. Fig.: *to defile, pollute*: Pl.

colliphium, i v. colyphía.

collīquēfactus (conl), a, um, Part. [liquē] *made liquid, dissolved, melted* (rare): venenum in potione, Cic.

collis, is (Abl. colle or colli), m. a. *high ground, hill* (smaller and less important than mons): collis paulum ex plantis editus, Caes.: Formiani colles, Hor. [From the root which appears in κολωνη, columna, culmen, celsus, etc. (v. antecello); and in Old Saxon holm] (Hence Ital. collina, Fr. colline.)

collisus (conl), a, um, Part. [collido]

collitus (conl), a, um, Part. [collimo]

collōcatō (conl), ōis, f. [colloco] *a placing together, arrangement*: verborum, Cic.: filiae, a giving in marriage, id.

collōco (conl), avi, atum, i v a *to place together, to place, station, arrange, etc.* Constr.: *object in Acc.*: the place where, usu. expr. by in with Abl. or by a local adv.; also by in with Acc., and by other preps.; also with Abl. alone; or absol. In with Abl.: exercitum in hibernis, Caes.: With adv. of place. occupato oppido, ibi praesidium collocat, id. With in and acc.: in tabernam vasa et servos, Pl. With other prepositions: comites apud ceteros hospites, lodge, quarter with, Cic.: ut ante suum fudum Miltiadi insidias collocaret, lay an ambush for, id. With Abl.: oculos penitus, Ov. Absol.: vix his rebus collocandis tempus daretur, for arranging, Caes.

2. With Acc. of fem. noun: *to give in marriage*: matrem homini nobilissimo collocare, Caes.: in matrimonium, Cic. Absol.: in collocanda filia, Tac. 3. With pecuniam, dotem, fenus, etc.: merce. t. t. to lay out, invest, etc.: in ea provincia pecunias magnas collocatas habent, Cic. II. Fig.: *to dispose, arrange, employ, occupy, etc.*: totum se in cognitione et scientia collocaret, wholly devote himself to, id.: in animis ego vestra omnes triumphos meos condi et collocari volo, to be deposited, id.: verba collocata, properly disposed or arranged, id.: collocare satis de aliqua re, to insert enough, Tac. (Hence It. collocare; Fr. coucher.)

collōcūlēto (conl), avi, i v. a. *to make very rich, to enrich* (rare): Ter.

collōcūtō (conl), ōis, f. [colloquor] *a (familiar or private) conversation, conference* (rare): Cic.

collōquium (conl), ii, n. [id.] *a talking together, conversation, conference, discourse*: eo ad colloquium venerunt, Caes.: in colloquium venire, id.: quum se immiscuissent coi-

loquitur montanorum, *had mixed in conversation with the mountaineers*, Liv.: colloquia amicorum absentium i. e. *epitolar correspondence*, Cic.

colloquor (conl.), locutus, v. dep. to talk together, to converse, to hold a conversation or conference; constr. usu. cum with Abl., inter with *pro reflect.*, or absol. in eo libro, ubi se cum Curione filio colloquenter facit, Cic.: colloquimur inter nos, id. Absol.: deinde uterque imperator colloquuntur simul, Pl. In Pl. also with Acc.: te volo, uxor, colloqui.

collubet, v. collibet
collūbeo (conl.), 2. v. n. to be lighted up, to shine, to be entirely illuminated, to be bright. Absol.: sol qui tam longe lateque collūbet, Cic. With Abl.: candelabri fulgore, id.: flammis, Virg. With ab: mare qua a sole collucet, albescit et vibrat, Cic. II. Fig.: to be resplendent id.

collūdo (conl.), si, sum, 3. v. n. to play or sport together, play with (rare): (puer) gemit paribus colludere, Hor. Poet.: summa aqua colludere plumas, toss and (seem to) play, Virg. II. Legal t. to act in fraudulent collusion: Cic.

collum, i, n. (collus, i, m. Pl.) the neck, of men and animals (v. cervix) anseres adjuvantur procreante collum, Cic.: tigris indecui jugum collo trahentes, with intractable neck, Hor.: in collum inuasit, fell upon the neck, Cic.: actumst de collo meo, it's all over with me, Pl. collum trahere, obtorquere, obstringere alicui, to seize by the throat and drag to prison, etc. consul quum paucis collum torisset, metu ceteri sacramento dixerunt, Liv. Meton.: emblem of subjection: ductaque per vias regum colla minantur, Hor. II. Meton.: the neck of a flask or bottle: Phaedri: of a poppy, Virg. (Cf. Goth. and Germ. hal-s.) (Hence Fr. col, cou.)

col-lūo (conl.), ūl, ūtum, 3. v. a. to wash out, rinse: dentes aqua, Plin. Poet.: ora, to moisten, i. e. to quench thirst, Ov.

collūsiō (conl.), ōnis, f. [colludo] a secret understanding, collusion: Cic.

collūsor (conl.), ōris, m. [id.] a playfellow, fellow-gamster: Cic.

col-lūstro (conl.), avi, atum, i. v. a. [lūstro, 1] to lighten up, illumine, Cic. Fig., in painting, to represent in bright colours, light up: collustrata, opp. to opaca, brilliantly coloured pieces, etc. II. [lūstro, 2]: to examine on all sides, to survey, inspect: omnia oculis, id.

col-lūtilo (conl.), i. v. a. to soil, defile much. Fig.: Pl.

collūtus (conl.), Part. [colluo].

collūvies (conl.), ei, v. colluvio.

collūvio (conl.), ōnis, and **collūvies**, em, e (the latter form not frequent before Aug. period; but exclusively used in Pliny the elder, and

Tac.) f. [colluo] washings, rinsings; sweepings, a mass of filth: cohortis et aedifici colluvies, Col. II. Fig.: impuritates, off-scourings: colluvio mixtorum omnis generis animalium, Liv.: quum ex hac turba et colluvione discedam, foul medley, Cic.: in colluvione Drusi, the dregs of the people, his adherents, id.

collūbus (collūbus), i, m. = κἀλλυβος exchange: Cic. II. Meton.: banking business, money-changing: id.

collūbra, ae, f. = κἀλλύρα, a kind of pastry of a round, elongated form, maccaroni, vermicelli: Pl.

collūricus, a, um: jus, vermicelli-broth, vermicelli-soup, Pl.

collūrium, i, n. = κἀλλύριον: a liquid eye-salve: Hor.

colō, ūl, culum, 3. v. a. to cultivate, till, tend, take care of (with reference to agriculture and horticulture) agri non omnes frugiferi sunt qui coluntur, Cic.: arbores, Hor. 2. to abide, dwell, or stay in a place, to inhabit With Acc (= incolō) cavos montes silvasque colebant, Lucr.: Britanniam, Tac. Absol.: circa utramque ripam Rhodani, Liv. II. Fig.: to bestow care upon, pursue carefully, cultivate, cherish: ille (Jupiter) colit terras, makes the earth his care, Virg.: hominum genus, to look after, improve, Ov. 2. to practise, carry on, pursue, study: virtutem, Cic.: studia, id. pacem, Ov. vitam illam colere (non posse), to live such a life, Cic.: servitutum apud aliquem, Pl. 3. With reference to care of the body, food, dress, etc.: corpora, to take refreshment, Liv. (but also of personal appearance, Ov.): se plus justo colere, to be over-attentive to one's person, Sen. In pass with refl. sense: sancte coli potius quam scite, to dress with propriety, as a virtuous woman, Liv.

4. to honour, revere, reverence, worship: deos, Cic. in amicis diligendis et colendis, id. [Cogn. with Gr. πᾶλω, πᾶλω, πολέω; cf. also βου-κῶλος.]

colōbasia, ae, f. [colōbasia, i, n. Virg.] = κολοκασία or κολοκασίον: a plant which grew in Egypt and Asia; Egyptian bean (a kind of water-lily). Virg.

colōna, ae, f. [colonus] a country woman: Ov.

colōnia, ae, f. [id.] a landed estate, a farm (rare). Col. Poet.: an abode, dwelling in gen.: Pl. II. a colony, colonial town, settlement: mittere, Liv.: coloniam collocare idoneis in locis, to plant a colony, Cic.: applied to similar settlements among barbarous nations: Galli trans Rhenum colonias mittabant, Caes. III. a band of settlers (as familia, a gang of slaves), colonists, planters: hence, coloniam deducere aliquo, Cic. (on the Rom. colonies, v. Smith's Ant. 29, seq.)

colōnicus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to agriculture or husbandry: leges, Varr. II. pertaining to a colony: cohortes, levied from colonies, Caes.

colōnus, i, m. [colo] a cultivator of the ground: a husbandman, farmer, farm-servant, bond: ruris: colonus, countryman, Hor.: sive reges sive inopes erimus coloni, id.: Domitius naves servis, libertis, colonis compleverat, Caes. II. a colonist, inhabitant of a colonial town: delectum colohorum, qui Capuam deducti erant, habere instituit, Caes.: Tibur Argeo positum colono, Hor. Poet.: for an inhabitant in gen.: Virg. (Hence Fr. colon.)

colōr (old form colos), ōris, m. the colour of the skin; the complexion. v. venusti oculi, color suavis, Cic.: verus (opp. to paint), Ter.: niveo colore, of snow-white complexion, Hor.: colorum mutare, perdere, to change colour, to blush, etc.: crebra coloris mutatio, Cic.: mutare colores (plur. to express the multiplicity of change = nec color certa sede manet), Hor. Proverb.: homo nullius coloris, an unknown man, Pl. Poet.: beauty, lustre, etc.: O formose puer, nimum ne crede colori, Virg.: nullus argento color est, lustre, Hor. 2. colour in general; tint, hue: vari reum, Lucr.: Tyrios mirari colores, the Tyrian dye, Hor.: mille trahens varios colores, a thousand various hues, Virg. Poet.: succere, of grapes, to become coloured, id. II. Fig.: outward show, external condition, outward appearance: amissum omnem non modo succum ac sanguinem, sed etiam colorem et speciem pristinam civitatis, Cic. 2. Of style: general character, complexion, colouring: qui est, inquit, iste tandem urbanitatis color? id = tragicus, Hor. 3. a colourable pretence, excuse: dic aliquem, Quintilian, colorem, Juv. [Lit. 'a covering'; from root of καλύπτω, cel-o, and oc-cul-o.] (Hence Fr. couleur.)

colōrātus, a, um, Part. [coloro]. II. Adj. variegated: coloratus arcus, Cic. 2. having a good colour: corpora, of a healthy complexion, Quint.: also, tanned by the sun, swarthy, Tac.

colōro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [color] to colour, paint, tinge, dye, tan, etc.: corpora, Cic.: colorat aequora Nilus, Cat. II. Fig.: of the mind, style, etc.: to give a certain cast or complexion to, Cic.

colos, v. color, init.

colossēros, ōtis, m. [Κολοσσός = Ερως, the Colossal-love] an appellation of a large and handsome man: Suet.

colossēsus, a, um, adj. = κολοσσῆσιος, colossal, gigantic: statua, Plin.

colossus, i, m. = κολοσσός, a gigantic statue, a colossus: Plin. Esp. the celebrated Colossus at Rhodes: id.

colōstra, ae, f. the first milk after delivery: Plin. As a term of endearment: Pl.

colpa, v. culpa.

colūber, bri, *m.* a serpent, snake, adder: Virg. [Ety. uncertain] (Hence Fr. *couleuvre*.)

colūbra, ae, *f.* [coluber] a female snake or adder: viridia, Hor. Proverb: quas tu vides colubras, i. e. art thou frantic? (in allusion to the Furies), Pl.

colūbrifer, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [coluber fero] snake-bearing, an epithet of Medusa: monstrum, Ov.

colūbrinus, a, um, *adj.* [coluber] like a serpent, cunning, wily: Pl.

colūm, i, *n.* a strainer, colander: Virg.

colūmba, ae, *f.* a dove, pigeon: Cic.: molles, Hor. As a term of endearment, *my dove*: Pl. [v. columbus].

colūmbār, āris, *n.* [columba] a kind of collar like a pigeon-hole: Pl.

colūmbārium, i, *n.* [id.] a compartment for doves or pigeons, pigeon-hole, Varr. By anal., a niche in a tomb, Inscr.

colūmbinus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to a dove or pigeon: pulli, Cic.: ovum, Hor.

colūmbus, i, *m.* a male dove or pigeon: a dove in gen. (rare): Hor. [Ety. uncertain.]

colūmella, ae, *f.* dim. [columna] a small column, a pillar: Cic.

colūmen, inis, *n.* a height, summit, peak: Cat. 2. the highest part of a building, a roof, gable: Varr. II. Fig.: the summit, head, chief, etc.: column amicum Antonii, Cic.: audaciae, the height of impudence, Pl. III. In architecture: a gable pillar, a prop: Vitr. Fig.: a support, stay: familiae, Ter.: republicae, Cic.: mearum rerum, Hor. [From the root which appears in *collis*, *celsus*, etc.: v. *collis* and *antecellō*.]

colūmna, ae, *f.* a column, pillar, post: Cic.: templa vastis innixa columnis, supported on huge pillars, Ov.: Hor. Specially, *columna rostrata*, a column ornamented with beaks of ships, erected in honour of Duilius (v. Smith's Ant. 102): *columna Maeniana*, also absol. *columna*, a pillory in the forum Rom.: Cic. *Plur.*, as the sign of a bookseller's shop; hence, the booksellers: non concessere columnae, Hor. Fig.: a pillar, support: inglorioso ne pede prorsus stantem columnam, id. II. Meton.: a water-spout: Lucr. III. Poet. (extremely rare): the top, summit, the dome of heaven: Cic. poet. [V. *columen*: cf. *aer-u-mna*, *al-u-mna*.] (Hence Ital. *colonna*; Fr. *colonne*.)

colūmnārium, i, *n.* [columna] a tax on house-pillars: Cic.

colūmnārius, i, *m.* [id.] one condemned at the Columna Maeniana: a criminal or debtor: Cic. in Cic.

colūmnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] supported by posts or pillars: Varr. Humorously: os, i. e. supported upon the hand, Pl.

colūrnus, a, um, *adj.* [euphon. transp. for *corulus*, from *corulus* = *corulus*] made of hazel-wood: Virg.

colūs, i and ūs, *f.* also *m.* (Cat.: Prop.: Ov.): Abl. *colo*, Tib.: *colu*, Opimius in Cic.: *plur. Nom.* *colus*, Stat.: Acc. *colos*, Ov.: a distaff. (Hence It. *conocchia*, Fr. *quenouille*, through low Lat. *conucula* for *colucula*.) [Col- in *colus* is related to Gr. κλῦθ-ω as *bor* in *bor-ā* to *βι-βρω-σκ-ω*.]

colūtēa, orum, *n. plu.* = *κολούτεια*, a pod-like kind of fruit: Pl.

colūphīa (-liphia, -liphia), orum, *n. plu.* = *κολήφια*, the food of athletes: Pl.: Juv.

colūma, ae, *f.* [κομή] the hair of the head, collectively: cana, hoary hairs, Tib.: calamistrata, curled with irons, Cic.: flava, golden, Hor.: componere, Ov. Also *pl.*: promissae comae, long, uncut hair, Liv Tac. 2. the wool of sheep: Poet. in Cic. II. By anal. foliage: nemorum, Hor.: Plin.

colūmans, antus, *Part* [coma] II. *Adj.* hairy, covered with hair: colla equorum, Virg.: gales, furnished with a tuft or crest of hair, id.: stella, having a radiant, hairy train (a comet), Ov.

colūmarchus, i, *m.* = *κόμάρχος*, a bailiff of a village, a burgo-master: Pl.

colūmātus, a, um, *adj.* [coma] furnished with hair (not bald): having a good head of hair: Cat.: Suet. *to drink with any one* (rare): Sen. II. to drink completely up, drink the full draught, absorb, imbibe: succos, Ov.: atrum venenum corpore, Hor.: lacrimas, to restrain, Ov. Transf. to things: ara cruorem comibere, id Fig.: artes, to imbibe, Cic.

comibito, ōnis, *m* [comibito] a pot-companion: Cic.

com-būro, bussi, bustum, 3 *v.* a to burn up, consume: frumentum, Caes.: aliquem vivum, Cic. II. Fig.: comburere aliquem iudicio, to ruin, destroy, id.: comburere diem pass it in carousing, Pl. [Buro (for buso) implied in *com-buro* (perh. in *amburo*) and in *bus-tum*, is quite unconnected with *uro*. It is prob. for *purso* from *purso* (cf. *rūp*, and *v. pruna*, *prurio*); so *b* from *p* in *bi-bo*.]

combusustus, a, um, *Part.* [com-buro]

com-ēdo, ēdi, ēsum or estum, 3 *v.* a. (comesus, a, um, the more usual form; comesurus, Pl.: comesus, Cic. Contr. forms: comes, comesse, Pl.: comeset, Cic. Old forms. comedim, comendit, Pl.), to eat up, to eat, consume: Cic. Proverb.: tam facile vinces quam prunum volpes comest, as easily as a fox eats pears, Pl. Fig.: se, to consume oneself, pine away, id. II. Meton.: to waste, squander: numos, Cic. 2. In the comic poets: comedere aliquem, to consume a man's property, eat him out of house and home: quem absentem comes, Pl.

com-es, Itis, *c.* [con and i, root of eo] one who goes with another; companion in a journey, fellow-traveller, attendant: Itinerum, Cic.: Hor.: fugae, Cic. Fig.: invidia gloriae comes, attendant, Nep.: mortis comes gloria, Cic.

2. In wider sense, associate (implying less intimacy than *socius*). aliquem comitem habere consiliis, Pl.: in studiis et in lusuibus, Quint.

II. Special senses: 1. a guardian, tutor (rare): Virg. 2. one of the suite, retinue of friends, relatives, etc., which accompanied magistrates into the provinces: Cic.: Hor. 3. an attendant on a distinguished private individual: id. 4. one of the imperial retinue or court: Suet. (Hence Ital. *comte*, Fr. *comte*.)

comestus, a, um, *Part.* [comedo].

comēsus, a, um, *Part.* [comedo].

comētes, ae, *m.* = *κομήτης*, a comet: non diri toties arserunt cometae, Virg.: Cic. In app. with *sidas*: inter quae et *sidas* cometes effulsit, Tac.

comēōs, adv. in the manner of comedy: Cic.

comētiūs, a, um, *adj.* = *κωμικός*, pertaining to comedy, comic: poeta, Cic.: res, a comic subject, Hor.: senes, as they are represented in comedy, Caecil. in Cic.: aurum = lupina, lupines, used by comic actors instead of money, Pl. II. Subst. *comētiūs*, i, *m.* an actor of comedy, a comedian: id. 2. a comic poet, writer of comedy: Cic.

comīnus, v. *communis*.

comīs, e, *adj.* courteous, affable, condescending: kind, obliging, friendly (v. *comitas*): Cic.: comīs et urbanus liberque, Hor.: in uxorem, id.: bonus, Tac. [Ety. uncertain.]

comissābundus, a, um, *adj.* [com-missor] holding a riotous procession, revelling, banqueting, carousing: Liv.

comissatiō, ōnis, *f.* [id.] a Bacchanalian procession with torches and music, a revelling: Cic.

comissator, ōris, *m.* [id.] one who joins in a festive procession, a reveller: Liv. Fig.: nostri isti comissatores conjurationis, those messmate conspirators, Cic.

comissor, atus, i. *v. dep.* = *κωμάω*, to hold a festive procession with torches and music, to carouse, revel: ad fratrem, Liv.: in domum Pauli, Hor.

comītas, ātis, *f.* [Comis] courteousness, kindness, friendliness, affability, gentleness (opp. to *severitas* and *gravitas*): the kindness of courtesy: whereas *benignitas* is kindness of disposition: Cic.: comitas in sociis, mansuetudo in hostes, Tac. 2. Esp. of an easy unconcern about money, etc.: rem bene paratam comitate perdidit, like a good fellow, Pl.

comītātus, a, um, *Part.* [comitor].

comītātus, ūs, *m.* [comitor] an escort, a train, retinue: ancillarum puerorumque, Cic.: equitum triginta, Caes. Fig.: quid tanto virtutum co-

mitatū opus est? Cic. 2, the imperial retinue, court, suite: Tac. II. a company, troop, crowd, convoy, etc. a multitudo magnos comitatus ad flumen constitisse, Caes.

comiter, adv. [comis] kindly, courteously, obligingly, civilly, erranti comiter monstrare viam, Enn. In Cic.: Liv. Sup.: comissum, Pl.

comitia, orum, v. comitum, no. II. **comitiālis**, e, adj. [comitia] pertaining to the comitia: dies, on which the comitia were held: Cic.: homines, who were always at the comitia, and sold their votes or their evidence, Pl. morbus, the falling-sickness, epilepsy (so called because its occurrence rendered it inauspicious to hold the comitia), Cels.: Sen.

comitiātus, ūs, m. [id.] an assembly of the people in the comitia (rare): dimittere, Cic.

com-itiūm, ii, n. [con and i, root of eo] In sing.: a place in or near the forum, where the comitia were held: Antyllus virgīs in comitio caesus erat, Liv. (v. Smith's Class. Dict. 190). Tr. ūs, any place of assembly. e.g. the Ephorum at Sparta, Nep.

II. Meton.: in plur.: comitia, orum, n. the assembly of the Romans for electing magistrates, etc., the comitia, the elections. The comitia were of three kinds: comitia curiata, centuriata, and tributa. (Respecting their nature, v. Smith's Ant. 104, sqq.) They were designated according to the magistrates who were to be chosen in them, as consularia, praetoria, tribunalia, etc.: so, comitia consulū habere, Liv.: comitia regi creando, id. 4 and even comitia mea, i.e. at which I am a candidate, Cic. Fig.: ubi de capite meo sunt comitia, where they are deciding on my fate, Pl.

comito, for comitor: Ov. **comitor**, atus, i. v. a dep. [comes] to accompany, follow, attend: constr. with acc. or absol., sometimes with Dat.: comitati eos ex civitate excusare, Caes. Absol.: lanigeras comitantur oves, Virg. 2. Fig.: Tatquinto Superbo atquandū prospera fortuna comitata est, Cic.: tardis mentibus virtus non comitatur, id. II. Esp. to attend one to the grave: juvenem exanimū vano honore, Virg.

III. In pass. sense: ut posset claro comitati Hymenaco, Lucr. The pass. sense is freq. in part. perf.: (mulier) alienis viris comitata, Cic. And in comp.: puero ut uno esset comitator, id.

com-macūla, avi, atum, i. v. a. to spot all over, stain, pollute (rare): manus sanguine, Virg.: Tac. Fig.: se ambitu, to disgrace oneself by bribery, Cic.

com-mānīpūlaris, is, m. a comrade in the same manipulus: Tac.

com-māritus, i, m. a fellow-husband: Pl.

commēātus, ūs, m. [commeo] a going to and fro: Pall. II. Me-

toe: a passage, thoroughfare (rare): perfidi parietem qua commeatūs esset, Pl. 2. Milit. t. t. (freq. use of word): a leave of absence, furlough: sumere, Liv.: in commeatu esse, to be on furlough, id. Fig.: cras igitur (sc. proficiscar), nisi quid a te commeatūs, Cic.

3. a caravan, train, company of travellers: Londinium copia negotiatorum et commeatum maxime celebre, Tac. 4. a carrying over, transport, passage: duobus commeatibus exercitum reportare, in two relays, Caes.

5. provisions, supplies of all kinds: id.: maritimi, Liv. But sometimes disting. from frumentum: the remaining supplies of war: ad Vesonitum rei frumentariae commeatūque causa moratur, Caes. Transf.: commutatus argentarius, gain acquired by money transactions, Pl. (Hence Fr. conge)

com-mēdītor, i, v. dep. (v. rare) to ponder thoroughly, meditate upon, practise: Auc. Her. (dub) II. to imitate, resemble: Lucr.

com-mēmini, ūse, v. defect. to recollect thoroughly, to remember: hominem probe commeminisse, Cic.

commēmōrābilis, e, adj. [commemoro] worth mentioning, memorable (rare): Pl.: Cic.

commēmōrātiō, ōnis, f. [id.] a reminding, remembrance, mentioning: antiquitatis, Cic.: (Verres) in assidua commemoratione omnibus flagitiorum fuit, every one was continually recounting his crimes, id.

com-mēmōro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to call to mind, keep in mind, remember: quid quoque die dixerim, audierim, egerim, commemoro vesperi, Cic. 2, to recall to the recollection of another, to remind: ad commemorandam renovandamque amicitiam missi, Liv. II. In gen.: to mention, recount, relate. With acc., acc. and Inf., rel. clause, or de: causas, Caes.: quid ego nunc commemorem singulatum, qualis ego in hunc fuerim? Ter.: Illa pars quam supra commemoravi Mosam transisse, Caes.: omnes de tua virtute commemorant, Cic.

commendābilis, e, adj. [commendō] praiseworthy, commendable (rare): nec ullo commendabilis merito, Liv.

commendāticūs, a, um, adj. [commendatus] pertaining to commendation, commendatory (rare): literae, letters of recommendation or introduction, Cic.

commendātiō, ōnis, f. [commendō] a recommendation: ut intelligat meam commendationem non vulgarem fuisse, no ordinary introduction, Cic. Fig.: oculorum, the recommendation or help of the eyes, id. II. Meton.: that which recommends, the excellence or worth of a thing: ingenii, id.

commendātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who commends: Plin. Ep.

commendātrix, icis, f. [id.] that which commends (rare): lex, Cic.

commendātus, a, um, Part. [commendō] II. Adj.: recommended: quae res commendator erit memoriae hominum sempiternae? Cic.

com-mendo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [mando] to commit to one's charge or care, put under one's protection, to intrust to: tribunatū Caesarem veniunt seque ei commendant, Caes.: aliquem Dile, Tac.: nomina memoriae, to commit to memory, Cic. II. to recommend: candidatos commendare, recommend for the office (disting. from designatos, elected), Tac. 2, to render agreeable, to set off, to grace: nulla re una magis oratorem commendari quam verborum splendor et copia, Cic.

commensus, a, um, Part. [commetor].

commentāriōlum, i, n. dim [commentarius] a short treatise: Cic.

commentārius, ii, m. (sc. liber) and less freq., **commentarium**, ii, n. (sc. volumen) [communiscor] a notebook, memorandum: quasi capita rerum et orationis commentarium, notes, Cic.: diurni, a day-book, journal, Suet. Hence, 2, As the title of a book (mostly in plur.): memoirs, notes, memoranda for use in a more formal treatise or history: thus Caesaris Commentarii, id.: Commentarios Numae, Liv. II. In law: a brief: Cic.

commentātiō, ōnis, f. [commentor] diligent meditation, a studying, a careful preparation: locos multa commentatione atque meditatione paratos, by thorough preparation or study, Cic.: mortis, preparation for, id. In plur.: id.

commenticius, a, um, adj. [commentus] thought out, invented, devised, fabricated: Opp. to that already existing: newly invented: nominibus novis et commenticiis appellata, Cic. 2. Opp. to that which is actual: pretended, legendary, imaginary: commenticii et ficti Dei, id. 3. Opp. to that which is true: fabricated, forged, false: crimen, id.: ficta et commenticia fabula, id.

commentō, are, i. v. a. = commentor: ora, facetiously, to make notes on any one's face, mark it well (with blows), Pl.

commentor, atus, i. v. dep. freq. [communiscor] to think over, meditate thoroughly, study, consider. With Acc., de, or absol.: commentari aliquid et discere, Cic.: de pop. R. libertate, id.: dum tu commentaberis, Pl. Part. perf. In pass. sense: studied, carefully prepared (opp. to extemporari), Cic.

II. to devise, invent, contrive: ut cito commentatus est (sc. mendacium)! Pl. 2, to sketch out, work up, write, compose: nimios, Cic.: aliquid in reum, id.

commentor, ōris, m. [communiscor] one who devises something, an inventor: uvae, i.e. Bacchus, Ov.

commentum, i, n. [id.] an inven-

tion, fabrication, fiction: Cic. 2. **a mechanical contrivance:** Suet. **commentus, a, um, Part.** [commentiscor].

com-mēo, avi, atum, i. v. n. to go and come, pass to and fro: fossam perduxit ut tuto etiam singuli commere possent, *go backwards and forwards* (between the two camps), Caes. Of inanimate objects: Cic.: Suet. **With viam** (rare). Pl. 2. **to visit often, to resort to:** e. g. of traders, Caes. Transf. to things; nam illaec catapultae ad me crebro commeant, *keep coming very fast*, Pl.

com-mercium, ii, n. [commercor] *legal capacity to buy and sell:* Cic.: ceteris Latinis populis commercia inter se ademerunt, *deprived them of the right of trading with each other*, Liv. 2. **commercial intercourse in general, traffic, commerce:** id.: oft. in pl.: Sall. II. In gen.: intercourse, communication, correspondence: mihi cum vestris legibus nihil est commercii, *I have nothing to do with your laws*, Pl.: commercium habere cum Musis, *dealings, Cic. sermonum, correspondence*, id.: belli, *traffic admitted by the laws of war*, Tac.

com-mercor, atus, i. v. dep. to traffic together, purchase: captivos, Pl. **com-mēro, ui, itum, 2. v. a.** (also **commēreor, itus, 2. v. dep.**, Pl.: Ter.) *to entirely merit, richly deserve* (rare) aestimationem, Cic.: poenam, Ov.

II. Meton.: *to be guilty of an offence or crime:* noxiam, Pl.: Ter. **com-mētor, mensus, 4. v. dep. to measure** (v. rare): porticus, Pl. Fig. to measure with or by something, to proportion: negotium cum tempore, Cic.

commēto, i. v. n. freq. [commēo] *to go frequently:* Ter.

commictus, a, um, Part. [commingo].

com-migro, avi, atum, i. v. n. to remove in a body, to migrate, enter (rare): huc, Ter.: in tuam (domum), Cic.: Romam, Liv.

com-militium, ii, n. [con and milit- (mille-)] *companionship in war:* in commilitium adscisci, Tac. II. In gen.: *fellowship, companionship* (v. rare): studiorum, Ov.

com-milito, ōnis, m. [id.] a comrade, fellow-soldier: Caes.

comminatio, ōnis, f. [communior] *a threatening, menacing* (rare): Cic. In plur.: *comminationes Hannibalis, threats*, Liv.

com-mingo, nxi, ctum, 3. v. a. to make water on, defile (rare): Hor.: *commictum coenae, as a term of reproach, a dirty fellow*, Pl.

com-minisor, mentus, 3. v. dep. [so reminisor, from the same root, whence mens, memin] *to denise, contrive, invent, fabricate:* Pl.: nec me hoc commentum putes, Cic. II. *to invent, contrive something new:* novas literas, Suet. Part. *commentus, in*

pass signifi (poet. = commenticulus): *feigned, contrived, fictitious:* dat gemitus fictos commentaque funera narrat, Ov.: crimen, Liv.

com-minor, atus, i. v. dep. to threaten, menace. With Acc. of thing and Dat. of person: necem alicui, Suet.: inter se, Liv.

com-minuo, ui, ūtum, 3. v. a. to make small, to fritter away, to break or crumble to pieces, crush, etc.: statum deturbant, affligunt, comminunt, dissipant, Cic. Fig.: argenti pondus et auri, *to use it up little by little*, Hor. II. Fig.: *to weaken, impair, enervate:* opes civitatis, Cic. Transf. to persons: re familiari comminuti sumus, id.

com-minus (not **comminus**), *adv.* [manus] *hand to hand, in close contest* (with the sword, etc.), opp. to **eminus**: nec minus hastis aut comminus gladius uteretur, Cic. Fig.: of speech, *grappling with an antagonist:* agere, id. II. Rarely, without the idea of contest: *nigh at hand, hard by:* Lucr.: Tac.

comminutus, a, um, Part. [comminuo].

com-misceo, scbi, xtum or stum, 2. v. a. [Inf. pass. commisci, Lucr.] *to mix or mingle together, to intermingle* With Acc. and cum, Abl., or absol.: servos cum ingenuis, Suet.: commiscere frustra meo cruento, Virg. mulsum, Pl. Fig.: *Italo commixtus sanguine, of Italian descent on one side*, Virg.: Cic.

commiseratio, ōnis, f. [commisoror]. In rhetor.: *a part of an oration intended to excite compassion:* Cic.

com-miseresco, 3. v. a. to commiserate, bewail (rare): servos, Enn. Impers.: Ter.

com-misēor, atus, i. v. dep. to commiserate, bewail (rare): fortunam Graeciae, Nep. II. In rhetor.: *to excite compassion:* quum commiserati, conqueri coepit, Cic.

commissatio and commissator, v. commiss.

commissio, ōnis, f. [committo] Lit.: *a letting go together:* hence, the beginning of a fight, game, etc.: the celebration of games or contests (ludorum): Cic. Meton.: *a prize declaration* (= ἀγώνισμα, Thucyd.). Suet.

commissum, i, n. [id.] that which is intrusted, a secret, trust: enuntiare commissa, to divulge, Cic.: prodere, Hor. II. *a transgression, offence:* turpe, id.: Virg. III. In law: *an incurring of fines, a confiscation or confiscated property:* Suet.

commissura, ae, f. [id.] a joining together, joint, seam: digitorum (osculum), joints, Cic.: navium, Plin.

commissus, a, um, Part. [committo].

commistus, a, um, Part. [commisceo].

com-mitigo, i. v. a. to make soft, mellow: Ter.

com-mitto, msi, missum, 3. v. a. Lit.: *to let go together; to join together, connect, unite:* constr. with inter, cum, Dat. or absol.: per nondum commissa inter se munimenta urbem intravit, Liv.: costae committuntur cum ossa pectoris, Cels.: qua naris fronti committitur, *is joined to*, Ov.: commissis operibus, Liv.: plumbo commissa, *fastened, soldered*, Juv.

II. With Acc. of person: *to set face to face, set fighting; to match:* pugiles Latinos cum Graecis, Suet.

2. With Acc. of thing: *to set going, to begin, join (battle):* proelium, Caes.: pugnam, Cic. Absol. (rare): priusquam committeretur, *before the contest began*, Suet. Hence, Fig. in gen.: *to begin, start:* ludos, Cic.: iudicium, *to set on foot a trial*, id.

III. *to go to work, to act:* followed by *ut, to act so that:* non committit ut tibi causam aliquam domi recusandi, *I will take care to give you no reason for declining*, id. With cur: Liv. With qui: infelix committit saepe repelli, *exposes himself to be refused*, Ov.

IV. *to do wrong:* esp. with facinus, etc., *to commit, perjure:* committere multa impie nefarique, Cic.: aliquid adversus populum Romanum, Liv.: fraudem, Hor. 2. With contra legem: *to offend against, violate:* Cic.

3. With poenam, multam, etc.: *to incur, make oneself liable to:* ut illam multam non commiserit, id. Pass.: *to be forfeited or confiscated, as a penalty:* illam hereditatem Veneri Erycinæ commissam esse, id.: *commissa auctio, sale of confiscated property*, Juv.

V. *to make over, intrust, give in charge, give up:* and reflect.: *to venture, risk oneself, betake oneself.* Constr. Acc. (or Nom. with pass.) of what is intrusted, Dat. of that to which it is intrusted: the latter sometimes expressed by in and acc., and sometimes omitted altogether. me vestrae fidei commisisti, Caes.: his salutem nostram rectissime committi arbitramur, Cic.: semina sulcis, Virg.: Hor.: *commisisti chlores fidibus, confided to the lyre*, id. Proverb.: *ovem lupo committere, to set the wolf to keep the sheep*, Ter.: se in id conclave, *introduce himself into*, Cic.

commixtus, a, um, Part. [commisceo].

commōdē, adv. *appropriately, aptly, properly, suitably, conveniently, well, etc.:* non satis commodē pugnare poterant, Caes.: multa breviter et commode dicta, *briefly and to the point*, Cic. II. *opportunist, seasonably:* commode tempus ad te cepit adveniri, id. (In Cic., for commode . . . quum, with the sense, "just when," is now read, commodum: q. v.). III. In the comic poets: *kindly, obligingly:* accipere bene et commode, Pl.

commōditas, ōtis, f. [commodus] *adaptation, just proportion, sym-*

COMMODO

metry (rare): commoditas et aequitas membrorum, Suet. Fig.: of style. **fitness**, a suitable oratorical expression: *Cic. 2. **fitness**, a fit occasion: = opportunitas. ad faciendum, Cic.: Pl. 3. **advantage**, benefit: plurimas et maximas commoditates amicitia continet, Cic. If. Of persons: *pleasantness*, *courteousness*, *obligingness* (poet.): vir lepidissime, cumulate commoditate, Pl.: Ov.

commodo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id]
Lit.: to adapt one thing to another
(rare): orationi vocem, to bring it
into harmony, Plin Ep. Absol. com-
moda loquelam tuam, moderate it,
Plin H. to adapt (oneself) to serve

Pl. II, to adapt (*oneself*), to serve, oblige: with *Dat.* Cic. Foll. by *Abl* with or without *prep.*, ut omnibus rebus ei commodos, oblige, serve him by every means, id.: in aliqua re,

id. III. Hence, with Acc of thing
to oblige by supplying something, to
furnish, lend, give: *aquam hosti, Pl*
aurum alicui, Cic.: *culturae patien-*
tem aurem, lend a patient ear to, Hor.
Absol., falsos testes, to supply them
when required, Sall

commēdŭlĕ, adv dim [commode]
nicely, conveniently, suitably: Pl

commōdūlum, adv. dim. [commōdum] according to convenience, suitably, nicely; Pl.

commōdum, *i. n.* a *convenient opportunity, convenience* : quum erit tui commōdum, *when it shall be convenient for you, Cic.* So, *commōdo meo, tuo, etc. : at my, thy, etc., convenience, at one's leisure* : quod commōdo tuo fiat, *so far as you can conveniently do so, id. : naves quas suis quique commōdi fecerat, for his own convenience, Caes.* || *advantage, profit* : Cic. in publica commōda peccem, *sin against the public interests, Hor.* Phr. quod commōdo reip. facere possis, *as far as consistent with the interests of the state, Cic.* in same sense, si nec commōdo reip. possent.

Liv. III. Only in *pl.*, remuneration
 for public services, privileges, pay,
 gratuities, etc.: *veteranorum*, Br et
 Cass. in Cic. *emoluntae militum*, *gra-*
tuitates given to soldiers who had served
 their time, Suet. *tribunatus (militum)*,
 the privileges and emoluments of a tribune
 of soldiers, Cic. IV, a loan
 (rare): *id.*

commōdum, *adv.* *opportunately, seasonably* (colloquial): *ecce autem commodum aperitur foris*, Pl.: Cic. II. *just at the moment*: *ad te ibam commodum*, Pl.: *esp. followed by quum and indic.*: *just . . . when*: *commodum discesseras heri, quum Trebatius venit*, Cic.

com-mōdus, a, um, adj. [con and modus]. Lit.: *measured with*: hence *fitted or adapted to, suitable, fit, convenient, commodious, appropriate, favourable*. With *Dat.*, or *absol.*; rarely with *ad*: hanc cōmmodissimam belli rationem iudicavit,

COMMOTIO

Cas. : commodus anni tempus, Cic. : in commodiorem statum pervenire, *to be brought into a more prosperous condition*, Liv. commodum est tibi placere, *it is agreeable : quod commodum dicit, just as you please*, Cic. : amat? dabitur a me argentum, dum erit commodum, Ter. II. Of manners: agreeable, obliging, friendly, etc. : Cic. commodus ultro acerbas, *you will kindly of your own accord send for us*, Hor. Fig. : (laubus) spondeo, stabiles in jura paterna recipit commodus et patiens, *was obliging enough to admit*, id. III. As con before adjs. often implies completion, commodus means, *having full measure, complete, due, proper*, etc. : Pl. commoda statura, *a proper height*, Pl. viginti argenti commodas minas, *full weight*, id.

com-mōlior, itus, 4. v. *dep. to set in motion, undertake* (rare): commoliri tempestas fulmina coepit, Lucr.
commōlitus, a, um, *Past.* [commolior].

commōnē-fācio, fēci, factum, 3
v a to remind forcibly, admonish,
impress upon · commonefacit, quae de
Dumnorige sint dicta, Caes. more
strongly, etiam atque etiam, Cic.
Humorously · vos monimentis com-
monefaciam bubulis, i. e. with a whip

com-mōnēō, ui, Itum, 2. v a. to remind, to put in mind of, impress upon, to bring to one's recollection (strengthened from simple verb)

Strengthened from simple verb.
 Constr.: the person warned in Acc.
 (or Nom. with *passive*), that of which
 he is warned in *Gen*, with *de*, in Acc.
 (not *class* except in the case of a *neut.*
pron. or similar word), or as *dependent*
clause: mearum tunc miseriarum com-
 munes, Pl. = quis in circum maximum
 venit quid de avaritia tua commone-
 retur, Cic. quum amice aliquid com-
 mouemus. Quint.

commōnitus, a, um, *Part.* [com-
moneo]

com-monstro, avi, atum, I v a.
(commonstrasso = commonstravero,
Pl) to show, point out fully or dis-
tinctly: viam alicui, Cic

commoratio, ōnis, *f* [commoror]
a tarrying, lingering, sojourning:
Cic. II. In rhetor a dwelling upon
some important point: id.

com-mōriōr, mortuus, 3. v. *dep to die together or at the same time*: Liv. *Commorientes*, the *dies* s-together (title of lost play of Pl.): Ter.

com-mēor, atus, i. v. n. and a. *dep.* Neutr. to stop, tarry, abide, sojourn, stay: Romae, Cic.: in eo loco, Caes. Fig. (mostly with *in* or *absol*, rarely with *cum*): in armis civilibus Cic. 2. Of speech, to

pause and dwell upon a point: in aliqua re, id ||. A c t.: to stop, detain, retard: Pl

commōtio, ōnis, *f.* [commoveo]

COMMUNICO

Lit.: a violent moving, disturbance (rare): vasorum, Pall. *II.* *Usu.* *fig.*: a rousing, excitement, commotion: commotio suavis iucunditatis in corpore, pleasurable excitement, Cic.: animi, id.

commōtiuncŭla, ae, f. dim. [commotio] *a slight indisposition*: Cic.

commōtus, a, um, Part. [commoveo]. II. -dj : animated : genus dicendi, Cic. 2. **impassioned** : angry, excited : animus commotior, somewhat excited, id. - **Drusus commotior animo**, rather **passionate**, Tac. : **commoto similis**, appearing to be angry, Suet.

3. deranged, insane: commotus
 ille, *that crazy fellow*, Ter.: Hor.:
 more fully, *cominotus mente**, Plin.:
ingenio, Tac

com-mōvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a.
(constr. forms: commoratur, Lucr.:
commoratur, Ter.: commoritur, Hor.:
commossem, Cic. etc.): to move vio-
lently, to shake, disturb, stir: magni-
commoratur aquora venti, Lucr.:
sese commovere, to move one's person,
to stir, Cic. 2. to remove, carry
away: columnas id: hostem, re-
pulse, Liv: numum, i.e. to turn over,
use in business, Cic.: sacra, to carry
about the sacred utensils, images, etc.,
for religious use, Virg. Hence humorously
-mĕa si commovi sacra, if I put my instruments (artifices, tricks,
etc.) in motion, Pl. Proverb.: glebam
commosset in agro nemo, would have
stirred a clod, Cic. 3. Milit t. t.

acern (hostium), to cause it to give
ground (=inclinare). Liv : castra, to
break up an encampment, Cic. **III.**
Fig : to excite, stir up : tumultum,
bellum, id **2.** Esp of the passions :
to arouse, provoke, excite, work upon :
misericordiam, odium, dolorem, id :
judices, to impress, id : commovi ! I've
nuttled him ! Ter : graviter commotus,
incensed, Ving commotus metu, spe,
gaudio, agitated, Ter **3.** to disturb
the state of the body or mind : leviter
commotus fuerat, he had been a little
out of order, Cic : see also commotus,
aiv (?) So of monetary disturbance :
commoto aere alieno, credit being
shaken. Tac

commune, *is*, *v.* communis.

communicatio, ōnis, *f.* [commu-
nico] *an imparting, communicating,
sharing*: civitatis, Cic: sermonis,
conversation, id. ||. *In rhetoric: a
figure of speech, in which the orator
consults his hearers*: id.

communīco, avi, stum, i. v. a. [communis] (dep from communicat[i]o) *sint* = communicaverunt, *Liv.*, to *share with others, have in common, to communicate, impart*. Constr. usu, the thing shared in *Acc.*: the person with whom it is shared, in *Abbl.* with *cum*, or in *Dat.*: but other constr. occur. civitatem nostram vobiscum *Liv.* = consilia cum aliquo, to *make common cause with one*, *Caes.* = communicabo te semper in tua re, *you*

shall always have a seat at my table, Pl. 2. Of oral communication: *to make known, talk over, discourse, tell*: Cic.: quibus communicare de maximis rebus Pompeius consuevit, *to confer with*, Caes. II. Of things: *to join, unite*: tantas (pecunias) cum dotibus communicant, *add as much more to their dowries*: Cic. III. *to take a share in, participate in*: municiatias mecum communicasti, *you have shared in*, id.

com-mūnio, īvi or īi, itum, 4 v. a. *to fortify on all sides, to secure, intrench*: castella, Caes. castra, Liv. Fig.: auctoritatem saluae, Cic.

com-mūnio, ōnis, f. [communis] *fellowship, a common share or interest, communion*: legis, juris, Cic.: sanguinis, id.

com-mūnis, e, adj. [munus] *shared together, common to several or to all, common, ordinary, general* (opp. to proprius, and to privatus): communia esse amicorum inter se omnia, Ter. *id, worshipped by both parties*, Virg. *non proprium senectutis est vitium sed commune valetudinis*, Cic. commune periculum miserabuntur, Caes.: existimatio communis omnibus est, *each has a right to his own opinion*, Liv.: communis vitae ignavis, *ignorant of the customs of society*, Cic.: communis sensu caret, *he is void of a sense of propriety*, Hor.: locus, euphem. *the Lower World*, Pl. In plur.: loca, public places, Cic.: loci, in philos. lang., *common-places, common topics*, id. Subst. commune, ī, n. a community, state: Milvadum, id. gentis Pelasgae, Ov. Also, *the property of the state*, opp. to privatus census, Hor. Adv. phr. in commune: (1) *for a common object, advantage, etc.* consulere, *to take measures for the good of all*, Ter.: vocare honores, *to bestow offices equally upon patricians and plebeians*, Liv. (2) *in general*: haec in commune de omnium Germanorum origine accepimus, Tac. (iii.) As exclam., in commune: *share's!* Phaedr.

II. Fig. of manners: *putting oneself on an equality with others, free from hauteur, affable* (in MSS often confounded with comis). Cytum minorem communem erga Lysandrum fulase, Cic.: communis infimis, *condescending*, Nep. Also, *willing to act and take counsel with others*, Cic.

III. In rhetoric: *equally appropriate to either side of a cause, exordium*, id.

commūnitas, ātis, f. [communis] *community, fellowship, deorum et hominum, Cic.* II. *courteousness, affability*, Nep.

commūniter, adv. in common, jointly: literae, quas communiter cum aliis scripsisti, Cic.: (ira) communiter uti utrumque, *both alike*, Hor.

commūnitio, ōnis, f. [com-munio] *the making of a way*. Fig. = Gr. ἀσπορίστος: Cic.

commūnitus, a, um, Part. [id.] **com-murmūro**, and dep. -or-, ī, v. n. to murmur, mutter (rare). Cic. (who uses dep. form).

commūtābilis, e, adj. [commuto] *subject to change, changeable*: cetera, Cic.

II. In rhetoric: *that can be adapted to either side of a cause*: exordium, id. (Cf. communis, III.)

commūtatio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a changing, change*: aestuum, i. e. ebb and flow, Caes.: rerum, fortunae, etc., Cic.

commūtātus, ūs, m. [id.] (=commutatio) *a change*: Lucr.

com-mūto, avi, atum, ī, v. a. *to change entirely, alter*: iter, Caes.: consilium, id. *commutata omnium voluntate et opinione*, id. As pass. with neut. sense, *to become changed*: tempora commutantur, Cic. Fig.: nihil commutantur animo, id. II. *to exchange, barter, traffic*: captivos, Cic.: ne studium belli gerundi agricultura commutent, *give up the one for the other*, Caes.

cōmo, mpti, mptum, 3. v. n. *to put together, arrange*, esp. of the hair *to braid, dress*: capillos, Cic.: comas, Ov. In gen.: *to adorn, ornament*: corpora, Quint. Esp. of rhetor. ornament. id. Cic. [Compound of com and emere, "to put together," "to arrange."] the influence of coma seems to have affected the application of the word

cōmo, ī, v. comans.

cōmoedia, ae, f. (Gen. cōmoediā, R.) = κωμῳδία, a comedy: *facere*, Ter.: *agere*, id. *exigere*, *to huss from the stage*, id. *vetus, the old comedy*: Cic.: *præica*, Hor.

cōmoediōs, adv. as in comedy: Pl.

cōmoedus, a, um, adj. = κωμῳδός, pertaining to comedy, comic. natio, a nation of comic actors, Juv. II. Subst.: *comœdus*, ī, m. a comedian, comic actor (histrio, an actor in gen.) Cic.

cōmōsus, a, um, adj. [coma] *hairy, with much or long hair* (rare) *frons*, Phaedr. *Of plants, leafy*: Plin.

com-pācisoor or **pēcicoor**, -pactus or -pectus, 3 v. dep. (only in perf. tense and part.) *to make an agreement, form a compact with one*: Pl.

com-pactio, ōnis, f. [compingo] *a joining together*: membrorum, Cic.

compactum, ī, n. [compacisor] *an agreement*: esp. in Abl., according to agreement or concert: compacto rem agere, Pl.: Cic. So, de compacto, Pl.: *ex compacto*, Suet.

(1) **compactus**, a, um, Part. [compingo] II. Adj. *compact, strongly built*: compactis membris, Suet.

(2) **compactus**, a, um, Part. [compacisor].

compāges, īs, f. [con, pango] *a fastening, joint*; more freq. pl.: *laxis compagibus, the joints (of the ships) opening*, Virg.: Liv.: *saxorum (muri)*,

Tac.: Curt. 2. *A fabric, framework*: esp. fig.: *dum sumus in his inclusi compagibus corporis, bodily frame*, Cic.: *so of the fabric of the state*, Tac.

compāgo, tuis, f. [id.] *a fastening, connection* = compages: Ov.: Cels.

com-pār, āris, adj. (Abl. compari, Liv.: compare, Ov.: Gen. plur. compaium, Pl.), *like or equal to another*: natura, Lucr.: *commubulum*, Liv.: *consilium tuum parentis tui consilio (non) compar*, id. II. Subst.: *a comrade, colleague*: munia comparis aequare, *to match the labours of a yoke-fellow*, Hor.

2. *a lover, consort, mate*: Ov. **compārābilis**, e, adj. [comparo] *that may be compared, comparable*: opp. to dissimilis: Cic.: Liv.

compārātē, adv. by way of comparison, comparatively: Cic.

compārātio, ōnis, f. [comparo] *a bringing together, comparison*: potest incidere comparatio de duobus honestis utrum honestus, Cic.: *utilitatum*, id.

II. *relative position*, e.g. of sun, moon, and planets: id. III. *an agreement*: provincia sine conspiratione data, *without the usual arrangement*, Liv.

IV. *a making ready, preparing, providing for, preparation*, etc.: *novi belli*, Cic.: *veneni*, Liv.

V. *a procuring, providing*: *testium*, Cic.

compārātīvus, a, um, adj. [id.] *suitable for or pertaining to comparison, comparative*: Cic.

com-paroo (comperco), parsi (persi), 3. v. a. *to save, husband, lay up*, Ter.

2. *to abstain, refrain from*: Pl.

com-pārō, ui, 2 v. n. *to be perfectly apparent, to appear, be visible*: cum subito non comparuisset, *when suddenly he had disappeared*, Liv.: *Lucr.* argenti ratio comparat, *agrees, is correct*, Pl. II. Meton.: *to be present, be forthcoming*: signa et dona comparare omnia, Cic.

com-pāro, avi, atum, ī, v. a. (old form comparasit = comparaverit, Pl.): *to put together, arrange*: Lit. (rare) *res inter se*, Cic. (Cf. comparatio, II.): *labella tui*, Labellus, Pl. II. *to bring together in a contest, to oppose, match*: ut ego cum patrono disertissimo comparer, Cic. Fig.: si scias quod donum huic dono contra comparat, Ter.

III. Fig.: *to put together, put on a level*: ne se quidem ipsi cum illis virtute comparant, *do not rank themselves as their equals*, Caes. Hence, in gen.: *to compare*: constr. with Acc. and Dat., or cum, inter (se), or absol.: *neminem tibi comparassem*, Cic.: Ov.: *cum primis comparari*, Nep. With rel. clause: *comparando quam intestina corporis sedulo similis esset irae plebis in patres*, *by drawing a comparison*, Liv.

IV. I. t. of colleagues in office: *with inter and pron. reflect.*: *to agree together in respect to the division of duties, to come to an agreement*: (con-

(sules), comparant inter se ut se consul devoveret, id. V. to put together, make ready, furnish, prepare, provide: praesidium Genabii tuendi causa comparabant, Caes. nautas gubernatoresque, id.: convivium, Cic.: se comparare, to prepare oneself: ad respondendum, id.: ad iter, Liv. Absol.: ex hac parte diligentissime comparatur, most careful preparations are being made, Cic. With Inf.: an ita me comparem, non perpeti contumelias, shall I resolve, Ter. VI. to arrange, appoint: esp. pass impers. comparatum esse, to be arranged, established: ita comparatum more majorem erat, Liv.: natura hoc ita comparatum est, so ordained, id.: praetores, ut considerate fieret, comparaverunt, Cic. Rarely of persons: sic fuimus semper comparati, ut . . . in such a position that . . . id.

com-pasco, pastum, 3. v. a. to feed (cattle) together: Cic.

com-pascuus, a, um, adj. pertaining to a common pasture: ager, Cic.

compesciscor, compescum: v. compasc.

compedio, itum, 4. v. a. [compes] to fetter, shackle: Pl.

compellatio, ōis, f. [compello] an accusing: Auc. Her. II. a reprehending, rebuke (rare): Cic.

(1) **com-pello**, pelli, pulsus, 3. v. a. to drive together or into a body, collect, assemble (opp. to expello). armentum in speluncam, Liv.: dispersos homines unum in locum, Cic.: naves (hostium) in portum, Caes.: (magnam) nigro compulerit Mercurius gregi, has forced to join, Hor. II. Fig.: to drive on, urge, force, constrain: constr. with ad or in, more rarely with at and Subj., Inf., or absol.: aliquem tantas in angustias, Cic.: ad virtutem, Pl.: With ut and Subj.: Pl. With Inf.: Ov.: Suet. Absol.: Pl.: Cic.

(2) **compello**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [v appello, 2] to accost, address (mostly poet): aliquem voce, Virg.: blande, Pl.

II. to address reproachfully, to chide, rebuke, upbraid, rail to account: pro cunctatore regnum, pro cauto tumultum compellabat, Liv.: ne compelleret insultus, Hor. 2. Jurid. t. t.: to summon one before a tribunal: to arraign, accuse of crime: Cic.: nemine nominatum compellato patres arguebat, without accusing any one by name, Tac.

compendiarius, a, um, adj. [compendium] short, abridged: via quasi compendiaria, a short cut, Cic.

compendium, ul, n. [com and pendio]. Lit.: a weighing together, laying up, storing, etc.: hence, a saving, profit acquired by saving: opp. to dispendium: ego hodie compendi feci binos panes, have saved two loaves, Pl. In gen.: gain, profit: suo etiam privato compendio servire, Caes.

II. a shortening, abbreviating: verba confer maxime ad compendium, be concise, brief: Pl.: compendio mo-

rari, only a short time, Quint. 2. in particular, saving of time in a journey, shortness of way: Tac.: per compendia montis, by a shorter way over the mountains, Ov.

compensatio, ōis, f. [compenso] a weighing together: hence, a balancing of accounts, a rendering of an equivalent: Just. Fig.: compensatio: Cic.

com-penso, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to weigh together, to weigh one thing against another: hence, to counterbalance, compensate: bona cum vitis, to weigh good qualities against bad, Hor.: Cic.: with simple Abl., labores nostri magna compensati gloria, counterbalanced, repaid, Cic.: Catonis est dictum, pedibus compensari pecuniam, that the difference in price is made up in shoe-leather, id.

comperco, v. comparco.

comperendinatio, ōis, f. [comperendo] a deferring of a trial to the next day but one: Tac.

comperendinatus, ūs, m. [id.] = comperendinatio, q. v.: Cic.

comperendino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [perendinus]. Jurid. t. t. to cite a defendant to a new trial on the next day but one: reum, Cic. Absol.: ut aut primos ludos comperendinem, defer the day of trial, id.

com-perio, pēri, pertum, 4. v. a. (comperior, Sall.) [pario: cf. reperio] to find out, ascertain, discover, learn, etc.: certo comperite, Ter.: per exploratores, Caes.: cecit auctoribus, Cic. with Acc. and Inf.: comperit transiit ea non esse, Liv. Ter. Esp. freq. in part perf.: non jacta rumoribus, sed comperita et explorata, well authenticated, Liv.: pro comperito polliceri, as certain, Suet. In Abl. absol. with noun-sentence: nondum comperito quam regionem hostes petissent, it not being ascertained, Liv. Phr.: comperitum habeo and comperitum mihi est, I have ascertained, I know full well. Cic.: Sall. 2. Perf. part. with sense detected, convicted: with Gen. of crime: comperitus probri, Liv.: flagitii, Tac.

comperitus, a, um, Part. [comperio].

com-pēs, ēdis, f. a fetter or shackle for the feet (usu in plur.): servus indunt compedes, Pl.: Ter. Fig.: fetters, bonds: compedes corporis, Cic.: grata compes (of love), Hor.: nivah compe vincit Hebrus, in icy fetters bound, id. [Cf. ped-ica, im-ped-io].

composco, ui, 3. v. a. to confine, curb, restrain: ramos fluentes, to clip, prune, Virg.: legiones, to control, Suet.: mare, set bounds to, Hor.: sitim multa unda, to quench, Ov.: clamorem, Hor.: animum, id. 2. to restrain oneself, forbear, with Inf.: compece in illum dicere injuste, cease, I beseech, Pl. [Etyim. uncertain].

com-petitor, ōis, m. [competo] a rival, competitor: Cic.

compētrix, icis, f. [id.] a female competitor: Cic.

com-peto, tvi or ti, itum, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to go or come together, to meet (rare): ubi vltae competunt, Varr. Fig.: of time: to coincide, agree, etc.: (tempus) cum Otho exitu competit, Tac.: with Dat., Suet. Of other things: to agree with, answer to: animo nequaquam corpus competiit, id. 2. Fig., to be capable, competent: esp. in negative sentences: ut vix ad arma capiendi competeret animus, was scarcely equal to the task, Liv.: neque animo neque auri-bus, to have lost all command of, Sall.

II. A ct.: to strive together for, compete for: omnibus unum locum competentibus, Just.

compilatio, ōis, f. [compilo] a pillo-ling, plundering: hence contemptuously of a collection of documents, a compilation: Cic.

com-pilo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to rob, to plunder, pillage (rare) aedes, Pl.: fana, Cic. Fig.: scrinia Crispini, to pilfer or plagiarize from him, Hor.

com-pingo, pēgi, pactum, 3. v. a. [pingo] to fix together, unite, frame, compose: acidifera, Sen.: septem com-pacta cicutis fistula, made of seven stalks fastened together, Virg. II. to fasten up, lock up, confine, conceal: aliquem in carcerem, Pl.: se in Apu- liam, Cic.

compitalia, ium, v. compitalis.

compitalis, e, adj. [compitum] pertaining to cross-roads: Lares, Suet.

II. Subst.: compitalia, ium and iorum, n. plu.: a festival, annually celebrated at cross-roads in honour of the Lares compitales: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 112).

compitalicius, a, um, adj. [compitalis] of or belonging to the compitalia: dies, Cic.

compitum, i, n. (mostly in plur.): [con, and pet in peto] the open space where two or more ways meet, a crossing: Cic. frequentia, Hor. Ov.

com-plāceo, ūi, and complāctus sum, 2. v. n. to be at once pleasing to several persons: Ter. II. to be very pleasing (strengthened from simple verb): hae Veneri complacuerunt, Pl.: Ter.

com-plāno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make even, level, or plain (rare): terram, Cato: montium juga, Suet.

complector, xus, 3. v. dep. [con, and plecto] lit. to fold or twine together: to clasp around, encircle, encompass, embrace, etc.: (vitis) clavibus suis quicquid est nacta complector, Cic.: spatium, to mark out ground for military purposes, Caes.: Invidiacus Caesarem complexus obsecrare coepit, id. Fig.: sopor complectitur artus, Virg.: (philosophiae) vis valet multum, quum est idoneam complexa naturam, when once it has laid hold of, Cic. 2. to comprise, include: mundus omnia complexus

est, *comprehends everything*, id.: Britannia insularum quas Romana notitia complectitur, *maxima, includes*, Tac. With *p. part.* in *pass* sense: quo uno maleficio scelera omnia complexa esse videntur, Cic. (In Tusc. 5, 14, 40, completur is the true reading.) II. Fig.: of the intellect: to grasp, comprehend, understand: deum cogitatione, id.: formam animi magis quam corporis, to consider, Tac. 2. to comprise in a discourse or writing, represent, explain: omnia facta oratione, Cic. III. Of the affections: to display affection, or esteem for, etc. aliquem caritate, benevolentia, id.: aliquem honoribus et beneficiis suis, to show respect for anyone by bestowing on him offices and favours, id. Without Abl.: hominem, id. And absol.: da te homini; complectetur, id. Fig.: quos fortuna complexa est, the favourites of fortune, id.: artes ingenuas, Ov.

complementum, i, n. [compleo] that which fills up or completes, a complement (rare): Cic. Tac.

com-pleo, ēvi, ētum, 2. r. a. to fill full, fill up. With Abl.: omnia sarmenis et virgultis, Caes.: simulacrum coronis et floribus, to deck profusely, Cic. With Gen. (rare): urbes ararum, crowded with, Lucr.: completus mercatorum carcer (the part being a kind of adj.), full of, Cic. Acol.: non bene complere urnam, Ov.: paginam, to fill with writing, Cic.: longas naves aestus complebat, Caes. Esp. of food and drink: me complervi fore Liberi, have sated myself, Pl. 2. Milit. t. t. to complete, fill up: legiones, Caes.: cohortes, Sall. So, decem millia armatorum completa sunt, that number was made up, Caes. (II.) to man (a fleet): classem Romanam sociis navalibus, Liv.: navis colonis pastoribusque, Caes. Also of provisions, etc.: complere exercitum omni copia, id. II. Fig.: of sound, light, etc.: sonus aures complet, Cic.: nemus voce, make to resound, Hor.: sol cuncta sua luce lustrat et complet, Cic. 2. to fill with any feeling or passion: reliquos bona spe complet, Caes.: omnia terrore, Liv. With Gen. (rare): aliquem errors et dementiae, Pl. 3. to make complete or perfect, to finish: of a promise, to fulfil it: his rebus completus, legiones deduci jussit, Caes.: summam promissi, Cic. 4. Of time to finish, complete: Gorgias centum et septem complevit annos, id.

completus, a, um, Part. [compleo] II. Adj.: complete, perfect: completus verborum ambitus, a complete period, Cic.

complexio, ōnis, f. [complector] a combination, close connection: atomum, Cic. Of discourse: brevis totius negotii complexio, a short summary or outline, id. II. In rhetoric: a period: una complexione [multa] de-

vincire, to comprise a great many things in one period, id. III. In logic: the full statement of a syllogism: id. 2. a dilemma: id.

complexus, a, um, Part. [complector].

complexus, ūs, m. [complector] an embrace: complexum ferre, accipere, to offer or receive an embrace, Liv.: liberos a parentum complexu divellere, Sall. Cic. Fig.: respublica Pompeii filium suo sinu complexuque recipiet, id. In plur.: Hor.: Ov. 2. Of a hostile meeting: armorum, grappling, Tac. 3. an encircling, encompassing (of lifeless objects) mundus omnia complexu suo coerct, Cic.

complicatus, a, um, Part. [complico]. Adj.: complicated, confused: notio, Cic.

com-plico, avi, atum, i. r. a. to fold together, to fold up (rare): epistolam, Cic.

comploratio, ōnis, f. [comploro] a loud, violent complaint, lamentation, esp. by several persons: mulierum, Liv. With Gen. of the object: a bewailing of: sui patriaeque, id.

comploratus, ūs, m. [id.] = comploratio a loud lamentation, wailing for the dead: familiarum, Liv.

com-ploro, avi, atum, i. r. a. to bewail together or violently, to mourn for the dead (rare): desertos penitus, Ov. In p. part. = given up as hopeless: complorata res est publica, Liv. Peti

com-plures, a (also ia), Gen. lum, adj. several, a good many: Caes. Cic. c. complures or -iens, adre. [complures] several times, a good many times: Pl.

complussūli, ae, a, adj. dim. plu [id.] a pretty good number: dies, Pl.

compluvium, i, n. a quadrangular open space in the middle of a Roman house towards which the roof sloped so as to throw the rain water into a cistern in the floor, termed impluvium. palmam in compluvium deorum Penatium transtulit, Suet. [Con, and pluo, whence pluv-ia.]

com-pōno, pōsui, pōsitum, 2. v. a. (part. perf. synop. compunctus, Virg.) to put, place, or lay together: uvas in cratibus, Cato. Cic.: aridum lignum, pile (on the fire), Hor. Hence, to hoard up, store: compositis uti, to make use of what has been accumulated, Hor. Fig.: of storing in the mind, id. II. to bring together, to unite, connect. Constr. with Dat., or absol.: manibusque manus atque oribus ora, Virg. Hence, to make up, compose, compound: medicamenta, Cels.: is qui cuncta composuit, who framed all things, Cic.: genus hominum compositum ex anima et corpore, Sall.: urbem, to found, Virg. Hence, 2. to draw up, compose, write: edictum; librum, Cic.: versus, Hor. 3. to feign, invent, devise, contrive: mendaciam, Pl.: insidias, Tac. III. to put in order, arrange, regulate:

capillum, Cic.: comas, Ov.: togam, to lay properly into folds, Hor.: verba, to arrange in rhetorical order, Cic.: composito agmine, in regular array, Tac. Fig.: composita et constituta republica, Cic.: se componere, to settle oneself (with dignity), Virg. Poet.: ante diem clauso componat vesper Olympo, settle, bring to a close (or perh. to bury, end: v. foll.). Id.

2. to dress or lay out a corpse: Ov. Hence, to bury: omnes composui, I have buried all (my relatives), Hor.

IV. With ad or in, and sometimes with Dat.: to adapt, suit: auspicia ad utilitatem reip. composita, adapted to, made to harmonize with, Cic.: Quint.

V. to agree upon: diem rei gerendae, to agree upon the day for doing anything, Liv.: omnes compositas leges, the terms were settled, Virg.: composita hora, at the hour of tryst, Hor. Esp. in phr., ex composito, in accordance with a preconcerted plan, Liv.: Tac. Also, without prep., composito rumpit vocem, Virg. With ut and subj.: compositum erat inter ipsos, ut . . . Tac. Liv.

VI. to settle, allay, quiet, appaise, etc.: lites, Virg.: controversias, Caes.: bellum, Nep.: turbatas seditione res, Liv. Pass. impers.: ut componatur, that peace should be restored, Cic. 2. to reconcile: aversos amicos, Hor. VII. to bring together for a hostile encounter, to match: gladiatores inter se, Quint. Trecentum cum Trecentis, Sen.

VIII. to put together in comparison, to compare. With cum, dicta cum factis, Sall. With Dat.: parva magnis, Virg.

com-porto, avi, atum, i. r. a. to carry or bring together, to collect: Cic.: Sall.

com-pos, ōtis, adj. [for com-pot-s; v. potis] having the mastery of, possessing, etc.: usu with Gen., more rarely with Abl.: laudis, full of glory, Pl.: animi, of a sane mind, Ter.; also, mentis, Cic.: voti, having obtained one's wish, Hor. With Abl.: praeda ingenti, Liv.

compositus, a, um, Part. [compono] in an orderly or regular manner, in elegant style: compositae et apte dicere, Cic.: Sall. Comp. = compositus, Tac.

compositio, ōnis, f. [compono] a putting together, compounding, arrangement, etc.: Cic.: Cels. 2. In rhetor.: a proper arrangement of words: apta, Cic. 3. settlement of differences, reconciliation: de compositione agere, loqui, Caes.: Cic. 4. a watching of combatants: gladiatorum, id.

compositor, ōris, m. [id.] an orderer, arranger, disposer (rare): Cic.

compositura, ae, f. [id.] a joining together, connection (rare): compositurae oculorum, the (delicate) adjustments, Lucr.

compositus, a, um, Part. [compono]. See phrases in compo, No. V.

II. Adj. *compound*: opp. to simple: verba, Quint. **2.** *invented, false, feigned*: mendacia, Pl.: crimen, Cic. **3.** *fitly ordered, prepared, well arranged*: compositior pugna, Liv.: litterulae tuae compositissimae, Cic. Hence, *affected, assumed*: vultus, Tac. **4.** With *ad* or *Dat.*: *fit, suitable for*: alius historiae magis idoneus, alius compositus ad carmen, Quint.: allicendi moribus allicuius, Tac. **5.** *quiet, calm, composed*: affectus mites atque compositi, Quint.: aetas, mature, sedate, Tac.

com-pōtatio, ōnis, *f.* *a drinking together* (transl. of the Gr. συμπόσιον). Cic.

com-pōtio, ōis, *f.* *a* *compos* to make partaker of, to make master of. With Acc. of pers. and Abl. of thing. me piscatu novo compositiv, Pl. Pass.: locis composita sum, i. e. *I have come into*, id.

com-pōtor, ōris, *m.* *a drinking-companion*: Cic.

com-pōtrix, ōris, *f.* *a female drinking-companion*: Ter.

com-pransor, ōris, *m.* *a companion in a banquet, a boon companion*: Cic.

com-prēcatio, ōnis, *f.* [comprec] *an imploring of a deity*: Liv.

com-prēcor, atus, *v.* *dep. to pray to, supplicate, implore*: Jovi mola saepe, Pl. Absol.: abi intro et comprecare, id. Also, *to appeal to*: fidem caelestium, Cat.

com-prēhendo (better than comprehend), di, sum, *3. v. a.* *to catch hold of, seize, grasp, apprehend, comprehend, comprise*: (manibus), Cic.: mordicus (= dentibus), Plin.: or absol., Virg.: comprehendunt utrumque et orant, *lay hold of them earnestly, beseechingly*, Caes. **2.** Fig. of fire: ignem, *to catch*, id. but also, *ignis robora comprehendit*, Virg.: et absol.: argentariae arere: comprehensa postea privata aedificia, *were caught, caught fire*, Liv.

3. *to seize, arrest, catch, apprehend*: hominem, Cic.: in fuga, Caes. Transf. to the crime, nefandum adulterium, *to discover, detect*, id. **4.** *to join together, include*: naves [una serie], Liv. **5.** *to milit. t. t. to occupy a position*: collem, Caes. **II.** Fig. of the intellect: *to grasp, perceive, comprehend*: omnes animo virtutes, Cic.: aliquid memoria, *retain*, id.

2. *to comprise in words, describe, recount, narrate, etc.*: paucis multa, Lucr.: brevis comprehensa sententia, Cic. Poet.: aliquid numero, *to enumerate*, Virg.: omnes scelerum formas, id.

3. *to admit to one's friendship*: usu. of the action of a superior: multos amicitia, *to give many the benefit of his friendship*, Cic.: so, officia, humanitate, id.: multos amicitia, *to have many friends*, id. (Hence Fr. *comprendre*.)

com-prēhensibilis, e, *adj.* [comprehens] *that can be laid hold of*.

Fig.: *apprehensible by the senses or the mind, comprehensible*: Cic.

com-prēhensio, ōnis, *f.* [comprehendo] *a seizing or laying hold of* (rare): Cic. **2.** *an arresting* (in hostile sense), *catching, apprehension*: sonitum, id. **II.** Fig.: *comprehension, perception*, id. In plur.: rerum, notions, ideas, id. **2.** In rhetor., *a period*: id.

com-prēhensūs, a, um, *Part.* [comprehendo].

com-prendo, v. comprehendo. **com-pressē**, adv. in a condensed manner, briefly, succinctly: compressus loqui, Cic.

com-pressio, ōnis, *f.* [comprimo] *a pressing together, compression*: gentris, Gell. **2.** *an embracing*: Pl.

II. Fig. of style. *condensation*, Cic. **com-pressus**, a, um, *Part.* [comprimo].

com-pressus, ūs, m. [id.] *a pressing together, compression* (only in Abl. sing.): Cic. **II.** *an embrace*: Pl.

com-primo, pressi, pressum, *3. v. a.* [premo] *to press or squeeze together, press closely, embrace*: quum plane (digitis) compresserat pugnumque ferebat, clench, Cic. labra, Hor.: mulierculam, Ter.: compressis ordinibus, *closing their ranks*, Liv.: versus ordinibus, *to write closely*, Ov. Proverb. compressis manibus sedere, *with folded hands, idly*, Liv. **2.** *to close, shut*: oculos (morientes): Ov. **II.** *to hold back, keep in, restrain*: animum, *to hold one's breath*, Ter.: manum, *to keep off*, id.: linguam allicui, *to silence him*, Pl.: gressum, *to stand still*, Virg. **III.** Fig. of passions, desires, etc.: *to hinder, check, repress, curb*: cupiditatem, Cic. nefarios conatus alicuius, id. seditionem, Liv.: conscientiam, *to silence*, Cic.

2. Of persons: Liv. cuius adventus Pompeianus compressi, *gave them (an instant) check*, Caes. **IV.** *to withhold, suppress* (rare): frumentum, Cic.: famam captae Carthagini, Liv. **com-prōbatio**, ōnis, *f.* [comprobo] *approbation, approval*: Cic. **com-prōbator**, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an approver*: Cic.

com-prōbo, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* *to approve (wholly)*: sententiam, Cic.: omnium assensu comprobari, *to be universally approved*, Liv. **II.** *to prove, establish, attest, confirm, etc.*: rem testimonio, Cic. comprobat hominis consilium fortuna, *crowned it with success*, Caes.

com-prōmissum, i, n. *a mutual engagement to abide by the award of an arbiter*: Cic.

com-prōmitto, misi, missum, *3. v. a.* In law: *to engage mutually to abide by the decision of an arbiter*: Cic.

com-ptus, a, um, *Part.* [com] **II.** Adj.: *adorned, decked*: pueri, i. e. wearing chaplets, Hor. Esp. of style: oratio, Cic.

comptus, ūs, m. [id.] *an ornament for the hair or head, a head-dress*: Lucr. Fig.: *a band, tie*: id.

compulsus, a, um, *Part.* [compello].

compunctus, a, um, *Part.* [compungo]. **com-pungo**, nxi, nctum, *3. v. a.* *to prick or puncture, to sting* (rare): barbarus compunctus notis Threlicis, tattooed, Cic. Fig.: (dialectici) ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, *prick themselves with their own stings*, id.

com-pūtatio, ōnis, *f.* [computo] *a reckoning, computing, computation*. Sen. Plin. **II.** *Niggardiness*: sordida, Sen.

com-pūto, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* *to sum up, reckon, compute*: suos annos, Juv. With depend. clause: computare quid studia referant, Quint. Absol.: ocomputemus, *let us reckon up*! Inscr. (Hence Fr. *compter*, from which Eng. *count*.)

com-pūtresco, trul, *3. v. n.* *to become wholly putrid, to rot* (very rare): Lucr.

comptus, v. compt. **conāmen**, inis, n. [conor] *an effort, exertion, struggle* (poet.): alarum, Lucr.: magnos conamine, *with a great effort*, Ov.

conātum, i, usu. in pl. conata, orum, n. [id.] *an undertaking, effort, venture*: conata patrare, Lucr.: perficere, Caes.: peragere, Juv.

conātus, ūs, m. [id.] *an attempt, undertaking, exertion, effort*: conatus amicitiae faciendae, *an attempt at forming friendship*, Cic.: conatu desistere, Caes.: primo conatu, *at the first onset*, Liv. Plur.: Cic. **II.** *an impulse, instinctive movement*: ut (belinae) conatum haberent ad naturales pastus capessendos, id.

con-cāco, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* *to defile with ordure, to pollute*: Phaedr.

con-caedes, um, *f.* plu. *an abattis barricade of felled trees*: castra concaedibus munit, Tac.

con-cālēfactio, feci, factum, *3. v. a.* *to warm thoroughly* (rare): brachium, Cic. Pass. concalectio, factus: igni concalecta (omnia), Lucr.

con-cālēfactus, a, um, *Part.* [concalectio].

con-cālēo, ui, *2. v. n.* *to be thoroughly warm* (rare): Pl.

con-cālesco, lui, *3. v. insep.* *to become thoroughly warm, to glow* (rare): corpora nostra ardore animi concalescunt, Cic. **II.** *to glow with love, fall in love*: Ter.

con-callesco, ui, *3. v. insep.* [calleo] *to become hard or callous*: hence, Fig. (of the feelings) *to become insensible*: locus ille animi nostri, stomachus ubi habitabat olim, concalevit, Cic. **2.** Of the intellect: *to become expert and shrewd* (by experience), id.

concameratus, a, um [concamero], vaulted, arched: Suet.

con-cāmēro, atum, i. v. a. to vault or arch over: Plin.

con-castigo, i. v. a. to chastise severely: Pl.

con-cāvo, atum, i. v. a. [concauus] to make hollow or round (rare): braccia in arcus, to curve, bend, Ov.

con-cāvus, a, um, adj. hollow, concave, arched, curved: altitudines speculancum, Cic.: vallis, Ov.

con-cēdo, cessi, cōsum, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to go away, give way, retire from or to, withdraw from or to: a parentum oculis, Cic.: rus concedere, Ter.: in hiberna, Liv.: vitā, to die, Tac.: and absol.: quandoque concessero, id.

2. With Dat. or absol.: to yield, submit, give way to, comply with: homini nato nemini, to give way to no man living, Pl.: concedendum sibi non putabat, that he ought not to give way, Caes.: naturae, to die, Sall.: poetae non ignoscit, nobis concedit, makes allowance for us, Cic. 3. With in and Acc.: to enter into, agree or consent to: to go or pass over to: victi omnes in gentem nomenque imperantem concessere, were merged in, Sall.: in deditionem, to capitulate, Liv.

II. A c t.: with Acc. and Dat.: to grant, concede, allow: to make over, resign, etc.: date hoc et concede pudori meo, make this concession, Cic.: his (Germanis) libertatem concessit, Caes.: Siciliam concessam, had been ceded, Liv. Impers. Pass.: non conceditur, it is contrary to law, Caes. With Inf.: medicis esse poetas, Hor. With Acc. and Inf.: non omnia corpora vocem mittere concedis, you admit that, Lucr. With ut and Subj.: nec vero histronibus oratoribusque concedendum est, ut his haec apta sunt, nobis dissoluta, Cic. Absol.: consules neque concedebant neque valde repugnabant, id. 2. to give up, relinquish: to pardon, overlook, forgive (the Dat. in such cases is equivalent to, out of regard to, in consideration of): dolorem atque amicitias meas republicae, to surrender them out of regard for the public good, id.: multa virtutis eorum concedens, forgiving much in consideration of their bravery, Caes.

con-cēbro, avi, atum, i. v. a. (rare): to people, fill with life: mare, terras, Lucr. II. to resort to in crowds or frequently, to frequent: variae volucres loca aquarum concebrant, id. Fig. of actions: to pursue or prosecute vigorously: studia per otium, Cic. III. to celebrate, solemnize: spectaculum, Liv. IV. to publish, make known: fama ac literis victoriam concebrabant, Caes.

con-cēnātio, ōnis, f. a supping together, Cic.

concentio, ōnis, f. [concinio] a singing together, harmony (v. rare): Cic.

con-centurio, i. v. a. lit. to assemble by centuries, hence, to collect, to prepare: Pl.

concentus, ūs, m. [concinio] a singing together, a blending of voices or sounds, symphony, harmony: sonorum, Cic.

II. Fig.: concord, agreement, unanimity: doctrinarum, id.: nunc age, quid nostrum concentum dividat, audi, what prevents our agreeing, Hor.

conceptio, ōnis, f. [concepio] a comprehending; hence, a circuit, compass: Vitr. II. conception of offspring: Cic. III. Meton.: a composing, drawing up of juridical formulas: id.

conceptus, a, um, Part. [concepio]

conceptus, ūs, m. [concepio] a collecting, gathering: Plin. 2. Meton.: a collection, conflux: conceptus aquarum inertium vasti, Sen.

II. a taking, catching (acc. to phr. concipere ignem): flagrante triclino ex conceptu camini, i.e. catching fire from the stove, Suet. III. Esp. conception of offspring: hominum pecudumque, Cic.

2. Of plants: budding, sprouting: Plin. 3. the fetus: a se abigere, Suet.

con-cerpo, ptum, 3. v. a. [carpo] to tear up, tear in pieces (rare): epistolas, Cic. Fig.: to abuse, revile, censure: Curio ferventissime concepitur, Caes. in Cic.

concertatio, ōnis, f. [concerto] a strife of words: a contentious wrangling, dispute, controversy: concertationis studium, Cic.: jejuna verborum, togomachy, id.

concertator, ōris, m. [id.] one who contends or vies with another, a rival: Tac.

concertatōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to controversy or disputation, controversial: Cic.

con-certo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to contend (rare): proelio (rare), Caes.: de regno, Suet. II. to dispute, quarrel: cum inimico, Cic. Nep.

concessio, ōnis, f. [concedo] an allowing, conceding: a grant (rare), agrorum, Cic. II. In rhetoric, a concession made to an opponent, Quint.

2. an admission of a fault, with an appeal for indulgence: id.

con-cesso, avi, i. v. a. to cease, loiter (v. rare): Pl.

concessus, a, um, Part. [concedo] II. Subst.: concessum, i. n. permission: Cic.

concessus, ūs, m. [concedo] permission, concession, leave (only in Abl. sing.): concessu omnium, by universal consent, Cic.: Caes.

concha, ae, f. = κόγχη, a bivalve shell-fish, cockle: conchas leger, Cic. Esp. a pearl-oyster: Plin. Hence, meton.: a pearl: Tib. II. the shell-fish which yields the purple dye: Lucr.: Ov. III. a muscle-shell: Cic.: an oyster-shell, o. ostreaque in conchis tuta fuere suis, Ov. 2. the Triton's trumpet, of spiral form, like a snail-shell: id. 3. a vessel for holding oil, un-

guents, salt, etc.: unguenta de conchis, Hor.: salis, id. (Hence lit. cocca: Sp. cocca: Fr. coque and coche.)

conchis, is, f. = κόγχη, a kind of bean boiled with the pods: Juv.

conchita, ae, m. = κόγχιτης [κόγχη], a catcher of shell-fish: Pl.

conchyliatus, a, um, adj. [conchylium] dyed with purple: Cic.

conchylium, il, n. = κογχύλιον (ὀ), a shell-fish, a testaceous animal, in gen.: Cic. II. Esp. an oyster: id.

2. the purple-yielding shell-fish (=murex): Lucr. Meton.: purple dye, purple: Cic.: also purple garments, purple: conchyliā Coa, Quint.: Juv. (Hence lit. cochiglia: Fr. coquille.)

con-cido, cidi, 3. v. n. [cado] to fall together, to collapse, to tumble to the ground: conclave illud concidit, Cic.: pronus in fimo, Virg. II. to fall lifeless, fall in battle: accesserat ad religionem, quod consul concidit, Liv.: in proelio, Cic. Of victims: to be slaughtered: vitulus propter mactatus concidit aras, Lucr.

III. Fig.: to break down, fail, be overthrown, perish: of the wind, to fall, subside: concidunt venti, Hor.: qua concidit Iliatellus, Virg. concidit auguris Argivi domus, the whole family perished, Hor.: scilicet Romae solutione impedita fidem concidisse, that when payment was stopped, credit failed, Cic.: opes Persarum, Tac.: hostes concidunt animi, are discouraged, Auct. B. G. 8: bellum concidisse, that the war was over, Tac.

con-cido, cidi, cīsum, 3. v. a. [caedo] to cut up, cut to pieces, destroy, etc. nervous, Cic.: pedestria esse itinera concussa actualis alebant, were cut up, interrupted by arms of the sea, Caes.: concidere et cremare naves, to break up, Liv. 2. to beat severely, to cudgel soundly: aliquem virgis, Cic.

3. to cut to pieces in battle, to destroy, kill: magnam multitudinem eorum fugientium conciderunt, Caes.

II. Fig. of style: to divide minutely, diminish, render feeble: ne minus numeros sequens, concidat dumbetque sententias, so break them up as to deprive them of all vigour, Cic.

2. Fig.: to cut up, ruin, destroy: omnem auctoritatem universi ordinis, id.: Timocratem totis voluminibus, cut him to pieces (demolished his arguments), id.

con-cido, cidi, cīsum, 2. v. a. (from the form concido, ire: concit, Lucr.: concidant, Tac., etc.), to summon, bring or assemble together, collect: miraculo rei novae, Liv.: remotos populos, Tac.

II. to move violently, to shake, stir up: concitus imbribus amnis, agitated, swollen, Ov.: murali concita tormento saxa, shaken, Virg. Fig.: to rouse, stir up, provoke: turbas, Ter. Esp. in part. perf.: immani concitus ira, Virg.: pulso Thyias concita tympano, excited, Hor.: divino concita motu, in-

spiced Ov. 2. to excite, produce, cause: uxor turbas, Pl.: seditioem, Tac.

conciabulum, i. n. [conciello] a place of assembly, a public place, a market-place, court, etc.: undinas et conciabula obire, Liv. In Pl., either with or without damni, a brothel.

conciatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a connection, union: totius generis hominum concitatio, Cic. II. a uniting in feeling, a conciliating, making friendly, a gaining over: more fully, gratiae concitatio, Cic.: also absol., quae concitatio causa leniter aguntur, id. In Rhet.: the gaining over of hearers: id. III. Meton.: an inclination, bent, desire: prima est enim concitatio hominis ad ea, quae sunt secundum naturam, id.

conciator, ōris, m. [id.] he who brings about anything; promoter, author, etc.: proditionis, Liv.: nuptiarum, Nep.

conciatriciola, ae, f. dim. [conciatrix] she who wins (people) over, a (charming) match-maker, Cic.

conciatrix, icis, f. [conciello] she who brings together or unites. humane societas, the promoter of human society [speech], Cic. 2. a match-maker: quam blanda concitatrix, what a winning match-maker (nature is), id. So, concitatrix amicitiae, id.

conciatus, a, um, Part. [conciello] As adj., favourably inclined, favourable to: Quint.

conciatus, ūs, m. [conciello] a union of atoms, a connection of bodies (only in Abl. sing.) Lucr.

conciello, avi, atum, i. v. a. [conciellum] lit. to call together, to bring together, to unite, connect: primordia non ex ullorum conventu concitata, not formed by the union of separate parts, Lucr. II. Fig.: to unite in thought or feeling, to make friendly, to procure the favour of, to bring or win over: constr.: with inter and pron. reflect., Dat., and very freq. absol.: quin republica nos inter nos conciliata conjungitque sit, Cic.: reliquas civitates Caesari, Caes.: animos hominum, Liv.: Cic. Poet.: dictis artes conciliare, to recommend, Ov.

III. In gen.: to procure, bring about, etc.: pacem inter civis, Cic.: se illis regna conciliaturum confirmat, would gain, secure for them, Caes.: nuptias, to bring about, Nep.: risus, to excite, Quint.

IV. to procure, obtain by purchase or otherwise: pecuniam, Cic.: more fully, pecuniam conciliare et capere (with ref. to extortion), id.

conciellum, il, n. lit. a calling together; hence, a meeting, an assembly. (For diff. between concilium and concilium, v. consilium.) In gen. a meeting, an assembly; usu. a term of dignity: deorum, assemblage, Cic.: pi-
orum, the company of the blessed, Virg. Fig., virtutum, Cic. II. a public

assembly for political purposes: gentis, Liv.: Gallorum, id.: commune concilium Belgarum, Caes.: convocare, Cic.: dimittere, id. (Rare in Cic.)

2. Specially in Roman affairs, an assembly of a portion of the people; in particular, of the comitia tributa: called concilium plebis, Cic.: Liv.: also without plebis, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 112.) III. a union, combination: principiorum, Lucr. [From root cal in calu, q. v.]

concinne, adv. fitly, elegantly, finely, etc.: Pl.: Cic.

concinntas, atis, f. [concinus] fitness, elegance, neatness; neat adjustment (rare). non est ornamentum virile concinntas, prettiness, Sen. In rhetor.: a well arranged style: Cic.

concinntudo, inis, f. [id.] elegance of style (v. rare): Cic.

concinno, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to join fitly together, arrange appropriately, adjust: pallam, Pl.: lutum, id. II. In gen.: to bring about, cause, occasion: venti vis fervorem mirum concinnat in undis, Lucr.: quantum mali, Phaedr.

2. With complement adj in Pl = reddere, to make, render, cause to be: me insanum verbis concinnat suis, Pl.

concinus, a, um, adj. well adjusted, neat, pretty, elegant, etc.: sat edepol concinna est (virgo) facie, Pl.: Samos, refined, charming, Hor.: heluo, elegant, Cic. Esp. of style: (orationem) concinnam, id.: versus, Hor. Transf.: to the speaker. concinnus et elegans Aristot., Cic. II. Poet. with Dat. suited to, fit; of persons, suiting oneself to, courteous, pleasing, etc. (rare).

concinus amicis, Hor. Hence, age, ut tibi maxime concinnum est, as you best like it, Pl. [Ety. uncertain]

conciño, cini, i. v. n. and a. [cano] Neutr. to sing, play, or sound together, in concert, or harmoniously, to play an accompaniment: conuina ac tubas concinere, Tac.: ubi signa concinuerunt, Liv. Fig. to agree together, harmonize, accord: constr. with inter se, Liv.: cum aliquo, Cic.: also absol., videsne ut haec concinant, id. II. A c't., to join in singing or playing, sing about, celebrate: haec quum concinuntur, when these strains are sung (declaimed) on the stage, id.: carmina, Cat.: festos dies, Hor. 2. to sing prophetically, prophesy (very rare): tristia omnia, Ov.

conciio, ire, v. concio.

conciio, concionabundus, concionalis, concionalus, concionator, concionor, concionacula: v. concilio, concionabundus, etc.

conciplio, avi, i. v. a. [conciplio] to seize, catch: Pl.

conciplio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. [capio] to take or lay hold of, take up, take to oneself, to take in, receive, etc.: marium humorem, draw up, absorb, Lucr.: madefacta terra caducas concipit laerimas, the moistened earth

caught the falling tears, Ov.: flammam, Caes. 2. to conceive offspring: absol.: quum concepit mula, Cic. With Acc: Persea quem Danaë conceperat, Ov.: foll. by ex aliquo, to denote the father, Cic.: de aliquo, Ov.

II. Fig.: to seize by the senses, perceive: haec tanta oculis bona concipio, Pl. 2. Much more freq. of the intellect: to take in, apprehend, understand, comprehend: more fully, animo ac mente conceperit, Cic. Foll. by Acc. and Infin.: ut mens conciperet fieri oportere, i.e. understood it ought to be done, id.: Vell. 3. Of feeling, passion, crime, etc.: to conceive, foster, devise, commit: inimicitias, Caes.: aliquid spe, Liv.: fraudes inexplacabilis concipissent, had committed, Cic.: scelus in se, be guilty of, Caes.: nefas, Hor. 4. Of discourse: to draw up, comprise, express, compose: jurjurandum, Liv.: jurisjurandi verba, Tac.: and absol.: verba, Liv.: foedus, to arrange the terms of a treaty, Virg. 5. to make known, promulgate, declare formally (only as t. t. with ref. to religious matters): auspicia, Liv.

conciō, adv. in short sentences, briefly, concisely: Quint.

conciō, ōnis, f. [conciō] in rhet.: the separating of a clause into short divisions: Cic.

conciō, a, um, Part. [conciō]. II. As adj.: divided, short, concise: sententia, Cic. Transf. to the orator: concisus Thrasymachus, too much broken up and so enfeebled, id.

conciō, adv. [conciō] in an excited or impassioned manner, Quint. Also, hurriedly, Col.

conciō, ōnis, f. [conciō] a rousing up, an excitement of the passions, lively emotion: sapientem ab omni concitatione animi, quam perturbationem voco, semper vacare, Cic. II. seditio, tumultus: concitationes crebrae habebant, Caes.

conciō, ōnis, m. [id.] one who excites or rouses, an exciter (rare): turbas ac tumultus, Liv.

conciō, a, um, Part. [conciō]. II. As adj.: violently moved, rapid, swift: quam concitatisimos equos immittere jubet, to gallop with all possible speed, Liv. 2. excited: testimonio non concitatae contionis sed jurati senatus, Cic.

conciō, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [conciō], to put in frequent, violent, or quick motion; to stir up, rouse up, spur on, excite, shake: equum calcavimus, Liv.: hunc (montem) magno cursu concitatos jubet occupare, Caes.: se in hostem, Liv. II. Fig.: of persons: to rouse, urge, influence, impel, instigate, etc.: constr.: the recipient of the influence, in Acc. (or Nom. with pass.): the object of the influence, in Acc. with ad, in, or adversus: also with Inf., and absol.: concitari ad studium, be incited, Cic.: ad arma, rouse to arms, Hor.: is in te non squalore et

lacrimis Siciliae concitetur? Cic.: Etruriam omnem adversus nos, Liv.: concitate captam dimittere Trojam, Ov.: quo enim spectat illud nisi ut opifices concitentur? but to inflame, rouse, Cic.

2, of things: to excite, cause, create, occasion, produce any disturbance, passion, evil, etc.: constr.: the direct object in Acc. (or Nom. with pass.), the indirect object frequently in Dat.: bellum Romanis, Liv.: invidiam in aliquem, Cic.: malus interpretis populi mihi concitat iram, stirs up the anger of the people against me, Ov.

concoctor, ōris, m. [id.] he who rouses or excites, an exciter (rare): belli, Tac. **concoctus** and **concoctus**, a, um, Part. [Concoctio and concoctio].

conclāmō, i. v. freq. [conclamo]: to call or cry out together frequently: Pl.

con-clāmō, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to call or cry out together or in a body, to shout (esp. in approbation or assent): foll. by Acc. and Inf., occasionem amittendam non esse, Caes.: Virg. Absol.: quum conclassasset gaudia Albanus exercitus, Liv. Milit. t. t.: conclamare ad arma, to call to arms: conclamatum ad arma, concursusque in muros est, id.: conclamare vasa, to give the order for marching, (ellipt. for conclamare, ut vasa colligantur), Caes. **II**, to call together, to call to one's help (rare): socios, Ov.: duos agrestes, Virg. **III**, Of one person only, to call or cry out loudly or violently, to shout, exclam (rare): ubi abiit, conclamo: Heus quid agis tu, Pl.: capta castra conclamavit, Tac. Absol.: conclamavit virgo, cries out, Ov. **2**, to call a dead person by name, by way of lamentation (v. Smith's Ant. 187) Liv. Hence proverb.: jam conclamatum est, it is all over, Ter.

conclavē, is, n. [clavī] a room, closet, stall, coop, etc., that may be locked up: virgo in conclavi sedet, Ter.: quum cubitum in idem conclave cum duobus filijs isset, bedroom, Cic.

con-clūdō, si, sum, 3. v. a. [claudō] to shut up together or closely, enclose, confine; surround: bestias delectationis causa, Cic.: intelligentiam in animo, animum in corpore, id.: conclusa aqua, pent up, id.: locum sulco, Virg. **II**, Fig.: to include, comprehend, comprise: jus civile in parvum et angustum locum concludere, Cic.: in hanc formulam omnia iudicia, id.

2, to end, close, conclude: epistolam, id. **3**, In rhetoric: to close rhythmically, to round off: versum, Hor. **4**, In philol.: to draw out an argument to its conclusion, to infer, argue, demonstrate: argumentum, Cic.: id quod concludere illi velint, id.

conclūso, adv. with periods rhetorically closed or rounded off: concludere apteque dicere, Cic.

conclūsiō, ōnis, f. [concludo] a shutting up, closing: Cael. Aur. **2**, Milit. t. t. a siege, blockade: diutina, 116

Caes. **II**, Fig.: a conclusion, end: in extrema parte et conclusione muneris ac negotii, Cic. **2**, In rhetoric: the conclusion of a discourse, peroration: conclusio est exitus et determinatio totius orationis, id. Also, a period: id. **3**, In logic: the conclusion in a syllogism: id.

conclūsiōnōla, ae, f. dim. [conclusio] a trying or captious inference: Cic.

conclūsus, a, um, Part. [concludo] Adj. confined: conclusio mari, opp. to vastissimo oceano, Caes.

concoctus, a, um, Part. [concoquo]. **concoctio**, v. concenatio.

con-coctor, ōris, of the same colour (in the poets used only in Nom. sing.). With Dat.: concolor est illis, Ov.: absol., candida cum fetu concolor albo prociubit suis, Virg.

con-coctātus, a, um, attended: Pl.

con-coopūlo, i. v. a. to join, unite: argentum auro, Lucr.

con-coquo, coxi, coctum, 3. v. a. to boil together (rare). Plin. **II**, to digest: cibis facillimus ad concoquendum, Cic. **III**, Fig. with pron. reflect.: to waste, pine away: ego me et concoquo et macero et defetigo, Pl.

2, Like our digest = to endure, suffer, put up with, brook: odia, Cic.

3, to reflect maturely upon, to consider well: tibi diu deliberandum et concoquendum est, id.: clandestina consilia, to concoct, devise, Liv.

concordia, ae, f. [concor] an agreeing together, union, harmony, concord (opp. to discordia): concordia parvae res crescit: discordia maximae dilabuntur, Sall.: rerum concordia discors, discordant (jarring) harmony, Hor.: rara est concordia formae atque pudicitiae, rarely do we find the two together, Juv. **2**, friendship: Cic.

concoeriter, adv. harmoniously, amicably: Suet. Omp.: concordius, Liv. Sup. concordissime, Cic.

concordo, avi, atum, i. v. n. [concor] to be of one mind, to agree together, to harmonize (rare): cum aliquo, Ter.: also absol. iudicia opinioneque concordant, Cic.

con-coors, dis, adj. [cor] of the same mind, united, agreeing, harmonious: both of persons and things: ne secum quidem ipse concors, Liv.: ut multo fiat civitas concordior, Pl.: cum concordissimis fratribus, Cic.: regnum, an harmonious reign (of two kings), Liv.

con-concrebro, brui, 3. v. n. to become frequent, increase, Virg.

con-credo (con-creduo, Pl.), didi, ditum, 3. v. a. to entrust, consign, commit to: rem et famam alicui, Cic.: nugas, entrust with trifles, Hor.

con-cremo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to burn to ashes, consume: (homines) vivos igni, Liv.: urbem igni, id.

con-crepo, pui, ptum, i. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to rattle, crack, clash, etc.: concrepuit foris, the door rattled,

there was a rattle at the door (prob. of the noise made by the door in moving: v. crepo), Pl.: multitudo suo murmuris concrepat, clash their arms together, Caes. Phr.: digitis concrepare, to snap the fingers, Pl.: Cic.

II, Act.: to cause to sound or rattle, to strike upon (rare): aera, Ov. **con-creseo**, evi, atum, 3. v. n. (Inf. sync. crese, Ov.), to grow together: de terris terram concresecere posse, may be formed by the union of small particles of earth, Lucr.: in this sense, chiefly in p. part. concretus: aut simplex est natura animantis aut concreta ex pluribus naturis, composed of, Cic. **II**, to grow up, take form, to grow: unde omnia orta, generata, concreta sint, have taken (bodily) form, id. Fig.: illud funestum animal, ex civili cruore concretum, id. **III**, to become condensed, curdle, congeal, etc.: rigido concresecere rostris ora videt, to stiffen into a hard beak, Ov.: gelidus concrevit sanguis, curdled, was frozen (with horror), Virg.: concretos sanguine crines, matted together or clotted, id.

concretio, ōnis, f. [concreco] a uniting, condensing, congealing: opp. to liquo, freezing and melting, Cic. **II**, Meton.: any material compound, mens segregata ab omni concreione mortali, free from all admixture of a mortal kind, id.

concretus, a, um, Part. [id.] grown together, compounded. **II**, Adj.: condensed, thick, hard, stiff, curdled, congealed, clotted, etc.: concretus aer (opp. to fuscus, extenuatus), Cic.: pingue et concretum esse caelum, id.: lac, Virg.: concreta et durata glacies, Liv.

con-criminor, atus, i. v. dep. to bring a bitter complaint, to complain much: adversum aliquem, Pl.

con-crucio, i. v. a. to torment, rack, torture severely: Lucr.

concupina, ae, f. [concupio] a concubine, mistress: Cic. **2**, In gen.: a wanton: Tac.

concupinatus, ūs, m. [concupinus] cohabitation without marriage, concubinage: emere aliquam in concubinatum sibi, Pl. **2**, adulterous intercourse: Suet.

concupinus, i, m. [concupio] one who lives in concubinage: Tac.

concupitus, ūs, m. [id.] a lying or reclining together: Prop. **2**, coition, sexual intercourse: ficti (deorum) cum humano genere concubitus, amours, Cic.: promiscue in concubitus ruere, Liv.

concupitum, il, n. [id.] the time of the first sleep: Pl.

concupitus, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to the time of sleep: only in the phrase, concubita nocte, in the first sleep, Cic.

con-cubo, v. con-cumbo.

con-culo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [calco: cf. exculo, inculo, proculo] to tread under foot, to crush or bruise by tread-

ing: Calo. II. Fig.: to tread down, trample upon, abuse: istum semper illi ipsi domi proterendum et concucandum putaverunt, Cic. 2. to despise, treat with contempt: lauream, 3. v. n. to lie or recline together: Prop. 2. to lie with: cum aliqua, Tac.: with Dat., Ov.

con-cūpiens, entis, Part. [cupio] warmly desiring, coveting (rare). concupientes regni, Enn. in Cic.

con-cūscio, ivi or ii, itum, 3. v. a. incep. [id.] to long much for, to covet; to aspire to, strive after: signa, tabulas, to covet, Cic.: eloquentiam, Tac. With Inf.: ducere Salsiam in matrimonium, Cic. Absol. (rare). Tac.

con-cūro, i. v. a. to care for suitably, attend to: Pl.

con-curro, curri, cursum, 3. v. n. to run together, to run in a body, to assemble or flock together, to unite. tota Italia concurret, Cic.: ad hos (sc. Druides) magnus adolescentium numerus disciplinae causa concurrunt, Caes. Impers. pass.: concurret undique, a rush is made from all quarters, Cic. Of a single person (intens.): non statim ad C. Aquilium concurrens? rush for help to, id. II. to run upon one another, to meet or dash together. Of things: concurrunt nubes ventis, Lucr.: ne prorsus concurrerent, Liv. medius concurrere in undis dicuntur montes (viz., the Symplegades), Ov. foll. by Dat.: concurrunt dextera laevae, i. e. in applauding, Hor. 2. Milit. t. t. to engage in combat, charge, join battle, join issue, fight: concurrunt inter with prom. reflect, cum, contra, the Dat. (poet.), and absol.: concurrunt equites inter se, Caes.: vexilla cum vexillis, Liv.: adversus fessos, id.: audent viris concurrere virgo, Virg. cum infestis agnis concurrunt, Sall. Pass. impers.: ex proximis castellis concursum est, Caes. 3. Of abstract objects: to meet, concur, happen at the same time: multa concurrunt simul, Ter.: res concurrent contrariae, Cic.: si quid tale accidisset, non concurrent nomina, that the accounts do not fall due on the same day, id.

concuratio, ōnis, f. [concurso] a running together: cum multa concursatione (populi), Cic. II. Fig.: a correspondence, coincidence, agreement: somnium, id. III. a running about, going to and fro, etc.: cum multa concursatione magnaque clamore, id. IV. Milit. t. t. a skirmishing of light troops: Liv.

concurator, ōris, m. [id.] one who runs hither and thither; in milit. lang. a skirmisher, opp. to statarius: concursator et vagus pedes, Liv.

concurso, ōnis, f. [concurso] a running or meeting together, a concurrence, concourse: atomorum, Cic. II. in rhetoric, an emphatic repetition of certain words: concursio et impetus

in eadem verba, iteration and emphasis, id.

con-curso, i. v. n. and a. freq. [id.] to run together frequently or with violence, to run about, rush hither

uate, concursare, conortesque disponere, Caes. Of the sea: undis concursantibus, dashing, Att. ap. Cic. Impers. pass.: in his administrandis rebus quam maxime concursari jubet, orders as great a stir as possible to be made, Caes. 2. In milit. lang. to skirmish: Liv. II. A. c. t.: ut visui, frequent: quum jam omnes fere domos omnium concurrent, go from house to house, Cic.

concursum, ūs, m. [id.] a running or flocking together, a concourse, assembly: (corporum) concursus, combinations of atoms, Lucr.: fit concursus per vias, Pl.: in plur.: incredibile in modum concursus fuit ex agris, Cic.: undique concursus, a rush from all quarters, Hor. Of things: navium, a collision, Caes.: asper concursus verborum, a harsh combination, Cic. II. Milit. t. t. an onset, charge: ut satis esset ad concursum utriusque exercitus, Caes. Fig.: concursus omnium philosophorum sustinere, Cic. III. Of abstr. objects: union, concurrence, combination: honestissimum studiorum, id.

concusus, a, um, Part. [concutio] a shaking, concussion (only in Abl. sing.): Lucr. **con-cutio**, cussi, cussum, 3. v. [quatio] to shake or dash together, to shake violently, agitate: Concussae cadunt urbes, Lucr.: sanguinea manu crepitantia concutit arma, (v.): Atlantensque hinc concutitur, is convulsed, Hor.: majore cachinno concutitur, Juv. 2. to shake with a view to discovering anything; to examine (=executio): te ipsum concute, num qua tibi vitiolum inveniunt oim natura, examine, search yourself, Hor. II. Fig.: to shake the foundations of, to impair, to weaken greatly: rempublicam, Cic.: concussio jam et paene fracto Hannibale, Liv. 2. to terrify, alarm, trouble: terrorem metum concutientem dehuiunt, Cic. urbem, Virg.: quone malo mentem concussa, with what mental disorder is she smitten? Hor. III. to urge, excite, rouse: fecundum concute pectus, Virg.

condallum, ii, n. [κονδύλλον, κόνδυλος] a little ring for slaves: Pl.

condēcet, 2. v. impers. it becomes, is (quite) meet, seemly: capies quod te condecet, Pl. **con-dēcro**, avi, atum, 3. v. a. to adorn carefully (rare): ludos scenicos, Ter. **condemnator**, ōris, m. [condemno] one who causes a condemnation, an accuser: Claudiae, Tac. **con-dēmo**, avi, atum, 3. v. a.

[damno] to sentence, condemn, doom (opp. to absolvo, to acquit): Absol.: hunc per iudicem condemnabis, Cic.: or with the crime expr. by Gen. or Abl. usu. with de; the punishment by Gen. or Abl., and later, by ad or in with Acc. Gen.: nefariorum scelerum condemnati, convicted of infamous crimes, id.: condemnare aliquem eodem crimine, id.: de alea, Tac.: capitis, to condemn capitally or to death, Cic.: capitali poena, Suet.: ad mortem, Tac.: ad bestias, Suet.: in anthium, id. With Dat. of person on whose suit sentence is passed: petitorum ipsum Apronio condemnare posset, condemn him in order to gratify Apronius, Cic. II. In gen.: to condemn, blame severely: aliquem inertiae, id.: summae se iniquitatis condemnari debere, Caes. III. to urge or effect the condemnation of a person (rare): omnium mortalium sententis condemnavi, caused him to be condemned, Cic. (Hence Fr. condemn.)

condensio, avi, atum, 3. v. a. (condenseat, Lucr.) [condensus] to make dense, press close together (rare): Varr.

condensus, a, um, adj. very dense, close together, thick: condensa contextaque magis (corpora), Lucr.: puppes, Virg.: vallis arboribus condensa, thickly covered, Liv.

condicio (erroneously written conditio), ōnis, f. [etym. below] f.

II. agreement, condition, stipulation: alicui condicionem ferre, to offer terms to anyone, Pl.: non respuit condicionem, Caes.: in eas condiciones quum pax conveniret, on these terms, Liv.: ulla condicione, on any terms, Cic.: condicionibus Attalices, on such terms as Attalus (himself) might offer, Hor. II. marriage or match, and meton. the person married: condicionem filiae quaerendam esse, Liv.: filiam ejus ejectisti, alla condicione quaesita, Cic. 2. In bad sense: a lover, paramour: id.

III. situation, condition, rank, place, circumstances, etc.: infima condicio et fortuna servorum, Cic.: cura condicione super communi, solitudine concerning their common circumstances, Hor.: in parem juris libertatisque condicionem receperunt, into the same condition of rights and freedom, Caes. [Condicio is from the compound verb-stem, con-dic-. The root is seen in iudico, judico, and in dico, q. v. The primary sense is "the act of concerting, agreement."]

con-dico, xi, atum, 3. v. a. to speak with, agree upon: sic condicunt, Tac. Phr.: alicui ad cenam or cenam condicer: to engage oneself to supper: Pl.: so absol.: Cic. II. Legal t. t.: to give notice for something to be restored: with Dat. of person against whom and Gen. or Acc. of thing: quarum rerum... condixit pater patratus P. R. patris patrato Latinorum, concerning which he laid claim, Liv.: pecuniam alicui, Dig.

condignē, adv. very worthily: Pl.
con-dignus, a, um, adj. wholly deserving, very worthy (rare): donum, Pl.

condimentum, i, n. [condio] spice, seasoning, relish: cibi, Cic. Fig.: omnium sermonum facetiae, id.

condio, i, vi or ii, itum, 4, v. a. [perh. an access. form from condo] to preserve fruit, etc., to pickle: oleas albas, Cato. Hence, to embalm: mortuos, Cic. II. to make savoury, to season, *spice*: cenam, Pl.: jus male conditum, *ill-seasoned soup*, Hor.: unguenta, to perfume, Cic. III. Fig.: to ornament; to make pleasant or agreeable: to soften, temper, etc.: duo sunt, quae condiant orationem, verborum numerorumque jucunditas, id.: hilaritate tristitiam temporum, id.

condisepulātus, ūs, m. [condiscipulus] companionship at school (very rare). Nep.
con-discipulus, i, m. a school-fellow, companion at school: Cic.

con-disco, didici, 3, v. a. to learn in company with: App. II. to learn thoroughly (rare): modos, Hor. With Inf.: pauperem pati condiscat, let him school himself well to endure, Hor.: Cic. With depend. clause: condiscere qui pecuniae fructus esset, id.

conditio: v. condicio.
* **conditio**, ōnis, f. (condio) a preserving of fruits, etc.: Varr. In plur.: id. II. a spicing, seasoning, flavouring: sucl, id. In plur.: ciborum, Cic.

conditor, ōris, m. [condo] a builder, founder, maker, author, compiler, etc.: Romanae arcae, Virg.: Romani juris, Liv.: totius negotii, Cic. Absol.: T. Sicinium conditorem Velos sequantur, follow him as their founder (= Gr. οἰκιστής), because he advised a removal to Veii, Liv.

conditōrium, ii, n. [conditus] a place where anything is laid up, a repository: Amm. II. a coffin, urn for ashes, etc.: Suet. 2. a sepulchre: Plin. Ep.

conditus, a, um, Part. [condo]
conditus, a, um, Part. [condio]
II. Adj.: seasoned, savoury: conditoria facit haec, adds a relish to these things, Cic. 2. Of style: polished, ornamented: oratio lepore et festiuitate conditor, id.

con-do, didi, ditum, 3, v. a. to put together [v. do]; to build, found, fashion, produce, etc.: condere ossa, to put broken bones together, to set, Cels. Of cities, etc.: urbem, to found, Cic.: arce, Virg.: Romanam gentem, id.: aram, Liv. Hence, in pass. with refl. sense, conductur, they settle, Virg. Of written productions: to compose, write, treat of: carmen, Lucr.: poema, Cic.: Caesaris acta, Ov. Gen.: to make, produce, establish: iurjurandum, Pl.: aurā secula, to establish a (new) golden age, Virg. II. to put away, to lay up, store, or treasure up, etc.:

in sense of to put away, usu. foll. by in and Acc.: viginti minas in crumenam, Pl.: cineres in urnas, Suet. In sense of to store, usu. absol.: fructus, Cic.: frumentum, pecuniam, id.: also with in and Abl., in acario, id.: poet. without prep.: condere proprio horreo, Hor. 2. Of persons: to put in prison, with in and Acc.: aliquem in custodiam, Liv.: in carcerem, to imprison, Cic. 3. to preserve, pickle, etc. (=condio: rare) corna in liquida faece, Ov. 4. to lay to rest, to inter, bury: mortuos, Cic. (For fulgur conditum, v. fulgur.) Hence poet. of time: to see the end of, outlive, spend throughout: longos soles cantando, to spend the twelving day in singing, Virg.: diem collibus in suis, Hor. Also non-poet., in phr. condere lustrum, to close it, Liv.: v. lustrum

5. to conceal, hide, secrete, suppress: lumen, Lucr.: oculos, to close, shut, Ov.: iram, Tac.: militem in silvis, place in ambush, Curt.: (Danae) nota conduntur in alvo, conceal themselves, Virg. 6. Fig.: in causis conditae sunt res futurae, lie hidden, are contained in, Cic. Poet.: to thrust or strike in deep, to plunge: ensem in pectus, Ov.: in pectore, Virg.

condōcō-facio, faci, factum, 3, v. a. to train or teach together (v. rare): beluas, Cic.

con-dōcō, cūl, ctum, 2, v. a. to exercise, train, instruct (rare): Vt condocetur, a, um, Part. [condocere]
II. Adj. comp.: condoctor, better instructed, Pl.

con-dolesco, lēu, 3, v. n. [doleo] to feel (great) pain, to ache: mihi condoluit caput, my head aches, Pl.: so, dens, latus, pes condoluit, Cic. Also of grief of mind, condollescere, et concupiscere, et extimescere, to feel grief, desire or fear, id.

con-dōnatio, ōnis, f. [condono] a giving away: Cic.

con-dōno, avi, atum, 1, v. a. to give as a present, to present, Pl.: apothecas hominibus nequissimis, Cic. II. to give up, surrender, sacrifice: aliquid iudicio potestatisque alicuius permittere et condonare, id.: seque vitanaque suam reipublicae, Sall. III. to forgive, pardon, remit a debt, offence, etc.: pecunias creditas debitoribus, Cic.: uti Jugurthae scelus condonaretur, Sall. Esp. to pardon out of consideration for some third person, expr. by Dat.: praeterita se Divitiaco fratri condonare dicit, pardoned the past out of regard for D., Caes.: Cic. IV. With two Acc.: to present with, make a present of (rare): argentum quod habes condonamus te, I remi, Ter. Pass.: habeo multa quae condonabatur, many things (to complain of) which he shall be pardoned, id.

con-dormio, 4, v. n. to fall quite asleep (v. rare): Suet.

con-dormisco, i, vi, 3, v. incept. [dormio] (v. rare) to fall quite asleep: Pl.

condūcibilis, e, adj. [conducere] advantageous, profitable, expedient: con-gillum ad eam rem, Pl.

con-dūco, xi, ctum, 3, v. a. and n. Act: to lead, draw, or bring together, to assemble, collect: exercitum in unum locum, Caes.: auxilia, Liv.

2. to connect, unite: partes in unum, Lucr. Fig.: praepositionem et assumptionem in unum conducere, Cic.

3. In commercial lang. (a) to hire, take on lease, (b) to undertake, contract for, farm (in both senses, correl. of locare, to let, put out on contract, q. v.): hortum, to rent it, id.: ad conducendos homines, for hiring men's services, Caes.: conductus nummi, with borrowed money, Hor. (b) columnam conduxerat faciendam, had taken a contract for building a column, Cic.: vectigalia, to farm, id. II. Ne ut: to be of use or profitable, to profit, conduce to, etc. (only in 3rd pers. sing. and plur.): the object expr. by in, ad, the Dat.; or absol.: quod tuam in rem bene conducit, Pl.: ad vitae commoditatem, Cic.: dubitare non possumus, quia ea maxime conducant, quae sunt rectissima, are really most for our good, id. (Hence Fr. conduire.)

conductio, ōnis, f. [conducere] a connecting (Of the terms of a syllogism): Cic.

II. a hiring, farming, of which merces (a money payment) was an essential part: fundi, id.: vectigalium, Liv.

conducticius, a, um, adj. [conducere] hired, rented (rare): exercitus, mercenary, Nep.: domus, poet. in Suet.

conductor, ōris, m. [conducere] a lessee, a farmer, tenant, contractor (rare): histriionum, Pl.: operis, Cic.

conductum, i, n. [id.] anything hired, as a house, farm, etc.: Cic.

conductus, a, um, Part. [conducere]. Subst. conducti, orum, m. plu. mercenary soldiers, Nep.

con-duplīcatio, ōnis, f. [conduplicare] a doubling (v. rare): humorously, for embracing: Pl. 2. In rhetoric, repetition of the same word: Auct. Her.

con-duplīco, avi, 1, v. a. to double: divitias, Lucr. Humorously: corpora, of a loving embrace, Pl.

con-dūro, 1, v. a. to harden, to make very hard: Lucr.

condus, i, m. [condo] one who lays up (provisions): Pl.

con-necto, cōnexio, cōnexus. v. con-necto, &c.

con-fabulor, atus, 1, v. n. and a. dep. to converse together, discuss: Ter.

confarreatio, ōnis, f. [confarreo] an ancient, solemn ritual of marriage among the Romans, in which panis farreus was employed: Plin. (v. Smith's Ant. 251.)

con-farreo, no perf., atum, 1, v. a. [farreus, from far] to connect in marriage (by making an offering of bread: v. confarreatio) (very rare): Tac.

confatalis, e, adj. bound by the same fate: res, Cic.

confectio, ōnis, f. [conficio] a making; preparing, composition: hujus libri, Cic.: escarum, id.: belli, bringing of it to a successful issue, id.

confector, ōris, m. [id.] a maker, preparer, finisher (rare): negotiorum, Cic.: totius belli, id. || a destroyer, consumer: confector et consumptor omnium ignis, id.: ferarum, a slayer, Suet.

confectus, a, um, Part. [conficio]. **conf-fero**, no perf., fertum, 4. v. a. [farcio] to stuff together, to press close together: Lucr.: Varr. Rare except in p. part. confertus: ingenti turba conferta templa, crowded by a vast throng, Liv. Fig.: voluptatibus conferta vita, abounding in pleasure, Cic.: v. confertus.

conf-fero, contūlli, collātum (conul.), conferre, 3. v. a. to bring or carry together; to collect, gather together: multa ex agris in urbem conferebantur, Caes.: corpora, of grappling (in wrestling), Ov.: conferre vires in unum, to unite their forces, Liv.: conferre pedem, to go or come with one, Pl.: conferre gradum, to walk by anyone's side, accompany, Virg. Fig.: consules, velut deliberandi, capita conferunt, dum colloquuntur, lay their heads together, consult, Liv. 2. to bring (offerings, etc.), contribute: tributa, Cic.: aurum argentumque in publicum, Liv.: frumentum, Caes. 3. to consult together, confer, consider, or talk over together: usu with object, sermones, consilia, etc., Cic.: also absol., si quid res feret, coram inter nos conferemus, id. Injurias, to communicate to each other their grievances, deliberate on, Tac.

4. Very freq. as milit. t. l. (with arma, signa, castra, etc.) to set together, join battle, engage, charge: Galli cum Pontelo ferrum ac manus contulerunt, Cic.: signa cum Alexandrinis, id.: pedem cum pede, to fight foot to foot, Liv. Poet.: certamina pugnae manu, Lucr. Absol.: mecum confer, ait, fight with me, Ov. Fig., of a legal contest, non possum magis pedem conferre, ut aiunt, come to closer quarters, Cic. Poet.: lites, to go to law, Hor. 5. to bring together for comparison, to compare: constr.: with cum, inter with pron. reflect., the Dat., or absol.: conferte hanc pacem eum illo bello, Cic.: vitam inter se utriusque conferte, id.: parva magnis, id.: nec quisquam Romanæ juventutis ulla arte conferti potuit, Liv. 6. to bring closer together; condense, compress: rem in pauca, compress it into a few words, Cic. (cf. id. Att. 1. 13, totam Academiam ex duobus libris contuli in quatuor, have condensed the whole subject, and treated it in four books instead of two). || to carry over, transfer: dictator signa

in lævum cornu confert, Liv. Esp. with pron. refl., iter, etc.: to betake oneself, direct one's course, bring or carry somewhere, etc.: qui se suasque omnia in oppidum Bratuspantium contulissent, Caes.: iter Brundisium verus, Cic.: confertur ratis, is borne along, Pl. 2. Fig.: to devote one's care, energies, etc. to a certain object: with ad or in. omne tempus ad aliquam rem, to devote all the time to it, Cic. Fig.: quo mortuo, me ad pontificem Scaevolam contuli, became his disciple, id.: se ad studium scribendi, id.: omnes curas cogitationesque in rempublicam, id. 3. to attribute, impute, ascribe to, lay to the charge of, etc.: permulta in Plancium, quae ab eo nunquam dicta sunt, confertur, id.: ejus rei culpam in multitudinem contulerunt, lay the blame, Caes. 4. to put off, defer = differre (rare): omnia in mensem Martium, Cic. || v. rare: legem conferre, to propose (another) law at the same time (= simul ferre), Liv.

confertim, adv. [confertus] in a compact body, closely (rare): confertim pugnant et cedunt, Liv.

confertus, a, um, Part. [conficio]. || Adj.: pressed close, crowded, thick, dense (opp. to rarus): Cic.: ut nunquam conferti, sed rari magnique intervallis proelarentur, never in close bodies, but in scattered parties, Caes. Comp.: confertiores steterant, Liv. Sup.: confertissima acie, Caes.

confervescio, 3. v. a. to make glowing or melting: Lucr.

confervescio, ferbul, 3. v. n. [id.] to begin to boil, grow hot: Vitr. Fig.: mea quum confertum ira, was at the boiling-point, Hor.

confessio, ōnis, f. [confiteor] a confession, acknowledgment: errati sul, Cic.: culpae, Liv.: foll. by Acc and Inf., ea erat confessio caput rerum Romam esse, an admission that, id.

confessus, a, um, Part. [confiteor] also, in pass. signif. acknowledged: hence, || Adj.: undoubted, evident, certain, incontrovertible: res manifesta, confessa, Cic. Hence phr. ex confesso, confessedly, beyond doubt, Quint.

confestim, adv. immediately, speedily, without delay: cohortes confestim se subsequi jubet, Caes. [Cogn. with festino, and most prob. with infestus, q. v.]

conficiens, entis, Part. [conficio]. || Adj.: effecting, causing, efficient (rare): causae, Cic.: civitas conficientissima literarum, most careful of accounts (book-keeping), id. (cf. conficio, 1).

conf-ficio, feci, factum, 3. v. a. (perf. Subj. confexim, Pl.: pass. forms freq. from confieri, as well as from the regular form conficior: confit, Pl.: confieret, Liv.: confieri, Lucr.) [facio] to make completely; get ready, prepare;

bring about, accomplish, finish: conficere anulum, pallium, sua manu, manufacture, Cic.: dentes intimi eas conficiunt, finish (masticate) it, id.: tabulae literis Graecis confectae, drawn up, Caes.: libros Graeco sermone, to compose, write, Nep.: nuptias, to make up, Ter.: hortos mihi, procure for me, Cic.: bellum, to bring to a (successful) issue, Caes.: tantum facinus, Cic. Absol. (rare): tu cum Apella Chio confice de columnis, arrange, settle, id. || to produce, cause, make, effect: motus animorum, id.: animum auditoris mitem et misericordem, to render, id.: illa communitas quae conficitur ex beneficiis ultro citro datis acceptis, produced by the mutual giving and receiving of benefits, id. || Of time: to complete, finish, end: spend, pass: quum sexaginta annos confecerit, id.: diem, Pl.

IV. In philos. lang. to make out; prob. only in pass.: to be deduced, to follow logically: quum id perspicuum sit, quod conficiatur ex rationatione, Cic. V. to use up, work up, wear out, lessen, weaken; consume, destroy, kill: confectus senectute, worn out, id.: aetate, Sall.: multis gravibusque vulneribus, Caes. Absol.: ut fessos confectosque aggrediantur, disabled, Liv.: confectus et sanicus, Cic.: me (eica illa) paene confecit, id.: Tac. Fig.: conficere aliquem verbis, to dispatch, dispose of, Pl.

confictio, ōnis, f. [confingo] an inventing, fabrication: criminis, Cic.

confictus, a, um, Part. [confingo]. **confidens**, entis, Part. [confido].

|| Adj.: bold, daring, undaunted: deest innocentem servum atque innoxium confidentem esse, Pl. Offener (acc. to Cic.), in bad sense: presumptuous, full of assurance, audacious, impudent. Sup.: juvenum confidentissime, Virg.

confidenter, adv. [id.] confidently, fearlessly, impudently, audaciously: in both good and bad sense (see adj.): confidenter hominem contra colloqui, Pl. Comp.: confidentia dicere, Cic.

confidentia, ae, f. [confidens] firm trust, confidence (rare), Pl. || assurance, self-confidence, boldness: duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret, confidentiam et vocem, defuisse, Cic. More freq. in bad sense: audacity, presumption: confidentia et temeritas tua, id.

confidentilōquus, a, um, adj. [confidens loquor] speaking confidently or audaciously: Pl.

confido, fisis sum, 3. v. n. to trust to, confide in, feel confidence, be assured: constr. usu. with Dat. (of personal object), Abl. (of cause or ground of confidence), Acc. and Inf., or absol.: huic legioni Caesar confidebat maxime, put most confidence in, Caes.: sibi, to have confidence in oneself, id.: Cic.: virtuti militum, Caes.: with Abl.: corporis firmitate aut for-

tunae stabilitate, Cic.: natura loci, Caes.: with Acc. and Inf. (freq.): confido illum fore in officio, *I am confident that . . .*, Cic.: *absol.*, ubi legati satis confident, *are sufficiently assured*, Sall.: nimis confidere, *to be over confident*, Cic.: plus confidere (nullo) alio ducere, *to feel more sure of victory under no other leader*, Liv.

con-figo, fixi, fixum, 3. v. a. *to fix, fasten, or join together* (rare): clavibus ferreis, Caes. 2. *to pierce through, to transfuse*: sagittis, Cic. 3. *to fasten to a place, render immovable* (= defigo): meminerant ejus sententias confixum Antonium, *rendered powerless, paralysed*, id.

con-fingo, finxi, fictum, 3. v. a. *to form, fashion*: nidos, Plin. II. Fig.: *to invent, devise, fabricate*: aliquid criminis, Cic.: *Liv.*

confinis, e, adj. [finis] *bordering on, adjoining, contiguous*: in confinem agrum, Liv.: confines erant ibi Senonibus, Caes. As subst.: confine, is, n. a border, boundary, Luc. II. Fig.: *nearly related, akin*: studio confinia carmina vestro, Ov.

confinium, ii, n. [confinis] *a common boundary, limit* (of lands): Cic. Fig.: *border, confine*: Aurora tenet confinia lucis et noctis, Ov.

confio, eri, v. conficio, *init.*

confirmatio, ōnis, f. [confirmo] *a securing, establishing, confirming*: libertatis, Cic. 2. *encouragement, consolation*: animi, Caes. 3. *a positive assertion*: perflagis, id. 4. *proof, confirmation*: Cic. Esp. in rhetoric: *an adducing of proofs*: id.

confirmator, ōris, m. [id.] *he who confirms or establishes*: pecuniae, a surety, security, Cic.

confirmatus, a, um, Part. [confirmo]. II. A d j.: *courageous, resolute*: confirmatore exercitum efficere, Caes. 2. *certain, proved, credible*: quod eo confirmatus erit, Cic.

con-firmitas, ātis, f. *firmness*: in a bad sense, obstinacy, Pl.

con-firmo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to make firm, establish, strengthen*, confirm: alii hoc vires nervosque confirmari putant, Caes.: se confirmare, *to recover strength, become convalescent*, Cic.: pacem et amicitiam cum proximis civitatibus, Caes. 2. *Of the mind: to strengthen, encourage, inspire*: animum, Cic.: suos ad dimicandum animo, Caes.: nunc erige te et confirma, *take courage*, Cic. 3. *to confirm one in his disposition or feelings* (rare): homines, Caes. II. *to confirm a fact, corroborate an assertion; to prove, demonstrate*, etc.: quorum omnium testimonium confirmatum est, *proof was given*, Cic. 2. In gen.: *to assert positively*: talem existere eloquentiam non potuisse confirmo, id.: illud se polliceri et jurejurando confirmare, Caes.

confisio, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. [fiscus] *to lay up in a chest*: summam,

Suet. II, *to seize upon for the public treasury, to confiscate*: hereditates, id. Meton.: *to deprive a person of his property in this way*: devictis his et confiscatis, id.

confisio, ōnis, f. [confido] *confidence, assurance*: confisio firma animi (est fidentia), Cic.

confisus, a, um, Part. [confido]

confiteor, fessus, 2. v. dep. [fateor] *to acknowledge, confess, own, avow; concede, grant* (strengthened from fateor = *to admit, acknowledge*: hence usu. implying guilt and delection or repentance), constr. with Acc., Acc. and Inf., or *absol.*: confiteor et genus et divitias meas, Pl.: peccatum suum, Cic.: se victos, Caes.: de maleficio confiteri, Cic. II. *to reveal, manifest, make known, show*: confessa vultibus iram, Ov.: alma parens, confessa deam, i. e. se deam esse, Virg.

confixus, a, um, Part. [configo]

con-flāgo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. (rare), *to be in a blaze*: impedimenta conflagrare intelligere, Caes.: more fully, incendio conflagrare, Cic. Fig.: *involved in incendio conflagrare, to be enveloped in the flames of unpopularity*, id.

conflictio, ōnis, f. [confligo] *a striking together, a collision*: Quint. II. *a contest, conflict*: Cic.

conflicto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. freq. [id.] *lit. to strike together frequently or violently*: hence, fig. (usu. as pass in refl. sense), *to fight with, contend or struggle with* (rare) qui cum ingeniiis conflictatur ejusmodi, Ter. Act. in same sense (rare): ut conflictares malo, id. II. *to beat down with violence, harass, distress*: rempublicam, Tac. In this sense usu. pass.: *to be severely buffeted; to be vexed, harassed, afflicted*, etc.: with Abl. of instr. or manner: nos duriorē (fortuna) conflictati videmur, Cic.: magna inopia necessarium rerum, Caes.: multis difficultatibus, harassē, beset by, Liv. Also *absol.*: si (sc. milites) tantum conflictati sunt, *had so many difficulties to encounter*, Tac.

conflictus, ūs, m. [id.] *a striking together* (rare, and mostly in Abl. sing.): conflictu atque tritu lapidum elici ignem, Cic.

con-fligo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. and n. Act. (v. rare): *to throw or dash together*: corpora, Lucr. Fig.: *to set one thing against another, show how the one contradicts the other*: factum adversarii cum scripto, Cic. II.

Neutr.: *to dash together, to come into collision; to struggle, fight, combat, be in conflict*: with cum, contra, adversus, inter and pron. refl., or *absol.*: naves inter se conflixerunt, came into collision, Caes.: adversi venti confliunt, Virg.: equites hostium proelio cum equitatu nostro conflixerunt, Caes.: contra conspirationem hos-

tium, Brutus ap. Cic.: adversus classem, Nep.: foll by arma, Cic.: and without arma, Nep. Fig.: *leviorem actionem conflare*, Cic. Of inanimate and abstract things: Caes. Impers. pass.: quum in loco aequo atque aperto confli-geretur, *the conflict was waged*, id.

con-flō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to blow together, to blow up; to kindle, light, etc.*: incendium, Liv. II. Meton.: *to melt, fuse, melt down*: simulacra ex argento et auro fabricata conflavit, Suet.: fauces in ensem, *to turn*, Virg. Fig.: consensus conspirans et pacis conflatus, *almost united*, Cic. III.

Fig.: of the passions, etc.: *to kindle, inflame*: conflatus amore ignis, Lucr.: conflagrationem, Suet. 2. In gen.: *to bring about, give rise to, forge, produce*: mendacium, *to get up a false story*, Cic.: ut una ex duabus maturis conflata videtur, *made up of*, id.: aes alienum grande, *to accumulate*, Sall.: aliquid periculum, *to cause*, Cic. (Hence Ital. conflare; Fr. gonfler.)

confluens, entis, Part. [confluo]

II. A d j.: *flowing together, flowing into* (something else): a confluyente Rhodano castra movi, *from the confluence of the Rhone* (with the Arar), Lepidus ap. Cic. III. Subst.: confluens, entis, or confluentes, num. m. *the meeting of rivers, the confluence*: Caes.: ubi Anienem transit ad confluentes, collocat castra, *at the confluence of the Anio with the Tiber*, Liv. (Hence, Confluens, Confluentis.)

con-flūo, xi, 3. v. n. (confluxus = confluxus, Lucr.): *to flow or run together*: Fibrenus divisus aequaliter in duas partes cito in unum confluit, Cic.

II. Fig.: *to flock or crowd together, to come together in multitudes*: perfugarum magnus ad eum quotidie numerus confluebat, Caes. Fig.: ad ipsos laus, honos, dignitas confluit, *pour in*, Cic.

con-fōdio, fōdi, fossum, 3. v. a. *to dig up*: confodiatur minute terra, Cato. II. *to pierce, stab, transfuse*: aliquem de improvviso, Sall.: ibi pugnant confoditur, *is run through*, Curt.

Fig.: tot iudiciis confossus, *pierced through, ruined*, Liv. Part. adj. comp., confossio, *fuller of holes*, Pl.

confōre, v. consum.

conformatio, ōnis, f. [conformo] *a forming or fashioning; a shape, form*: lineamentorum, Cic.: corporis, id. II. Meton.: *voici, expression of voice*, id.: verborum, arrangement, id.: conformatio et moderatio continentiae et temperantiae, *regulation and control*, id.: animi, i. q. notio, an idea, notion, concept, id. III. In rhetoric: *a figure of speech*, id.

con-formo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to shape, form, fashion, put together, make*: mundum a natura conformatum esse, Cic. Fig.: mores, id.

confossus, a, um, Part. [confodio]. **confractus**, a, um, Part. [confringo].

con-frāgōsus, a, um, adj. broken, rugged, via. Liv. Fig.: condicione, hard, difficult, Pl. [con and frag root of frango.]

con-frāgus, a, um, adj. [confringo] i. q. confragosus, Luc.

con-frēmō, ōi, 3. v. n. to murmur together, make a loud noise, etc. (poet. and rare): confremere omnes, Ov.

con-frīco, avi, atum, i. v. a. to rub up and down, Cic.: faciem sibi, Suet.: genua, i. e. to touch the knees in earnest entreaty, Pl.

con-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3. v. a. [frango] to break in pieces: fores, Pl.: digitos, Cic. Proverb.: tesseram, to break friendship, violate faith, Pl.

II. Fig.: to break down, bring to naught, destroy: naturae portarum claustra, to break through, Lucr.: rem, to dissipate, run through property, Pl.

con-fūgio, fūgi, 3. v. n. to flee to for refuge or help, have recourse to: in naves, Caes.: in aram, Cic. Fig.: ad florentes Etruscorum opes, Liv.: ad meam fidem, Cic. With ref. to artifices and evasions, confugit illic ut neget, takes refuge in denying, id.

con-fūgium, i, n. [confugio] a place of refuge, a refuge (poet. and rare): Ov. **con-fulgēo**, 2. v. n. to shine brightly, to glitter (rare), Pl.

con-fundo, fūdī, sum, 3. v. a. to pour together, pour (one thing) into another, to mix up: cibum in eam venam confunditur, the (alimentary) fluid pours in, Cic.: Hor.: multa iura, to mix many savces together, Pl.: omnia quod accipit (alvus) cogit et confundit, blends it, Cic. II. Fig.: to blend, mix up together: vera cum falsis, Cic.: rusticus urbano confusus, mixed indiscriminately with, Hor.

2. to confound, confuse, throw into disorder: omnes corporis atque animi sensus, Lucr.: signa et ordines pedum atque equitum, Liv.: foedus, to violate, Virg. With cognate Acc.: proelia confundere cum aliquo, to join in confused combat with, Hor. 3. to disturb, disconcert, bewilder: audientium animos, Liv. Oft. with Abl. of cause: confusus macrobo, Liv.: ira, pudore, Curt. 4. to diffuse or spread (rare): confundere in totam orationem, Cic.

confusō, adv. confusedly, without order: Cic. Comp.: id.

confusio, ōnis, f. [confundo] a mingling, mixing, uniting, combining (v. rare): conjunctio confusioque virtutum, Cic. II. confusion, disorder, trouble, distress: temporum, id.: causam confusionis quaerenti, Tac.

2. Fig.: confusio oris, blushing, id.

confusus, a, um, Part. [confundo]. II. Adj.: confused, perplexed, disorderly: oratio, Cic.: verba, Ov.: confusissimos mores, very disorderly, Suet.: memoria, Liv. Fig., confuso vultu, with troubled countenance, Liv.: ore, Curt.

con-fūto, avi, atum, i. v. a. lit. to prevent water from boiling over: Titin. ap. Non. Hence, II. Fig.: to check, repress, diminish: dolores, Cic.

2. Esp. to put down by words, to silence, confute: ego istos, qui nunc me culpant, confutaverim, Pl.: argumenta Stoicorum, Cic. [Con-futo and re-futo are connected with fūto, a "water-vessel," and effūto; v. fundo.]

con-gēlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. Act.: to cause to freeze up, to congelate: mare congelatum, the frozen sea, Varr. Meton.: to thicken, make hard: lac, to curdle, Col.: in lapidem, to petrify, Ov. II. Neutr.: to become frozen up: Ister congelat, id. Meton.: to grow hard, stiffen: lingua, id. Fig.: congelasse nostrum amicum otio, had become frozen, i. e. wholly inactive, Cic.

con-gemīnatio, ōnis, f. [congemino] a doubling; facetiously for embracing: Pl.

con-gemīno, avi, atum, i. v. a. to double (poet.): nunc si paternam patera peperit, omnes congeminaimus, i. e. have produced our like, doubled ourselves, Pl.: ictus crebros, to redouble, Virg.

con-gēmo, ōi, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to sigh or groan deeply or loudly (rare): congemunt senatus frequentes, Cic. Poet. of a felled tree: supremum congemunt, heaved its last groan, Virg. II. Act.: to deplore, lament, bewail: mortem, Lucr.

conger, gri, m. = γόγγυρος, a sea-eel, conger-ele: Pl.

con-gēries, ei, f. [congero] lit. that which is brought together; a heap, pile, mass: silvae, Ov.: armorum, Tac. Absol.: of chaos, Ov. Esp.: a heap of wood, wood-pile, funeral-pile: id.

con-gēro, gessi, gestum, 3. v. m. to bear, carry, or bring together, to collect; to prepare, build, heap up, etc. Constr.: the direct object in Acc.: the indirect in Dat., or with in and Acc.: undique saccos, Hor.: epulas alicui, Pl.: grana in os, Cic. Poet.: aram sepulcri arboribus, to pile it up with trees, i. e. construct it of trees, Virg.: oppida manu, i. e. to build, id.

II. Fig.: to bring, take, or comprise together, compile: operarios omnes, Cic.: dicta, Quint. 2. to accumulate, heap upon; ascribe to, impute, attribute to: ingentia beneficia in aliquem, Liv.: congestos juveni consulatus, triumphos, Tac.: quae (crimina) postea sunt in eum congesta, Cic. 3. In hostile sense, to shower missiles: in aliquem, Curt.

con-gēro, ōnis, m. a thief. Pl. **con-gerro**, ōnis, m. a jolly companion, a play-fellow: Pl.

con-gesticius, a, um, adj. [congestus] brought together, heaped or piled up (rare): congesticius agger ex materia, Caes.

congestus, a, um, Part. [congero]. **congestus**, ūs, m. [congero] a carrying or bringing together, an accumulating (rare): herbam asperam credo (existisse) avium congestu, from the droppings of birds, Cic. II. Meton.: a heap, pile, mass: lapidum, Tac.

con-giālis, e, adj. [congius] holding a congius (v. rare): fidelia, Pl.

con-giārius, a, um, adj. [congius] holding a congius (q. v.): usu. as subst. congiarium, ii, n. (sc. vas) a vessel that holds a congius: Paul. II. (sc. donum) a gift to the people, each individual receiving a congius: Liv. Meton.: a largess in money divided among the soldiers: Cic.: among the people: Suet.: or among private friends: Cael. in Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 112): quod multa congiaria habuerat, because he had made many distributions, Liv.

congius, ii, m. a Roman measure of capacity, containing the eighth part of an amphora, 6 sextarii (about 6 pints): Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 113).

con-glācio, no perf., stum, i. v. n. (rare) to turn entirely to ice, to freeze up: aqua conglaciaret frigoris, Cic. Fig.: Curioni nostro tribunatus conglaciāt, passes inactively, Cael. in Cic.

con-gliscō, no perf., nor sup., 3. v. n. to burn or glaze up: Pl.

con-globatio, ōnis, f. [conglobo] a heaping, gathering, or crowding together (rare): Tac.

con-glōbo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to gather into a ball, make round or spherical: Cic.: esp. in part. terra undique ipse in sese suls nitibus conglobata, formed into a sphere by its own pressure on all sides, id. 2. to group together: of the atoms of Epicurus, corpuscula conglobata, forming groups, Lucr.: Plin. 3. Esp. of people, to gather or group together: either absol. or with Acc. with or without prep., or Abl. with in: uti quoque fors conglobaverat, Sall.: more fully, in unum, Liv.: eos similis fortuna conglobaverat Agathyrum, had brought them together to A., id.: se in templo, Tac. Fig.: definitiones conglobatae, heaped together, accumulated, Cic.

con-glōmēro, atum, i. v. a. (rare), to roll together, wind up, conglomerate: Lucr.

con-glūtīnatio, ōnis, f. [conglutino] (rare), a pluing or cementing together: recens, Cic. Fig.: a joining together: verborum, id.

con-glūtīno, avi, atum, i. v. a. to glue, cement, or join together: Varr.

II. Fig.: to join, unite firmly together, to bind closely: hominem eadem quae conglutinavit, natura dissolvit, Cic.: amicitias, to cement them, id.: Ter. 2. to invent, devise, contrive: conglutina, ut . . . contrive some means whereby . . . , Pl.

congraeo, i. v. a. [graeo] to

lavish on banquets like the Greeks, to squander in luxury: aurum, Pl.

congratulator, i. v. dep. to wish joy, to congratulate (rare): congratulantur libertatem concordiam civitati restitutum, Liv.

congradior, gressus, 3. v. dep. [gradior] to go or move together, to meet: constr. with various preps., Acc., Dat. (poet.), or absol.: luna tum congregiens cum sole, tum digrediens, now approaching, now receding, from, Cic. II. to meet with (in a friendly manner); to address, accost: nunc hunc haud scio an colloquar: congradiar, Pl.: si ipse coram congregi poteris, Cic. 2. to meet with (in a hostile manner); to fight, contend, engage, etc.: cum hostibus, Pl.: contra ipsum Caesarem est congressus armatus, Cic.: puer congressus Achilli, Virg. Fig.: of forensic strife, etc.: tecum luctari et congressi, Cic.

congregabilis, e, adj. [congrego] easily brought together, social: examina aptum, Cic.

congregatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a flocking or herding together, an assembling: union, society, association: hominum, Cic.

congrēgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [grex] to collect into a flock or herd, to assemble (rare): aptum examina congregantur, collect in swarms, Cic. II. In gen.: to collect; to unite, associate: dispersos homines in unum locum, id.: se cum aequalibus, id. In pass. with refl. sense: pares cum paribus facillime congregantur, birds of a feather flock together, id.

congressio, ōnis, f. [congregor] a coming together (in a friendly manner); a meeting, a visit; conversation, intercourse: quom congressio tum vero digressio nostra, Cic. In plur.: familiarum, id. 2. a hostile meeting, on attack, contest: Just.

congressus, a, um, Part. [congregor].

congressus, ūs, m. [id.] a friendly meeting, conference, conversation, etc.: omnes aditum, sermonem, congressum tum fugiunt, Cic. In plur.: id. Of animals: id. Fig.: a close union, combination (v. rare): material, Lucr.

2. a hostile encounter, a contest, fight: in primo congressu circiter septuaginta ceciderunt, Caes.

congruens, entis, Part. [congruo]. II. Adj.: agreeing, fit, appropriate, suitable, congruous. With cum, the Dat., or absol.: vita cum disciplina, Cic.: congruens acti menti, id.: oratio verbis discrepans, i. tentis congruens, id. 2. consistent, symmetrical, accordant: ceteris quoque membris aequalis et congruens, Suet.: congruens clamor, opp. to dissonae voces (cries of mixed nations), Liv.

congruentior, adv. agreeably, fitly, etc. (rare): congruentior naturae convenienterque vivere, Cic.

congruentia, ae, f. [congruo] agree-

ment, harmony; fitness, symmetry (rare): morum, Suet.

congruō, ūi, 3. v. n. (Inf. congruere, Ter. dub.), to run, come, or meet together, to coincide: guttae congruunt et confunduntur, meet and blend, Vitr.: Liv. II. Fig.: to be suited or fitted to; to agree with, to correspond, etc.: constr. with cum, inter and pron. reflect., Dat. or absol.: congruere et cohaerere cum causa, to be in keeping with the case, Cic.: quum ea congruunt inter se, e quibus constamus, agree with each other, id.: also, sermo inter omnes congruebat, the speech (language) of all agreed, Liv.: religioni, id.: adversus Latinos bellandum erat, lingua, moribus, congruentes, id.

2. to agree (in feeling or opinion): Pl.: de re una solum dissident, de ceteris mirifice congruunt, Cic. 3. to coincide (in time): suos dies mensesque congruere volunt cum solis lunaeque ratione, id.: forte congruerat, ut Clodii Macri et Fonteii Capitonis caedes nuntiarentur, it happened at the same time, Tac. [Cf. in-gruo. The origin of these words is uncertain.]

congruus, a, um, adj. [congruo] agreeing, fit, suitable; harmonious, concordant: Pl.: ora vacent epulis, alimentaque congrua carpant, Ov.

conifer, era, erum, adj. [conus fero] bearing fruit of a conical form, cone-bearing: cyparissi, Virg.

coniger, era, erum, adj. [conus gero] = conifer, Cat.

conitor, v. conitor.

coniveo, v. coniveo.

conjectio, ōnis, f. [conicio] (rare) a hurling, throwing (esp. on the part of a number together): telorum, Cic.

II. Fig.: a putting together, comparing: annonae et aestimationis, id.

2. an inference, conjecture, interpretation: somniorum, id.

coniecto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [freg.] to throw, cast together: Geil.

II. Fig.: to put together or turn over in the mind; to conjecture, infer, draw a conclusion. With Acc.: neque scio quid dicam aut quid conjectem, Ter.: conjectando rem vetustate obrutam, by offering conjectures about, Liv.: animos militares altius, to have a profound knowledge of, Tac.: iter, to guess one's way, Liv. With de, nihil de setate Galbae, Suet. With rel. clause: si ex eo quid sentiant conjectandum sit, Liv. 2. to conclude from signs or omens, to augur, interpret, prophesy: Suet.

conjector, ōris, m. [id.] he who interprets or divines, an interpreter: Pl. 2. a soothsayer: Cic.

conjectrix, icis, f. [id.] she who interprets dreams, a female soothsayer: Pl.

conjectura, ae, f. [id.] lit. a putting together (of various apparently unconnected circumstances); a conjecture, inference, conclusion: facere, to draw a conclusion, Ter.: capere,

Cic. II. a divining, an interpreting of dreams; soothsaying, prophesying: Ov.

conjecturalis, e, adj. [conjectura] belonging to conjecture, or inference, conjectural: causa, Cic.

conjectus, a, um, Part. [conicio].

coniectus, ūs, m. [conicio] (rare) a throwing (on the part of a number): lapidum, Cic.: venire ad teli coniectum, to come within the range of missiles, Liv. 2. a uniting together: material, Lucr. 3. a casting or directing towards: oculorum in me, a glance in the direction of, Cic. Fig.: coniectus animorum in me, id. 4. a confus; concourse: elementorum, Lucr.

conicio (also conicio, and even coicio), ject, jectum, 3. v. a. [jacio] to throw or bring together: sarcinas in medium, Liv.: epistolam (in fasciculum), to put it into a bundle, Cic. 2. to throw with force, hurl (esp. of a number hurling missiles at once): to urge, drive; to throw down, hurry along: with in and Acc.: tela in nostros, Caes.: allicum in caperem, Thrust, Cic.: in vincula, Caes.: hostem in fugam, id.: cultros in guttura vellemis atrii, to thrust into, Ov.: se in fugam, betake oneself to flight, Cic.: se in pedes, to take to one's heels, Ter. Absol. (mostly poet.): jaculum, hauri, Virg. Rarely with in and ibi, or another prep.: ferrum in gutture, to plant it in his throat, Ov.: jaculum inter ilia, id. II. Fig.: to throw, bring, direct, turn, etc.: with in and Acc.: allicum in morbum, Pl.: (hostes) in terrorem ac tumultum, Liv.: remp in perturbationes, Cic.: oculos in allicum, to cast the eyes upon, id.: se mirificam in latebram, to resort to (in disputing), id.: se in noctem, to set out on a journey under cover of night, id.: se mente ac voluntate in verum, to devote oneself, heart and soul, to poetry, id.: tantam pecuniam in propylaea, to spend so much money upon it, id.: nec his temporibus in quae testis crimen coniecit, to which he had referred the accusation, Liv. With sub, id. vobis sub legis superbissimae vincula coniecit, place under the restraint of a most tyrannical law, id.

2. to conclude, infer, conjecture, guess (denoting an uncertain conclusion: whereas colligo implies a legitimate inference): annos LX natus es aut plus, ut conicio, as far as I can guess, Ter.: cito coniect, Lanuvii to fuisse, Cic.: de futuris, Nep. 3. to prophesy, foretell, divine from omens, etc.; to interpret an omen or dream, etc.: Pl.: qui de matre suaviada ex oraculo Apollinis tam acute arguteque coniecerit, Cic.

conjugalis, e, adj. [conjug] relating to marriage, conjugal: amor, Tac.

conjugatio, ōnis, f. [conjungo] a combining: a mingling, mixture: App. II. In rhetoric: the etymo-

logical* relationship of words: Cic. (Hence Fr. conjugation.)

conjugator, ōris, m. [id.] one who joins, unites, Cat.

conjugālia, e, adj. [conjugium] belonging to marriage, conjugal, connubial (poet.): foedus, Ov.

conjugium, ii, n. [conjug] a connection, union: corporis atque animae, Lucr.

II marriage, wedlock (as physical and social union: cf. connubium): prima societas in ipso conjugio est, proxima in liberis, Cic. Of animals: Ov. Poet.: copulation: id. **2**. Meton.: conjug: a husband: Prop.: a wife: Virg.

con-jūgo, no perf., atum. i. v. a. to join together, unite (rare); amicitiam, to form, Cic.: conjugata verba, etymologically related, id.

conjunctō, adv. [conjunction] in connection, conjointly: Cic. **2**, hypothetically (opp. to simpliciter, categorically): efferre aliquid, to state a proposition hypothetically, id. **3**, in a friendly, intimate manner: vivere, Nep. •

conjunctim, adv. [id.] unitedly, in common, jointly (rare): Caes.

conjunctio, ōnis, f. [conjungo] a joining together, union, combination: in lit. sense, v. rare: Virg. **2**, Fig.: union, conjunction, etc.: hominum, Cic.: mentis cum externis mentibus, agreement, sympathy, id. **3**, relationship, connection by marriage, etc.: id. **4**, intimacy: pro paterna necessitudine et conjunctione, id.: sanguinis, the ties of blood, id. **II**, in philol. and rhetor.: a connection of ideas or propositions: id. **III**, in grammar: a connecting particle, a conjunction: id.

conjunctum, i, n. [id.] an essential property of bodies (as heat, weight, etc.), opp. to eventum, accident or relation: Lucr. **II**, in rhetoric: connection: Cic.

conjunctus, a, um, Part. [conjungo]. **II**, Adj.: of places: bordering upon, near: with Dat.: Nep. **2**, connected with: usu. foll. by cum: hoc iudicium cum illo non esse conjugatum, is not connected with that, Cic.: also by Dat., inter se, and less freq. Abl. alone: v. conjungo. **3**, agreeing with, conformable to, etc.: praecipua naturae conjuncta, conformable to nature, natural, id.: conjuncta (opp. to pugnantis inter se), allied, id.: conjuncta et convenientes constantia inter augures, unanimous, id. **4**, connected by relationship or friendship, allied, intimate: quis mihi debet esse conjunctior? more intimately related? id.: quid tam conjunctum quam ille cum Catilina? id.: conjunctissimus huic ordini, id.

con-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. to join together: boves, to yoke them, Cato: plures calamos cera, to fasten them together with wax, Virg.: duas domos, to throw them into one,

Cic. **2**, Hence fig., amicitias, to cement, id.: bellum, to carry it on in concert, id. **II**, to join to some thing else: foll. by cum, Dat. and less freq. Abl.: cohortes cum exercitu suo, Caes.: castra muro, bring it up close to the wall, id. **2**, Fig.: prudentia cum justitia conjuncta, combined with, Cic.: miseria summo dedecore conjuncta, id.

III, Esp.: to unite in marriage, love, relationship, or friendship: me tecum, Ov.: nos inter nos (respubl.), Cic.: amicitia, Sall.

conjunx (better than conjux), jūgis, comm. [con and jungo] a spouse, wife; more rarely a husband: Cic.: Virg. In plur. for the married pair (poet.): boni, Cat. Of animals: Ov. **II**, Poet.: a betrothed, a bride: Virg.

conjuratio, ōnis, f. [conjuro] a swearing together, a union confirmed by oath, an oath-fellowship; most freq. in a bad sense, a conspiracy, plot: si omnia facienda sunt, quae amici velint, non amicitiae tales, sed conjurationes putandae sunt, Cic.: capita conjurationis, Liv. Meton.: the band of conspirators: Cic.

conjuratus, a, um, Part. [conjuro]. **II**, Subst.: conjurati, orum, m. plu. conspirators: Cic.

con-jūro, avi, atum, i. v. n. (perf. part. conjuratus in act. sense: v. infr.) to swear together or one with another, to combine together by an oath; in good sense: ut omnes Italiae juniores conjurarent, Caes.: milites sociique navales conjurati, Liv. Constr. with Acc. and fut. Inf., id. Poet. of things: conjuratae sequuntur mille rates, confederate barks, Ov.: with Inf. alone: Graecia conjurata tuas rumpere nuptias, pledged by oath to annul, Hor. **2**, In gen.: to unite, conspire (in spirit or feeling): alterius sic altera poscit opem res et conjurat amice, they are in friendly league with each other, Hor. Also, to assent to by an oath: quae jurat, mens est: nil conjuravimus illis, Ov. **II**, In bad sense: to form a conspiracy or plot (very freq.): inter se, Sall. cum aliquo in omne flagitium et facinus, Liv.: contra temp., Cic.: de Pompelo interficiendo, id. Also foll. by ut and Subj.: Liv.: and less freq. Inf.: patriam incendere, Sall.: Liv.: Virg. Absol., to become a conspirator, Cic. Poet. of things: Ister, Virg.

conjux v. conjux.

conjl. v. under coll.

conjm. v. under comm.

con-necto (better co-necto), xti, xum, 3. v. a. to tie, fasten, or join together, connect: with cum, inter and pron. refl., Dat., or absol.: amicitiam cum voluptate, Cic.: omnia inter se connexa et apta, mutually connected and related, id.: filiam discrimini patri, to implicate, involve, Tac.: nodos, Ov. **II**, In philol. = concludo, to subjoin a logical conclusion: Cic.

con-nexio (co-nexio), ōnis, f. [connecto] a binding together, a conclusion, logical sequence, Quint.

con-nexum (co-nexum), i, n. [id.] logical connection, necessary inference, Cic.

con-nexus (co-nexus), a, um, Part. [connecto]. **II**, Adj.: connected, joined: persequere connexos his funibus dies, i. e. following, Cic.: Sili-num *per affinitatem connexus Germanico, related by marriage, Tac.

con-nexus (co-nexus), ūs, m. [id.], a joining together, combination, connection: Lucr.

connexio (conexio), ōnis, f., [id.] a binding together, a conclusion, logical sequence, Quint.

connisus, a, um, Part. [connitor].

con-nitor (better co-nitor), nixus or nisus, 3. v. dep. to lean against or upon: to exert oneself greatly, to endeavour eagerly, to strive to reach, etc. With ut and Subj.: (infantes) connituntur, ut sese erigant, id. With ad and ger.: ceteris ad convincendum eum conneis, Tac. With in: equitatus summum in jugum connititur, put forth all their efforts to reach the top, Caes. With Inf.: invadere hostem, Liv. Absol. or with Abl. of means (most freq.), illam famuli ferebant, connixi humeris, Virg.: quantum conniti animo potes, to the utmost of your power, Cic.

II, Poet.: to bring forth young (= enitor): apem gregis, et al silice in nuda connixa reliquit, Virg. **III**, Fig.: ratio, connixa per se, et progressa longius, fit perfecta virtus, self-supported, Cic.

connivēo (better co-niveo), nivi or nixi, 2. v. n. [connivere is for cognivere v. nico, nicto] to shut the eyes, to blink, wink: Tac.: (oculis) somno conniventibus, Cic. Poet. of an eclipse: Lucr. **II**, Fig.: multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit, quibus sopita virtus conniveret, slumber, be thrown off her guard, Cic. **III**, Meton.: to wink at, overlook, connive at a fault, etc.: ea ipsa concedo: quibusdam etiam in rebus conniveo, id.

connixus, a, um, Part. [connitor].

connubialis (better co-nubialis: poet. usu. tetrasyl.), e, adj. [connubium] pertaining to wedlock, conjugal: jura, Ov.

• **connubium**, (better co-nubium), i, n. (sometimes trisyl.) [nubo] alliance by marriage, intermarriage between families, tribes, etc.: also, the civil right of intermarriage according to Roman law: connubia illi (sc. decemviri), ut ne plebi et patribus essent, inhumanissima lege sanxerunt, Cic.: Sabinorum connubia, between Romans and Sabines, id.: patrum et plebis connubium, between patricians and plebeians, Liv.: per connubia Gaetulorum miscuisse, because blended with them by intermarriage, Sall.: cf. Cic. Off. i, 17, 54, connubia et affinitates, intermarriages with other houses (con-

agium having been just used of marriage, as the union of man and wife).

2. poet. = conjugium, marriage: Lucr.: Virg.

cono-peum (cono-pum), ei, n. = con-
varior, a net of fine gauze to keep off
mosquitoes, etc.: Hor.: Juv.

con-or, atus, i. v. dep. to try, en-
deavour, undertake, venture: constr.
with the Acc., Inf., or absol.: opus
magnum et arduum, Cic.: frustra
meae vitae subvenire conamini, Caes.:
vires profecto illum (Demosthenem)
multa perficere, nos multa conari, Cic.:
neque haec dicere conamur, we do not
venture on these themes, Hor.: Atheni-
ensium populum celerem et supra vires
audacem esse ad conandum, Liv.: With
si: si perumpere possent conati, having
tried whether or no they could, having
force a passage, Caes.

con-quassatio, ōnis, f. [conquasso]
a severe shaking, a shattering: Cic.

con-quasso, no perf., atum, i. v. a.
freq. to shake often or severely: Ap-
puli maximi terrae motibus, Cic.
Fig.: conquassatur enim tum mens,
Lucr.

con-quēror, questus, 3. v. a. and n.
dep. to complain of, to bewail, lament,
passionately or much. With Acc.:
fortunas, Pl.: esp. acc. of neut. pron.:
aliquid pro republica, Cic.: With Acc.
and Inf.: Lucr.: With de: de alcuius
improbate deplorare et con-queri, Cic.
Absol.: conquerar an sileam? Ov.

con-questio, ōnis, f. [conqueror] a
violent complaining or bewailing,
complaint (rare): Cic.: In rhetoric: con-
questio est oratio auditorum miseri-
cordiam captans, part of a speech, in
which appeal is made to the compassion
of the audience, id.

con-questus, a, um, Part. [con-
queror].

con-questus, ūs, m. [id.] a violent
complaint (rare, and only in Abl.
sing.): Liv.

con-qui-esco, quēvī, quē-tum, 3. v.
n. (perf. synop. conquiesci, Cic.: con-
quiesce, Liv.): to be wholly at rest, to
take rest, to repose; to be idle or in-
active; to pause, etc.: videmus igitur,
ut conquiescere ne infantes quidem
possint, Cic.: ante iter confectum, to
halt, Caes.: meridae, to take a siesta,
id.: Pro v. de istac re in oculum ut-
trumvis conquiescit, i. e. be quite at
ease, Pl.: Of things, quando illius
postea sica conquievit? Cic.: non
manes, non stirpem ejus conquiescere
virī, rest in peace, Liv.: Fig.:
to find rest, recreation, pleasure
Absol.: habebam quo confugerem, ubi
conquiescerem, Cic.: With in: in nos-
tris studiis libentissime conquiescimus,
id.

con-quiniseco, quexi, 3. v. n. to
cower, squat, stoop down: Pl.: [Oc-
quiniseco is also found; the etym. is
uncertain.]

con-qui-ro, quisivi, quisitum, 3. v. a.
[quaero] to seek for, go in quest of;

procure, bring together, collect: al-
quem tota provincia conquerere, Cic.:
conquerere et comburere vaticinos li-
bros, Liv.: Fig.: voluptates, pursue,
Caes.: aliquid sceleris et flagitii, to
seek to commit, Cic.: (Hence Ir. con-
querir.)

conquisitio, ōnis, f. [conquiro] a
seeking out; bringing together, pro-
curing, collecting (rare): pecuniarum,
Tac.: piculorum, Liv.: || Milit. t. t.
a levying, levy: durissima, Cic.: Liv.

conquisitor, ōris, m. [id.] a recruit-
ing officer: Cic.: Liv.: || a spy,
listener: Pl.

conquisitus, a, um, Part. [con-
quiro]. || Adj.: select, chosen,
costly: conquistī atque electi coloni,
Cic.: Sup.: mensae conquistissimis
epulis exstruebantur, id.

con-r, v. under corr.

con-sae-pio v. con-sepio.

con-salutatio, ōnis, f. [consaluto]
a greeting, mutual salutation (rare):
consalutato forensis, Cic.

con-saluto, avi, atum, i. v. a.
to greet, hail, salute (of the action of
several persons): inter se amicitiasse,
Cic.: aliquem imperatorem, to join in
saluting as emperor, Tac.

con-sānesco, nūi, 3. v. insep. to be-
come whole or sound, to be healed
(rare): Cic. (in fig. sense).

con-sanguineus, a, um (gen. plur.
con-sanguineum, Lucr.), adj. [con and
sanguis] related by blood, usually plu-
subst. relatives, kindred, kinsfolk.
Cic.: Ambari, necessarii et consanguine-
i Aduorum, Caes.: Fig.: con-sanguineus
letī sopor, sleep death's brother,
Virg.: 2. In particular: brotherly,
sisterly (mostly poet.): umbræ, Ov.
Of animals: arietes, Att. in Cic.

con-sanguinitas, ātis, f. [id.] blood
relationship, consanguinity: esp. be-
tween brothers and sisters: (Ulp.)

|| relationship, in gen.: Liv.:
Virg.

con-saucio, avi, atum, i. v. a. to
wound severely (rare): caput, Suet.

con-scelératus, a, um, Part. [con-
scelero]. || Adj.: wicked, de-
praved: pirata, Cic.: Sup.: conscel-
ratissimi filii, id.

con-scelēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to
stain or pollute with guilt, to dis-
honour, disgrace: oculos vidento, Ov.:
aures paternas, Liv.

con-scendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. and
n. [scando] to climb up, mount, as-
cend. With Acc.: vallum, Caes.: equos,
Liv.: With in: in equos, Ov.: ||
Nautical t. t., to go on board a ship, to
embark. With Acc.: navem, Caes.:
classem, Virg.: With in: in navem,
Cic.: Absol.: velim quam primum con-
scendas ad meque venias, id.: In Scil-
liam, to embark for Sicily, Liv.

con-scensio, ōnis, f. [conscendo] an
embarking: in naves, Cic.

con-scientia, ae, f. [consciens, conscio]
a joint knowledge, a being privy
to, a witnessing, etc. With Gen. of

person (subjective): omnium aorum,
Cic.: plurimum, Liv.: With Gen. of thing
(objective): in conscientiam facinoris
pauci asciti, admitted to share the
secret, Tac.: || consciousness, know-
ledge; feeling; sense. With Gen.:
virium nostrarum et suarum, Liv.:
ipsa conscientia pulcherrimi facti, Cic.
In plur.: id. With de: ex nulla con-
scientia de culpa, from no conscious-
ness of (lit. about) guilt, Sall.: With
rel. clause: illi conscientia quid
abesset virium, detractare pugnam,
Liv.: Absol.: non placuit reticere, ne
quis modestiam in conscientiam du-
ceret, should look upon it as the
consciousness of inferiority, Sall.

|| the moral sense, conscience:
conscientia recta, a good conscience,
Cic.: bona, Sen.: Absol.: (1.) a good
conscience: mea mihi conscientia plura
est quam omnium sermo, id.: (2.) a
bad conscience. Is recitatis litteris
conscientia convictus repente reticuit,
Cic.: conscientia recordes, distracted
by a sense of guilt, Tac.: In plur.:
suae (quemque) malae cogitationes
conscientiae animi terrent, Cic.

con-scindo, scidi, scissum, 3. v. a.
to tear or rend to pieces (rare): vestem
omnem discidi, tum ipsam capillo con-
scidi, tore her by the hair, tore her
hair, Ter.: Fig.: sibilis conscissus,
violently assailed by hisses, Cic.: Absol.:
is me ab optimatibus ait conscindi,
pulled to pieces, i. e. abused, calum-
nated, id.

con-scio, 4 + a. to be conscious
of wrong (v. rare): nil conscire sibi,
Hor.

con-sciseo, actvi or scii, scitum, 3.
v. a. to approve, decree a thing in
common: populi jussa vetita quum
suffragio consciscuntur, Cic.: Tusei vero
omnes conservaverat bellum, had de-
cided upon, Liv.: || With Acc. of
direct object, and pron. reflect. in Dat.
or with in and acc.: also without
pron.: to inflict or bring upon oneself:
sibi mortem consciscere, to kill oneself,
commit suicide, Cic.: exsilium et fugam,
to go into exile, Liv.: facinus
in se et suos, to be guilty of, id.
Without sibi: letum, Pl.: mortem, Cic.

con-scissus, a, um, Part. [con-
scindo]

con-sciscus, a, um, Part. [conscisco].
con-sciscus, a, um, adj. [scio] shar-
ing the knowledge of anything with
another: cogniscant of, privy to: with
Gen., with or without a Dat. of the
person: alius alii tanti facinoris con-
scii, mutually conscious of so great an
atrocious, Sall.: tot flagitiorum exercitum
meo conscius, compelled to witness such
baseness in my army, Tac.: ante actae
vitae, Liv.: As subst.: occulti rebel-
lionis conscii, secret accomplices in the
revolt, Tac.: Poet. of things: versi
regis arva, witnesses of, Ov.: Virg.:
With Dat.: huic facinori tanto, Cic.:
coepit, Ov.: conscia matri, her mo-
ther's accomplice. Juv.: Poet.: con-

nubila aether, witness to, Virg. With *in*: mihi in privatis omnibus conscius, Cic. With *de*: his de rebus, id. With *re. clausae*: Nep. Absol.: conscio patre, Cic.: agmina conscia, confederate in the scheme, Virg. Hence, a partaker, joint conspirator, etc.: consilia loca munitiona oppidi tradit, Nep. II. *conscious to oneself, aware*. Without *pron. refl.*: audacis facti (lupus), Virg. With *pron. refl.*, and *Gen.*: sibi nullus culpa, Cic.: mens sibi conscia recti, a pure conscience, Virg. With double *Dat.*: sibi factis mens, Lucr. With *in*: nulla sibi turpi in re, id. With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: mihi sum conscius nunquam me nimis cupidum fuisse vitae, Cic. Absol.: virtus, conscious worth, Virg. 2. *Esp. conscious to oneself of wrong (rare)*: nihil est miserius quam animus hominis conscius, Pl.

con-scrōr, i. v. dep. [scrieo] to clear the voice loudly: magnifice, Pl.

con-scribō, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to write together in a list, enlist, enrol, inscribe (of the levying of troops, enrolling of citizens, etc.): legiones, Caes. So also of the enrolling of the people for the purpose of bribery, Cic.

II. to draw up in writing, to compose, write: with *Acc.*: librum de consulatū, id.: epistola Graecis conscripta literis, Caes.: legem, to draw up, Cic. Absol.: de Antonio Balbus ad me cum Oppio conscriptis, wrote at the same time, id. 2. to fill with writing (rare): mensam vino, to trace characters on the table in wine, Ov. Humorously, to mark by beating, to cudgel: Pl.

conscriptio, ōnis, f. [conscribo] lit. a drawing up in writing, draught: in pl., questionnaire, Cic.

conscriptus, a, um, Part. [conscribo]. Patres Conscripti (abbreviated, P. C.) i. e. patres et conscripti, fathers and elect, the title of the assembled senate (v. Smith's Ant. 333), Liv. In sing.: conscriptus, i. m. a senator: quod sit conscripti officium, Hor.

con-sēcō, cūi, etum, 1. v. a. (rare): to cut into small pieces, to dismember: Cato: membra, Ov.

consecrātio, ōnis, f. [consecro] a religious dedication, consecration: capitis consecratio, Cic. 2. *deification* (esp. of the Roman emperors): Tac.: v. Smith's Ant. 29. II. an execration, formal denunciation: legis, Cic.

con-sēcro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. [sacro] to make holy, dedicate, devote something as sacred to a deity: with *Dat.*: candelabrum Jovi, Cic. Absol.: locum certis circa terminis, Liv.: lucos ac nemora, Tac.: locus consecratus, a consecrated place, Caes.: opp. to profanus, unconsecrated, Cic. Hence, 2. to devote to destruction: te, inquit, Appli, tuumque caput sanguine hoc consecro, Liv. II. to deify: omne fere genus bestiarum Aegyptii consecraverunt, Cic. III. to make

immortal, immortalize: more fully, ad immortalitatis et religionem et memoriam consecrare, id.: memoriam nominis amplissimis monumentis, id.

consecrārius, a, um, adj. [consecro] that follows logically, consequent (rare): Cic. Subst. in pl. neut. conclusions, inferences: id.

consecrātio, ōnis, f. [id.] an eager pursuit, a striving after (v. rare): concinnitatis, Cic.

consecrātrix, icis, f. [id.] as adj., eagerly pursuing, foll. by *Gen.*: consecratrices voluptatis libidines, Cic.

consecutio, ōnis, f. [consecro] a cutting or cleaving to pieces (v. rare): arborum, Cic.

con-sēctor, atus, 1. v. dep. to pursue, chase, etc.: redeuntes equites quos possunt consecantur atque occidunt, Caes. II. Fig. to pursue eagerly (both in good and bad sense): Ter. Fig.: consecari rivulos, to follow the stream (instead of going to the fountain-head), Cic. 2. In gen.: to strive after, emulate, imitate, etc.: opes aut potentiam, id.: benevolentiam Macedonum largitione, id.: vitiosa imitando, to imitate blemishes, id.

consecutus, a, um, Part. [consecro]. **consecutio** (consequutio), ōnis, f. [consequor] an effect, consequence: ipsa detractio molestiae consecutionem offert voluptatis, has pleasure as a consequence, Cic. II. In rhetor.: order, connection, sequence: verborum, id. 2. a logical consequence: id.

con-sēnesco, nūi, 3. v. inep. to grow old together: Baucis et Philemon illa consensere casa, Ov.: also simply, to grow old, id.: consenuit socerorum in arvis, Hor. II. Oftener fig., to become weak, infirm; to decay, fade, lose strength, etc.: (filia) maerore et lacrimis consenscebat, Cic.: quamvis consenuerint vires atque defecerint, id. Fig.: to lose consideration or respect: veteres leges ipsa sua vetustate consensuise, id.

consensio, ōnis, f. [consentio] a feeling or thinking together, agreement, unanimity: omni in re consensio omnium gentium, Cic.: universae Galiae consensio libertatis vindicandae, combination, Caes. II. In bad sense a plot, conspiracy: scelerata, Cic. In plur.: id. 2. Abstr. for conc.: a band of conspirators: Nep.

consensus, ūs, m. [id.] a common feeling, agreement, unanimity, concord: numquam major vester consensus in ulla causa fuit, Cic.: omnium, id.: inter malos ad bellum, Tac.: consensus attentatae defectionis, a participation, Liv. Adverbially, consensus, unanimously, with general consent, etc.: bellum erat consensu, id. II. Of things: agreement, harmony: consensus concentusque mirus omnium doctrinarum, Cic.

consentāneus, a, um, adj. [id.] agreeing with, suited to, becoming, fit, proper. With *cum*: quod erat consen-

taneum cum his literis, Cic. With *Dat.*: consentanea mors ejus vitae sanctissime actae, in perfect accord with, id. Absol.: vir vita et morte, consistent, Vell. Phr.: consentaneum est, it is fitting, proper, consistent, etc. With *Inf.*: quid consentaneum sit ei dicere, Cic. With *ut* and *Subj.*: Pl.

consentiens, entis, Part. [consentio]. II. Adj.: agreeing, accordant, harmonious: of the order of nature, Cic.: clamor, unanimous, Liv.

con-sentio (also consensio), sensi, sum, 4. v. n. and as to agree in feeling or thought, to be of one opinion; to determine in common, decree, etc.: constr. with *cum*, *inter* with *pron. reflect.*, the *Dat.*, or *absol.*, of persons: and with the *Acc.*, *de*, *ad*, *in*, or *absol.*, of things: de amicitiae utilitate omnes uno ore consentiunt, Cic.: suis studiis, Hor.: consentire ad decernendum triumphum, Liv.: consentire in asserenda libertate, Suet.: consensit et senatus bellum, i. e., has voted war, Liv. With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: consentiunt arma esse capienda, Cic. Pass. Impers.: de prioribus consensit, concerning the two first there is agreement, Tac.

II. to combine to do some wrong, to plot together, conspire, etc.: neque se cum Belgis reliquis consensisse, Caes.: belli facienda causa, Cic.: urbem inflammare, id.: ad prodromum Hannibali urbem Romanam, Liv. Absol.: to conspire together, id. III. Me-ton.: of things: to accord, agree, harmonize with; to fit, be all of a piece, be consistent, etc.: quum vultus cum oratione non consentiret, Caes.: ratio nostra consensit, pugnat oratio, Cic.

con-sēpio (saep-), no perf., septum, 4. v. a. to fence round, hedge in: bustum, Suet. Most freq. in part perf.: consēptus ager et diligenter consitus, Cic.

consequens, entis, Part. [consequor] an enclosed space, an enclosure: Liv.

consequens, entis, Part. [consequor]. II. Adj.: following on, coherent; agreeable to reason, suitable, fit: in conjunctis verbis quod non est consequens vituperandum est, Cic. Neutr. impers.: consequens est = consentaneum est, it is reasonable, fit, proper, etc.: consequens esse videtur, ut scribas, id. III. Subst.: a logical consequence: id.

consequētia, ae, f. [consequor] a consequence: eventorum, Cic.

consequētia, ae, f. [id.] = consequentia, a consequence: Liv.

con-sēquor, sēcūtus (or sequens), 3. v. dep. to follow, go after; attend, accompany: Pl. literas suas prope consecutus est, close upon his letters, Liv.: comitibus non consecutus, without attendants, Cic. 2. to pursue (in hostile fashion): ab his qui missi ab Tarquinio fugientem consecuti erant, interfecerunt, Liv. II. to follow, come after, in respect of time: hunc Cethe-

gum consecutus est aetate Cato, was subsequent to him. Cic. *Abol.*: annus, qui consequitur, id. **III.** to follow as an effect, to result from: pudorem rubor, terrorem pallor consequitur, id. Of a logical consequence: fit quod consequitur necessarium, id. **IV.** to follow a model or rule, to imitate, adopt, obey, etc.: Chrysippum, i. e. to adopt his opinion, id.: medium consilii viam, Liv. **V.** Meton.: to come up with, overtake; whether in friendly or in hostile sense: aliquem in itinere, Cic.: fugientem, Liv.: reliquas copias ut consequi posset, Caes. **VI.** Fig.: to reach or attain to, obtain, get: fortitudinis gloriam consecutus est insidias, earned." Cic.: regna, Caes. With a personal object: to overtake, happen to, defeat: Ter.: prosperitas Caesarem est consecuta, Nep. **2.** to become like or equal to, to attain, come up to: aliquem majorem, Cic. **3.** to attain to something intellectually; to understand, perceive, learn; to comprise, express fully, etc.: similitudinem veri, id.: laudes ejus verbis, id.

(1) *con-sero*, sēvi (sēru, Liv.: Col.), sērum, j. v. a. to sow over, to plant with trees, etc.: agros, Cic.: Sall. Fig.: (sol) lumine consert arva, sows, fills, Lucr.: consitus sum senectute, I am overgrown with old-age, Pl. **II.** to sow or plant something (as a tree, etc. = sero): arborem, Liv. (2) *con-sero*, sēdri, sērtum, j. v. a. to put together, knit, tie, connect, join: lorica hamis atque virg.: consertum tegumen spinis, pinned together with thorns, id. P o e t.: latus lateri, Ov. Fig.: exodia conserta fabellis Aetlaniis, Liv.: sicubi conserta navis esset, grappled, id. **II.** to engage in close combat, to join hand to hand, to join battle (esp. with manum). tanta inter eos dissensio exstitit, ut manum conserere, atque armis dimicare conarentur, Caes.: manum cum aliquo, Cic.: manus inter se, Liv.: pugnam inter se, id.: proelia, Virg. Rarely *absol.*: levis armatura ab lateribus cum levi armatura consertur, fought with, Liv. Fig.: haud ignotas belli artes inter se conserebant, they brought into collision (= committebant), id. **III.** Legal t. t.: manum conserere, to contend for, prefer a joint claim to something (by the litigant parties laying their hands upon it before the praetor; and in later times, in disputes concerning land, by bringing a clod of it into the praetor's court): Cic.

consertus, adv. connectedly: Cic *consertus*, a, um, Part. [consero]. *con-serva*, ae, f. a female fellow-slave: Pl. Fig.: Ov.

conservatio, ōnīa, f. [conservo] a keeping, preserving: frugum, Cic.: aequabilitatis, id.

conservator, ōris, m. [id.] a keeper, preserver, defender: dii immortales, conservatores hujus urbis, Cic.

conservatrix, icis, f. [id.] she who preserves; as *adj.* tending to preserve (rare): conservatrix sui natura, Cic.

con-servitium, ii, n. joint servitude: commune, Pl. [The quantity of the first i is strange, cf. *servitium*; hence some editors emend the line of Pl. (Capt. 2, i, 55), so as to make the word *conservitium*.]

con-servo, avi, atum, i. v. a. (Inf. perf. usu. conservasse), to maintain, keep up, preserve, leave unhurt or safe: Caesar sese eos conservatum dixit, would spare their lives, Caes.: rem familiarem, Cic.: pristinum animum erga populum Rom., Liv.: iusjurandum, to keep, observe, Cic.: imperium maiestatemque populi Romani, to maintain, uphold, Liv.

con-servus, i, m. fellow-slave: Cic *consessor*, ōris, m. [con sedeo] one who sits with or near, an assessor: in a court of justice, Cic.: at a feast, id.: in public exhibitions, id.

consessus, ūs, m. [id.] a sitting together or with: hence *abstr.* for concrete (the usual sense), an assembly, an audience, a court, etc., Cic.: Virg.: in plur.: theatrales gladiatorique, Cic.

consideratē, adv. considerately, deliberately: agere, Cic. Comp.: Liv. Sup.: Cic.

consideratio, ōnis, f. [considero] consideration, reflection (rare): consideratio contemplatioque naturae, Cic.

consideratus, a, um, Part. [considero]. **II.** *Adj.* well considered, deliberate, circumspect, cautious, etc.: verbum consideratissimum, 'arbitror,' Cic.: factum, id.: ratio, id. (comp.: consilium, id. Of persons: id.

considero, avi, atum, i. v. a. to look at carefully, to inspect, to examine: candelabrum etiam atque etiam, Cic.: spatium, Ov. With dependent interrog. clause, to see whether: . . . num existeret ferrum considerat hastae, id. **II.** Fig. to consider maturely, to reflect, contemplate, meditate. With *acc.*: res atque pericula nostra, Sall. With *de* (rare): quale sit id, de quo consideretur, inquiry is made, Cic. With noun sentence: considerate cum vestris animis, eequem putetis, id. With *ut* or *ne* and *Subj.* to take care (rare): considerandum est, ne temere desperet, id. *Abol.*: considerare velle, id. [con-sidero perhaps primarily referred to the observation of the stars (sidera) whether by augurs or by sailors: cf. *desidero*.]

con-sido, sēdi (less freq sidi), sessum, j. v. n. to sit down, take a seat, to settle. Co n s t r. with *in* or *sub* and *Abi.* or *Abi.* alone, ante or super and *Acc.* or *ablat.*: si videtur, considamus hic in umbra, Cic.: sub arguta ilice, Virg.: ante foci longis scamnis, Ov.: super ripam stagni, id.: transtris, Virg. Impers. pass.: in silvam ventur et ibi considitur, they sit down, Cic. **II.** Of courts, etc.: to sit, hold sessions, to be in session: quum in theatro imperiti homines conserderant, id.: ad

jus dicendum, Liv. **III.** *Milit.* t. t. to encamp, take one's post: Caes.: conserderant utrinque pro castris duo exercitus, Liv.: tumulus consedit, took up his position upon, id. **IV.** to settle, take up one's abode, establish oneself: quin etiam dubitem, hic an Antil considam, Cic.: Belgae propter loci fertilitatem (ibi consedissee, Caes.: vultus et hic mecum pariter considero regnis? Virg. Fig.: iustitia in mente consedit, Cic. **V.** Of places, etc.: to settle, sink down, give way, subside, etc.: terra ingentibus cavernis consedit, Liv.: Cic.: omne mihi visum considere in ignes illum, to sink down, Virg. Fig.: totam videmus consedissee urbem luctu, sunk in grief, id. **VI.** Fig.: to lose force, abate, subside, diminish: be appeased, cease: consederit furor, Cic.: ferocia ab re bene gesta, Liv.: consedit utriusque nomen in quaeatura, i. e. has ceased, Cic. Of discourse: to sink, i. e. to conclude, end: eorum verborum junctio varie distinctaque considat, id. (There appears to have been no such verb as *con-sideo*.)

con-signo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to seal up, seal, sign, subscribe: tabulas signis, Cic.: decretum, Liv. **II.** Meton.: to attest, certify, establish, vouch for: monumentis testata consignataque antiquitas, Cic. **III.** to note, write down, record: literis aliquid, id. Fig.: rerum instatae et quasi consignatae in animis notiones, as it were stamped on our minds, id.

con-sileseo, ūi, j. v. n. to become perfectly still or quiet: Pl.

consiliarius, a, um, *Adj.* [consilium] suitable for counsel, counselling, senator, Pl. amicus, id. **II.** *Subst.* a consessor, adviser: consiliario et auctore Vestorio, Cic. **2.** an assessor in a court of justice: Suet. **3.** Of an augur, as the interpreter of the divine will: consiliarius atque administer Jovis, Cic.

consiliator, ōris, m. [consilior] a consessor (rare) Plin Ep

consilior, atus, i v dep [consilium] to take counsel, to consult (rare): Caes.: redire omnes Bononiam rursus consiliatur, Tac.: gratum elocuta consiliantibus Junone diva, in council assembled, Hor. **II.** to give counsel, to advise: amice, id.

consilium, ii, n. [v. consuli] an assembly, and generally a select assembly of leaders, etc., met for the purpose of deliberation: whereas concilium (a calling together) means a general or larger assembly summoned for some public purpose. Esp.: an assembly of leaders, such as the senate, judges, a council of war, etc.: senatum, id est, orbis terrae consilium delere gestit, Cic.: is qui est in consilio, in the body of judges, id.: consilium publicum, id.: Galba consilio celeriter convocato, sententias exquirere coepit, a council of officers, a council of war,

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Caes. *hac re ad consilium delata, to the military council, id : militare, Liv. : consilium Jovis, Hor. Poet. of a single person : a counsellor : ille ferox hortator pugnae consiliumque fuit, Ov. II, deliberation, quasi vepo consilii sit res, as if the matter still admitted of deliberation, Caes. : quid efficere possis, tui consilii est, that is for you to consider, Cic. III, Meton. : a determination, resolution, plan, design, purpose : consilio deorum immortalium, Caes. : consilium est ita facere, I am resolved, Pl. : capere, to form a plan : foll. by Gen., perfectionis, Cic. : also by Inf., equitatum dimittere, Caes. : esp. with Ger. in gen. : consilia alicujus occidendi inire, to form a plan, Cic. : with Inf., Nep. : (consilia) secreto ab aliis coquere, to concert measures (schemes) secretly, Liv. : de meo consilio, by my advice, Cic. : consilio publico, with the authority of the state, Liv. : una navis quae privato consilio administrabatur, on some one's private account, Caes. Absol. consilio, adverbially : intentionally, designedly, Virg. : Liv. 2, Esp. in war : a device, stratagem : Arriovistum Gallos magis ratione et consilio quam virtute viciisse, Caes. : Liv. 3, advice, counsel : facile omnes, quum valeamus, recta consilia aegrotis damus, Ter. : fidele consilium dare, Cic. : consilium alicujus, uti, id. : parere, id. 4, As a mental quality : sagacity, judgment, wisdom, penetration, prudence : abundat audacia, consilio et ratione deficitur, id. vir et consilii magni et virtutis, Caes. : imbecillitas consilii, weakness of judgment, incapacity, Cic. Poet. of things : consilii inopes ignes, indiscreet, Ov. : Hor. (Hence Ital. consiglio ; Fr. conseil.)

con-similis, e, adj. like in all respects, entirely similar. With Gen. : causa consimilis causarum earum, Cic. With Dat. : cui homini herus est consimilis, Pl. With atque or ac : Lucr. With quasi : Pl. Absol. : imago, id. No comp or sup.

con-sipilo, s, v. n. [sapiō] to be in one's right mind or in one's senses ; properly only of a number of persons (rare) : mentibus consipere, Liv.

con-sistio, stitū, stitum, s, v. n. and a. (rarely). A. Neutr. : to place oneself anywhere, to stand still, stop : in hoc jam loco constitit, Pl. : viatores consistere cogunt, Caes. : ire modo oculus, interdum consistere, Hor. : ad mensam consistere et ministrare, Cic. : constitit in digitos extemplo arrectus uterque, stood on tiptoe, Virg. Of things : vel concidat omne caelum omnique terra consistat necesse est, Cic. : gelugae flumina constiterint acuto, stand still, are frozen, Hor. 2, to settle, take up an abode : cives Romanos qui negotiandi causa ibi constiterant, Caes. 3, Fig. : to stand still, stop, rest, cease : omnis administratio belli consistit, is at a stand-still,

id. Also, bellum constitit, i. e., the position of affairs remained unaltered, Liv. : forensium rerum labor constitisset, Cic. II, Milit., t. a., to halt : quum eodem quo constiterant loco castra communiissent, in the same place in which they had halted, Liv. : Caes. : also with signa : Hannibal signa consistere jussit, ordered a halt, Liv. 2, to take up a position, be posted : naves eorum nostris adversae constiterunt, Caes. : censeat ut in iugo consistant, id. 3, to make a stand against an enemy : ut contra consistere non audent, id. : also without contra, id.

III, Fig. : to occupy a position, stand, remain : in quo (viro) non modo culpa nulla, sed ne suspicio quidem potuit consistere, on whom not even suspicion (of crime) could rest, Cic. : ut unde orta culpa esset, ibi poena constisteret, Liv. : Ov. 2, to dwell upon, linger over ; delay, stop : in uno nomine, Cic. 3, to be steadfast, unshaken, stand one's ground ; to endure, subsist, etc. mente consistere, id. : constitit in nulla qui fuit ante color, Ov. 4, to agree with. Zenonem cum Aristone verbis consistere, re dissidere, Cic. 5, In gen. : to be, exist, take place : vix binos oratores laudabiles constituisse, id. : sed non in te quoque constitit idem exitus, took or had place, Ov. 6, With in : to consist of, to depend upon : major pars victus eorum in lacte, caseo, carne consistit, Caes. B. A. c. : to settle, establish (v. rare) : vitam consistere tutam, Lucr.

consistio, ōnis, f [consero] a sowing, planting (rare). nec consitiones modo delectant, sed etiam insitiones, Cic.

consitor, ōris, m. [id.] a sower, planter : uvae, i. e. Bacchus, Ov.

consitūra, ae, f [id.] a sowing, planting : agri, Cic

consitus, a, um, Part [consero].
con-sōbrina, ae, f. a female cousin : Cic.

con-sōbrinus, i, m. strictly, a cousin on the mother's side, but also, a cousin on either side. Cic. 2, In gen. : a cousin in a remote degree : Suet. (Hence It. cugino ; Fr. cousin.)

con-sōcer, ēri, m. a joint father-in-law : Suet.

consociatio, ōnis, f. [consocio] a union, association : Cic. Liv. *

consociatus, a, um, Part. [consocio]. II, A. adj. united, harmonious (v. rare) : dii, Liv. Sup. : consociatissima voluntas, Cic. (Comp. not in use.)

con-socio, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make common ; to share, to associate, unite, connect : constr. with cum, inter and pron. rel. or absol. : cum amicis consociare aut conjungere Injuriam, Cic. : consociare mihi tecum licet, to enter into partnership with, Pl. : centum Patres rem Inter se consociant, share it, Liv. : umbram consociare ramis, to unite, Hor. : rem con-

sociatam alicui aperire, concerted, Liv.
consociabilis, e, adj. [consolor] that may be consoled, consolable (rare) : dolor, Cic.

consolatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a consoling, consolation, comfort ; encouragement, etc. : malorum, consolation in calamity, Cic. : timoris, encouragement under fear, id. In plur. : id. II, Esp. : a consolatory discourse or treatise : id. : Sen.

consolator, ōris, m. [id.] one who consoles, a comforter : Cic.

consolatorius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to consolation, consolatory (rare) : litterae, letters of consolation, Cic.

con-solido, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make firm or solid, to condense : parietem, Vitruv.

con-solō, atus, i. v. dep. to console, encourage, cheer, comfort : with Acc. of person : aliquem de miseris communibus, Cic. : aliquem in miseriis id. : his me consolor victurum suavis, I comfort myself (with the assurance) that . . . , Hor. Absol. : Cic. 2, to encourage ; remove anyone's apprehensions, etc. : Caesar consolatns Indutionarum, having reassured him, allayed his fears, Caes. II, With Acc. of thing : dolorem, id. : cladem, to comfort a person under disaster, Liv.

con-somnio, avi, i. v. a. to dream of : Pl.

con-sono, ōis, i. v. n. to sound at the same time ; to sound loudly, resound (rare) : tubae utrimque canunt : contra consonat terra, Pl. : ululatus thestrum, Tac. : consonat omne nemus strepitus, Virg. II, to harmonize, agree : Sen

con-sonus, a, um, adj. sounding together, in harmony, harmonious (rare) : clangor, Ov. II, Fig. : accordant, fit, suitable : Cic.

con-sopio, no perf., itum, 4, v. a. to lull to sleep, to stupefy (rare) : somno consopiri semperno, Cic. : Suet.

con-sors, ortis, adj. sharing property together : consortes tres fratres, holding an estate as tenants in common, Cic. : Liv. 2, Poet. : brotherly, sisterly : pectora=sorores, Ov. Hence, subst. : a brother or sister : id. also, a relative In gen. : Lucr. II, In gen. : having the same lot, partaking of, sharing ; subst., a colleague, partner, fellow : with Gen. : consors mecum temporum illorum, Cic. : laboris, id. : culpae, Ov. : thalami, a wife, id. : filius consors tribuniciae potestatis adsumitur, colleague, Tac. With in : in lucris atque furtis, Cic. Poet. : of things : of the same condition, common : tecta, Virg.

consortio, ōnis, f. [consors] fellowship, community, partnership (rare) : humana, Cic. : Liv. 2, sympathetic connection : Cels.

consortium, ii, n. [id.] community of goods : Suet. II, fellowship, participation : Liv. In plur. : Tac.

conspēctus, a, um, *Part.* [conspic-
cio]. II. A *adj.*: *visible*: *tumulus*
conspēctus hosti, Liv. 2. *remark-*
able, gazed at, striking, conspicuous:
Pallas chlamyde et pictis conspēctus in
armis, Virg. *Comp.*: quo conspēctor
virtus esset, Liv.: Ov.

conspēctus, ūs, m. [id.] a *looking*
at, a look; sight, view: quo longis-
sime conspēctum oculi ferebant, Liv.:
navem in conspēctu nullam prospicit,
Virg.: donaque ea gerens in conspēctu
populi, *full in view*, Liv.: venire in
conspēctum alicujus, Cic.: et scolo, his
fore meum conspēctum invisum hodie,
the sight of me, my presence, Ter.:
in conspēctu Imperatoris, *before the*
eyes of, Caes. Of inanimate and abstract
things: procul a conspēctu imperii,
Cic. II. Fig.: *the mental view,*
survey, consideration (rare): quae
ponunt in conspēctu animi, quae
cernere et videre non possumus,
before the mind's eye, id.

conspērgo (conspargo), si, sum, 3.
v. a. [spargo] to *besprinkle, bestrew*,
bedew: con s. tr. with Acc. and Abl.:
me lacrimis, Cic. Fig.: of oratorical
ornament: (or. o) conspērsa sit quasi
verborum sententiarumque floribus, *be-*
strewn with flowers of speech, embel-
lished, id. II. to *sprinkle, scatter*
(with Acc. of that which is scattered):
vinum vetus, Col. *Absol.*: consperge
ante aedes, Pl.

conspersus, a, um, *Part.* [con-
spargo].

conspiciōllum (-lītum), i, n. [con-
spicio] a *place to look from, a watch-*
ing, Pl.

conspicō, spexi, spectrum, 3 v. a.
and n. to *look up, upon, or at, to be-*
hold, to observe [specio]: sursum in
caelum conspicere, Pl.: infestis oculis
omnium conspicī, Cic.: inter se con-
spicī, *within sight of each other*, Liv.:
conspicitur, *is visible* Hor. 2.

Pass.: to *attract notice, to be gazed*
at; to be distinguished, or to distin-
guish oneself: maxime conspēctus
ipse est, curru equis albis juncto urbem
invectus, Liv.: arma atque equi
conspicebantur, *attracted (universal) at-*
tention, id.: Sall.: Hor. Esp. in
ger. part. conspiciendus, *worthy of at-*
tention; remarkable: opus vel in hac
magnificētia urbis conspiciendum,
Liv. II. to *spy out, get sight of, descry*
(=conspicor, q. v.). ubi primum
nostros equites conspexerunt, Caes.:
foll. by Acc. and Inf., nostros victores
flumen transisse conspexerant, *had*
seen that they had crossed, id. III.
Of the mind: quantum ego nunc corde
conspicio meo, as I consider, Pl.

conspicior, atus, i. v. dep. [id.] to
get a sight of, descry: with Acc.: M.
Valerius, conspiciatus ferocem juvenem
Tarquinium, *seeing him in the dis-*
tance, Liv.: copias hostium, *to come in*
sight of, Caes. With clause: Pl.

conspiciūns, a, um, *adj.* [conspicio]
in sight, visible: late conspiciūns ver-

tex, Hor. II. *illustrious, remark-*
able, striking, distinguished: Liv.
With Abl. of cause: insignis clara
conspiciūns domo, Tib. *Absol.*: Roma-
nia conspiciūm eum novitas divi-
tiaeque faciebant, Liv.

conspirāto, ōnis, f. [conspiro, 1]
concord, harmony: Col. II. Fig.: an
agreement in feeling or opinion; union,
unanimity: conspīratione hominū at-
que consensu, Cic. 2. In a bad
sense: a *plotting, plot, conspiracy*
(=conjuratio): id

(1) **conspirātus**, a, um, *Part.* [con-
spiro, 1] *having entered into a con-*
spiracy: Phaedr. II. Subst.: con-
spiratī, orum, m. plu. like conjurati,
conspirators: Suet.

(2) **conspirātus**, a, um, *Part.* [con-
spiro, 2] *coiled up*.

(1) **con-spiro**, avi, atum, i. v. n. to
breathe or blow together, sound to-
gether: aereaque assensu conspirant
cornua rauco, Virg. II. Fig.: to
harmonize, agree, accord, unite: om-
nium generum ordinumque consensus
ad liberandam remp. conspiravit, Cic.

2. In bad sense: to *plot together,*
to enter into a conspiracy, to conspire:
absol.: priusquam plures civitates con-
spirarent, Caes. With in: in injuriā,
Liv. With ad: ad res novas, Suet.
With Subj.: ut Senatū adoriērentur,
id. With Inf.: perdere aliquem, id.
Impers. pass.: conspiratum est in eum
a sexaginta amplius, id.

(2) **conspiro**, avi, atum, i. v. a.
[spira] to *coil up* (rare): anguis se con-
spiravit, Aur. Vict. II. to *crowd*
closely together: milites subito conspi-
rati pila coniecerunt, Caes. Fig.:
Sen.

con-sponsor, ōris, m. a *joint surety*.
Cic.

con-spūo, nō perf., ūtum, 3 v. a.
to *spit upon, bespōt* (rare). Petr.
Esp. to *spit upon in contempt*: con-
spulitur, vituperatur, Pl. Meton.
for conspergere: to *besprinkle, be-*
strew: Hor.

con-spūco, nō perf., atum, i. v. a.
to *defile, pollute* (v. rare). Lucr.

con-spūto, nō perf., atum, i. v. a.
freq. to *spit upon in contempt* (v.
rare): Cic.

conspiciūns, a, um, *Part.* [conspuo].
con-stābīlio, ivi, 4 v. a. to *con-*
firm, establish (rare): rem meam, Pl.

• **constans**, antīa, *Part.* [consto]. II.
A *adj.* steadfast, constant, invariable:
cursus certī et constans, Cic.: nihil
(mundi) motu constantius, id.: pax,
firm, secure, Liv.: constantia juve-
nem fide, a *youth of inviolable fidelity*,
Hor. 2. Fig.: agreeing with itself,
consistent, uniform: rumores, Cic.:
constans parum memoria hujus anni,
Liv.: constans Fortuna tantum in levitate
sua, Ov. 3. sure, steadfast,
steady, inviolable: firmi et stabiles et
constantes amici, Cic.

constanter, adv. *firmly, steadily;*
consistently, uniformly: constanter

manere in suo statu, Cic.: impetus
caeli constantissime conficiens vicis-
situdines annivērsarias, *with the most*
perfect regularity, id.: hi constanter
omnes nuntiaverunt, *unanimously*,
Caes.

II. Of the mind: *firmly,*
steadily, with constancy, etc.: constanter
ac nō trepide pugnare, *steadily*,
id.: constanter et sedate ferre dolorem,
with fortitude, Cic.

constantia, ae, f. [constans] *stead-*
fastness, firmness, consistency, con-
stancy, perseverance: (stellarum) per-
ennes cursus atque perpetui cum ad-
mirabili constantia, Cic. II. *agree-*
ment, harmony, symmetry: non ex
singulis vocibus sed ex perpetuitate
atque constantia, i. e., *what they con-*
sistently say, id. III. *firmness of*
mind or character, steadfastness, con-
stancy, self-possession: moderatione et
constantia quietus animo, id.: de
eorum fide constantiaque dubitatis?
Caes. *Pl. plur.*: different kinds of
constancy: Cic.

consternatio, ōnis, f. [consterno, 2]
confusion, dismay, alarm, disquietude:
pavor et consternatio mentis, Tac.
Absol.: Suet. II. *mutiny, tumult,*
sedition: haec consternatio muliebris,
this tumult among the women, Liv.

(1) **con-sterno**, strāvī, strātum, 3.
v. a. to *strew over, bestrew*. With Abl.:
tabernacula caespitibus, *thatch*, Caes.
Fig.: mare classibus, Liv. 2. With-
out Abl.: triclīnium, *to lay the table for*
dinner, Varr. Hence, *constrata navis*,
covered, having a deck, Cic. 3. Me-
ton.: the thing strewn being re-
garded as the subject: con-sternunt ter-
ram consensu stipite fronde, Virg.

II. to *throw down, prostrate, upset*
(rare): tempestas in Capitolio aliquot
signa constravit, Liv.

(2) **consterno**, avi, atum, i. v. a.
[thy some connected with the fore-
going, as corresp. with No II. in a fig.
sense: cf. aspernari beside sperno] to
terrify, affright, confuse, dismay:
pecorum in modum consternatos cae-
dunt fugantque, Liv.: sunt animo
consternati, Caes. in fugam constern-
are, to *put to flight by alarming*,
Liv. 2. Of animals: to *frighten,*
startle: consternantur equi, Ov.

II. to *excite to sedition or revolt*:
eam multitudinem conjuratorum ad
arma consternatam esse, Liv. With
Abl. of cause: acerbitate delectus
consternati, *provoked to rebellion by*
the severity of the levy, id.

con-stipo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to *press*
or crowd closely together (rare): nu-
merum hominū in agrum Campa-
num, Cic.: se sub ipso vallo, Caes.

con-stīto, ūi, ūtum, 3 v. a. [sta-
tuo] to *set or put together, lay do-*
to make to stand, place: hominem ante
pedes Q. Manilī constituit, Cic.:
vobis ego taurum ante aras constitui,
Virg.: impedimenta, Liv. Fig.:
constitutote vobis ante oculos hujus
miseri senectutem, Cic. II. *Milit.*

t. t. to station or post; to draw up, arrange: legionem Caesar passibus CC ab eo tumulo constituit, Caes.: naves alatus apertum hostium, id.: naves aperto ac plano litore, id. **2.** *to halt, cause to halt:* agmen, Liv. **III.** *to set up, erect, establish, found, build, construct, etc.:* turres duas constituere coepit, Caes.: oppidum, *to found*, id. Fig.: videte, quam civitati legem constituisse velitis, *to establish*, Cic.: concordiam, id.: libertatem, id. **IV.** *to set in order, settle; to set up with authority, appoint, arrange:* reges in civitate, id.: Commium regem constituerat, Caes.: composita et constituta res publica, Cic.: Ti. et C. Gracchus plebem in agris publicis constituisse, id.: res divina providentia constitutas, *things ordered by divine providence*, id. With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: audio constitutum esse in Siciliam me mittere, id. With *ut* and *Subj.*: quum majores ita constituerint, ut . . . , id. **2.** *to fix, appoint:* pretium frumento, id.: liberna omnium legionum in Belgis, Caes.: grandiolem accitatem ad consultum, Cic.: constituendi sunt qui sint in amicitia fines, *we must define*, id.: patronum, *to appoint an advocate*, id. **3.** *to agree upon, make a contract with, concert with, etc.:* with *cum*: ubi ea dies, quam constituerat cum legatis, venit, Caes.: with *inter*: constitutum inter nos ut ambulationem confereremus in Academia, Cic.: with *Dat.*: ubi nocturnae Numa constituebant amicae, *with his assignments with*, Juv. *Abol.*: sic constituunt, sic onducent, Tac. **V.** *to resolve, determine:* usu with *Inf.*: cohortes duas in Nantuibus collocare constituit, Caes.

constitutio, ōnis, *f.* [constituo] *a constitution, disposition, nature:* firma corporis, Cic. **II.** *a regulation, order, ordinance, etc.:* id. **III.** *In rhetoric the issue in a cause, the point in dispute:* id.

constitutum, i, n. [id.] *an institution, ordinance, law.* Fig.: ordinem rerum per constituta procedere, accedendum *to fixed laws*, Sen. **2.** *an agreement, appointment, compact:* constitutum cum aliquo habere, Cic.

constitutus, a, um, *Part.* [constituo]. **II.** *Adj.:* arranged, disposed: bene constitutum corpus, Cic. **2.** *fixed, established:* cursus siderum, Quint.

con-sto, stitū, stitum, i, v. n. *to stand still, to stop, halt.* Lit. (very rar. for consistere): Pl. **II.** *Ep. to stand firm, remain steadfast, persevere; to last, endure, etc.*: valetudo ei neque corporis neque animi constitit, Suet.: mente vix constare, *to be almost beside oneself (with fear, etc.)*, Cic.: in sententia constare, *to hold fast by an opinion*, id.: uti numerus legionum constare videretur, *might seem unchanged*, Caes.: Poet.: postquam cuncta videt caelo constare sereno, *that*

there is every sign of fair weather, Virg.

III. With *cum* and *Ab.* or *Dat.*: *to agree with, correspond, be consistent with:* considerabit, constetne oratio aut cum re aut ipsa secum, Cic.: sibi et rei judicatae, id.: me constare mihi scis, *am self-consistent*, Hor. Ratio constat, mercantile *t. t.*: the account agrees, balances, or is correct: auri ratio constat, Cic. Hence, fig.: eam conditionem esse imperandi, ut non aliter ratio constet, quam si uni reddatur, *the accounts can only be made to balance by being rendered to only one person*, Tac. **IV.** Of facts, reports, etc.: *to be established, settled, certain; evident, well known:* quae quum constent, perspicuum debet esse, Cic. **2.** *Esp. impers.:* it is well known, is agreed on as a fact, is evident: usu. with *Acc.* and *Inf.*: omnibus constabat, hiemari in Gallia oportere, Caes.: quum inter augures constet imperium numerum debere esse, Liv.: quum de Magio constet, Cic. Hence with *Dat. pers.*: certum est, one is determined, resolved (rare): foll. by *rel. clause*: neque satis Bruto neque tribunis militum constabat, quid agerent, i. e. *they were undecided*, Caes.

V. In *gen.*: *to exist, be:* antiquissimi fere sunt, quorum quidem scripta constent, Cic.: si ipsa mens constare potest vacans corpore, id.: uxorem cui constant omnia, in whom all virtues are found, Juv. With *ex*, *in*, or *ab*: *to consist of, be composed of, to rest upon, etc.*: homo ex animo constat et corpore, Cic.: victoriam eorum cohortum virtute constare, Caes.: constat materies solido corpore, Lucr.: unde animi constet natura, *of what it consists*, id. **VI.** Mercant. *t. t.* *to stand one in, to cost:* with *Ab.*: auro, Pl.: Cic. With *Gen* of indef. words: (ambulatione) prope dimidio minoris constabit isto loco, *will cost hardly half so much*, id. Fig.: edocet, quanto detrimento et quot virorum fortium morte necesse sit constare victoriam, Caes. (Hence *Fit. coiler*)

constrātum, i, n. [consterno, 1] *a covering:* pontium, Liv. **constrātus**, a, um, *Part.* [consterno, 1]. **constrictus**, a, um, *Part.* [constringo]. **con-stringo**, inxi, ictum, 3. v. a. *to bind together, draw together:* string ut, tie up, etc.: sarcinam, Pl.: corpora vinculis, *to fetter*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to hold or bind together, to fetter, restrain, keep in check, etc.*: conjunctionem omnium horum conscientia constrictam, bound up and so rendered powerless, id.: orbem terrarum novis legibus, id.: arborem, *to check its growth by pruning*, Plin.

2. In rhet. and logic: *to bring into a narrow compass, to compress:* (sententia) aptis constructa verbis est, id. **constructio**, ōnis, *f.* [constro] *a putting or joining together, an erecting, building, construction:* hominis, Cic. **II.** Of style: *a fit connection:* verborum, id.

constructus, a, um, *Part.* [constro]. **con-strūo**, uxi, uctum, 3. v. a. *to heap up, to bring or gather together, pile up:* acervi numerum apud istum construuntur, Cic. **II.** *to put together, make, build, fabricate:* navem, aedificium, id.: delubra, id.

constuprator, ōris, m. [constupro] *a defiler, debaucher:* Liv. **con-stūpro**, avi, atum, i, v. a. *to violate (rare):* matronas, virgines, Liv. Fig.: afflicta respublica est empto constupratque iudicio, by a venal and debauched court, Cic.

con-suādeo, 2. v. a. *to advise strongly* (only in Pl.): id. consuadeo, Pl. Of auspices: picus et cornix ab laeva consuadent, id.

consuāsor, ōris, m. [consuadeo] *a counsellor, adviser:* Cic.

con-sūdo, avi, i, v. n. *to sweat profusely* (rare): Pl.

consu-facio, feci, factum, 3. v. a. [consue-sco] *to accustom, inure, habituate* (rare): Ter. With *Inf.*: Gaetulus consuefacit ordines habere, Sall.

con-suesco, suēvi, suētum, 3. v. n. an. (rarely) a. (the perf. forms are usu. syncopated, e.g. consuesti, consuam, etc.). *Neutr.:* *to accustom oneself, to become accustomed:* esp. in perf. tenses: *to be accustomed, to be wont:* constr. usu. with *Inf.*, rarely *abol.* With *Inf.*: consuecamus mori, let us accustom ourselves to die (learn how to die), Cic.: consuesse deos immortales concedere . . . , *the gods were wont to grant . . .*, Caes.: *rarely impers.:* sicuti in sollemnibus sacris fieri consuevit, as it wont to be done, Sall. *Abol.*: adeo in teneris consuescere multum est, so important is early habit, Virg. In part. perf. (mostly poet.): consuetus in armis aevum agere, Pac. in Cic. **2.** With *cum*: *to cohabit with* (chiefly of an illicit amour): quacum tot consuesset annos, Ter. **II.** A. act. (rare): *to accustom, inure, habituate:* tum brachia consuescunt firmantque lacertos, Lucr.

consuetio, ōnis, *f.* [consuesco] *cardinal intercourse:* Pl. **consuetudo**, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *custom, habit:* in eam se consuetudinem adduxerant, they had formed the habit (foll. by ut), Caes.: est autem hoc Gallicae consuetudinis, belongs to the Gallic custom, id.: ad consuetudinem Graecorum, after the manner of the Greeks, Cic. Adverbially: ex consuetudine, pro consuetudine, and *abol.* consuetudine, according to custom, from habit, etc.: ex consuetudine sua phalange tacta, Caes.: pro mea consuetudine, according to my custom, Cic.: consuetudine sua, Caes.: ut fert consuetudo, as the manner is, as is usual: Cic.: majorem pulverem quam

consuetudo ferret, a greater amount of dust than was usual, Caes. 2. a usage or idiom of language (for consuetudo loquendi): Cic. II. social intercourse, intimacy: cum Scipionibus erat ei domesticus usus et consuetudo, id. : consuetudines, acquaintanceships, id. : epistolarius, epistolary correspondence, id. 2. intercourse in love (in an honourable, and more trop. in a dishonourable sense), an amour, illicit intercourse: Ter.: Sall. (From consuetudinem comes O. Fr. costume, and thence Engl. custom.)

consuetus, a, um, Part. [con-sueco]. II. A dj.: usual, ordinary, customary (mostly poet.): amor, Ter.: ut omnes labores, pericula, consueti habeam, Sall.

consul (in old inscr. consoli, once consoli: in plur. usu. abbreviated Cosa.) illis, m. a consul: one of the two highest magistrates of the Roman republic (v. Smith's Ant. 113 seqq.): consul ordinarius, who entered office on the first of January, Liv. (opp. to suffectus, one chosen in the course of the year in the room of another, id.): consul designatus, consul elect (so called in the interval between his election and his entrance on office), Cic.: consul major, the consul who had the larger number of votes; or the senior consul, Gell. In Abl. with the names of the consuls or a consul, for the designation of the year: M. Messala et M. Pisonem Cosa. confectionem fecit, in the consulship of, i. e. A. U. 693, Caes.: motum ex Metello consule civicum, dating from the consulate of, Hor. II. Meton.: a proconsul: Liv. [This word, with ex-sul, prae-sul, is, acc. to some, from the root sal, to go, found in salio: acc. to others, from sad, to sit, which appears in sedeo; for the change of d to l, on the latter supposition, cf. lacrima and oleo.]

consularis, e, adj. [consul] pertaining to a consul, consular: aetas, the age required by law for the consular office (viz., the 43rd year), Cic.: omittis, for the choice of consul, id.: exercitus, Liv.: lictor, Hor.: rea, worthy of a consul, Liv. II. having held the office of consul: vir, homo, Cic. Very often as subst. consularis, is, m. one who has been consul: with adj., omnes consulares, all the men of consular rank, Sall.: Cic. 2. Under the empire, a legate sent by the emperor into a province as governor: Tac. consulariter, adv. like a consul, in a manner worthy of a consul: Liv. consularis, us, m. [consul] the office of consul, the consulate or consularship: consulatum petere, to be a candidate for it, Cic.: gerere, to hold it, id. In plur.: quinque consulatus eodem tenore gessi, five consulates held in succession, Liv.

consilio, sili, sultum, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr. to deliberate, take counsel; to consider, reflect: bene, to take wise

counsel, Sall.: in longitudinem, to take thought for the morrow, Ter.: in commune, for the common good, id.: ad summam rerum consulere, to take the general management, Caes.: de salute suorum, Cic. Off. as Impers. pass.: consulens est de Rhodis, a consultation was held, Sall.: consulto opus est, there is need of deliberation, id.

2. With Dat. of person or object considered: to have regard for, consult the interests of: posteritatis otio consulere, to provide for peace in the future, Cic.: oratum ut suae vitae consulere, that he would spare their lives, Caes.: male patriae consulere, to neglect the interests of, Nep. 3. to come to a decision; to decide on a certain course; also, to take measures accordingly: aliquid male consulere, to come to some unwise decision, Sall.: Cic.: ex re consulere, to take measures according to the necessities of the case, Tac. Esp. of passing sentence on or inflicting punishment: soll. by de, or in and acc.: de perfugis gravius quam de fugitivis consultum, i. e. deserters were punished more severely, Liv.: crudeliter in victos consulere, to treat the conquered cruelly, id. 4. With boni, optimi, and acc.: to take in good part, interpret favourably: tu haec quae consule boni, Ov.: Varr. Quint (not in Cic.) 5. to advise (something): rare with acc. of neut. pron.: tui consulis quicquam? have you any advice to offer? Ter.: Pl. II. Act.: with acc. of person: to consult, to ask anyone's advice: quum te consulissem, quid mihi faciebam esse censerem, Cic. Of things: speculum suum, to consult one's mirror, Ov. With second acc. of neut. pron.: nec te id consulto, Cic.

2. to consult a deity, a soothsayer, omens, etc.: Apollinem de re, id.: vates nunc extis, nunc per aves consulti, Liv. Impers. pass.: de se sortibus consultum dicebat, Caes. 3. to consult a lawyer: de iure civili, Cic.

4. Of public assemblies: senatum, to take the opinion of the senate, Sall. [For etym. v. consul.]

consultatio, onis, f. [consulto] a deliberation, consideration, consultation: deliberatio et consultatio, Cic.: senatus, Liv. In plur.: de consultationibus disputare, i. e. about the subjects of consultation, id. II. an asking of advice or for instructions, consultation (v. rar.): id. 2. Meton.: a subject of consultation, an inquiry: Suet.

consultis, adv. deliberately, considerably: caute atque consulte (rem) gerere, Liv.

consulto, adv. deliberately, on purpose. consulto equites credere jubet, Caes.: Liv.

consulto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [consulto] to reflect, consider maturely: to consult, take counsel, deliberate: with depend. Interrog.: consultant, conducat id necne de quo deliberant,

Cic. With de, super, in, etc.: de officio, id.: de remedio, Tac.: super re magna et atroci, id. Absol. male corde consulari, to meditate evil in the heart, Pl. Pass.: ad haec consulas, da procurandaque, Liv. II. With Dat.: tota care of, have a care for: like consulo, I. 2 (rare): delecti (sc. Patres) republicae consultant, Sall.

III. With acc.: to consult, to ask counsel or advice of (rare): quid me consultas? Pl.

consultor, oris, m. [id.] a counsellor, adviser (rare): Sall. II. he who asks counsel of one, a consultant, client: Hor.

consultrix, icla, f. [id.] she who has a care for, provides: natura, Cic.

consultum, i, n. [id.] a consultation, inquiring of a deity (rare): Tac. II. a decree, decision, resolution, plan: facta et consulta fortium et sapientum, Cic.: dum consulta petis, decrees of the gods, oracles, Virg. Esp. senatus consultum, or in one word, senatusconsultum, a decree of the senate (abbreviated S. C.), Cic.: cf. consulta Patrum, Hor.

consultus, a, um, Part. [consulto] Neut. as subst., esp. in phr. consulto opus est, there is need of deliberation, Sall.: v. consulo (I. r.). As Adj.: skilful, experienced (as one habitually consulted and referred to): with Gen.: juris consultus, versed in law, a lawyer, Cic.: Liv.: insensitibus sapientiae, an adept in, Hor. Sup. omnis divini cultus humani juris, Cic. Absol. consultus, a lawyer, Hor.

con-sum, ful, futurum, fore (rare), to be, to happen: confido confuturum, Pl.: spero confore, Ter.

consummatus, a, um, Part. [consummo]. As Adj., perfect, consummate: Quint.: Sen.

consummo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [sumina] to cast or sum up: Vitruv. Fig.: velut consummata ejus belli gloria, the accumulated glory, Liv.

II. to accomplish, finish, perfect, consummate: rem, id. Absol.: to complete a time of service: Suet.

con-sumo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3. v. a. Lit.: to take up together, or entirely: to use up, consume: to eat, devour: frumenta, Caes.: fruges consumere nati, Hor. II. Fig.: to consume, waste away; squander, destroy, etc.: patrimonium per luxuriam, Cic.: omnes fortunas, Caes.: Tac. Poet.: quum mare, quum terras consumperit, exhausted, i. e. vainly sought a refuge in, Ov. 2. Of living: beings: to destroy, kill: si me vis aliqua morbi consumpisset, Cic.: exercitum fame paene consumptum, Caes. Sometimes, to waste, weaken, enervate: inedia et purgationibus et vi ipsius morbi consumptus es, Cic.: totidem plagis consumimus hostem, wear out, Hor. 3. Of time: to spend, pass, waste: magnam partem diei, Caes.: omne tempus, Liv.: die consumpto, id. 4. With

the object to which money, &c., is devoted, expr. by in with Abl., and rar. in with Acc.: to spend upon or about, employ wholly upon: pecuniam in agrorum emptionibus, Cic.: ingenium in musicis consumptum, devoted to, absorbed in music, id.: tota in dulces consument ubera natos, Virg.

consumptio, ōnis, f. [consumo] a consuming, wasting, consumption: Cic. **consumptor**, ōris, m. [id.] a consumer, destroyer (v. rare): ignis confector et consumptor omnium, Cic.

consumptus, a, um, Part. [consumo].

con-sūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to stitch together, to sew up (rare): tunica, Varr. Fig.: consutis dolis, with concerted tricks, Pl. (Hence It. cucire; Fr. coudre, part. consu.)

con-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3. v. n. to rise up together or in a body, to stand up: quum Athenis ludis quidam in theatrum grandis natu venisset, consurrexisse omnes, Cic.: consurgitur ex consilio, Caes.: toro consurgere, Ov. (Of the Roman reserves (triarii), rising from the position where they were cooped, Liv. Of things: inare imo fundo ad aethera, Virg. II. With ad or in and Acc.: to rise for any esp. a hostile action, to join in a rising, insurrection, etc.: ad bellum, Liv.: in arma, Virg. 2. Of things: to take rise: vespere ab alto consurgunt venti, rise in a body, id.

con-surrectio, ōnis, f. [consurgo] a standing up together (as a sign of respect, assent, etc.; rare): iudicium, Cic.

con-sūsurro, i. v. n. to whisper together: Ter.

consūsus, a, um, Part. [consuo].

con-tābefacio, 3. v. a. to waste, to wear out: Pl.

con-tābesco, būi, 3. v. n. incep. to waste away gradually, to be consumed (rare): Cic.

contābulatio, ōnis, f. [contabulo] a joining of boards together, a flooring: a floor (rare): Caes.

contābulo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [con and tabula] to board over, to furnish or cover with boards: turres, Caes. 2. In gen.: to cover: totum murum ex omni parte turribus, id.

contactus, a, um, Part. [contingo].

contactus, ūs, m. [id.] a touching; touch, contact: contactu omnia foodant, Virg. In plur.: viriles, Ov. 2. With ref. to disease: contagion: vulgati contactu in homines morbi, Liv. Fig.: of the contagion of vice, etc.: Sall.: Tac. (Hence It. contatto.)

contāges, ē, f. [id.] contact, touch: Lucr.

contāgio, ōnis, f. [id.] a touching; contact, touch: corpora, Cic. 2. a contact with disease, contagion, infection: id. Fig.: of moral contamination: contagio illius sceleris, id.: criminis Liv. Absol.: traxerat contagio proximos populos, the bad example

had carried away, id. 3. In wider sense, attraction, influence: contagio naturae valet, Cic.

contāgium, ii, n. for contagio [id.] touch, contact: Lucr. 2. contagion: in pl.: vicini pecoris contagia, Virg.: Ov. Fig.: of moral contamination: aegrae mentis, id.: lucri, Hor.

contāminatus, a, um, Part. [contamino].

II. Adj.: polluted, impure, defiled: Liv.: Hor.

contāmino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [for contagino, fr. tag root of tango; cf. examen] to bring into contact; to mingle, blend, unite: multas Graecas fabulas, Ter. II. More freq., to corrupt, contaminate, defile, stain, pollute: mentem omni scelere, Liv.: se sanguine, Cic.: contaminati facinore, Caes.

con-technor, atus, 1. v. dep. [techna] to devise plots: Pl.

conteotus, a, um, Part. [contego].

con-tēgo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to cover up or over: locum linteis, Liv.: se corbe, Cic.: uno tumulo contegere, to bury, Liv. Fig.: quidam servili habitu, alii fide clientium contecti, covered, protected, Tac. 2. to hide, conceal: eas partes corporis contexit atque abdidit, Cic. Fig.: libidines, Tac.

con-tēmōro, avi, 1. v. a. to pollute, violate (v. rare): Ov.

con-temno, tempsi, temptum, 3. v. a. to scorn, hold in contempt, despise: contemni se putant (seenes), despici, illud, Cic.: Hor. With pron. reflect.: to put a small value upon oneself: Pl.: se non contemnere, to have a high opinion of oneself, Cic. Absol.: to feel contempt, id. Of things: copiae neque numero neque genere hominum contemnendae, not to be despised, far from contemptible, Caes.: dolorem, to make light of, Cic.: populi voces, Hor. Rarely with Inf.: non contemnas lipus inungi, you would not scorn (refuse) to have your eyes anointed, id. Poet.: arborae contemnere ventos asuescant, to defy, Virg.

contemplatio, ōnis, f. [contemplor] a viewing, surveying, contemplation: caeli, Cic. II. Fig.: a mental survey, a considering, meditation: virtutum, Tac. Absol.: summa vis infinitatis et magna ac diligenti contemplatione dignissima est, Cic.

contemplator, ōris, m. [id.] a contemplator, an observer (v. rare): caeli ac Deorum, Cic.

contemplatus, a, um, Part. [contemplor].

contemplatus, ūs, m. [id.] a consideration, contemplation, observance (rare, and only in Abl. sing.): Ov.

contemplor, v. a. = contemplor, q. v.: Pl.

contemplor, stus, 1. v. dep. [templum] lit. to mark out an augural templum: Varr. Hence, to look at attentively, survey, gaze upon: Cic.: loci naturam ab omni parte, Liv.: nu-

mos contemplor in arca, Hor.: vultum, Ter. II. Fig.: of the mind: to observe, consider, contemplate: omnia secum ipse consideret et contempletur, Cic.

contemptim, adv. [contemno] contemptuously, scornfully: contemptim de Romanis loquentes, Liv.

contemptivus, ōnis, f. [id.] a despising, contempt, disdain, scorn: a dolorum laborumque, Cic.: pecuniae, id.: hostibus in contemptum venire, to become despised by the enemy, Caes.

contemptus, adv. comp., more contemptuously, Suet. (Posit. not used.)

contemptor, ōris, m. [contemno] a contemner, despiser, scorner: Divum, Virg. Adj.: contemptor animus et superbia, a proud, disdainful spirit, Sall.

contemptrix, icis, f. [id.] she who despises: Pl.

contemptus, a, um, Part. [contemno].

II. Adj.: despicable, contemptible: Cic.: res, a paltry estate, Hor. With Dat.: Trebellius per avaritiam ac sordes contemptus exercituli, Tac. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: contemptissimorum consilium levitas, id.

contemptus, ūs, m. [id.] a despising, contemning; contempt, scorn (once in Caes., perhaps never in Cic.): contemptu laborare, to be regarded with contempt, Liv.: plerumque hominibus Gallis brevis nostrae contemptul est, is an object of scorn, Caes.

con-tendo, di, tum, 3. v. a. and n. A c.t.: to stretch, brace up, draw tight, strain: arcum, Virg.: oculi contendunt se, Lucr. 2. Meton.: of weapons: to shoot, hurt: hastam, Virg.

II. Fig.: to strain, exert, bend: omnes nervos aetatis industriaeque meae contenderem, Cic.: in tales animum contendere curas, to bend the mind, Ov. 2. to compare, contrast: constr. with Acc. and cum, or absol. (p.oet. with ad or Dat.) contendere id cum defensione nostra, Cic.: vellers potentia Aquinatem fucum Sidonio ostro, Hor.: contendere ipse causas, quae inter se configunt, Cic. B. Neutr.: to stretch, strain, or exert oneself, id sibi contendendum, he ought to aim at that, Caes. With Inf.: hunc locum oppugnare contendit, makes a vigorous effort to, id. With ut and Subj.: quantum potero voce contendam, ut . . . Cic.

2. Esp. to exert oneself in performing a journey or march: to strive to reach, to make for, to journey hastily to, to hasten: constr. with Acc., Inf., or absol. With Inf. (frequent): Bibracte ire contendit, he makes the best of his way to, Caes. Absol.: in Italiam magnis itineribus contendit, id.: domum, id. Fig.: magna spectare atque ad ea rectis studiis contendere, Cic. 3. to strive, dispute, fight, contend against, vie with: constr. with cum, contra or adversus, the Dat., inter with pron. refl., or absol.: cum magnis legionibus parva manu, Sall.: contra populum

Rom. armis, Caes.: Cic.: hi quum tantopere de potentatu inter se multos annos contendere, Caes.: rapido contendere cursu, Virg. Pass. impers.: Cic. With Dat. (poet.): Lucr. 4. to beg earnestly, foll. by ut and Subj.: quam a me peteret et summe contenderet, ut suum propinquum defenderem, Cic. 5. to hold out, assert, affirm, earnestly maintain, contend: with Acc. and Inf.: id

(1) **contētō**, adv. [contendo] with great exertion, earnestly, vehemently: dicere, Cic.

(2) **contētō**, adv. [contineo] closely, sparingly, scantily (rare): Pl.

contentiō, ōnis, f. [contendo] a stretching, a straining, exertion, effort, an eager striving for: contentio et summissio vocis, the raising and dropping of the voice, Cic.: quem quum maxima contentione non potuisset extrahere, effort, id.: libertatis dignitatisque, Liv. 2. a contest, strife, fight, dispute, controversy: in his contentionibus, quas Aedui cum Sequanis habuerant, Caes.: magna contentione actum, they discussed the matter with great vehemence, Liv. 3. a comparing, contrasting, contrast: si contentio quaedam et comparatio fiat, Cic. In rhetoric: antithesis: id.

(3) **contentus**, a, um, Part. [contendo]. II. Adj.: strained, tense, tight: qui iam contento, jam laxo fune laborat, Hor. 2. Fig.: eager, intent: ad tribunatum contento studio cursaque venimus, Cic.: nulla oculo rum acies contenta, no exertion of the eye-sight, Lucr.

(2) **contentus**, a, um, Part. [contineo]. II. Adj.: contented, satisfied: with Abl.: rarely absol.: after the Aug. period, very freq. with Inf.: contentus suis rebus, Cic.: Hor. Absol.: non modo contentus esses, sed melius non quaereris, Cic. With Inf.: Ov.

con-terminus, a, um, adj. bordering upon, neighbouring: with Dat.: fonti, Ov.

con-tēro, trivi, tritum, 3. v. a. to rub together: grind, bruise, pound, crumble: cornu cervi, Ov. II. Meton.: to rub down, wear out, waste, destroy: contenterit ferrum, silices tennantur ab usu, id.: contera tu tua me oratione, muller, you weary me with your talk, Pl. 2. Of time: to spend, pass, waste, consume: with in and Abl.: actatem in iulibus, Cic. With Abl.: diel brevitate convivis, longitudinem noctis stupris et flagitiis, id. Transf. to the person: se in musicis, geometria, contere, to wear oneself out over, id. 3. Of other objects: operam frustra, to waste labour, Ter. Fig.: injurias obliuione, to obliterate from the memory, Cic.

con-terreo, ūi, itum, 2. v. a. to frighten, scare, terrify (strengthened from simple verb): Virg.: Liv.

con-terstor, atus, 1. v. dep. to call to witness: deos hominesque, Cic. II.

Legal t. t.: Item, to enter on a lawsuit by calling witnesses, id. Part. perf. in pass. sense: contestata lite, id.

2. Gen.: to prove: part. perf. in pass. sense: ab hac perenni contestata virtute majorum, accredited, proved, id.

con-texto, xti, xtum, 3. v. a. to weave together: Cic.: of timber work: to brace together, Caes.: so of the wooden horse, trabibus acervi contextus, Virg.

2. Fig.: memoria rerum veterum cum superiorum actate contextur, is interwoven, Cic.: crimen, to contrive, invent, id.

contētō, adv. in a connected manner, in close connection: Cic.

contextus, a, um, Part. [contexto].

II. Adj.: cohering, connected: contexta condensaque corpora, Lucr.

contextus, ūs, m [id] a weaving or bracing together, connection: corporum (i.e. atomorum), Lucr. II. Fig.: connection, coherence, arrangement: rerum, Cic.: in contextu operis, in the course or progress of the work, Tac.

conticesco (conticesco, Pl.), ticti, 3. v. incept. [taceo] to become still, keep silence: strictly of a number together: conticere omnes, Virg. also of single persons or things: conticuit lyra, Hor.

II. Fig.: to become still or quiet, be at rest, to abate, cease: artes nostrae, Cic.: actiones tribuniciae, Liv.

conticinium, ii, n [conticesco] the first part of the night, the evening Pl.

conticisco, v. conticesco.

contignatio, ōnis, f. [contigno] a joining of beams, a rafting or flooring: a story, floor: Caes.: bovem in tertium contignationem scandisse, to the third story, Liv.

contigno, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. [tugnus] to join together with beams, to raft, floor (rare): Caes.

contiguus, a, um, adj. [contingo]. Act.: touching together, adjoining, bordering upon, neighbouring, near: contiguas tenere domos, Ov. II. Pass.: that may be touched, without reach (rare): hunc contiguum missae fore credidit hastae, Virg.

continens, entis, Part. [contineo]. II. Adj.: lit. holding together: hence bordering upon, contiguous, adjacent: with Dat. or cum. aer mari, Cic.: Cappadociae pars ea, quae cum Cilicia continens est, id. 2. holding together, unbroken, uninterrupted: continentes silvas ac paludes habebant, an unbroken extent of forests and morasses, Caes.: uno continenti agmine, in one unbroken line, Liv.: of time: dies, following in succession, Caes.: bella, successive, id.: e continenti genere, in continuous descent, Cic. Esp. continens terra, the main land, continent, Nep.: usu. absol. (without terra) Caes.: Liv. Fig., timori perpetuo ipsum malum continens fuit, followed at its heels, id. III. exercising self-control, continent, tempe-

rate (rare): in pecunia, Caes. Sup.: continentissimi homines, majores nostri, Cic. IV. In rhetoric, as a subst.: continens, entis, n.: that on which something depends, the chief point, hinge: causae, id.

continenter, adv. continuously: of space, in unbroken succession: Cat.: of time: without interruption: continenter tota nocte ierunt, Caes.

II. temperately, moderately (rare): vivere, Cic.

continentia, ae, f. [continens] a holding in, repressing: Suet. II.

Fig.: a holding in, or curbing of one's sensual desires: self-control, continence, opp. to libido (unrestrained gratification of the desires): Cic.: Caes. (Cf. abstinentia, and temperantia.)

con-tineo, ūi, tentum, 2. v. a. and n [teneo]. Act.: to hold together,

keep in a mass, bind, connect mundus omnia complexu suo coequet at continet, Cic. Fig.: omnes artes cognitione quadam inter se continentur, are linked together, id. II. to keep in, bound, encompass, etc.: reliquum spatium mons continet, Caes. undique loca natura Helveti continentur, are hemmed in, id. III. to hold within, contain, comprise, involve: ut omnia continent in se vim caloris, contain caloric, Cic. comitia curiata rem militarem continent, they are, are intimately connected with, Liv. In pass with Abl.: to be contained in, be composed of: non enim venis et nervis et ossibus continetur (Dn), Cic. IV.

to keep together, hold just, keep from straying, hold up, support, etc.: exercitum, Liv. Fig.: Remos reliquosque Belgas in officio, Caes.: te in exercitatione, keep you at work, Cic. V. to keep within, keep close, keep in a place, confine, sub pellicibus milites continet, Caes.: copias in castris, id.: frigidus agricolam continet imber, keeps him within doors, Virg. 2. to hold in, keep back, restrain: gradum, to check, id.: manum continere: restrain the hand, furbear doing, Hor.: suos a proelio, Caes.: quorum ego vix abis te manus ac teli continere, keep off from you, Cic. 3. to curb, control: eos continere, quibus praesidia, id. B. Neutr.: to keep together (as verb. finit. extremely rare): utroque comestus continet, Pl.

(3) **con-tingo**, tigi, tactum, 3. v. a. and n. [tango]. Act.: to touch, take hold of, seize: cibum rostris, Cic.: funem manu, Virg.: dextras consulum, to touch the hands, shake hands, Liv. Esp. to touch (food), partake of, taste (poet.): granum, Hor.: cibos ore, Ov. II. to be near or contiguous, border upon, extend to: Helvii fines Arvernorum contingunt, Caes.: in saltu Vescino Falerinum contingente agrum, Liv. Also with Dat. or inter and pron. reflect.: ita ut radices montis ex utraque parte ripae fluminis con-

tingant, Caes.: inter se, to touch, *formis* cordon, id. III. to attain to, come to, arrive at: meet with, etc. (mostly poet.): optatum contingere metam. Hor.: Italiam, Virg.: aevi florem, to reach the flower of age, Lucr. IV. Fig.: to touch, lay hold of, seize upon, affect: quam me manifesta libido contigit! Ov.: quos publicae fortunae contingebat cura, whom concern for the public weal affected, Liv. 2. to touch with pollution, stain, defile, etc. (generally in part. perf.): contacta civitas rabie duorum juvenum, id.: equi candidi et nullo mortali opere contacti, Tac. 3. to be connected with or related to: deos quoniam propius contingis, since you have nearer access to the gods, Hor.: Sabinum medico usu contingere, to have little intercourse with, Tac.: haec consultatio Romanos nihil contingit, concerns not, Liv. B. Neutr.: to happen to, befall, fall to one's lot: and absol.: to turn out, come to pass, succeed: with Dat. (in good sense, or as applied to things fortunate; whereas accidere is used applied to things unfortunate or indifferent): hoc Herculi potuit fortasse contingere, might happen in the case of Hercules, Cic. With Inf.: nonnullis hominibus contingit adire Corinthum, it is not every one's good luck, Hor. With Subj.: quod si hoc idem contingeret ut, should to happen that, Cic. Absol.: quum id minus contingeret, leges sunt inventae, id.

(2) **con-tingo**, (tinguo), 3. v. a. to wet, moisten: lac parco sale, to sprinkle, Virg.

contínuatio, ónis, f. [continuo] an unbroken series, continuation, succession: continuatio seriesque rerum, Cic.: impium, Caes. II. In rhetoric: a period: Cic.

contínuo, adv. immediately, forthwith, from the first, without delay: often with the particles ubi, ut, postquam, simulac, quum, etc.: ubi primum terram tetigimus, continuo . . . Pl.: quod continuo consilium dimiserit, simulac me viderit, Cic. II. In denying an inference: with a negative, actual or implied: necessarily, as an immediate consequence: si quis non ait avarus, continuo sanus? is he forthwith to be reckoned sane? Hor.: Cic.

contínuo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [continuo]. Of space: to make continuous, make all in one, carry on; connect, unite. With Dat. or absol.: Cic.: aedificia moenibus, Liv.: latus lateri, Ov.: Salonibus Sitionum gentes continuantur, border upon, are next to, Tac. Absol.: binas aut amplius domos continuare, to join house to house, Sall.: fundos, to buy contiguous plots of ground, Cic. II. Of time: to continue uninterruptedly, to do one thing after another: iter die et nocte, Caes.: diem noctemque potando, to keep on drinking day and night, Tac.: dapes, Hor.: pax externae confestim con-

tinuatur discordia domi, follows immediately on, Liv.

contínuus, a, um, adj. [contineo]. Of space: holding together, unbroken, continuous: montes, an unbroken mountain-range, Hor.: Rheus uno alveo continuus, Tac. II. Of time: successive, following, running on, continuous: dies continuus quinque, for five days running, Caes.: annos prope quinquaginta continuos, Cic.: postulandis rebus tam continuus annus fuit, so incessantly occupied, Tac. Of events, etc.: successive, uninterrupted: bella, Liv.: incommoda, Caes.

contio, ónis, f. [from conventio: frequently (but less correctly) written concio]. Lit. a coming together; hence, an assembly, a meeting, in general (a contio at Rome was an assembly of the people convened by a magistrate, v. Smith's Ant. 116): advocat contionem, habet orationem talem consul, Cic.: militum, Caes.: advocare populum in contionem, Liv.: plebem ad contionem vocare, id.: frequentis contionis modo, like a full assembly, id.: laudare aliquem pro contione, before the assembled army, Sall. II. Meton.: a discourse, oration before an assembly of the people, or of an army: Cic.: contionem apud milites habuit, delivered a speech before them, Caes. 2. a place of speaking, rostrum (rare): ascendere in contionem, Cic.

contiónābundus, a, um, adj. [contionor] haranguing in a public assembly: Liv.

contiónālis, e, aly [contio] belonging to or suitable for a public assembly: clamor, Cic.: senex, a mod orator, demagogue, Liv.

contiónārius, a, um, adj. [id.] of or suited to a public assembly (v. rare): populus, Cic.

contiónātor, óris, m. [contionor] an haranguer of the people: in a bad sense, a demagogue, an agitator: Cic.

contiónor, atus, 1. v. dep [contio] to be convened in an assembly, to form an assembly (rare), Liv. II. Usu., to deliver an oration to a public assembly: apud milites, Caes.: ad populum, Suet. With Acc. and Inf. (v. rare): C. Cato contionatus est, comitia haberi non solum, declared before the people that he would not . . . , Cic. 2. In gen.: to declare publicly, publish, make known (rare): id.

contiónuola, ae, f. dim. [id.] a short harangue to the people (v. rare): Cic.

con-tol-lo, 3. v. a. old form for confero, to bear: contollam gradum, will go to meet him, Pl.

con-tónat, v. impers. it thunders heavily: Pl.

contor, properly cunctor, q. v.
con-tor-queo, torsti, tortum, 2. v. a. to whirl, twist, or twirl about, brandish: to hurl or roll along: membra, Cic.: insano contorques vortice silvas Eridanus, whirling them round in its

raging eddy, Virg.: cuspidem lacerto, to hurl, Ov. Fig.: quae verba contorquet! i.e. with what energy he speaks! Cic.

contortē, adv. intricately, perplexedly, obscurely: dicere, Cic.

contortio, ónis, f. [contorqueo] a whirling round: Auc. Her. 2. an intertwining, intricacy, complication: contortiones orationis, Cic.

contortor, óris, m. [id.] a perverter: legum, Ter.

contortulus, a, um, adj. dim. [contortus] somewhat complicated or intricate: Cic.

contortulus, a, um, adj. [contortus pilos] entangled, intricate: Pl.
contortus, a, um, Part. [contorqueo]. II. Adj.: vehement, energetic (lit. brandished and levelled like a weapon): contorta et acris oratio, Cic. 2. involved, intricate: contortae et difficiles res, id.

contrā, adv. and prep. (from con, like in-tra, ex-tra, ci-tra, ul-tra, etc.). Originally, over against, facing: hence various figurative applications. A. Adv.: of place: over against, facing, opposite to: omnia contra circaque, all the country in front and round about, Liv.: contra intueri, to look one in the face, id.: stat contra stansque jubet, right in front of you, Juv. II. Of other relations, etc.: e.g. (1) Correspondence: in return, in reply, etc.: amare, M.: quum hic nugatur, contra nugari lubet, id.: aegidum, paucos accipere contra, hear a word on the other side of the question, Hor. (2) Equivalence in weight: Jam mihi auro contra constat filius, is worth his weight in gold, Pl. (3) Direct or diametrical opposition: on the contrary, exactly the reverse: ut hi sunt miser, sic contra illi beati, Cic.: quin contra, nay, but on the contrary, Liv.: cognoscere quid boni utrisque aut contra esset, Sall. With atque (ac) or quam: otherwise than, contrary to what: contra atque esset dictum, contrary to what had been appointed, Caes.: factum est mea culpa contra quam tu mecum egeras, Caes. (4) Rhetorical antithesis: on the other hand: Cic.: O fortunati mercatores! miles ait: contra mercator, militia est potior, Hor. (5) Hostile opposition: si qua ex parte obviam contra veniretur, Caes.: Cic. B. Prep. with Acc.: of place: over against, opposite to, facing: cuius (insulae) unum latus est contra Galliam, Caes.: eastward loco edito contra arcem object, Liv. II. Of actions, opinions, etc.: against, contrary to: contra rerum naturam contraque consuetudinem hominum contraque opinionem omnium, Cic.: opinionem, contrary to expectation, Caes.: contra ea, on the contrary, on the other hand, in reply, id. 2. Of hostile opposition: against, in defiance of, right in the teeth of: omnes Belgas contra populum Romanum conjurasse, id.: Cic.: contra per-

cula et insidias firmissimus, Sall. : contra ius gentium, in violation of, Liv. **C.** In compounds, contra gen. contains the idea of hostile opposition, as in *contradico*. (Hence *Fr. contré*.)

contractio, *ōnis*, *f.* [contraho] a drawing together, contraction: digitorum (opp. to *perfectio*, *extensio*), Cic. : frontis, frowning, id. **II.** a shortening, abridging: paginæ, id. **2.** Fig. : animi (in dolore), dejection, id.

contractiunōia, *ae*, *f.* dim. [contractio] Lit. a slight contraction: Fig. : animi, dejection, sadness: Cic. **contractus**, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [contraho].

II. Adj. : contracted, limited, etc. : *contractor ignis*, smaller, Lucr. : *cuticula*, withered skin, Juv. : his jam *contractioribus noctibus*, growing shorter, Cic. Fig. : *paupertas*, pinching, Hor.

contrā-dico, *xi*, *cum*, *3. v. n.* to speak against, contradict. With *Dat.* : *sententia aliorum*, Tac.

contrādictio, *ōnis*, *f.* [contradico] a gainsaying, a reply, objection, contradiction: Tac.

con-trāho, *xi*, *cum*, *3. v. a.* to draw or bring together, to collect, assemble, gather: *cohortes ex finitimis regionibus*, Caes. : *omnes copias Lucernam*, Cic. : *contractus leget*, wrapped snugly up, Hor. **II.** to draw up, draw close, tighten, shorten, contract, abridge, diminish: *pulmones tum se contrahunt aspirantes*, tum respirant dilatant, alternately contract and expand, Cic. : *frontem*, to frown, id. : *castra*, Caes. : *vela*, to draw in, Hor. : *ei contrahit orbem* (luna), diminishes her orb, *wanes*, Ov. **2.** Fig. : to draw in, restrain: *animum*, to let one's spirits fall, Cic. : *cupidinem*, Hor. **III.** to bring about, cause, get, catch, etc. : *lites*, Pl. : *bellum Saguntinis*, Liv. : *aliquid damni*, to incur, Cic. : *porca contracta*, due for the expiation of a crime, id. **2.** to do business with; to make a contract, conclude a bargain: *rerum contractarum fides*, faithful observance of engagements, id. : and *gen.* : to have dealings, have to do with: *contrahere nihil cum populo*, id.

contrārii, *adv.* in an opposite direction or manner: *procedere*, Cic.

contrārius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [contra] lying over against, fronting, opposite (rare): *Mela*. (In Caes. B. G. 2, 18, *collis adversus hunc et contrarius*=a hill facing this and rising in an opposite direction.) **II.** In *gen.* : opposite, contrary, opposed. With *Gen.* : *hujus igitur virtutis contraria* est vitiositas, Cic. With *Dat.* : *eolor albo*, Ov. With *inter* and *pron.* reflect. : orationes inter se contrariae Aeschini Demosthenisque, delivered in opposition to each other, Cic. With *ac* : *contrarium decernebat ac paulo ante decreverat*, contrary to what he had before determined, id. *Abol.* : *dum vitant stulti vitia*, in contraria currant, rush into the opposite extremes, Hor. :

disputandum est de omni re in contrarias partes, on both sides, Cic. A *d* *er* bially: *ex contrario*, on the contrary, on the other hand: Caes. : Cic. : and *contrario*: Nep. **III.** at variance with, inimical; *hurlful*, *pernicious*, etc. (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose): *Averna avibus cunctis contraria*, destructive, Lucr.

contractabiliter, *adv.* feelingly; so as to be felt: Lucr.

contractatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [contracto] a touching, contact (v. rare): Cic.

con-trecto, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* [trac-to] to touch, handle: *pectora*, Ov. **2.** to have illicit intercourse with: Pl. : Suet. **3.** Fig. : to handle or dwell upon mentally: *mente voluptates*, to contemplate, Cic. : *studia philosophiae*, Gell.

con-trémisco, *mūi*, *3. v. n.* and *a. incept.* Neutr. : to begin to tremble all over, to quake (rare): *tota mente atque omnibus artibus*, Cic. Fig. : *cujus nunquam fides contremuit*, has never wavered, id. **II.** Act. : to tremble at something, be afraid of: *periculum*, Hor.

con-trémō, *ti*, *3. v. n.* to tremble greatly (rare): Poet. ap. Cic.

con-tribūo, *ti*, *atum*, *3. v. a.* to put in the same tribe, list, lot, etc. : to enroll in company. With *cum* : *Oscenses et Calaguriani*, qui erant cum *Oscensibus* contributi, annexed to, Caes. With *Dat.* : *Ambraciam quae tum contribuerat se Aetolis*, had joined the Aetolian league, Liv. With *in* : *in unam urbem contribui*, formed into one city, id. Fig. : *apibus novum examen contribuere*, to add a new swarm to the old hive, Col. **II.** to bring into a common stock, to contribute: Ov.

contributus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [contribui] to make sad or sorrowful, to cover with gloom: *Caes.* in Cic. Poet. : (Sirius) laevo contristat lumine caelum, renders it gloomy, inauspicious, Virg. : *animum*, Hor.

contritus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [contoro]. **II.** Adj. : worn out, common: *contritum proverbium vetustate*, trite, Cic.

controversia, *ae*, *f.* [controverus] a civil lawsuit; a dispute, controversy: *distrabere*, *tollere*, to settle disputes, Cic. : *controversiae puniendorum malefactorum causa repertae sunt*, id. : *rem in controversiam vocare*, to make it a matter of dispute, id. : *rem deducere in controversiam*, Caes. : *alere*, to foment, id. : *sine controversia*, without contradiction, beyond dispute, Cic.

controversiosus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [controversia] much controverted (v. rare): *res*, Liv.

contro-versus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *PASS.* : that is the subject of dispute, controverted, disputed (opp. to *certus*), Cic. : *auspicium*, Liv. **II.** Act. : *litigiosus*, quarrelsome: very dub. (Cic.). [Con-

tro and *versus* : *contro* appears only in composition, but is related to *contra* as *intro*, *citro*, *ultra*, to *intro*, etc. : cf. *intro- versus*=*intro-versum*.]

con-trūdo, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* to hew or cut to pieces, to cut down, slaughter (rare): Cic. Fig. : *hi rempublicam contrucidaverunt*, have butchered the commonwealth, id.

con-trūdo, *si*, *cum*, *3. v. a.* to thrust together, press in: *nubes in unum*, Lucr. : *aliquos in balneas*, Cic.

con-trūnoo, *avi*, *1. v. a.* to hack to pieces, cut down (rare): *filios*, Pl.

contrūsus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [contrudo].

contubernalis, *is*, *comm.* [contubernium]. Milit. t. t. a tent-companion or comrade (there were used ten men and a decanus in one tent. V. Smith's Ant. 116): Cic. **2.** a young man who accompanied a general, in order to learn the art of war: *fuit in Creta contubernalis Saturnini*, id. **II.** In *gen.* : a comrade, companion, mate: in conspectu, id.

contubernium, *ii*, *n* [taberna] tent-companionship; the accompanying of a general, in order to learn the art of war: Cic. : Sall. : Tac. **2.** In *gen.* : companionship, intercourse: Suet. : Tac. **3.** marriage among slaves. Col. Hence concubinage: Cic.

II. Meton. : a common war tent: Caes. : Tac. **2.** In *gen.* : a common dwelling: Suet. Esp. : the dwelling of a male and female slave: Tac.

con-tūōor, *tūtus*, *2. v. dep.* (pres. *contulmur*, Lucr. : *Inf* contui, Pl.), to look on, gaze upon, behold, survey, consider attentively (rare) totam terram ejusque situm, Cic. Fig. : to weigh, ponder maturely, observe (rare) : *propositum plane contui*, Lucr. **II.** to get a view of, spy out *p. cereve*, desecry (v. rare) : Pl.

contūtus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [contueor]. **contūtus** (contūtus), *ūs*, *m.* [id.] an attentive looking at, view, sight (rare, and only in *Abd. sing.*) : Pl.

contūācia, *ae*, *f.* [contumax] haughtiness, insolence, stubbornness: *illa tua singularis insolentia*, superbia, contumacia, Cic. In good sense: libera contumacia, an honourable self-confidence (of Socrates), id.

contūāsteter, *adv.* obstinately, stubbornly, contumaciously, Cic. : *omnia agere*, Liv.

contūāx, *ācis*, *adj.* [con and tum in *tumē*] haughty, insolent, unyielding, stiffnecked, stubborn (rarely in a good sense) : *quis contumacior?* *quis inhumanior?* *quis superbiior?* Cic. : in me contumax, id. : *contumax etiam adversus tormenta servorum fides*, firm, steadfast, Tac.

contūmēlia, *ae*, *f.* [id.] insult, affront, immodesty, disgrace, ignominy : *contumeliam facere* in aliquem, Cic. : *tanta contumelia accepta*, Caes. : *alieni imponere*, Sall. : *indignitates contumeliaeque perferre*, Caes. : *Ingerunt contumelias*, load them with in-

sulta, Tac. 2. violation (v. rare): Liv. II. Meton. of things: violent usage: paves totas factas ex robore ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam, buffeting of storms, Caes.

contumeliosus, adv. insolently, reproachfully, injuriously: agere de absentibus, Cic. Comp.: Liv. Sup.: Cic.

contumeliosus, a, um, adj. [contumelia] reproachful, insolent, abusive: quam contumeliosus in edictis, Cic.: contumeliosum id militibus, Tac.

contumilo, are, v. a. to inter, bury: Ov.

contundo, tūdi, tūsum, 3. v. a. to beat small, bray, bruise, grind, crush, pound: diram qui contudit Hydram, crushed, Hor.: contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupeque, Liv. P. et.: grando contunderit vites, crushed, Hor.

II. Fig.: to break, weaken, destroy, subdue, put down, baffle, etc.: populos feroces, Virg.: ferocem Hannibalem, Liv.: contudi animum et fortasse, vici, Cic.

contur, tul. v. contueor.

conturbatio, ōnis, f. [conturbo] disorder, confusion: oculorum, distinct vision, Scrib. II. Fig.: confusion, perturbation of mind (v. rare): Cic.

conturbatus, a, um, Part. [conturbo]

conturbo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to derange, throw into disorder or confusion: perplex, confound (rare): Romanorum ordines conturbare, Sall.

2. Of money matters: conturbare rationes, or rationem, or with object understood, to become bankrupt: Cic.: sic Pedro conturbat, Matho deficit, Soc. Pedro stops payment, and Matho fails, Juv. Fig.: conturbasti mihi rationes omnes, you have put me entirely out of my reckoning, Ter. II. to disturb, disquiet in mind or feeling: valetudo tua me valde conturbat, Cic.: conturbatus sane discedit Quinctius, id.

contus, 1. m. = κοτύς, a pole: ferrataeque sudes et acuta cuspidis contos, Virg.

contusus, a, um, Part. [contundo].

contutus, ūs, v. contutus.

conubium, conubialis, v. conn.

conus, 1. m. = κωνος, a cone: Cic.

2. Meton. of conical bodies: the apex of a helmet: Virg.

con-vador, atus, 1. v. dep. to summon one before a court: facit: aliquid Veneris iudicantis, to cite one to the court of Venus, Pl.

con-valesco, ūi, 1. insep. to regain health, to grow strong, get better, etc.: ex morbo convalescere, Cic.: de vulnere, Ov. Fig.: Fidenates nimis vicinas prope se convalescere opes rati, Liv.: Cic.

con-vallis, is, f. (Abl. regularly convalle), a deep valley, a valley enclosed on all sides (thus disting. from vallis, which is between two ranges of

hills): Romam in montibus positam et convallibus, Cic.: Caes.

convāso, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [vassa] to pack up baggage, etc.: Ter.

convecto, 1. v. a. freq. [conveho] to carry or bring together (rare): recentes praedas, Virg.: Tac.

convector, ōris, m. [id.] a fellow-passenger on board ship (v. rare): Cic.

con-vēho, vexi, vectum, 3. v. a. to carry or bring together: esp. in vehicles, boats, etc.: Intribus, Cic.: plaustris, Liv.: also absol., frumentum ex finitimis regionibus in urbem, Caes.

con-vello, velli, vulsum, 3. v. a. to tear up, rend away, pull or pluck up, wrench off, etc.: milites infima saxa turris convellunt, Caes.: convulsis repugulis, effractisque valvis, Cic.: convulsaque marmora clamant, burst, split, Juv. With prep. or Abl.: viridem ab humo convellere silvam, Virg.: turrim convellimus altis sedibus, tear up, dislodge, id. 2. Milit. t. t.: convellere signa, to pluck up the standards, to decamp (rare): Cic.: Liv.

II. to tear to pieces, to rend, dismember: dapes avido dente, Ov.: Virg. Fig.: verbis convellere pectus, afflict, Ov. III. Fig.: to overthrow, upset: instituta omnium, Cic.: acta Dolabellae, id.: infidem legionum, to impair their loyalty, Tac.

convēna, ae, adv. m. and f. [convenio] coming together: amantes facere convenas, to bring them together, Pl. Usu, subst. in pl. only: convenae, assembled strangers, people who have flocked together: Numulus convenas congregasse videtur, Cic.

convēniens, entis, Part. [id.] II. A d.j.: agreeing, consistent, accordant, harmonious: convenientes bene amici, Cic. motus, Lucr. 2. fitting, appropriate, suitable: with cum (rare): dies cum populi vultu, Ov. With Dat.: quid enim philosopho minus conveniens, what could be less becoming a philosopher? Cic. With ad, to denote an end in view (rare): nihil est tam conveniens ad res vel secundas vel adversas, id. With inter and pron. refl. (rare): id. Absol. (rare): toga, fitting close, Ov.

convēnienter, adv. fitly, suitably, conformably, consistently, agreeably to, etc.: congruere naturae quicunque convenienter vivere, Cic. Also with Dat.: id.

convēnientia, ae, f. [conveniēns] agreement, accord, harmony, conformity, fitness: foll. by cum. naturae convenientia cum extis, Cic.: partium, symmetry, id.

con-vēnio, vāni, ventum, 4. v. n. and a. (Put. convenio, Pl.), to come together, come in a body, meet together, assemble: milites qui ex provincia conveniunt, Caes.: inter se conveniunt, Cic. 2. Of abstract things, to coincide: multae causae conveniunt in unum locum videtur, to have com-

bined, id. 3. Of cities which come under the jurisdiction of one metropolis: id. 4. Legal t. t.: convenire in manum, of a woman who in marriage (by usus, confarreatio, or coemptio, q. v.) comes into the possession of her husband, id. II. A c. t.: to go up to, meet, address, accost, visit: with Acc.: Atilium sua manu spargentem semen conveniant, had found him, id. Pass.: ab nuntio uxoris erat conventus, was met by, Liv. Absol.: Nep.

III. to come together with, make one with, unite, combine, couple: atomi, Lucr. 2. Fig.: of persons: to agree with, be of one mind with, harmonize (rare): si de ea re unquam inter nos convenimus, Pl. 3. More freq. with pass. sign. to be agreed upon: rarely with personal subject, and often, impers. Constr. Dat. and cum, inter, or absol.: neminem esse iudicem, nisi qui inter adversarios convenisset, unless he had been agreed upon, Cic.: pax quae cum T. Quinctio convenisset, Liv.: quod tempus inter eos committendi proclli convenerat, Caes.: ardentia vidit castra: id. convenerat signum, that was the signal agreed upon, Liv. 4. Impers.: mihi cum Delotaro convenit, ut . . . we have agreed together, Cic.: ne inter consules quidem ipsos satis conveniebat, there was no such agreement between them, Liv.: de facto convenit, as to the fact, there is no dispute, Cic.: also with Acc. and Inf., Liv. To express assent: convenit, agreed, Pl. IV. to fit, suit, be adapted to: ad pedem apte convenire, to fit well (of a shoe), Cic. Fig.: to be fit, becoming, suitable, proper, serviceable, applicable, consistent: constr. with in or ad, cum, the Dat., or absol. (rarely with Acc. or Inf.): nec vero hoc in te unum convenit, is not applicable to you in particular, id. With Acc.: Pl. With Dat.: cui non convenit sua res, whose condition is unsuitable to him, Hor. 2. With a clause as subject: ita commendare dicaces convenit Sattyros, id.

conventicūlum, i, n. dim. [conventus] (rare) a small assemblage: Cic. II. a place of assembly: Tac.

conventicius, a, um, adj. [conventus] pertaining to coming together: Pl. Neut. conventicius as subet (sc. ses): money paid to Greek citizens of the lower orders for attending the assemblies of the people: Cic.

conventio, ōnis, f. [id.] an assembly, meeting (rare): Varr. II. an agreement, covenant, compact: Liv.

conventum, i, n. [id.] an agreement, compact, covenant: facere promissa, stare conventis, reddere deposita, Cic.

conventus, a, um, Part. [convenio]

conventus, ūs, m. [id.] lit. a coming together: duarum stellarum, the conjunction, Sen. Of atoms: unum,

connection, Lucr. II. a meeting, any assembly of people: Cic. Aegium semper conventus gentis indicti sunt, Liv. 2. Esp. an assembly of Roman citizens at a certain place in a province, where the governor of the province administered justice and transacted other business, every province being divided into a certain number of "conventus" or circuits (v. Smith's Ant. 117): a district court: hence, conventus agere, to hold the circuits or assizes: Caes.: Cic.: per conventus ire, Juv. 3. the district of the province in which the citizens assembled: Plin. 4. an agreement (rare): ex conventu, Cic.

CONVERTO, verbi, versum, 3. v. a. to sweep or brush together, to sweep up, clear away: reverram hercle hoc quod converri modo, Pl. 2. Meton.: hereditates omnium, to scrape together, Cic. Humorously: aliquem totum cum pulvisculo, to dust his jacket, beat him soundly, Pl.

CONVERSATIO, ōnis, f. [con-versor] intercourse, conversation: Tac.

CONVERSO, ōnis, f. [converto] a turning round, revolving, revolution: cœli, Cic. 2. the periodical return of the seasons: mensium annorumque, id. II. Fig.: an alteration, change: conversio et perturbatio rerum, id. III. In rhetoric: the repetition of the same word at the end of a clause, id. 2. the rounding of a period, id.

CON-VERSO, avi, atum, i. v. freq. to turn round frequently: animus se ipse conversans, Cic. Pass. in refl. sense, to dwell, live with: Sen.

(1) **CONVERSUS**, a, um, Part. [con-verto].

(2) **CONVERSUS**, a, um, Part. [con-verto].

CON-VERTO (vorto), ti, sum, 3. v. a. and n. A. c. t.: to turn or whirl round, to cause to revolve: terra circum axem se summa celeritate convertit, revolves, Cic.: in same sense, converti (refl. pass.), id. Milit. t. t.: signa convertere, to wheel round, Caes.: signa conversa in hostem inferre, to face about and charge the enemy, id. II. to turn in a certain direction: conversa cuspidem, turning his lance towards (the rock), Virg. Hence, fig.: to draw anyone's attention: omnem exercitum in se, Liv. That towards which the object is turned is indicated in various ways.

1. By in: naves in eam partem, in that direction, Caes. 2. By ad: ad hunc se multitudo convertit, id.: conversus ad me, turning towards me, Petr. 3. By contra: tigna contra vim atque impetum fluminis, Caes.

4. By Dat. (rare): luna potest in dies majus lumen convertere nobis, Lucr. 5. By local adv.: aciem eo, Caes. III. Fig.: to change, transform: formas, Lucr.: Hecubam in canem, to metamorphose, Cic.: castra castris, to change one camp for another (Abi. of instrument of change), Caes.

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2. to overturn, throw into confusion: rempublicam, to bring into disorder, Cic.: fas nefas, to confuse right and wrong, Hor. 3. Of literary works: to translate: librum in Latinum, Cic. B. Neutr. by ellipsis of pron. refl. (rare): to turn: clam cum paucis ad pedes convertit, Sall. Fig.: hoc vitium huic uni in bonum convertebat, turned out, Cic.

CON-VESTIO, ūvi, itum, 4. v. a. to clothe (rare): mostly fig.: omnia convestivit hedera, Cic.

CONVEXUS, a, um, adj. [convēho] carried round, rounded off: vaulted, arched, convex (sometimes concave): caelum, Ov.: Virg. Neut. as subst., esp. in plur. convexa, orum, n. vault, arch, concavity, id.: in convexo nemorum, id.

CONVICIATOR, ōnis, m. [convicior] a railer, reviler (rare): Cic.

CONVICIOR, atus, i. v. dep. [convicium] to revile, rail at (rare): with Dat.: Quint. Absol.: Liv.

CONVICIUM, ūi, n. (sometimes but less correctly written convitium: cogn. with vox, voc-iso) a loud noise, a cry, clamour: convivia . . . cum maximo clamore atque convicio, Cic.: as the din of the forum, id. Of birds. Ov.: of frogs: Phaedr. II. Aud. violent outcry, rebuke, invective: conviciis consecrari aliquem, to assail with abuse, Cic.: so, ingerere convicia aliqui, Hor.: acerbius in conviciis, bitter in invective, Tac. In good sense: justissimum, most just rebuke, Cic. Fig.: aurium, the protest of the ear (against harsh sounds), id.

CONVICIUM, ōnis, f. [convivio] companionship, intimacy: jucundissima, Cic. fil. ap. Cic.

CONVICTOR, ōris, m. [id.] he who lives with one, a familiar friend: Hor.

CONVICTUS, a, um, Part. [convinco] convicted, ūs, m. [convivo] a living together; intimacy: Cic. 2. a banquet, feast: Tac.

CON-VINCO, vici, victum, 3. v. a. to overcome, beat down (in argument): prove wrong, convict of crime or error, etc.: Cic. The word denoting the thing proved, etc., in Gen.: more rarely expr. by Abl. with de, or Inf. (rare): aliquem summæ negligentiae, id.: sceleris, Suet.: convicti et condemnati falsis de pugnis, Pl.: aliqui fecisse convinci, Liv. II. Of things: to prove, show clearly; and esp. to prove false, wrong, criminal, etc.: with Acc.: facinus, Cic.: avaritiam, Caes. With Acc. and Inf.: ut Stoicos nihil de dis explicare convinceret, to prove that, Cic.

CON-VISO, 3. v. a. (rare) to look all over, to search thoroughly: omnia loca oculis, Lucr. Fig.: of light, to pervade, id.

CONVIVA, ae, comm. [con and vivo]: lit. one who lives or feasts with others; a table companion, guest: Ter.: Hor.: Cic. (V. rare as fem.)

convivālia, e, adj. [conviva] pertaining to a feast, festal, convivial: oblectamenta, Liv.: Tac.

CONVIVATOR, ōris, m. [convivor] he who makes a feast, gives an entertainment (rare): Hor.: Liv.

CONVIVUM, ūi, n. [id.] a feast, entertainment, banquet: vitium in convivis agere, Ter.: Virg. Plur. in concr. sense = convivae, guests, Ov.: Sen.

CON-VIVO, xi, ctum, 3. v. n. to live together: Quint.

CONVIVOR, atus, v. dep. [conviva] to banquet together (rare): nolunt crebro convivari, Ter.: Cic. Act. convivo, Quint.

CON-VOCO, avi, atum, i. v. a. to call together, to convoke, assemble: homines ad societatem vitae, Cic.: ad concilium, Caes.: ad contionem, Liv. Poet.: convocat hic amnes, Ov. Fig.: sibi consilia in animum, to take counsel with himself, Pl.

CON-VOLVO, avi, atum, i. v. n. to fly or flock together; hence, to assemble hastily (rare): populus convolat, Ter.: ad sellas consulum, Liv.

CON-VOLUTUS, a, um, Part. [convolvō]

CON-VOLVO, vi, vōlūtum, 3. v. a. to roll together, roll round, coil up: se Cic.: lubrica terga coluber, Virg.

CON-VOMO, 3. v. a. to vomit upon or over (rare): menas hospitum, Cic.

CONVULSUS, a, um, Part. [convello] agitated, v. coalesco.

CO-OPERIO, ūi, atum, 4. v. a. to cover wholly, to overwhelm: tribunal militum lapidibus, Liv. Freq. in part. perf.: lapidibus coopertus in foro, Cic. Fig.: flagitibus atque facinoribus, steeped in infamy, Sall.: famosis versibus, bespattered with, Hor. (Hence Ital. coprire; Fr. couvrir.)

COOPTATIO, ōnis, f. [coopto] an election of members to fill up vacancies in a body by vote of existing members: collegiorum, Cic.: censoria, id. (both which were changed to popular election, electio): v. coopto.

CO-OPTO, avi, atum, i. v. a. (perf. suly. cooptassint, Liv.), to choose, to elect (said of bodies, the members of which elect persons to fill up vacancies): senatores, Cic.: senatum, Liv.: aliquem in amplissimum ordinem, Cic.

CO-ORIO, ortus, 4. v. dep. to arise, rise up, appear, break forth, etc.: ignes pluribus simul locis, Liv.: tum subito tempestates coortae sunt maximae, Cic.: bellum, Caes. II. Esp. of a hostile rising: to rise, to break forth: quum saepe coorta esset seditio, Virg.: Liv.: with prep.: coorti ad pugnam repente, rushing out suddenly to the attack, id.

COORTUS, a, um, Part. [coorior].

COORTUS, ūs, m. [id.] a rising, originating: Lucr.

CO-PA, ae, f. [v. caupo] hostess of a wine-shop: Virg.: Suet.

cōphīnus, *i. m.* = *κόφινος*, a basket: Juv. (Hence Ital. *cofano*; Sp. *cofre*, *cofrin*; Fr. *coffre*.)

cōpia, *ae, f.* [for *co-opia*, fr. *op-* in opes: cf. in *op-ia*] abundance, ample store, plenty: agri, pecuniae; omnium rerum, Cic.: lactis, Virg.: omnia copia narium, all the treasures of smell, Hor. With ref. to persons: copia virorum fortium, Cic.: latronum, Sall. Of abstr. things: verborum, variety and richness of expression, Cic.: also copia (*absol.*), in same sense, Quint.: ubertatis et copia, Cic. 2. Esp. in pl., means, resources. exercitum suis copis sustentavit, at his own charge, id.: se suis copis suoque exercitu illis regna conciliatorem confirmat, Caes.: bonam copiam ejurare, to declare oneself insolvent, Cic. II. In milit. lang., copiae, arm, troops, forces (very common in Caesar): copiae militares, Suet.: equitum pedumque, Caes.: Liv.: navales, pedestresque, id.: exiguae, a mere handful of troops, Cic. Rare in this sense in sing.: omnis armatorum copia, id.: and *absol.*: Gn. Pomp in id. III. In reference to action: ability, power, opportunity, means. With Gen. of gerund: copia lat. andi, an opening for evasion, Lucr. With Inf.: quibus in otio vel magnifice vel molliter vivere copia erat, who had the means of so doing, Sall. With Subj.: tecum sine metu ut sit, copia est, Ter. *absol.*: neque, si cupiam, copia est, Pl.: pro copia, according to one's ability or means, Liv. And in gen.: facere copiam, to impart, bestow: with Dat. and Gen.: facere omnibus civibus consilii sui copiam, Cic.

cōpiāe, *arum, f. plu. dim.* [copia] a small number of troops: Brut. In Cic. **cōpiōse**, *adv.* in great abundance, copiously, plentifully: in provinciam copiose profectus erat, well supplied, Cic. II. Of style: fully, at length, etc.: id. Comp. and Sup.: id.

cōpiōsus, *a, um, adj.* [copia] plentiful: furnished abundantly with, well supplied, rich, wealthy, etc. (both of persons and things: *opp.* to *inops*): *constr.* with Abl., *ab.* or *absol.*: rebus omnibus ornatus et copiosus, Cic.: a frumento, well supplied in respect of corn, id.: urbe, id. II. Of eloquence, style, etc.: copious in expression, eloquent, fertile, etc.: ad dicendum, id.: vir, Liv.

cōpis, *is, adj.* [for *co-op-is*, fr. *op-* in opes: cf. *inops*] (ante-class. for *copiosus*) abundantly supplied, wealthy, rich: Pl.

cōpula, *ae, f.* a band, rope, thong, tie (rare): tortae, ship's rigging, Pl.: dura copula canem tenet, Ov. Fig.: a bond, connection: of love: irrupta copula tenet, indissoluble bond, Hor. [For *co-ap-ula*, fr. *con*, and *ap* in *ap-tor*, *aptus*.] (Hence It. *coppia*; Fr. *couple*.)

cōpūlatiō, *ōnis, f.* [copulo] a coupling, joining, connecting: copulationes

et alia sessiones atomorum inter se, Cic. *absol.*: social union: id.

cōpūlatūs, *a, um, Part.* [copulo]. II. A *dv.*: joined together, united, connected: nihil est animis copulatum, Cic.: verba (*opp.* to *simplicia*), id. Comp.: id.

cōpūlo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* (*part.* perf. contr. coplata, Lucr.) [copula] to couple, bind or tie together, connect, unite. With *cum*: tu honestatem cum voluptate copulabis? Cic. With *inter* and *pron. reflect.*: an haec inter se jungi copularique possint, id. With Dat.: id. With acc. alone, concordiam, Liv. 2. Pass. as *v. dep.*: Pl.

cōquas, *ae, f.* [coquus] a female cook: Pl.

cōquino, *i. v. a.* [id.] to cook: Pl. **cōquīnus**, *a, um, adj.* [coquo] pertaining to cookery (rare): forum, Pl.

cōquo, *xi, ctum, 3. v. a.* (*pres. Subj.* coquunt, Pl.): to cook, prepare for table; to boil, fry, bake, etc.: cenam (i. e. the provisions), Pl.: cibaria, Liv.: Cic. *absol.*: Pl. II. Meton.: to prepare by fire, bake, burn, parch, etc.: carbonem, burn charcoal, Cato: locus quem non coquit sol, does not parch, Varr.: Virg. 2. To ripen, mature, poma, matura et cocta decidunt, Cic. Hence to rot, turn (anything) to rottenness: opsonia, Hor. 3. To digest (mind): *concoquo*, Cic. III. Fig.: of the mind: to consider, meditate upon; contrive, plan: Pl.: consilia secreto, Liv. 2. To vex, harass, torment, disturb: femine ardentem curaque irae que coquebant, Virg. [Cf. Gr. *κέρω* and *κέρωω* (= *mek-yō*).] For Lat. *c* or *q* corresponding to Gr. *κ*, cf. *equus*, *inros*; sequor, *ἐπομαι*.] (Hence It. *cucere*; Fr. *cuire*.)

cōquus (also written *cōcus*), *i. m.* [coquo] a cook: Pl.: Cic.

cōr, *cordis, n.* the heart: Cic. 2. Meton.: a person: lectos juvenes fortissima corda, bravest hearts, Virg.

II. Fig.: the heart, as the seat of the passions, soul, feeling: videas corde amare inter se, heartily, cordially, Pl.: corde et genibus tremit, Hor. Hence, cordi esse alicui, to be in one's heart; to be agreeable, dear, to one's liking (= voluptati): Cic.: adeo extinguere vestigia urbis cordi est, Liv.: eventit facile quod Diis cordi esset, id.

2. Also regarded by the ancients as the seat of wisdom: mind, judgment, etc.: hoc est non modo cor non habere, sed ne palatum quidem, not only no sense, but not even taste, Cic. [Cor is for cord; cf. Gr. *καρδία*, *κῆρ*; Goth. *hairtō*, Eng. *heart*, O. H. G. *hērtza*.] (Hence Ital. *cuore*; Fr. *cœur*.)

cōrallum or **cōrallum**, *ii, n.* = *κοράλλιον*, Ion. *κοράλλιον*, red coral: in pl., coral beads, Ov. (*cūrall-*).

cōram, *adv.* and *prep.* in the presence of, in the face of. A *dv.*: si coram potius me praesente dixissent, face to face, Cic.: ut veni coram, when I came into your presence, Hor. 2. *absol.*:

in one's own person, personally (as *opp.* to mere hearsay): coram adese, Virg.: eadem fere quae ex nuntius literisque cognoverat, coram perspicit, with his own eyes, Caes. 3. Of time: on the spot, immediately: Suet. II. Prep. with Abl.: coram genero meo quae dicere ausus es? Cic.: te coram, in your presence, Hor. [For *co-or-am*, fr. *es*, *or-is*, "the face:" cf. *pal-am*, *claus*.]

corbis, *is, comm.* mostly *f.* a wicker basket: messoria, Cic.

corbita, *ae, f.* [corbis] a slow-sailing ship of burden: Cic. (Hence Sp. *corbeta*; Fr. *corvette*.)

corbula, *ae, f. dim.* [id.] a little basket: Pl.: Suet.

corollum, *i. n. dim.* [cor] a little heart: Pl. As a term of endearment: id.

cordāts, *adv.* prudently, wisely: Pl. **cordātus**, *a, um, adj.* [cor] wise, prudent, sagacious: egrotus cordatus homo, Enn. In Cic.

cor-dōlūm, *ii, n.* [doleo] heart-ache, sorrow of heart, grief: Pl. (Hence It. *cordoglio*; Sp. *cordajo*.)

cōriandrum, *i. n.* also, *us, i, f.* [*κοριανδρον*] coriander: Pl.

cōriārius, *i. m.* [corium] a tanner, currier, Plin.

Cōrīnthius aēs [Corinthus] an alloy of gold, silver, and copper, used for costly ornaments, etc.: Cic. Hence vasa Corinthia, vessels made of it, id.: Corinthia suppellex, id.: and *absol.*: Corinthia, orum, *n. plu.* (sc. vasa): id.

cōrium, *ii, n.* (corius, *ii, m. Pl.*) skin, hide, leather: Cic.: has (taures) coriis intertextant, Caes.: alicui corium concidere, to tan his hide, i. e. to cudgel him, Pl. Proverb: canis a corio nunquam absterrebitur uncto, i. e. it is difficult to change our habits, Hor. Of plants: bark, rind: Plin. 2. Meton.: a leather whip, thong, or strap: Pl. [Orig. *scorium*, cf. *scortum*, q. v.] (Hence Ital. *cuoio*; Fr. *cuir*.)

cōrnēolus, *a, um, adj.* dim. [cornus] horny, of horn (rare): applied to a small object only, Cic.

(1) **cōrnēus**, *a, um, adj.* [cornu] of horn, horny (rare): rostrum, Cic.: Ov.

(2) **cōrnēus**, *a, um, adj.* [cornus] pertaining to the cornel tree: of cornelwood: virgulta, Virg.: arcus, Ov.

cōrnēus, *inis, m.* [cornu cano: cf. tibicen, tubicen, etc.] a horn-blower, a player on the horn: Liv.: Cic.

cōrnīcor, *i. v. dep.* [cornix] to caw like a crow (v. rare): Pers.

cōrnīcūla, *ae, f. dim.* [id.] a (poor) little crow: Hor. (Hence It. *cornacchia*; Fr. *cornille*.)

cōrnīcūlārius, *i. m.* [corniculū] a soldier who had been presented with a corniculum (q. v.), and thereby promoted: an adjutant of a centurion or tribune, etc.: Suet.

cōrnīcūlūm, *i. n. dim.* [cornu] a little horn: Plin. 2. Meton.: a

horn-shaped decoration given as a reward for bravery: Liv.

corniger, ēra, ērum, adj. [cornu gero] horn-bearing, horned (poet.): corni, Lucr.: Ov.: finius Hesperidum (rivers being represented with bull-like head, tauriformis), Virg.

corni-pēs, ēdis, adj. horn-footed, hoofed (poet.): equi, Virg.

cornix, icis, f. a crow: the carrion crow: rauca, garrula, loquax, Lucr.: Ov.: Cic. Its appearance on the left side was considered as a favourable omen: id.: and its cries as a sign of rain: aquae augur annosa cornix, Hor. From its custom of attacking its prey first in the eyes, is taken the proverb: cornicum oculos confingere, to bite the biters, Cic. [Cf. cor-vus, and Gr. κορ-αῖ, κορ-ῶν. The radical idea is found in κορ-αῖ, to croak.]

cornu, ūs (seldom ū) n. (**cornuum**, i, m., Ov.): a horn (of cattle): Cic. 11. Meton. of things resembling a horn in substance or in form: a hoof: Virg.

2. the bill of a bird: Ov. 3. the horns of the moon: Virg. 4. the branches of a river: Virg. 5. the arm of a bay: a tongue of land: Caes. in Cic. 6. the ends of the sailyards: Virg. 7. the cone of a helmet in which the crest was placed: Liv. 8. the end of a stick round which books were rolled: Ov. 9. the tip of a bow: id. 10. the horn-shaped side of the cithara (perh. the sounding-board): Cic. 11. the point or extremity of a place, Liv. 12. the wing of an army (one of the three main divisions; of which also the extreme wing, consisting of cavalry, was only a part): Caes. Whence, fig.: cornua disputationis tuse commovere, Cic.

13. Of objects made of horn: a bow: Virg. 2. a horn, trumpet (disting. from lituus by its sound, and from tuba by its bent form): Cic.: Tac. 3. a lantern: Pl. 4. an oil cruet: Hor. 5. a funnel, Virg. 111. Fig.: as an emblem of courage, strength, might: tunc pauper cornua sumit, gains strength, courage, Ov.: tu (sc. amphora) addis cornua pauperi, Hor. [Cf. Gr. κέρας; Goth. haurin; Eng. horn.] (Hence It. corno; Fr. corne.)

cornuopias (better cornu opias) the horn of the goat Amalthea, placed among the stars as the emblem of fruitfulness and plenty: Pl.

cornum, i, n. [cornus] the cornel-cherry: Virg. **cornu**, ū, n. a horn: v. cornu. **cornus**, ū, f. a cornel-cherry, dogwood tree: Virg. 2. Meton.: a javelin made of cornel-wood: Ov. [Cf. Gr. κόνιον, κόνιαι.]

cornutus, ū, um, adj. [cornu] horned: animalia, Varr.: Col.

corolla, ū, f. dim. [for coron-ula, fr. corona] a little wreath or garland (mostly poet.): Pl.

corollarium, i, n. [corolla] orig. a garland of flowers; later, a wreath of thin metal silvered or gilt, given as a reward to actors, etc.: scaenorum corollaria, Cic. 2. Gen.: a gift, present, douceur: id.

corōna, ae, f. a garland, wreath, crown: Cic.: Hor. (Concerning the different kinds of garlands or crowns, civica, muralia, navalia, etc., given as rewards of bravery, v. Smith's Ant. 118.)

Assembly of sovereignty: regni corona (= diadema), Virg. Phr.: sub corona vendere: to sell captives as slaves (since they were crowned with a chaplet), Caes.: Liv. So, sub corona venire, to be sold by public auction, id.: sub corona venundari, Tac. 2. a constellation: the Crown (acc. to the fable, Ariadne transferred to heaven): Virg. 11. Meton. of objects in the form of a crown: a circle of men, bystanders in a court of justice, etc.: vox in coronam turbamque effunditur, Cic. 2. Milit. t. t. the besiegers round a hostile place, who attacked it on all sides: militum, Caes.: oppidum coronā circumdatum, Liv. Also, a circle of men, for the defence of a place: id. [Cogn. with Gr. κρῶ-ρος, κορῶν; Lat. cur-vus, cir-cus, etc.] (Hence Fr. couronne.)

corōnarius, ū, um, adj. [corona] pertaining to a wreath: Plin. Esp. coronarium aurum, a present of gold collected in the provinces for a victorious general: Cic.

corōno, avi, atum, i, v. a. [id.] to crown, wreath: templā, Ov.: castra, Virg.: vina, id.: magna coronari Olympia (Gk. constr.), to be crowned in the Olympic games, Hor. 11. Meton.: to surround, encompass: silva coronata aquas, Ov.: omnem aditum custode coronant, Virg.

corporeus, ū, um, adj. [corpus] corporeal, Lucr.: Cic. 11. composed of flesh, fleshy: humerus (Pelopia, opp. eburneus), Ov.

corpulentus, ū, um, adj. [id.] corpulent, fleshy, fat (rare): Pl.

corpus, ōris, n. any object perceptible by the senses, body, substance (opp. to mens, animus, anima): tangere aut tangi nisi corpus nulla potest res, Lucr.: corpus intelligi sine loco non potest, Cic.: aquae, Lucr. 11. the animal body: animi voluptates et dolores nasci fatemur e corporis voluptatibus et doloribus, Cic.: mortale corpus, Hor. 2. Esp. the flesh: ossa subjecta corpori, Cic.: amittere, to lose flesh: id. 3. a lifeless body, a corpse (= cadaver): Caes.: Liv. Hence (poet.), the souls of the dead, the shades or departed spirits, Virg. 4. the trunk, as opp. to the head: Virg.: Ov. 11. Periphrastically for the individual, the person: devotus corporibus, having devoted themselves to death, Liv.: longe ante omnia corpora Nisus emicat, far before all his companions, Virg. IV. Fig.: any aggregation of parts constituting a whole; a body

corporate, community, corporation, etc.: Cic.: ex uno corpore pendebat, Ov.: Corpus civitatis, political body, Liv.: ipsi ejusdem corporis erant, of the same rank, id.: so, of a book (just as we say, a body of Divinity): utros ejus habuere libros—duo enim sunt corpora—an utrosque, nescio, two distinct works, Cic.: juris Romani, Liv. [Etyim. uncertain.] (Hence Ital. corpo; Fr. corps, and, from it, Eng. corpse; also Fr. corsage.)

corpuscūlū, i, n. dim. [corpus] a little body, most freq. of atoms: Cic.: quantula sint hominum corpuscula, puny frames, Juv.

cor-rādo (conr.), si, sum, 3. v. a. to scrape or rake together (rare): corpora, Lucr. Esp. of money: minus decem conradet allicunde, Ter. 2. Fig.: to procure with difficulty: fidem dictis nostris, Lucr.

corrāsus (conr.), a, um, Part. [cor-rado].

correctio (conr.), ōnis, f. [corrigo] a making straight; an amendment, improvement, correction (rare): philosophiae veteris, Cic. 2. In rhetoric a correction of what has been said by substituting something stronger or more important: id.

corrector (conr.), ōris, m. [id.] a corrector, improver (rare): corrector atque emendator nostrae civitatis, reformer, Cic. Absol.: corrector Bestius, a preacher of morals, Hor.

cor-rēpo (conr.), -i, -i, 3. v. n. to creep together, to creep along, to creep or sink to a place (rare) in aliquam onerariam, Cic.: quot non correptum membra pavore, creep with fear, Lucr.

cor-reptē (conr.), ade. shortly: Ov. **cor-reptus** (conr.), a, um, Part. [cor-rpio].

cor-rīdeo (conr.), 2. v. n. to laugh together, violently or loudly (v. rare). Fig.: to smile, look pleasant, Lucr.

corrīgā, ae, f. [corrigo] a shoe-tie, shoe-latchet, etc. (Hence It. correggia, scoreggia; Sp. correa; Fr. corroie.)

cor-rīgo (conr.), ruxi, rectum, 3. v. a. [rego] to straighten, make straight, set right, bring into order: Plin.

11. Fig.: to correct, improve, amend, reform: quae corrigere vult, mihi quidem depravare videtur, Cic.: praeterita magis reprehendi possunt quam corrigi, Liv. (Hence It. scoregere, and corgere in accorgersi.)

cor-rīpio (conr.), rīpi, reptum, 3. v. a. [rapio] to seize upon, snatch up, tear away: to take up, lay hold of, etc.: hominem corripit et aspendi jussit, Cic.: arcumque manu celerisque sagittas, Virg.: me intro corripit, I went hastily in-doors, Ter. Poet.: viam, gradum, etc., to set out quickly, to hasten: viam, Virg.: gradum, quicken one's pace, Hor. 2. to carry off, rob, plunder, usurp: pounas, Cic.: sacrum effugem, Virg. 3. Of fire, diseases, etc.: to attack, seize, carry off, etc.: flamma corripuit tabulas, id.: nec

singula morbi corpora corripunt, id.

4. Of the passions, emotions, etc.: to seize upon, attack, carry away (mostly poet.): hunc plausus blamem corripuit, has carried away, charmed, Virg.: correpta cupidine, Ov. II. Fig.: to take to task, chide, blame, rebuke, reprove: convictio, Caes.: clamoribus maximis iudices corripuerunt, Caes. in Cic. 2. to accuse, inform against, bring to trial: Tac.

cor-rôboro (conr.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to strengthen, to brace up, invigorate, corroborare: quum is jam se corroborasset ac vir inter viros esset, i. e. was grown up, Cic. Fig.: virtutem, id.: eloquentiae famam, Tac.: conjugationem nascentem, to encourage, Cic.

cor-rôdo (conr.), si, sum, 3. v. a. to gnaw, gnaw to pieces (rare): Cic. Juv.

cor-rôgo (conr.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to bring together by entreaty, to get by begging, or simply, to collect. suos necessarios, Cic.: auxilia ab sociis, Liv.: pecuniam, Caes. (Hence Fr. *corvée* from *corrogata*.)

corrôsus (conr.), a, um, Part. [corrodo]. (Hence Fr. *creux*.)

cor-rôso (conr.), no perf. at im, i. v. a. to make full of wrinkles, to wrinkle (rare). ne sordida mappa corrugaret nars, i. e. produce loathing in you, cause you to turn up your nose, Hor.

cor-rumpo (conr.), rûpi, ruptum, 3. v. a. 1. to break up; hence, to destroy, waste, spoil, corrupt, taint, deface, etc.: frumentum flumine atque incendio corruptum, Caes.: conclusa aqua facile corruptum, becomes foul, Cic.: nec casia liquidi corruptum usus olivi, is adulterated, Virg.: ocellos lacrimis, to disfigure, Ov.: corrupto caeli tractu, through a blight in the atmosphere, Virg. II. Fig.: to tamper with, falsify: tabulas publicas, Cic. 2. to corrupt, mar the excellence of: mores civitatis, id.: libertatem, Tac.: disciplinam, id.: nutricis fidem, to bribe, Ov. 3. Of persons: to corrupt, seduce, entice, mislead; mulierum, Ter.: (vitiosi) principes non solum obsunt, ipsi quod corruptuntur, sed etiam quod corruptunt, Cic. Esp. i. to bribe, buy over, etc.: aliquem pecunia, id.: auro, Sall.

cor-rûo (conr.), si, 3. v. n. and a. to fall together, fall through, break down, fall, sink to the ground, etc.: Neutr.: tabernae duae corruerunt, Cic.: arbor labefacta ictibus innumeris corruit, Ov.: Liv. Fig.: quanto altius elatus erat, eo foedius corruit, id. II. A. t. (rare): to heap together: divitias, Pl.

corrûptûs (conr.), adv. corruptly: neque depravate neque corrupte iudicare, Cic.

corrûptûla (conr.), ae, f. [corruptus, corruptela] a means of misleading or undoing; corruption, seduction, bribery, etc.: adolescentulum corrûptelârum illecebris irretire, by the temptations of corrupting vice, Cic.: via corruptelâe, path of corruption, Liv.: mulierum, Cic. II. Meton.: a corrupter, seducer, misleader: communis corruptela nostrum liberum, Ter.

corrûptio (conr.), ônis, f. [corruptus] a breaking down, spoiling; corruption (v. rare): Tac.: morbum appellat totius corporis corruptionem, Cic. (Hence It. *corruzione*.)

corrûptor (conr.), ôris, m. [corruptus] a misleader, corrupter, seducer, briber: hominum corrûptor, Pl.: juvenutis, Cic. (Hence It. *corruttore*.)

corrûptrix (conr.), icis, f. [id.] she that corrupts or seduces; or adj., seducing, corrupting (v. rare): provinciae, Cic.

corrûptus (conr.), a, um, Part. [corruptus]. II. Adj.: spoiled, corrupt, bad: aqua, Auct. B. Alex.: iter factum corrûptius imbrî, roads rendered still more foul by rain, Hor. Sup., Sall.

cortex, icis, m. and f., the bark, rind, or outer covering of plants: Cic. 2. Esp. the bark of the cork-tree, cork, used for stoppers and in swimming: Hor. Proverb.: nare sine cortice, to swim without corks, i. e. need no further assistance, id. (Hence through low Lat. exortices, Ital. *scorza*; Fr. *écorce*, *écorticier*.)

cortina, ae, f., a round vessel, a kettle, caldron: Pl. 2. the tripod of Apollo in the form of a caldron: Virg. Hence also a tripod as a sacred offering: Suet. 3. Meton.: anything caldron-shaped (v. rare): the vault of heaven: Enn.: a circle of hearers: Tac. [Cogn. with corona, curvus, and Gr. *κυρτός*.]

côrtilus, i. v. corylus.

côrurs, v. caurus.

côrursco, i. v. a. and n. to trust or push with the horns (rare): caput opponis cum eo corursans, Cic.: Lucr.

II. Meton.: to vibrate, brandish, shake, wave, etc. (poet.). A. t. hastam, telum, Virg.: frontemque (hostia) coruscant, Juv. Neutr.: apes pennis coruscant, Virg. 2. to flash, glitter, gleam, coruscate: eluceat aliae (apes) et fulgore coruscant, id. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. *κορύσσω*; cf. also *κρύσσω*.]

corruscus, a, um, adv. [v. coruscus] (poet. word), waving, vibrating, tremulous: silvae, Virg. II. flashing, gleaming, glittering: fulgura, Lucr.: ignis, Hor.: sol, Virg.

corvus, i. m. a raven: Ov.: Hor. Proverb.: in cruce corvos pascere, to be crucified or hanged, id. II. Meton.: a military implement, a grapnel: Curt. [For etym. v. *cornix*.] (Hence It. *corvo*; and, through *corvellus*, Fr. *corbeau*.)

côrucus, i. m. = *κυρικός*, a sack filled with chaff or sand, on which the athletes practised with their fists

Fig.: corycus laterum et vocis mense Bestia, my butt, Cic.

côrûlêum, i. n. [corylus] a copse of hazel-trees: Ov.

côrûlus (corulus), i. f. = *κόρυλος*, a hazel or filbert tree: Virg.: Ov.

côrûmbifer, i. m. [corymbus *æro*] bearing clusters of ivy berries, an epithet of Bacchus: Ov.

côrûmbus, i. m. = *κόρυμβος*, a cluster of fruit or flowers, esp. a cluster of ivy-berries: Virg.: Ov.

côrûphaeus, i. m. = *κορυφαίος*, a leader, chief, head: Cic.

côrûtos, i. m. = *γαργύρος*, a quiver: Virg.: Ov.

côs, côtis, f. any hard stone, flint-stone: Cic.: Liv. In plur. cotes: cliffs, crags: duris in cotibus, Virg. II. Esp. a whetstone, hone, grindstone: Plin.: Hor. Fig.: id.: Cic. [Cos is for *co-tis*; cf. Gr. *κόρυς*, Lat. *cuneus*, Eng. *ho-ne*. V. cautes.]

cosmêta, ae, m. = *κοσμητής*, an adornor: a slave who had charge of the wardrobe and decoration of his mistress: Juv.

costa, ae, f. a rib: Virg. II. Meton.: a side, a wall: costae aheni id.: navium, Plin. (Hence It. *costa*; Sp. *cuesta*; Fr. *côte*; also It. *costato*; Sp. *costado*; Fr. *côte*.)

costum, i. n. = *κόστος*, an oriental aromatic plant: Hor.

côtharnâtus, a, um, adj. [côthurnus] wearing the cōthurnus; elevated, lofty, tragic: vates, Ov.

côthurnus, i. m. = *κόθορνος*, a high Grecian hunting-boot, laced up in front, and reaching to the middle of the leg: Virg.: Juv. 2. the buskin worn by tragic actors (while soccus was the shoe of the comic actor): magnunumque loqui nitique cōthurno, to strut in the buskin, Hor. Hence meton. for tragedy: id. II. In gen.: a high Grecian shoe: Cic.

cottidianus and **cottidie**, v. quotid.

cottâbus, i. m. = *κότταβος*, a game consisting in the dashing of a liquid upon a braced vessel: v. Smith's Ant. 120. Hence, 2. a clap, stroke: bubuli cottabi, strappado, Pl.

cottâna (cotona, coctona, and coctana), orum, n. plu. [a Syrian word] a kind of small Syrian figs: Juv.

cottidîs, **cottidîanus**, v. quotidie, &c.

côturnix, icis, f. a quail: Juv.: Lucr.: Pl.

Côus, a, um, adj. [Cos] of the island of Cos, Coan: neut. as subst.: Coum (sc. vinum), Coan wine: Hor. Plur.: Coa, orum, n. Coan garments (thin and transparent): id.

côvinârius (covinn.), i. m. [covinnus] a soldier who fought from a chariot: Tac.

côvinus (covinn.), i. m. [Celtic word] a war-chariot of the Britons and Belgae: Lucan.

coxa, ae, f. the hip: Cels.: also the

hip-bone: Plin. Ep. [Cf. Gr. κορυφή (for κορυφή) κόκκυξ; A.S. *hah-sa*; Eng. *hough*.] (Hence It. *oscula*; Fr. *osaise*.)
coxendix, Icís, f. [coxa] the *hip*: Pl. Suet.

crābro, ōnis, m. a *hornet*: Virg. Proverb.: irritare crabrones, to stir up a hornet's nest, Pl. (Hence It. *calabrone*.)

crāmbe, ōs, f. = κράμβη, a kind of cabbage: Plin. Fig.: crambe repetita, stale repetitions, Juv.

crāpula, ae, f. = κραυγή, drunkenness, debauch, esp. in its consequences, the next day's sickness, headache, etc.: Cic. (Hence Fr. *crapule*.)

crāpularius, a, um, adj. [crapula] pertaining to drunkenness: Pl.

crās, adv. to-morrow: Cic.: cras mane, early to-morrow morning, id. || In gen.: the future: Hor. As neut. subest, Istud cras, Mart.: Pers.

crasse, adv. thickly: Col. || grossly, rudely: crasse illepideve composuit poema, Hor.

crassitudo, inis, f. [crassus] thickness, density: parietum, Caes.: aeris, Cic.

crassus, a, um, adj. solid, thick, dense; fat, gross, etc. (opp. to liquidus and tenuis): unguentum, Hor.: cruor, Virg.: toga, Hor.: aer, a thick atmosphere, Cic. Poet.: crassae aquae, swollen, Ov. || Fig.: musculusum levissime, crasso filo, of coarse thread, i. e. of little value, Cic.: Ofellus crassa Minerva, i. e. of homely common sense, Hor. [Ety. unknown.] (Hence It. *crasso*; Sp. *graso*; Fr. *gras*, *graisse*; Eng. *grasso*.)

crastinus, a, um, adj. [cras] to-morrow's: dies, Cic.: Titan, Virg.: tempora, Hor. A d v.: die crastini (locative), to-morrow, Pl. Absol.: in crastinum differre, Cic.

crāter, ōris, m. (Gr. Acc. S. cratera, Pl. cratera, Virg.) = κρατήρ, a vessel for mixing wine in, a bowl: Ov.: Virg.

2. Meton.: of things resembling a crater: an oil-vessel: Virg.: a constellation, the Cup: Ov.: of a volcano, Lucr. (Hence Fr. *cratère*; Eng. *crater*.)

crātera, ae, f. [crater; v. v.] a vessel in which wine was mingled with water, a bowl: Cic.: Hor. 2. Meton.: a constellation, the Cup: Cic.

crātis (acc. cratim, Pl.), is, f. wicker- or hurdle-work, a hurdle (mostly in plur.): Hor.: Virg.: a harrow, id. Also, a kind of basket placed on the heads of malefactors, into which stones were thrown by way of punishment: Pl.: Liv. 2. Milit. i. t. fascines (used for filling up trenches, etc.): Caes.: Liv. Applied to a kind of shield: salignas umbonum cratera, Virg. || Meton.: favorum, a hoemycumb, id.: spinae, the joints of the back-bone, Ov.: pectoris, rib, Virg. [Cf. Gr. κράταλον; Goth. *haurd*, Eng. *hurdle*.] (Hence It. *grada*, *gradella*, Sp. *grada*.)

crēatio, ōnis, f. [creo] (v. rap): creating, producing, begetting: Ulp. || a choosing to an office, election: magistratum, Cic.

crēator, ōris, m. (id.) a creator, author, begetter, founder (rare): Achilles, father, Ov.: hujus urbis, founder, Cic.

crēatrix, Icís, f. [id.] she who brings forth or produces, a mother (poet.): natura creatrix rerum, Lucr.: Virg.

crēber, bra, brum, adj. [cogn. with cre-sco] thick, pressed together; frequent, numerous (opp. to rarus): crebris arboribus succula, many trees together, Caes.: crebri cecidere caelo lapides, Liv.: Cic.: ignes quam creberrimi, Sall.: crebriores literae nuntique, Caes.: icibus crebris, repeated, Hor. || crowded with, abounding in: creber arundinibus tremulis lucus, Ov.: creber procellis Africus, Virg.: (Thucydides) creber rerum frequentia, very full of matter, Cic.

crēresco, v. crebresco.
crēresco (creresco), brūi (būi), 3. v. n. incept. [creber] to thicken, become frequent, increase, gain strength: crebrescent optatae aurae, freshmen, Virg.: bellum, Tac.: licentia et impunitas, id.: sermo, Virg. With a clause as subject: per idoneos socios crebris cit vivere Agrippam, it is rumoured, the report gains ground, Tac.

crēbritas, ātis, f. [id.] thickness, closeness, frequency: literarum, Cic.

crēbro, adv. repeatedly, frequently, again and again: Cic. Comp.: perloet villa crebris quam cribrum, i. e. it has more holes in it, Pl. Sup.: creberrime, Cic.

crēdibilis, e, adj. [credo] trustworthy, worthy of belief, credible: Cic. creditile est, with Accus. and Inf.: Tac.

crēdibiliter, adv. credibly: non modo non credibiliter, sed ne suspiciose quidem, Cic.

crēditor, ōris, m. [credo] a trustor, lender, creditor: fraudare creditores, Cic.: Liv.

crēdo, didi, dītum, 3. v. a. (pres. subj. credam, Pl.: credas, id.: also, credūm, is, it, etc., id. passim): to entrust, consign, etc.: con s t r. with Acc. and Dat., or either alone: alcul grand m pecuniam, Cic.: militi arma, Liv.: se suaque omnia alienisimale, Caes.: perfidia se credidit hostibus, entrusted himself to, Hor.: pennis se caelo, Virg. || to put faith in, have trust or confidence in, (with Dat.): virtuti suorum satis credere, Sall.: praesenti fortunae, Liv.: aliis male creditur, they are looked upon with suspicion, Hor. 2. to trust the words of any one, give credence to, believe: mihi crede, believe me, take my word, Cic.: Hor.: mihi credite, Cic. More rarely, crede mihi, id. Pass. impers.: haec eadem lloet et nobis laudare: sed illis creditur, Juv.: instead of which Ovid also uses the personal pass.: carie credemur, ait, et verbe

sequatur exitus, Ov. Of things, with Acc.: fere libenter homines id quod volunt credunt, Caes.: and in pass.: res tam scelestas credi non potest, Cic. 3. In gen., to be of opinion, to think, believe, suppose. With Acc. and Inf.: id.: Caes. (passim). Also with Abl. alone: fortem crede bonumque, believe him a brave man and good, Hor.: Quint. Phr.: credere, you (i. e. any one) would have thought. Liv.: so, credas, one would imagine, Juv. Pass. impers.: satis creditum est, it is believed on good evidence, Liv.: credito, it being believed (with Infin. noun sentence), Tac. Absol.: like opinor, puto, etc., as a considerate, polite, or ironical expression of one's opinion: I believe, I dare say, I suppose: si te jam, Caedina, interbel jussero, credo, erit verendum mihi, Cic. [Cf. Skr. *erat* (=fide): credo = *crad-da-hāmi*, in which *dadāmi* = *ridhmi*. V. do.] (Hence It. *credere*; Fr. *croire*.)

crēdūitas, ātis, f. [credulus] trustfulness, easiness of belief, credulity: Ov.: Tac.

crēdūlus, a, um, adj. [credo] easy of belief, trustful, credulous, too creding. Absol.: senes, easily imposed on, gullible, Cic. With Dat.: Virg.: quam minimum credula postero, placing little trust in to-morrow, Hor. With m and Acc.: in vitium, too ready to believe a fault, Ov. 2. Transf.: of inanimate objects (esp. poet.): credula res amor est, id.: spes animi mutui, Hor.

crēmo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to burn to ashes, consume by fire: urbem, Liv.: frondem et herbas, Ov. Esp. of the burning of the dead: Sulla primus e patriciis Cornelii igni voluit cremari, Cic. Of the burning of victims in sacrifices: Ov.: of things devoted: Liv. [Ety. uncertain.]

crēmōr, ōris, m. the thick juice obtained from animal or vegetable substances; pulp, broth, cream, etc.: Pl.: Ov.

crēo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make, create; beget, bring forth, produce: unde omnes stirpes creet res, auctet, alaque, Lucr.: censet enim artis maxime proprium esse creare et gignere, Cic.: fortes creantur fortibus, bravery is transmitted from sire to son, Hor.: arboribus creandis, for propagating trees, Virg. Poet.: in part. perf. with Abl.: sprung from, begotten by, born of: Ov. || to make or create a magistrate: to choose, elect: Cic.: Caes.: (tribuni) ad auxilium plebis creati, Liv. || Of abstract things: to produce, prepare, cause, occasion: voluptatem meis inimicis, Pl.: erorem creat similitudo, Cic. [Cf. *oerus* (=creator) in Carm. Sal., and Hom. *κράω*.]

crēper, ōris, brum, adj. dusky, dark: hence, fig.: uncertain, obscure, doubtful, wavering: Varr.: creperi certamina belli, Lucr. [Cogn. with Gr.

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crepidae, or taking the place of *on*, which is a forbidden initial combination in Latin.]

crepida, ae, f. = *κρηπίς*: a slipper of sandal, consisting only of a sole, without upper leather: Cic.: Liv.: Hor. **Proverb.**: ne sutor supra crepidam, let the cobbler stick to his last. Plin.

crepidatus, a, um, adj. [*crepida*] wearing slippers or sandals: Cic.

crepido, inis, f. [*κρηπίς*] a ground, basis, foundation, pedestal: Plin. Fig.: tanquam crepide sustinetur, Cic. **II.** an elevated enclosure, brink; a dam, pier, bank, etc.: id.: Virg.: Liv.

crepidula, ae, f. dim. [*crepida*] a small sandal: Pl.

crepidanillum, i. n. dim. [*crepita-culum*, *crepito*] a small rattle: Lucr.

crepito, i. v. n. freq. [*crepo*] to rattle, crackle, clatter, rustle, etc.: crepito dentibus, my teeth chatter, Pl.: tenui rostro, Ov.: multa grandine nimbi, Virg.: flamma crepitante, Lucr. (Hence Sp. grietar.)

crepitus, ūs, m. [id.] a rattling, creaking, clattering, clashing, rustling, etc.: cardinum, Pl.: dentium, clattering, Cic.: armorum, Liv. **2.** a loud breaking of wind (sc. ventris). Pl.: Cic.

crepo, ūi, itum, i. v. n. and a. **1.** to rattle, crack, creak, clatter, jingle, clink, etc.: foris, usu explained of the warning sound given by a person about to come out, more prob. of the noise of the door itself, Pl.: Ter.: sonabile silstrum, Ov.: crepante pede, Hor.: nubes subito motu, Ov.: crepat ingens Sejanus, crackles in the fire, Juv. **2.** to break with a crash: remi, Virg. **3.** to break wind: Pl. **II.** A. c. t. to cause to sound, to rattle, rap, jingle, etc.: populus frequens laetum ter crepuit sonum, thrice gave the glad applause, Hor. **2.** Fig.: to crack, prate, talk of, etc.: publicas res, Pl.: gravem militiam, Hor.: si quid Stertinius veri crepat, if what Stertinius is so full of, has any truth in it, id.

crepundia, orum, n. plu. [*crepo*] trinkets hung round infants' necks: Pl.: Cic.

crepusculum, i. n. dim. lit. little night, hence twilight, dusk of the evening (opp. to diluculum, dawn): Pl.: Ov. **2.** darkness in gen.: per opaca crepuscula, id. (Cogn. with *creper*, q. v.)

creseo, crevi, cretum, c. v. n. insep. (inf. perf. sync. cresce, Lucr.) to grow, arise, spring, be born, come forth, appear: Lucr. **Exp.** in part. perf. cretus: arisen, sprung, descended from, born of (with Abl.): mortali semine, Ov.: corpore materno, Lucr.: Trojano a sanguine, Virg. **Foll.** by in and Acc., to grow or be turned into: in ramos brachia crescent, Ov. **II.** Of things already in existence: to grow up; thrive, increase in bulk, etc.: arbores crescent, Lucr.: ut (ostrea) cum luna pariter crescant, increase in size, Cic.: Liger ex nivibus creverat, was swollen, Caes.: crescit et invito lentus

in ore cibus, swells, Ov.: Juv. **2.** to increase in number: non mihi absenti crevisse amicos, Cic. **III.** Fig.: to increase, grow, etc.: inopia omnium, Liv.: crescit amor numi quantum ipsa pecunia crescit, Juv. **2.** Esp. to rise or increase in distinction, honour, etc.: accusarem alios potius, ex quibus possem crescere, mihi altum honorem, Cic.: ille (Dumnorix) per se (Divitiacum) crevisset, had become great, Caes.: and absol.: crescent in curia occasio, Liv. [Cresco is inceptive of creo, with intrans. signification.] (Hence Fr. croître.)

creta, ae, f. chalk or a similar kind of earth: Plin.: used for whitening garments, Pl.: hence fig.: creta est profecto horum hominum oratio, i. e. removes all gloom from the mind, id. Also used for painting, adorning the face, etc.: Hor.: for seals: Cic. (cf. cretula) for marking the goal in a race-course: Plin.: used to make a white or favourable mark: sani ut creta an carbone notandi, Hor. (Hence Sp. greda; Fr. craie, crayon.)

cretatus, a, um, adj. [*creta*] marked with chalk, chalked: fasciae, Cic.: bos (decorated as an offering, or perhaps, whitened, the most acceptable offering being a white ox or bull), Juv.: ambitio, of candidates (who had their togas specially whitened), Pers.

cretus, a, um, adj. [id.] made of chalk or clay: persona, Lucr.

cretio, ōis, f. [*cerno*] legal t. t. a formal declaration respecting the acceptance of an inheritance: Cic.

cretosus, a, um, adj. [*creta*] abounding in chalk or clay: Ov.

cretula, ae, f. dim. [id.] white clay used for seals: Cic.

(1) *cretus*, a, um, Part. [*cerno*] sifted.

(2) *cretus*, a, um, Part. [*cresco*] arisen, born, etc.

cribrum, i, n. [v. cer-no] a sieve: Cic. Proverb.: imbrem in cribrum gerere, to pour water into a sieve (of fruitless effort), Pl.

crimen, inis, n. [v. cerno] a charge or accusation: whether true or false: oft. with defining Gen.: crimen maleficium, ambitus, avaritiae, etc., Cic.: falsis criminibus circumventus, beset by false accusations, Catil in Sall.: novis criminibus terrere, Virg.: crimina belli, pretexts, grounds, id.: esse in crimine, to be accused, Cic.: aliquid criminari dare (alicui), to make anything a matter of reproach, id. Meton.: an object of reproach, perpetuae criminum posteritatis, Ov. **II.** the offence or crime itself (rare in good prose, and not in Cic.): fateri, to confess one's guilt, Suet.: indicare, Liv.: Virg. **2.** Poet. and meton.: an object representing a crime: pictas, caelestia crimina, vestes, i. e. representing the vices of the gods, Ov. **3.** a cause of crime, a criminal: se causam clamant crimenque caputque malorum, Virg.

criminatio, ōis, f. [*crimino*] an accusation, complaint: esp. in bad sense, calumny: inaudita criminatio accusatorum, Cic.: criminatio, qua in me absentem usus est, id. In plur.: id.: Tac.

criminator, ōis, m. [id.] an accuser; esp. in bad sense, a calumniator (v. rare): meus, Pl.: in alios criminator, Tac.

crimino = *crimino*, to accuse: Pl.: Cic. (v. foll. art. fin.).

crimino, atus, i. v. dep. [*crimen*] with personal object: to bring a charge against, accuse; esp. in bad sense, to make false charges against, calumniate, defame: C. Marius Q. Metellum apud populum R. criminatus est, bellum illum ducere, accused him of prolonging the war, Cic.: also absol. Patres, to inveigh against, Liv. **2.** With things as objects: to complain of, to charge with: potentiam meam invideo criminabatur, Cic. With Acc. and Inf.: de amicitia, quam a me violatam esse criminatus est, id. Absol.: to accuse, criminate: Tiberio criminante, Suet. **3.** In pass.: Sullanus res defendere crimino, Cic.

criminosē, adv. by way of accusation, reproachfully, slanderously, etc.: criminosē et suspiciose aliquid dicere, Cic.: Liv. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: Suet.

criminosus, a, um, adj. [*crimen*] fond of accusation, reproachful, slanderous: orationes, Liv.: iambi, i. e. lampoons, Hor.: acerbus, criminosus, popularis homo ac turbulentus, Cic. **2.** blameworthy, involving blame, invidious: mihi criminosum esse possit, id.

crinālis, e, adj. [*crinis*] pertaining to the hair, hairy: vitta, Ov.: Virg. Subst.: crinale, a hair-pin, Ov.

crinis, is, m. hair: esp. the long hair of women, forming locks or curls (cf. capillus); both sing. in collect. sense, and (more freq.) plur.: crines in ordine ponere, to arrange the hair, Ov.: crines passi, loose, disordered locks, Liv.: Virg.: crinibus trahi, to be dragged along by the hair of (her) head, id.: nigro crine decorus, jet-black locks, Hor. **2.** Meton.: any object resembling hair: e. g. the tail of a comet: Virg. [From *cris*, by transposition for *cir*-, seen also in *Skr. çiras*, head; v. *cerebrum*.] (Hence It. *crine*: Fr. *crin*.)

crinitus, a, um, Part. [*crinis*]. **II.** Adj.: having long hair or locks: Apollo, Enn. in Cic.: male crinita puella, having poor, scanty hair, Ov. Meton.: gales, crested, Virg.: stella, a comet: Cic.

crispisulcans, antis, Part. [*crispus sulco*] igneum fulmen, the forked, fiery lightning: Poet. in Cic.

crispus, avi, atum, i. v. a. and s. [*crispus*]. A. c. t. to curl, crisp: capillum, Plin. **2.** to set in trembling motion: to swing, brandish: bina hastilla, Virg. **II.** Neutr. (only

in imperf. part.): to be curled, uneven, wrinkled: buxus, Plin.: nasus, Pers.

crispa, a, um, adj. curled, crisped: cincinnos, Pl. Of persons: having curled hair, curly-headed: id. || Meton.: curled, uneven, wrinkled: frons (of parsley), Col. 2, in tremulous motion, quivering: Virg.: pecten (i.e. plectrum), Juv. (Hence Fr. *crêpe*.)

crisso, avi, i. v. n. to move the thighs: Juv.

crista, ae. f. [perh. from same root as *crinis*] a tuft on the head of animals, esp. a cock's comb: Juv.: crest of a lapwing, Ov.: of a serpent, id. Proverb.: illi surgunt cristae, his crest rises, as is cock-a-hoop, Juv. 2. Meton.: the crest of a helmet, plume: Liv.: Virg. (Hence Ital. *cresta*; Fr. *crête*.)

cristatus, a, um, adj. [crista] tufted, crested: ales, Ov. 2. Meton.: plumed: galeae, Liv.: Achilles, Virg.

criticus, a, um, adj. = *κριτικός*, i. e. fit or suitable for deciding, capable of judging: usu. as sub. t. criticus, i, m. a critic: Cic.: Hor.

croceus, a, um, adj. [crocus] pertaining to saffron: odores, Virg. 2. Meton.: saffron-coloured, yellow, golden: flores, id.: acanthus, id.

croco, v. n. to cry or croak as a raven: Pl. [Cf. Gr. *κρῶν*.]

crocodilus, i, m. = *κροκόδειλος*, a crocodile: Cic. (Hence It. *crocodrillo*.)

crocostarius, a, um, adj. pertaining to the preparation of saffron-coloured garments: infectores, Pl.

crocostula, ae. f. dim. [crocus] a saffron-coloured dress: Pl.

crocus, i, m. and *crocum*, i, n. = *κρόκος*, the crocus, Virg.: Ov.: Juv.

2. saffron, made from the plant, used as a perfume: Lucr.: Hor. 3. Meton.: saffron-colour: Virg.

crustulum, i, n. = *κρῖσταλον*, a rattle, castanet, used to accompany certain dances: Cic.

cruciabilitas, atis, f. [cruciabilis, crucio] torment, torture: Pl.

cruciabiliter, adv. with torture: Pl.: and Auct. B. Afr.

crucifamentum, i, n. [crucio] torture, torment, pain (rare): Cic.

cruciatu, us, m. [id.] torture, torment, a torturing, execution: cum cruciatu necari, Caes.: cum cruciatu tuo istaec hodie verba funditas, i. e. to thy ruin, misfortune, Pl.: abi in malum cruciatum, away with you to the hangman, id. 2. in pl., appy.: instruments of torture: Cic.

crucio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [crux] to crucify: Lact. || In gen.: to put to the rack, to torture, torment (either bodily or mentally): vigilis et fame cruciari, Cic.: ne crucia te, obscuro, do not torment yourself, Ter.: Hor. E. flect. (only in Pl. and Ter.), to afflict oneself, to grieve, be afflicted; ut miserat matres cruciantur! Pl.: foll. by *acc.* and *in*, crucior botum tantum

nihil ereptum, I am dreadfully vexed that . . . Ter.

crucisallus, i, m. [crux sallo] a cross-dancer: Pl.

crudelis, e, adj. [crudus] cruel, unfeeling (disting. from *saevus*, ferocious; and from *immanis*, inhuman, monstrous): usu. foll. by *in* and *acc.*, or *abso.*: in liberos, cruel towards his children, Cic.: in patriam, id. *Abso.*: id.: Sall. Of inanimate subjects: crudele et exitiosum bellum, Cic.: foeda crudelisque facinora facere, Sall.: poenae, Ov. *Comp.*: id. *Sup.*: Nep. (Hence Fr. *cruel*.)

crudelitas, atis, f. [crudelis] cruelty, barbarity: with *in* and *acc.*, or *abso.*: Cic.

crudeliter, adv. cruelly, in a cruel manner: tam acerbe tamque crudeliter cogitare, Cic.

crudescere, dui, 3. v. n. [crudus] to become violent, grow worse: coepit crudescere morbus, Virg.: pugna, id.

cruditas, atis, f. [id.] an overloading of the stomach, indigestion: Cic.

crudus, a, um, adj. raw, hard: of wounds, fresh: Ov. 2. Of food: not cooked: exta, Liv.: caro, Suet. Also of undigested food: crudum pavonem in balnea portas, Juv. 3. Of persons: suffering from indigestion, etc.: Cic.: Hor. *Comp.* crudior, suffering somewhat from indigestion, Cic. || Gen.: raw, fresh, unripe, immature, crude (opp. to *maturus*): poma, id.

Fig. diem crudi adhuc servitui, as yet raw and immature, Tac. Also in *congr.* with the weakness arising from age: fresh, vigorous: cruda deo viridisque senectus, Virg.: Tac. 2. unprepared, undressed: caestus, made of raw hide, undressed leather, Virg.

|| Fig.: rough, unfeeling, cruel, merciless (poet.): dicat me crudum virum esse, Pl.: Getae, Ov.: ensis, Virg. 2. Of literary work, crude, unfinished: Pers. So of the voice, harsh, Cic. [Cf. *cru-ov*, *cru-sta*. Gr. *κρύος*, *κρυερός*, *κρύεις*, *κρύσταλλος*. O.H.G. *hráo* (Gen. *hráwes*), Eng. *raw*.] (Hence Fr. *cru*.)

cruentus, a, um, adj. [cruentus], bloodily, cruelly, severely (post-Aug.): Just.

cruento, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to make bloody, to stain with blood, to besmear with gore: manus suorum sanguine, Nep.: gladium, Cic.: tela, Ov. Fig.: haec te lacerat, haec cruentat oratio, Cic. 2. to spot, pollute: Lucr.

cruentus, a, um, adj. [from root of *crurio*] gory, bloody, bloodstained: cadaver Clodii, Cic.: Liv.: cruento aspectu, Tac.: gaudens Bellona cruentis, in shedding blood, Hor. 2. blood-red, red: myrta, Virg. || Meton. bloodthirsty, cruel (poet.): Mars, id.: ille (Achilles) ferox bellique cruentior ipso, Ov. Of abstr. subjects: victoria, Sall.: pax, Tac.

crumena (crumina), ae. f. a small pouch, purse, or bag (for money;

usually hanging from the neck): Pl. Meton.: non deficiente crumena, with purse never empty, Hor. [Ety. uncertain.]

crumina, ae. v. crumena.

crurio, oris, m. gore, blood from a wound (whilst *sanguis* is blood in gen.): immerentis fluxit in terram Remi cruor, Hor.: inimici recentissimi cruor, Cic. In *plur.*: Virg. 2. bloodshed, murder: castus a cruore civili, unstained by civil bloodshed, Cic.: adde cruorem stultitiae, add bloodshed to folly, Hor. In *plur.*: id.

|| Sometimes poet. = *sanguis*, the blood in the body: Lucr. [Curdled, congealed blood; cf. *crudus*, *crusta*; Gr. *κρύος*, *κρύσταλλος*.]

cruppellari, crum, m. *plu.* [a Celtic word] harassed combatants among the Gauls: Tac.

cruriorépida, ae. m. [crus crepo] a fictitious name of a slave, from the blows which rattle on his shins: Pl.

crurifragus, i, m. [crus frango] one whose legs or shins are broken: Pl.

cruris, uris, n. a leg, shank, shin: Cic.: Virg. Of the supports ('legs') of a wooden bridge, Cat. [Ety. uncertain.]

crusta, ae. f. the hard surface of a body: rind, shell, crust, bark, etc.: luti, Lucr.: flumines, a covering or crust of ice, Virg. || Esp. t. t. of plastic art. plaster-work: inlaid work on walls or vessels, mosaic (in this sense *pl.*): Cic. Fig., of mere outside show, 'white-wash', Sen. [V. *crudus*, *crurio*.] (Hence It. *crosta*: Fr. *croûte*.)

crustulum, i, n. dim. [crustula] small pastry, confectionery: ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi doctores, Hor.

crustum, i, n. [crusta] pastry, anything baked: Hor.: Virg.

crux, ucis, f. a cross (which might be of various forms, either simply an upright pole, or with a piece of wood across it): tollere in cruce, to crucify, Cic.: so, in cruce suffigere, Hor.: in cruce agere, Cic.: cruci affigere, Tac. 2. Of persons, as a term of reproach: a gallow's-bird: Pl.

|| Meton.: torture, trouble, misery, destruction, etc.: quaerere in malo cruce, Ter.: abi in malam cruce! id. go and be hanged! Pl.: i in cruce, id. and ellipt. in: in malam cruce! id.

2. Of persons: aliqua mala crux, tormentor, plague, id. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence It. *croce*; Fr. *croix*.)

crypta, ae. f. = *κρυπτή*, a concealed subterranean passage, a vault, cavern, grotto: Suet.: Juv. (Hence It. *grotta*; Sp. *gruta*; Fr. *grotte*.)

crystallinus, a, um, adj. = *κρυστάλλινος*, made of crystal, crystalline, crystal: pila, Plin. Subst. crystallina, orum, n. *plur.* (sc. *vases*) crystal vases: Juv.

cubicularis, e, adj. [cubiculum] pertaining to a bed-chamber: Cic.

cubicularius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a sleeping-chamber: lu-

oerna, Mart. Subst. cubicularius, It. m. a chamber-servant, a valet-chamber: Cic.

cubiculum, i, n. [cubo] a lying- or sleeping-room, bed-chamber: Cic. Liv.

II. the elevated seat of the emperor in the theatres: Suet.

cubile, is, n. [id.] a place of rest, a couch, bed: mihi est cubile terra, Cic.: Liv.: extractus cubili, dragged out of bed, Tac. Esp. a marriage-bed: Jovis ascendere cubile, Virg. 2. Of animals: a nest, lair, etc.: id.: solis ab Hesperio cubili, the couch of the setting sun, Hor. II. Fig.: avaritiae non jam vestigia, sed ipsa cubilla videre, the very den, Cic.

cubitalis, ālis, n. [cubitum], an elbow-cushion: Hor.

cubitalis, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to the elbow; hence, as a measure, a cubit long: Liv.

cubitum, avi, i. v. n. freq. [cubo] to lie down often, to be accustomed to lie down (rare): Cic.

cubitum, i, n. [id.] the elbow: Virg.: Hor. Meton.: a cubit: Pl.: Cic. (Hence It. cubito; Fr. codo; Fr. coude.)

cubitus, ūs, m. [id.] a lying down (v. rare): Virg.: in plur. (= concubitus), Pl.

cubo, ūi (rarely avi), Itum, i. v. n. to lie down, recline: in lectica cubans, Cic. 2. to lie in bed, sleep: cubitum loco, id. 3. Of sexual intercourse: Ter. 4. to recline at table: quo eorum ireo quisque cubuisset, Cic. 5. to keep one's bed (from illness): in morbo cubare, Pl. Absol.: trans Tiberim longe cubat, Hor.: Ov. II. Of inanimate objects: esp. of places: to slope: Ustica cubans, Hor. [Cf. Gr. κυβ-, root of κύβητος, κυβ-ος; Lat. in-cumbo, pro-cumbo, in which there is nasalization.] (Hence Fr. couver.)

cucullus, i, m. a cowl or hood fastened to a garment: Juv. [App. a redupl. form from root of cel-o, ocul-o.]

cuculus, cuculus, cuculus (also, cucullus), i, m. a cuckoo: Plin. As a term of reproach: Pl.: as nickname, esp. of dilatory husbandmen who defer pruning until the cuckoo is heard (after the vernal equinox): Pl.: Hor. [Cf. Skr. kōkila-; Gr. κόκκυς.] (Hence Fr. coucou.)

cucumbris, ēris, m. a cucumber: Virg. (Hence It. cocomero; Fr. combre.)

cucurbita, ae, f. a gourd: Plin. 2. Meton. in medic. a cupping-glass: Juv. [App. from the notion of roundness; cf. κύβητος, κύβητος, Lat. cur-vus. There is reduplication of the radical syllable.] (Hence It. cucuzza; Fr. courge and gourde.)

cuculus, i, m. perh. i. q. cuculus, Pl.

cudo, i, v. a. to strike, beat, pound, knock, smudge upon (rare): aurum pilla, beat it out, Plin.: Lucr. Pro-verb.: istec in me cudetur faba, I

shall suffer for that, Ter. 2. Of metals: to prepare by beating, to forge, fabricate; to stamp, forge (money): plumbecus numos, Pl.: argentum, Ter. Fig.: quas tu mihi tenebras cudas? Pl.

cujusmodi, v. modus, cuiusmodi, v. modus.

cujas, ātis [cujus] pron. interrog., of what country or town? old Nom. cujatis or quojatis: Enn. in Cic.: Pl.: quis et cujas, who he was, and of what country, Liv.

cujus (old orthogr. quoj.), a, um, pron. inter. (= quo-ius, fr. the stem quo-) pertaining to whom? of whom? whose? Pl.: cuja res sit, cujum periculum, Cic.: cujum pecus? an Meliboei? Virg. With nam subjoined: cujanam vox prope me sonat? whose voice can it be? Pl. II. As pron. relat. adj.: of whom, whose: is Hele-nam abduxit, quojas causa nunc facio obsidium Illo, on whose account, id.

cujusremodi, cuyuscumquemodi, cuyusdammodi, cuyusmodi, cuyusmodi-cumque; v. modus.

cujusnam, cujanam, cujumnam; v. cujus.

cujusquemodi, v. modus.

culecta, ae, f. [acc. to Varr., from calco] a bed, cushion, mattress, pillow: Cic. 2. Of a little eye-cushion: Pl. Fig.: gladium faciam culectam eumque incumbam, I will make the sword my pillow, i. e. kill myself, id. (Hence It. coltrice, coltre; Sp. colcha; also through a dimin. culcitrinum, It. cuscino; Sp. cojin; Fr. coussin, and thence Engl. cushion.)

culectella, ae, f. dimin. of culecta, q. v.: Pl.

culeus, v. culeus.

culex, icis, m. (f. Pl.) a gnat, midge: Pl.: Hor. (Hence through dimin. culicinus, Fr. cousin, "gnat.")

culina, ae, f. a kitchen: Pl.: Cic.

2. Meton.: food, fare, victuals: Murena praebente domum, Capitone culinam, Hor. [Prob. for coo-lina, fr. coquo.]

culeus (less correctly cūleus, and in signif. 11. 2. cōleus), i, m. = κολέος, Ion. κολέος (a sheath; hence) a leather bag, a sack for holding liquids: Pl. Parricides were drowned in bags: Cic. II. a large measure for liquids, holding 2 amphorae: Cato. 2. (also cōleus) the scrotum: Cic.

culmen, inis, n. the top, summit, e. g. of a building: a roof, gable, cupola, etc.: evado ad summi fastigia culminis, Virg.: Liv. Of the dome of heaven: Cic. Of mountain summits: Alpinum, Caes. Of the summit of the clouds: Lucr. Of the crown of the head of men: Liv. Poet.: of a bean-stalk: Ov. 2. Fig.: the pinnacle, acme, height; a summo culmine fortunae, Liv.: ruit alta a culmine Troja, Virg. [V. antecello and columen.]

culmus, i, m. a stalk, stem, esp. of grain: Cic.: Virg. 2. thatch: id. [V. calamus.]

culpa, ae, f. fault, transgression, crime, blame: with defining gen., delicti, the blame attaching to a crime, Cic.: culpa to est penae, lies with you, Ter.: in culpa est animus, the mind is in fault, Hor.: ejus rei culpam in multitudinem contulerunt, laid the blame upon, Caes.: transferre in al- quem, Cic.: aliquid culpae dare alicui, to impute it as a fault to him, id.

2. Esp. unchastity, loss of honour: Ov.: Virg.: Hor. II. Meton. and poet.: mischief, harm, disorder: continuo culpam ferro compece, Virg. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence It. colpa.)

culpatus, a, um, Part. [culpo].

culpo, i, v. a. freq. [id.] to rate, chide, scold: Pl.

culpo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [culpa] to reproach or blame, to find fault with, reprove, condemn, opp. to laudo (not in Cic.): Ov.: Suet. Pass.: laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis, Hor. Of lifeless things: arbore aquas cul- pante, complaining of, i. e. suffering from, id.

cultus, adve. elegantly, with ornament: culte dicere, Quint.: cultus progredi, Just.

cultellus, i, m. dim. [culter] a small knife: Hor. (Hence It. coltello; Fr. couteau.)

culter, tri, m. a knife of any kind, a razor, etc.: Liv.: Cic. 2. a ploughshare, coulter: Plin. Fig.: me sub cōtro linquit, i. e. under torture, Hor. [Cf. κόλτρος, κείτρο (= αἴτην, Hecych.). The root is prob. the same as that of κείρο, I in Gr. and Lat. often representing orig. r.] (Hence It. coltro: Fr. coudre.)

cultio, ōnis, f. [colo] cultivation: agri, a tilling of the ground, agricul- ture, Cic.

cultor, ōris, m. [id.] a tiller, planter, husbandman, cultivator, etc.: agrorum, Liv.: virentis agelli, Hor.: terrae, Cic. Absol.: a viller: Liv. II. an inhabitant, a dweller: ejus terrae, Sall.: collis ejus (sc. Janiculi), Liv.: nemorum, Virg. III. Fig.: a fosterer, cherisher, supporter: fautor et cultor bonorum, Liv.: veritatis cultores, fraudis inimici, Cic. 2. a worshipper, reverencer: deorum, Hor.: religionum, Liv. Also absol.: Virg. Hence, a priest of some deity: deum matris, a priest of Cybele, Suet.

cultarius, ii, m. [culter] he who slew the victim (for sacrifice): Suet.

cultrix, icis, f. [colo] she who tends or takes care of: Cic. II. a female inhabitant: nemorum, Virg.: Ov.

cultura, ae, f. [id.] a tilling, culti- vating, tending: agri, Cic. In plur.: agri culturas docuit usus, different modes of cultivation, Lucr. Absol.: agriculture, husbandry: Hor. II. Fig.: of the mind: care, culture, culti- vation: animi, Cic. Absol.: si modo culturae patientem commodet aures, Hor. 2. a courting, honouring: potentis amicit, id.

cultus, a, um, *Part.* [colo]. II. A d.j.: *cultivated, tilled*: ager cultior, *Varr.*: cultissimus, *highly cultivated*. Cic. *Neut. pl.* as subst.: culta, *cultivated lands, plantations, etc.*: Virg.: *Hor.* 2. Fig.: *fily dressed and adorned*: elegant, polished: comp. cultior, *more daintily attired*. Mart.: culte Tibulle, *pokish, elegant*. Ov.

cultus, ūa, m. [id.] lit. a tilling, tending, keeping: care, cultivation, culture: agricolatus, Cic.: agrorum, Liv.: cultus et curatio corporis, Cic.: cultus habenda precor, *tre'tment, management*, Virg.: malo cultu corruptus, *by bad training*, Cic.: recti cultus pectora roborant, *proper training, discipline*, Hor. 2. *worship, reverence*: deorum, Virg.: Cic. 3. *Esp. manner of life, domestic culture, refinement, etc.*: eadem mediocritas ad omnem usum cultumque vitae transferranda est, id.: a cultu atque humanitate provinciae absunt, *civilization*, Caes.: and in plur.: cultusque artesque virorum, Ov. In bad sense: luxuria, Sall.: Liv. 4. *dress, splendour or elegance of dress*: regius, Nep.: militaris, Liv.

cultulus, i, m. a drinking-vessel, beaker, cup, bowl: Hor. [Cf. Gr. κύλις.]

cum (orig. form com) [cf. Gr. σύν and σύνος] prep. with Abl. (opp. to sine): *with, together with, in connection or company with, along with*: cum Pansa vixi in Pompeiano, Cic.: qui unum imperium unumque magistratum cum ipsis habebant, Caes.: cum Castore Pollux, Castor and Pollux together, Hor. 2. Of things, to denote the being furnished with, etc.: fisco cum pecunia Siciliensi, Cic.: onerariae naves cum commestis, Liv.: ut ne quis cum telo servus esset, *that no slave should be provided with*, Cic.: vigilet cum longo fuste, *armed with a long club*, Hor. Hence sometimes (but not in the best authors) to denote the instrument of an action: scribus cum armis confingere, Lucil. ap. Non.: cum vino et oleo ungere, Veg. II. To denote a point of time with which some action coincides: *together with*, at egone abste ablit cum diluculo? Pl.: cum prima luce, Cic.: cum ortu solis, Sall.: exiit cum nuntio Crassus, *at the same time with*, Caes. Hence, cum prims (or as one word), *ranking with the first*; especially, *particularly*: Cf.

III. To indicate the circumstances, accompaniments, results, or the way and manner, of an action: *with, in, under, among, to, etc.* (often used for an adverb): illa illud cum malo fecit meo, *to my loss*, Pl.: cum lucro, *to the best advantage*, Hor.: cum magno provinciae periculo, Caes.: cum summa tua dignitate, Cic.: multis cum lacrimis aliquem obsecrare, *with many tears*, Caes.: pars cum cruciatu necatur, *were tortured and put to death*, id.: cum virtute vivere, *virtuously*,

Cic. Phr.: cum eo quod or ut, (ne), to add, qualify, or limit: *under the condition, with the exception, that, etc.*: sit sane, quoniam ita tu vis: sed tamen cum eo, credo, quod sine peccato meo fiat, id.: Antium nova colonia missa, cum eo ut Antiatibus permitteretur, si et ipsi ascribi coloni vellent, Liv. (2) cum diis volentibus, etc., *with the goodwill or consent of the gods*: volentibu' cum magnis diis, Enn. In Cic.: cum diis bene juvantibus arma capite, Liv. (3) With an ordinal number (cum octavo, cum decimo, etc.) for our fold: cum octavo, cum decimo, eight-fold, ten-fold, Cic. IV.

With words which designate intercourse, traffic, association, comparison, agreement, difference, deliberation, etc.: agere cum aliquo, *to deal, treat, plead, with anyone*, id.: Caes.: tecum mihi res est, *it is with you I have to deal*, Cic.: proelio dimicare cum aliquo, id.: conferre Gallicum cum Germanorum agro, Caes.: reputare cum animo, *to think a matter over with oneself*, Sall. V. As enclitic. So always with pron. person.: mecum, tecum, secum, nobiscum, etc.: Cic.: and in gen with the pron. relat.: quocum (quicum), quacum, quibuscum, id. VI. In compounds the old form com was alone in use, and was unchanged before b, p, m. comburo, compono, committo; sometimes also before vowels: comes (=com-it-s), comitum, and comitor: m was assimilated before l, n, r: colligo, connecto, corripio; changed into n before all the remaining consonants: concutio, condono, confero, congero, conficio, conqueror, consumo, contero, convinco; and omitted before all vowels and before h: coarguo, coeo, cohabeo, coinquino, coopto. In signif. it designates, 1. union: concutere, *to run together, colre, to meet, etc.* 2. completeness: confedere, *to eat up*: contundere, *to hammer to pieces*; conficere, *to finish*; consequi, *to obtain*; concutere, *to shake violently*.

cum, conj. when: v. quum.
cumba, ae, v. cymba
cūmera, ae, f. a chest or box to keep grain in: Hor.

cūminum (cym), i, n. = κύμινον, cumin: Plin.: a plant used in medicine, and said to produce paleness of face; whence, exsangue cuminum, Hor.
cummoxime, v. quum.
cumprimis, v. cum, II., fin.

cumque (quomque and cunque), adv. [quumque] an affix denoting universality: -ever, -soever: usu. with prons. and pronom. adverbs: quicumque, qualiscumque, ubicumque, quotiescumque, etc.: very rarely standing alone: mihi cumque salve rite vocanti, whenever I call, Hor.

cūmūlātē, adv. amply, abundantly, copiously: Cic.

cūmūlātus, a, um, *Part.* [cumulo]. II. A d.j.: *increased, augmented*:

eadem mensura reddere aut etiam cumulatōre, Cic. 2. *full, complete, perfect*: perfecta cumulatōque virtus, id. Poet.: veniam cumulatam morte remittam, i. e. cumulate referam, amply reward, Virg.

cūmūlo, avi, atom, i, v. a. [cumulus] to heap or pile up: materiem Lucr.: arma in ingentem acervum, Liv. Fig.: omnia principatus vocabula, Tac. II. *to store up, increase, amass, accumulate*. With Abl. of means: aes alienum usuris, Liv.: haec aliis nefarius cumulat atque adugent, Cic.: eloquentia cumulatit bellicam gloriam, *added eloquence to military renown*, id. Without Abl.: invidiām, Liv. 2. *to fill full, overload, etc.* With Abl.: fossas corporibus, Tac.: altaria donis, Virg. Without Abl.: Ov. Fig.: cumulari maximo gaudio, Cic. III. *to make complete or perfect*: gaudium, id.: (summum bonum) cumulatit ex integritate corporis et ex mentis ratione perfecta, *is made complete, perfect, id.*

cūmūlus, i, m. a heap, a pile: aliarum super alias acervatam legum, Liv.: aquarum, Ov.: insequitur cumulo praeruptus aquae mons, *follows in a heap*, Virg. II. *a crowning addition, that which gives completeness to anything*: ad summam laetitiam meam magnus ex illius adventu cumulus accedit, *my joy will be rendered complete*, Cic.: aliquem cumulum artibus afferre, id.: addit perfidiae cumulum, *he crowns his perfidy*, Ov. [Cf. Skr. cū-na-s, swollen; Gr. κύω-ω, κύωα; and Lat. inciens (= in-cu-i-ens)] (Hence Fr. comble.)

cūnābūla, orum, n. plu. [cunae] a cradle: Cic. Of the bed of young animals: Virg. II. Meton.: earliest abode or dwelling-place: gentis nostrae, id. 2. I like our word cradle, for birth, origin: qui non in cubulis sed in campo sunt consules facti, i. e. not by their birth, Cic.

cūnae, arum, f. plu. a cradle: Cic. Of the nests of young birds: Ov. II. Meton.: like our word cradle: birth or earliest childhood: id. [cunae perh. for cubinae, from cub in cubo.]

cunctābundus, (sometimes wrongly written cont.), a, um, adj. [cunctor] lingering, loitering, delaying (rare): Liv.

cunotans, antis, *Part.* [cunctor]. II. A d.j.: *lingering, dilatory*: ad dimicandum cunctor, Suet. Of things (poet. and rare): slozo: Lucr.

cunctor, adv. slowly, with delay: Liv.

cunctatio, ōnis, f. [cunctor] a tarrying, lingering, delay; hesitation (subjective); while mora is objective: disting. also from cessatio=inaction, indolence, laziness: studium semper assit, cunctatio abest, Cic.: invadendi, Liv.: cunctatione saepius quam temeritate prodesse, *by biding their time*, Tac. In plur.: id.

deorum, Liv.: novarum legum, *thoughts* about, id.: magni Caesaris, *charge*, Hor.: cohortis, *command*, Juv. Phr.: curae (alio) esse, to be an object of concern: Caesar pollicitus est, sibi eam rem curae futuram, *that he would attend to that matter*, Caes.: cui salus mea fuit curae, *who had a regard for my welfare*, Cic. With de: de ceteris senatus curae fore, *the senate would take care of the rest*, Sall. In same sense also: ut petitionem suam curae haberent, *that they should do all they could in favour of his candidature*, id. 3. Esp. of public business: administration, *charge, office*: rerum publicarum, id.: aerali, Suet. II. Meton.: a written work, *writing*: quorum in manus cura nostra venerit, Tac.: Ov. In plu.: Tac. 2. an attendant, guardian, overseer (very rare): immundae cura fidelis harae, i.e. the vineherd, Eumaeus, Ov.

III. sorrow, anxious care, anxiety, concern, disquiet, trouble: tot in curas dispersit animi eorum erant, *divided between so many anxieties*, Liv.: curae metusque, Cic.: cura et sollicitudo, id. Personified, atra Cura, gloomy, Hor. 2. Esp. the care or anxiety of love (poet.): Ov.: juvenum curas refero, Hor. Hence, Meton.: the loved object: juvenum prodis publica cura, *you go abroad to break the hearts of all our youth*, id. [Coera (v. curo) is prob. for cov-i-ra fr. cav-co. If caermonia be cognate, it implies a form cov-i-ra.] (Hence Fr. cure.)

curabilis, e, adj. [curo] that is to be apprehended or feared: Juv. (dub.) curalium, v. corallum. curāto, adv. with attention, carefully, diligently: in comp. only: Tac. curatio, ōnis, f. [curo] a taking care of, management: cultus et curatio corporis, Cic.: curatio et administratio rerum, id.: quid tibi hanc (per hunc rei) curatio est rem? *what does this concern you?* Pl. II. Esp. management of state affairs, administration, office, etc.: Cic.: Liv. 2. In medic.: healing, cure: Cic.

curator (old orthogr. COERATOR), ōris, m. [id.] he who takes charge of, a manager, overseer, superintendent: suntque aediles coeratores urbis annonae ludorumque sollemnium, Vet. Lex in Cic.: muneris reficiendis, Cic. II. In law: a guardian, curator, trustee: Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 122). curātura, ae, f. [id.] management, care, attendance: Ter. curātor, a, um, Part. [curo] II. Adj.: careful, solicitous, anxious: curatissima praes, Tac. 2. well kept, in good condition: boves curatores, Cato.

curculio (carg.), ōnis, m. a corn-worm, weevil: Virg. (Hence It. gorgolione; Sp. gorgoyo.) curculionculus, l, m. dim. [curculio] a little weevil; for something frisky, worthless: Pl.

cūria, ae, f. a curia; one of the 30 parts into which Romulus divided the Roman people: Liv. 2. Meton.: a place of meeting for the curiae: Varr.: Ov. 3. Much more freq. the place of meeting for the Senate (commonly the Curia Hostilia); the Senate-house: Cic.: Liv. Also of similar buildings in other cities: Cic.: Ov.

4. Meton., the Senate itself: praesidium consulenti curiae, to the Senate sitting in deliberation, Hor.: in curiam lectus, chosen to be a member of the Senate, Varr. [Ety. unknown.] cūriālis, e, adj. [curia] pertaining to a curia or division of the people: also, subst.: a fellow-citizen of the same curia: Pl.: Cic.

cūriātim, adv. [id.] by curiae or curies (v. rare): Cic.

cūriātus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to the curiae: comitia, in which the people voted according to curiae, Cic.: Liv.: lex, passed in such comitia, Cic.

(1) cūrio, ōnis, m. [id.] the priest of a curia: Varr.: maximus, he who presided over all the curiae, Liv.

(2) cūrio, ōnis, m. adj. [curo] wasted by sorrow, lean, emaciated: Pl.

cūriōse, adv. with care, carefully, etc.: cavere, Suet. 2. Of style: too nicely, affectedly: curiose potius quam Latine loqui, Quint. II. curiously, inquisitively: inquirere, Suet. Comp.: Cic.

cūriōsitas, ātis, f. [curiosus] desire of knowledge, curiosity, inquisitiveness (v. rare): Cic.

cūriōsus, a, um, adj. [curo] careful, painstaking, diligent, thoughtful: with in or ad: in omni historia, Cic.: ad investigandum, id. II. Esp.: eager in inquiring, curious, inquisitive: in good or bad sense: ne curiosissimi quidem homines exquirendo audire tam multa possunt, id.: patere me esse curiosum, inquisitive (jocosely), id.: curiosus oculi, by prying eyes, id.: Cat. Subst.: a spy or scout: Suet. III. care-worn, emaciated: Pl.

cūris, v. quiris. cūrius, a, um, adj. [curo] full of sorrow, grievous: infortunum, Pl. cūro (old orthogr. CUERRO), avi, atum, i, v. a. [id.] to care for, take care of, look after, attend to, trouble oneself about, etc.: constr. with Acc., Acc. of gerundive, Inf., ut and Subj., de, or absol. With Acc.: curare omnia diligentissime, Cic.: spes, look after, Col.: Aegyptii jussu corpus suo more curare, to embalm, Curt. (but in most cases, corpus curare means, to nourish, to refresh oneself: Liv.: so, membra, Hor.): aliena negotia, to look after other people's business, Hor.: alia or aliud curare, a conversational phrase, never used, do not distress yourself, etc.: Ter. With Acc. of gerundive: to get done, cause to be done: pontem faciendum curat, sees to the building of a bridge, Caes.: Cic. With Inf. (most

freq. with a negative): ea notui scribere, quae nec inducti intelligere possent, nec docti legere curarent, *would take the trouble*, id.: nec curat Orion leones agitare, *has a mind to*, Hor. With the Subj.: se curaturum ut . . . Cic. So in concluding letters: cura ut valeas, (for which, da operam ut valeas, favealeas, etc.), *take care of your health*, id. With de: id. Absol.: curasti probe, Ter.: exploratores ut mos est longius curabant, *carried their operations too far*, Tac. Pass. Impers.: curabitur, Ter. 2. Poet. of things: nec vera virtus curat reponi deterioribus, *cares not to be (= cannot be) restored*, Hor. II. Esp. to take the charge of state affairs, to administer, govern, preside over, command, etc.: bellum maritimum curare, Liv.: Asiam, Tac. Absol., to have the command, be in charge: ubi quisque legatus curabat, Sall.: Liv. III. In religious matters: prodigia curare, to take the proper means for expiating them, Liv. 2. In medic.: to heal, cure: corpora, Cic. vulnus, Liv. IV. In mercantile lang.: to settle or adjust accounts, to pay: curare pecuniam pro eo frumento legatis, id.: dimidium pecuniae redemptum tuo, Cic.

curriōlium, l, n. [curro] a running; a race: concitare se in curriculum, to set off running, Pl. Abl.: curriculo, as adv.: at full speed, swiftly: Ter. II. Esp. a raceground, racecourse: se in curriculo excurrere, Cic.: Liv.: Hor. So, of heavenly bodies, course, orbit: solis et lunae, Cic. Fig.: vitae, gloriae, career, id.: hanc sunt curricula mentis, exercitia, disciplina, id. 2. a chariot for racing: Tac.

curro, cūcurri, cūrsu, v. v. n. to run, to make speed (on foot, on a horse, in a ship, etc.), to hasten, hurry: si ingrediēderis curae, si curris advola, Cic.: nautae per omne mare currunt, Hor. Pass. Impers.: ad me curritur, Ter. Rarely with Acc.: qui stadium currit, runs a race, Cic.: aequor, to speed over, Virg. Proverb.: currentem incitare or instigare, etc., to spur a willing horse: Cic. Of inanimate subjects (mostly poet.): to run, flow, roll, etc.: sol currens, Lucr.: amnes in aequora currunt, Virg.: currentem undam, running water, id. II. Fig.: proclivius currit oratio, the argument hurries headlong, Cic.: currit ferox actas, flies away, passes, Hor. [Cf. Skr. k'ar, to go.] (Hence It. correre; Fr. courir.)

currus, ūs, m. [curo] a chariot, car, wain: Lucr.: Cic. 2. Esp. a triumphal car: id.: curra vehi, to ride in the triumphal car, Tac. Hence, Meton.: a triumph: quem ego currum, aut quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem? Cic. II. Poet. trans.: the horses in a chariot: Virg. 2. a plough with wheels: id. 3. Trans. of a ship, a boat: Cat.

cursum, adv. [id.] *quickly, swiftly, hastily*: cursum currere, Pl.: opp. to sensim, *gradually, slowly*: Cic.

currito, i. v. n. freq. [curro] *to run about, run hither and thither* (rare): sursum deorsum, Ter.: huc et illuc, Hor.

curso, i. v. n. freq. [curro] *to run hither and thither* (rare): ultro citro, Cic.: huc illuc, id. per urbem, Tac. *Pers. impers.*: cursari sursum prorsum, Ter.

cursor, ōris, m. [id.] *a runner, esp. in a race, a racer*: Lucr.: Cic. Also of a chariot-racer: Ov. 2. *a courier*: Nep. 3. *a slave who ran before the chariot of a grandee*: Suet.

cursum, ōis, f. [id.] *a running, haste, speed*: Pl.

cursum, ōis, m. [id.] *a running (on foot, on a horse, in a chariot, ship, etc.)*: *course, voyage, journey*: ingressus, cursum, walking and running, Cic.: cursum in hostes feruntur, at a run, Liv.: cursum in Graeciam per tuam provinciam, Cic.: Ov.: cursum tenere (in a march or on shipboard), *to maintain a direct course, to go forward, straight ahead*: equites cursum tenere non poterant, Caes.: cursum expectare, *to wait for a passage, i. e. a fair wind, Cic.* Of things: stellarum, id.: longarum navium, speed, Caes. 11. Fig.: *a course, progress, direction, etc.*: rerum, Cic.: cursum cursus proeliorum, *an uninterrupted succession of battles*, Tac.: in cursum meus dolor est, *in full career*, Ov. (Hence, Ital. *corso*; Fr. *course*.)

curto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [curtus] *to shorten, diminish, deduct from* (rare): Hor.

curtus, a, um, adj. *shortened, mutilated, broken*: dolia, Lucr.: vasa, Juv. Fig.: *mulus, under-sized, humble* (acc. to others, *with tail docked*), Hor.

11. Fig.: *mean, common*: res, our crippled (defective) lot, Hor.: oratio, defectiva, incomplete, Cic. (Cf. Gr. *keipo*; Sab. *cur-is*, a lance.) (Hence, Fr. *court*.)

curulis, e, adj. [curvus] *pertaining to a chariot*: equi, *the four horses provided at the expense of the state for the games of the circus*, Liv.: triumphus, i. e. upon a chariot (opp. to an ovatio, on horseback or on foot), Suet. *Esp.*: sella curulis, *the curule chair, inlaid with ivory, used by the consuls, praetors, curule aediles, etc., who were hence called magistratus curules* (v. Smith's Ant. 331): Cic.: Liv.: called also curule eburn, Hor.: curulis sedes, Tac.: and absol. curulis, is, f.: id.

curvamen, inis, n. [curvus] *a bending, bend, vaulting*: Ov.

curvatura, ac, f. [id.] *a bending, rounding, bend*: Plin. 2. Meton.: *a vault*, Vitr.: rotas, i. e. the rim, Ov.

curvo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [curvus] *to crook, bend, bow, curve*: curvari manus et admodum crescere in ungues, Ov.: Hadriae curvantibus Calabros sinus, hol-

lowing out, Hor.: portus curvatus in arcum, Virg. Fig.: *to bend, to move*: nec (te) vir Pieria pellice saucius curvat, moves to pity, Hor.

curvus, a, um, adj. *crooked, bent, curved* (poet word): curvi moderator aratri, Lucr.: falces, Virg.: litus, winding, Hor.: flumen, Virg.: mare, rising on high, rough, Ov. 2. Of persons: *stooping, bent with age, toil, etc.*: arator, Virg.: membra, Ov. Fig.: *curvo dignoscere rectum, distinguish between right and wrong* (or perh. in math. sense, *tell a straight line from a curve*), Hor. (Cf. Gr. *kur-ros, kyp-Bus*; Lat. *cur-cus, cu-cur-bula, cor-ona*) (Hence Fr. *courbe*.)

cuspidis, idis, f. *a point, spike*: aseres cuspidibus praefixi, poles with spikes fastened on at the end, Caes.: of the point or head of a spear, Liv.: of a punt pole, Virg. 11. Meton.: a spear, javelin, lance: tremenda cuspidis iugum, Hor.: Virg. 2. the trident of Neptune: Ov. 3. a scorpion's sting: id. [Etym. uncertain.]

custodēla, ae, f. [custos] *a watch, guard*, id.: Pl.

custodia, ae, f. [id.] *a watching, watch, guard, care*: in custodiam aliquem recipere, Pl.: agitare custodiam, *to keep guard*, id.: dura matrum, care, oversight, Hor.: navium longarum, a convoy, Caes. With Object. Gen.: ignis (Vestae), Cic.: urbis, Liv. 2. Meton.: usu. in plur.: persons who serve as guards, a guard: colonia meis praesidiis, custodiis, vigiliis munita, Cic.: Caes. In sing.: abest custodia regis, Ov. 3. a place where guard is kept, a watch- or guard-house: haec (urbis) mea sedes est, haec vigilia, haec custodia, Cic. In plur.: id. 11. custody of a man's person, confinement, restraint (rare): Liv.: libera, confinement in one's house, id.: and in plur.: in liberis custodiis, Sall. Fig.: *omni teneamus eam (eloquentiam), septam liberali custodia*, Cic. 2. Meton.: a place of confinement, a prison, id.

3. persons in confinement, captives, prisoners: Suet.

custodire, ōvi or ōi, Itum, 4. v. a. (fut. pass. custodibitur, Pl.) [id.] *to watch over, guard, protect, etc.*: corpus domumque, Cic.: maritimum arcum xx longis navibus, *to guard the coast*, Liv.: with pron. refl. se custodire, *to take care of oneself, provide for self-defence*, Cic. With ab and Abl., denoting from what for: poma ab insomni dracone, Ov.: Nep. 2. *to keep carefully, to preserve*: librum, Cic.: Suet. Fig.: *memoria aliquid custodire, to retain*, Cic. 3. *to hold in custody*: duces praedonum, id.: obides, Caes.

custos, ōdis, c. a keeper, guardian, warder, watchman, overseer, preserver, protector, etc.: portae, Cic.: fani, id.: gregis, Virg.: Dii custodes conservatoresque hujus urbis, Cic. Of teachers of youth: Ter.: Hor. 2. In a hostile

sense: Dumnorigi custodes ponit, Caes.: aervo to sub custode tenebo, under a stern gaoler, Hor. Of dogs: Virg.

3. Fig. of abstract and inanimate subjects: sapientia custos totius hominis, Cic. Of a quiver, telorum, Ov.: of an incense box: turis, id. 4. a man who took charge of the vessel into which voting tablets were put: Cic. [For *custo*-to(d)s. The word is cogn. with Gr. *κυσθω*.]

cutis, ōla, ae, f. dim. [cutis] *the thin external skin or cuticle*: Juv.

cutis, is, f. *the skin (living skin, esp. of man; opp. to pellis, which is dead, coarse or withered skin)*: Hor. Proverb.: *cutem curare* or *bene curare*, *to look after one's skin, i. e. to pamper oneself*, id. [Gr. *κντός*; A. S. *hād*, Eng. *hide*.]

cyathisso, i. v. n. = *κυσθίζω*, *to fill a cup, to act as cup-bearer*: Pl.

cyathus, i, m. = *κνθος*, a small cup; or perh. a kind of ladle for pouring wine into the cups: ad cyathum statui, *to be made cup-bearer*, Hor.: Juv.: Suet. 2. a measure, one-twelfth part of a pint (sextarius): Hor.

cybaeus, a, um, adj. [κυσβή, a kind of merchant ship], with or without navis, Cic.

cybissactēs, ae, m. = *κυσισάκτης*, a dealer in salt-fish; a nickname of the thirteenth Ptolemy, and afterwards of the Emperor Vespasian: Suet.

cyclas, ōdis, f. = *κυκλός* (circular), a state-robe of women, with a border running round it: Juv.: (v. Smith's Ant. 125.)

cyclus, i, m. = *κυκλικός*, a cyclic poet: scriptor, Hor.

cygnēus (cygn.), a, um, adj. = *κύκνειος*, pertaining to a swan: vox, i. e. dying speech, Cic.: plumae, Ov.

cygnus (cygnus) (γ, Hor.), i, m. = *κύκνις*, a swan: Cic. Proverb.: quid enim contendat hirundo cygnus: Lucr.: certent cygnis ululae, Virg. Fig.: a poet: Dircaeus, i. e. Pindar, Hor. (Hence It. *cygno*; Fr. *cygne*.)

cylindrus, dri, m. = *κύλινδρος*, a roller, cylinder: Cic. 2. a roller for levelling the ground: Virg.

cymba (more correctly cumba), ae, f. = *κύμβα*, a boat, skiff: Cic.: Ov. *Esp.* the boat of Charon: Virg.: Hor.

cymbalum, i, n. = *κύμβαλον*, a cymbal: an instrument consisting of two hollow plates of bronze, etc., which, when struck together, produced a ringing sound; employed in the festivals of Cybele, etc. (usu. in plur.): Virg.: Cic.

cymbium, ii, n. = *κύμβιον*, a small drinking vessel: Virg.

cyminum, v. cuminum.

cyneōs, ad-, after the manner of the Cynics: Pl.

cyneus, i, m. = *κυνικός* (dog-like), Cynic, relating to the Cynic philosophy: institutio, the principles of the

Cynic school, Tac. More freq. masc. as subet., *Cynicus*, a *Cynic*, Cic.: *Hor.*: nudus *Cynicus*, i. e. *Diogenes*, Juv.

κυνόκεφαλος, i. m. = *κυνόκεφαλος*, an African ape with a dog's head: Cic.

κύνεστρον, ae, f. = *κύνεστρον* (dog's tail), a constellation near the north pole, *Ursa Minor* or the Lesser Bear: Ov.

κύνιστος, i. v. *cupressus*.
κύνιστος, i. c. = *κύνιστος*, a plant highly esteemed as food for cattle; prob. shrubby lucerne, or some kind of clover: Virg.

D, d, the fourth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding, both in sound and in place, to the Greek Delta (Δ). It is the medial dental. Changes of D to other letters and v. v. 1. *D* to *T*. At the end of words it was frequently substituted for it in early times, hence some modern editors write at for *ad*, *apud* for *apud*, etc. This sometimes changed to *d* in the derivation of words: e. g. from *mentior* comes *mendax*, from *quattuor*, *quadragesima*, etc. 2. *D* to *B*. At the beginning of some words, *d* followed by a vowel has been changed into *b*: e. g.: *duellum*, *bellum*; *duis*, *bis*; *duonus*, *bonus*. In (*dy*) *iginti*, the *d* has been dropped. 3. *D* to *R*: e. g.: *ar* for *ad* (v. *arbitr*); *apor* for *apud*. 4. *D* to *L*: e. g.: *dacrima*, *lacrima*; *angula*, *lingua*; *odor* (*ὄσμιον*) *oleo*; so, as between Greek and Latin, *δαίμων*, *levir*. 5. In compound words, *d* at the end of the first portion of the compound, is generally assimilated to the initial consonant of the second portion with which it comes in contact: e. g.: *ac-cedo*: *af-ficio*; *ag-gredior*: *al-ludo*; *ap-parare*; *ar-rigo*; *as-sidere*. So *quip-piam* for *quid-piam*; *quic-quam* for *quid-quam*. When in such cases, *d* is followed by *s* and another consonant, it is omitted altogether: e. g. *a-scendo*, *a-stringo*. The same thing takes place when *d* is followed by the nasal *gn*: e. g.: *a-gnatus*, *a-gnoscere*. 6. In inflection, *d* is omitted before *s*, or (rarely) assimilated: e. g.: *custos* for *custod-s*; *lae-si*, for *lae-si*; but *ced-si* for *ced-si*. II. Changes of *D* into *Z*, especially *di* into *z*: e. g.: Lat. *ardens*, *pendulus*, *it. arsenic*, *penzolo*; Lat. *medius*, *radix*, *it. mezzo*, *razzo*. 2. *Di* into *G* or *z*: e. g.: Lat. *hodie*, *It. oggi*; Lat. *dies*, *diurnus*, *Fr. jour*. 3. *D* into *L*: e. g.: Lat. *cicada*, *hedera*, *It. cicala*, *clera*; Lat. *cauda*, *Sp. cola*. 4. *D* into *R* (rare): e. g.: Lat. *lampas*, *lampadis*, *Sp. lampara*. 5. *D* into *N*: e. g.: Lat. *lampas*, *lampadis*; *It. lampana*;

Lat. *perduz*, *It. pernice*. 6. Omission of *D*: in French, between two vowels: e. g.: Lat. *audire*, *gladius*, *fides*, *nudus*, *videre*, *Fr. ouir*, *glaine*, *foi*, *nu*, *voir*. In Italian at the end of words: e. g.: Lat. *ad*, *apud*, *maior*, *fides*, *It. a*, *apote*, *mò*, *fe*. III. In the oldest period of the Latin language, the *abl.* sing. ended in *d*: MARIN, INCTATOR, IN ALTRO MARIO, on the Col. ROSTER.

2. Several prepositions and other prefixes originally ended in *d*, which *d* was afterwards usually dropped: e. g. *prod* in *prod-ire*, *prod-esse*; *red* in *red-ire*, *red-dere*; *sed* in *sed-itio*. IV. As an abbreviation, *D* usually stands for the praenomen Decimus; also for Deus, Divus, Dominus, Decurio, etc.; in epithets, *D M.* = *Dis Manibus*.

N.B.—The use of the symbol *D* as the representative of 500 is a modern corruption: the original mark was the half of the original Tuscan numeral *o* or *Cl* = 1000, which printers have found it convenient to represent by *D*.
dāciōsus, i. m. (sc. *numus*) a gold coin made in the reign of Domitian, the conqueror of the *Dacians*: Suet.
dacrima, v. *lacrima*.
dactylicus, a. um, *adj.* = *δακτυλικός*, *dactylic*: *numerus*, Cic.
dactylus, i. m. = *δακτύλος* (*finger*: hence), in metre, the *foot* — (so called after the three joints of the finger): Cic.

daedalus, a. um, *adj.* [*Daedalus*] *skillful*, *cunning* in workmanship: Circe, Virg. With gen.: *verborum daedala lingua*, *cunning* *fashioner* of words, Lucr. 2. Pass: *curiously wrought*, *skillfully made*, *variously adorned*, etc. = *δαδαλεός*: *signa*, *id.* tellus, *variegated*, *id.*

dāma (more correctly *damma*), ae, f. (m. Virg.) a *fallow-deer*, *buck* or *doe*: Virg. II. Trans: *venison*: *nil damasapit*, *there is no flavour in the venison*, Juv. (Hence *It. daina*, *dama*; *Fr. daim*, *daine*).
dammatio, ōnis, f. [*dammō*] *condemnation*: Cic. With Gen. of the offence: *ambitus*, *id.* of the criminal, *reorum*, *id.* of the penalty, *pecuniae*, *id.*

dammātorius, a. um, *adj.* [*id.*] *dammatorius*, *condemnatory* (rare): *judicium*, Cic.
dammātus, a. um, *Part.* [*dammō*]. As *adj.*: *reprobate*, *criminal*: *quis te dammator?* Cic.

dammificus, a. um, *adj.* [*dammum* *faci*] *hurtful*, *injurious*, *pernicious*, *bestial*, Pl.

dammigerulus, a. um, *adj.* [*dammum* *gero*] *harm-bringing*, *pernicious*: Pl.

dammō, avi, atum, i. v. e. a. [*dammum*] *legal t. t. to condemn*, (opp. to *absolvere*), constr. with *Acc.* alone, *Acc.* and *Gen.* (of the crime or punishment), or *Abi.* usu. with *de*: *ille damnatus est*, Cic.: *ambitus dammati*, *Caes.*: *capitis*, *id.*: *capitalis poenae*, *Liv.*:

capite, Cic.: *de vi et de majestate*, *id.* The punishment is also expr. by *ad*: e. g. *ad mortem*, *ad extremum supplicium*, Tac.: *Suet.* Of the suit itself: *causa judicata atque damnata*, Cic. 2. Of the plaintiff: *to effect a person's condemnation*, *to cast him* (rare): C. Licinius Stolo a M. Popillio Laenate decem millibus aeris est damnatus, *Liv.*

3. With ref. to a will, to bind an heir to certain conditions; foil. by *Inf.*: *gladiatorum dare centum populo paria*, to bind (the) heir over to give, *Hor.* II. Gen. and not as *t. t.*: to condemn: *aliquem summæ stultitiæ*, Cic.: *damnatus longi Sisyphus laboris*, *Hor.*: *damnabis tu quoque votis, condemnem te* to fulfil, *Virg.*: *Stygiæ caput damnaverat Orco*, *had devoted*, *id.* (Hence *Sp. daniar*.)

dammōse, adv. *hurtfully*, *harmfully*: *bihere*, to the cost of the host, i. e. *deep*, *hard*, *Hor.*

dammōsus, a. um, *adj.* [*dammum*] *Act.*: *hurtful*, *harmful*, *baneful*, *injurious*, *destructive*: *et reipublicæ et societatis infidus dammōsusque*, *Liv.*: *pagina crescit dammōsa papyro*, *costly*, *expensive*, *Juv.* 2. Pass: *wronged*, *injured*, *unfortunate*: *senex*, *Pl.* 3. Reflect: *hurting oneself*, *wasteful*, *prodigal*, *unthrifty*: *non in alia re dammōsius quam in ædificando*, *Suet.*

dammum, i. n. (also written *dampnum* in MSS) *hurt*, *harm*, *damage*, *injury*, *loss* (opp. to *lucrum*): *si in maximis lucris paulum aliquid dammū contraxerit*, Cic.: *exercitum Cæsar duarum cohortum dammo reducit*, with the loss of, *Caes.* *facere*, to sustain, Cic.: *ferre*, *Ov.* (v. freq.): *naturæ dammum*, *natural defect*, *Liv.*: *dammum inlectum*, *damage to property not actually done*, but which a person has reason to fear, Cic. 2. In law, a fine, penalty: (*leges*) *eos morte*, *exsilio*, *vinculis*, *dammō coercent*, *id.* [*Acc.* to some a participial form from root *da* = *τὸ δίδμεν*, "what is paid." More prob. cogn. with *Gr. ζημ-ία*.] (Hence *Fr. dommage*; *Eng. damage*.)

dānista, ae, m. = *δανειστής*, a *money-lender*, *usurer*: Pl.

dānisticus, a. um, *adj.* = *δανειστικός*, *money-lending*, *usurious*: Pl.

dano, v. do, *ad init.*

dāpino, i. v. a. [*daps*] *to serve up*, as food: Pl.

daps, *dāpis* (*Gen. plur.* and *Dat. sing.* seem not to occur), f. *a feast* for religious purposes, *a sacrificial feast* (thus disting. from *copivium*, a social meal, from epulae a feast of any kind, and from *epulum*, a public banquet): *Pinaril*, *extis adeis*, *ad ceteram venient dapem*, *Liv.*: *obligatum Jovi dapem*, *Hor.*: *sollemnes dapem et tristia dona*, *Virg.* 2. Gen.: *fares*, *a feast*, *banquet*, in sing. and plur.: *egens benignæ Tantalus semper dapis*, *Hor.*: *plus dapis, a heartier meal*, *id.*: *Sculæ dapes*, i. e. *sumptuous banquet*, *id.*: *io-*

tae dapes, mensaque disiecta erat, Tac. [Cf. *δαν-τω, δαν-αργ* : *δαινιν* (= *δαν-ω*) is cogn.]

dapsile, *adv.* *sumptuously, bountifully*: Suet.

dapsilis, *e* (*Abl. plur.* *dapsilis*: Pl.) [*δαψιλῆς, δαπῆ*] *sumptuous, bountiful, plentiful*: *sumptus*, Pl.: *Notes*, id.

dātarius, *a, um, adj.* [*do*] (*a comic word*), *to be given*: *nulla est mihi salus dataria, I have no greeting to give*, Pl.

dātāim, *adv.* [*id.*] *by giving or tossing from one to the other*: *isti qui ludunt datāim, i. e. in playing ball*, Pl.

dātio, *ōnis, f.* [*do*] *a giving, allotting, making over (rare)*: *legum datio*, Cic.

2. *Meton.*: *the right of alienation*: Liv. (Hence *It. dazio*; Sp. *dacio*; Vulg. Fr. *dace*, "toll," "tax," which meaning *datio* had in middle-age Latin)

dātivus, *a, um, adj.* [*id.*] *relating to giving*; esp. *dativus casus* (or simply *dativus*, as subst.), *the dative case*, Quint.

dāto, *avi, i. v. freq.* [*id.*] *to give frequently, give away (rare)*: *argentum fenore*, Pl.

dātor, *ōris, m.* [*id.*] *a giver (rare)*: *laetiae Bacchus dator*, Virg. In playing ball, the slave who hands the ball to the player is called *dator*, and the player himself *factor*: Pl.

dātus, *ūs, m.* [*id.*] only in *Abl.*: *a giving*: Pl.

dē, *prep.* with *Ablat.* denoting the *departure or removal* of an object from a thing to which it was originally attached. Accordingly it occupies a middle place between *ex* and *ab*, *ex* denoting departure or removal from or out of the interior of an object, *ab*, departure or removal from the exterior of an object. Hence verbs compounded with *dē* are constructed with *ex* and *ab* as well as with *dē*, and verbs compounded with *ex* and *ab* are constructed with *dē*, as well as with *ex* and *ab*: *down from, from, away from, out of*, etc.

A. Of space: with motion, denoting departure: *from, away from*: (quod Arriovistus) *de altera parte agri Sequanos decedere juberet, to withdraw from*, Caes.: *de vita decedere*, Cic.: *exire de vita*, id. **2.** Esp. in a downward direction: *down from*: *de lecto decidere*, Pl.: *de muro se decipere*, Caes.: *v. susque deque*. **3.** Fig.: to denote the quarter from which an action proceeds; starting-point: *haec agebantur palam de loco superiore*, Cic.: *de mausoleo exaudita vox est*, Suet.

B. Without motion, to denote mere direction or inclination downwards: *from, down from*: *deque viri collo dulcē pendit onus*, Ov.: *dumosa pendere procul de rupe videbo* (capros), Virg.

III. To denote any fixed spot, from which a person comes, or to which he belongs: *from*: *caupo de villa Latina*, Cic.: *aliquis de ponte, a fellow from the bridge, i. e. a beggar*, Juv.

B. Of time: the point of departure: *after* (= *ex*: rare): *statim de actione, directly after*, Cic. Hence *diem de die, from day to day*, Liv.

II. In phr.: *de nocte, de vigilia, etc.*, to denote the period in the course of which the action is done (= *Gk.* gen. of time): *less definite than simple Abl.*, which denotes the precise time: in comitium Milo *de nocte venit, in the course of the night*, Cic.: *ut iugulent homines, surgunt de nocte latrones, by night*, Hor.: *de media nocte, about midnight*, Caes.: *de tertia vigilia, in the course of the third watch*, id. In like manner, *de die, de luce*: *de die potare, by day, in the daytime*, Pl. Less freq., *de mense*: *navigare de mense Decembris, in December*, Cic.

C. In gen.: of persons and things, with words denoting the whole collection or body, from which a part is taken (esp. with numerals): *from among, out of, from, of*: *hominem mihi de comitibus mels*, Cic.: *pauci de nostris cadunt*, Caes. Hence, *de* with *Abl.* instead of the genitive case (with a view to clearness or precision): *de eodem genere*, Cic. Hence also, **2.** esp. to denote property, *de meo, tuo, etc.*: *at my, thy, etc., expense*: *de suo*, Cic.: Liv.: *And ap. ad tua praecepta de meo nihil nisi novum apposivi*, Pl. **II.** To designate the material, etc. of which anything is made: *of, out of*: *niveo factum de marmore signum*, Ov. Also, *by means of, de eodem oleo et opera*, Cic. Hence it sometimes implies transformation, *de templo carcerem fieri*, id. **III.** To indicate the person from whom anything is taken, bought, heard, inquired, etc.: *de aliquo quaerere, to enquire of*, id.: *ut tibi liceret discere id de me*, Ter.

D. Of mental operations, moral feelings, etc.: to indicate the subject of thought, etc. (the most common meaning): *about, concerning, regarding, with respect to, as for*: *de numero dierum fidem servare*, Caes.: *de Dionysio sum admiratus*, Cic. **II.** To denote the cause or reason: *for, on account of, because of*: *de quo nomine ad arbitrum adisti, de eo ad iudicium venisti*, id.: *qua de causa magno dolore adflictebantur*, Caes. Hence, **2.** To designate that in conformity with which anything is done: *according to, after, in imitation of*: *de suorum propinquo rum sententia atque auctoritate fecisse dicatur*, Cic.: *de more vetusto*, Virg.

E. With adjectives to form adverbial expressions. *De integro, afresh*: Cic. **2.** *De improvviso, unexpectedly*: Caes. **3.** *De transverso (rare), unexpectedly*: Cic.

N.B.—*De* is often put between an adj. or pron. and its noun: *v. supra*. It is also frequently put after a simple relative, *quo de, etc.*: Cic.

F. In composition, the *e* becomes short before a vowel or *h*, as in

dēhisco, dēinde, and coalesces with it in the poets; *v. debinc, delince*: sometimes even contraction takes place, as in *debeo, dego*, from *dehabeo, de-ago*.

II. Signif.: **1.** *down, away, off*: *defero, deduco, defuso*. **2.** It denotes deficiency, or else reverses the meaning of the root = *un-, mis-, dis-*: *decortico, to debark (a tree)*; *dedecet, it disgraces*. **3.** *ceasing*: *dedoles, to leave off grieving*; *degradinat, it ceases hailing*. **4.** *away, out*: *deblatero, to blab out*. **5.** *over, like Eng. be-*: *dealbo, to cover with white*; *deaurō, to gild (late)*. **6.** Intensive; or denoting completeness: *deamo, to love passionately*; *deproellor, to battle furiously*; *defungor, to finish, get done with*; *delacero, to tear up or in pieces*. **7.** It sometimes appears to give a bad sense to a verb: as, *deludo, to deceive*; *decipio, delingo, etc.*

dēa, *ae* (*Dat.* and *Abl. plur.* *deabus* in the combination *dis deabusque*, Cic.), *f.* [*deus*] *a goddess*: *perque novem juvo, numina nostra, dea*, Ov.: *venatrix, i. e. Diana*, id.: *silvarum, the same, id.*: *triplices, i. e. the Fates*, id.

dē-albo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [*albus*] *to whitewash, plaster (rare)*: Cic.

dēambulatio, *ōnis, f.* [*deambulo*] *a walking about, a promenading*: Ter.

dē-ambūlo, *avi, atum, i. v. n.* *to walk about, to take a walk, to promenade (rare)*: *quum satis erit deambulatum, requiescemus*, Cic.

dē-amo, *avi, atum, i. v. n.* *to love much, dearly, to be passionately in love with*: Pl. Of things: *deamavi lepidissima munera, I was quite charmed with it*. **2.** Like *amo* (no. III.): *to be exceedingly obliged to*: *deamo te*, Syre, Ter.

dē-armo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* *to disarm*: *exercitum*, Liv.

dē-artūo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [*artus*] *lit. to dismember, to tear limb from limb*: hence, *fig. to ruin (v. rare)*: *opes*, Pl.

dē-asocio, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [*ascio, ascia*] *to hew or polish with an axe*: *Fig. to cheat, to pluck*: Pl.

dē-bacchor, *atus, i. v. n. dep. intens.* of *bacchor*: *to rave like the Bacchantes, to rage (very rare)*: *si satis jam debacchatus es*, Ter. Poet. of things: *qua parte debacchantur ignes, rage, revel unchecked*, Hor.

dēbellator, *ōris, m.* [*debello*] *a conqueror (v. rare)*: *ferarum*, Virg.

dē-bello, *avi, atum, i. v. n.* and *a. Neutr.*: *to bring a war to an end* (rare except in pass.): *Aulus cum Ferentanis uno secundo proelio debellavit, ended the war by a single victory*, Liv. Pass. *impers.*: *ne absente se debellaret, that no general engagement should be risked*, id.: and in *part. perf.* *absol.* *debellato, after the war was ended*: *quasi debellato triumphare*, id.

II. *A. c.* — with cogn. obj.: *to fight out*: *rixā super maro debellato*, Hor.

2. With direct obj.: *to war down*,

vanquish, subdue: debellare superbos, to beat down in war, Virg.

dēbēō, āi, ītum, 2. v. a. and n. [de-habeo.] Act. lit.: to have or hold from: hence, to owe, to be in debt. With Acc. of thing, and Dat. of person: pecuniam alicui, Cic.: dissolve quae debeo, Ter. (more freq. solvere, Cic.). pecuniam pro domo, pro hortis, pro sectione debebas, Cic. Pass.: quam ad diem legioni frumentum debet sciebat, was due, bound to be supplied, Caes. Proverb.: animam debere, to be over head and ears in debt, Ter. Also absol., to owe money, be in debt: ut illi quam plurimū deberent, might be his debtors, Sall.: without indirect obj.: Kal. Jan. debuit, he was in debt on New Year's day, Cic. 2. Fig.: of things not estimated by pecuniary value: to owe, to be bound or liable to do or render, to be under obligation: majorem eis res publica gratiam debet, id.: hoc munus patriae debere, id.: Turnum debent haec jam mihi sacra, make over Turnus to me, Virg. Pass.: to be due or owing: Veneri jam et Libero reliquum tempus deberi arbitrabatur, Cic.: honores quasi debitos repetere, to claim them as one's due, Sall.: persolvant grates dignas et praemia reddant debita! merited retribution, Virg. II. to owe thanks for, to be indebted for: with Acc.: plurimum alicui debere, to be very deeply indebted to him, Caes.: alicui debere salutem, Ov.: vitam, id. Absol.: fac me multis debere, grant that I am under obligations to many, Cic. III. Mostly Poet., with ref. to necessity or destiny: to be destined: urbem cerno Phrygiōs debere nepotes, are destined to found, Ov. More usually, in pass.: cui regnum Italiae Romanaque tellus debetur, belong by destiny, Virg.: sors ista senectae debita erat nostrae, id. Absol.: tempora Parcae debita complerant, the period assigned by fate, id.: morbo naturae debitum reddiderunt, paid the debt of nature, Nep. Hence phr. ludibrium alicui debere (cf. Gr. γέλωτα δεδναι), to be fated to become the sport of, Hor. B. Neut.: of moral or other obligation: (one) ought: foll. by Infm. (personal equivalent of oportet): num ferre contra patriam arma illi cum Coriolano debuerunt? ought they to have borne arms (would it have been right for them to do so)?, Cic.: Africam sorte Tuberō obtinere debebat, was to have had (was entitled by lot to have it), Caes.: dici beatus ante obitum nemo debet, Ov. Poet.: = must (freq. in Lucr.): omnia debet enim cibis integrare novando, must of necessity, Lucr. (Hence It. dovere; Fr. devoir.)

debilis, e, adj. [de-habiles] lit. unhandy, unready: hence, disabled, powerless, feeble, crippled: senex, Cic.: ille humero, hic lumbis, hic coxa debilis, paralyzed, Juv.: ordine debilis uno Sergestus, Virg. Of inanimate

things: ferrum, ineffectual, id.: senectas, Ov. II. Fig.: hac parte mentis (sc. memoria) debilis, Cic.: ingenio Tac.: manca ac debilis praetura, powerless to effect anything, paralyzed, Cic.

debilitas, ātis, f. [debilis] state of being disabled, powerlessness, great weakness: membrorum, paralysis, Liv.: linguae, impotence of speech (? stammering), Cic.: absol. of bodily infirmity, id. In plur., of different kinds of debility, id. Fig.: of the mind: animi, id.

debilitatio, ōnis, f. [debilito] equiv. to preced.: debility, impotence: (v. rare) fig.: debilitatio atque abjectio animi tui, Cic.

debilito, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. [debilis] to disable, maim; to weaken, unnerve, enfeeble: membra debilitavit lapidibus, fistibus, crippled them, Cic.: Liv. Poet.: (hiems) quae nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare Tyrrhenum, breaks its force, Hor. II. Fig.: to crush, break down, discourage: fractus ac debilitatus metu, Cic.: fortitudinem, to paralyze anyone's fortitude, unman him, id.: membrum reip. fractum debilitatumque, id.: nec tarda senectus debilitat vires animi, Virg.

debŭito, ōnis, f. [debeo] an owing, debt (v. rare) is Cic.

debitor, ōris, m. [id.] a debtor: Cic.: aeris, Hor. Fig. (mostly poet.): in non-pecuniary sense, one bound to do anything: Ov. 2. one bound to give thanks for, under obligation for: animae huius, id.: vitae, id.

debitum, i, nō [id.] what is owing, a debt: Cic. II. any obligation: velut omni vitae debito liberatus, obligation for the preservation of one's life, Curt. (Hence It. detta; Sp. deuda; Fr. dette, débt.)

dē-blātō, āvi, 1. v. a. to grate about, to blab out (v. rare): Pl.

dē-canto, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. freq. to sing off, chant; hence, to repeat often, to say over and over again (cf. cantilena): pervulgata praeccepta, to repeat trite rules, Cic.: miserabilis elegos, Hor. II. to leave off singing: hi jam decantaverant, had sung their song out, Cic.

dē-cēdō, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. to go away, depart, withdraw: constr.: absol., with de, ez, or Abl.: decedamus, Pl.: de parte (agri) decedere, to retire from (give it up), Caes. (see also No. 3): quum Romam venisset decedens ex Syria, had come to Rome from Syria (in this sense not with de), Cic.: quae naves paululum suo cursu decesserint, have gone out of their course, Caes. 2. Milit. t. t. to withdraw, to evacuate: de colle, id. Absol.: nisi decedat atque exercitum deducat ex his regionibus, id. 3. In official lang.: with provincia: to retire from a province on the expiration of a term of office: de provincia decessit, Cic.: e Cilicia, id.: and with Abl. alone, id.:

Liv. Absol.: Albinus Romam decessit, Sall.: Romam ad triumphum, Liv.

4. With Dat. of person: usu, with de via or via: to make way for, get out of the way of (as a mark of respect; also sometimes of abhorrence): decedam ego illi de via, Pl.: iis (sacerdotibus) omnes decedunt, aditum eorum sermonemque defugunt, Caes. Pass.: salutari, decedi, assurgi, deduci, to be made way for, Cic. 5. Hence fig. to retire from, or give up one's rights, etc.: de suo jure, id.: also with Abl. alone, jure suo decedere, Liv. So, de possessione, de suis bonis, Cic. 6. Fig.: to depart (from life), to die: de vita, id.: also absol. (freq.): quum patrum familiae decessit, id.: pater nobis decessit, my father died, id. 7. Poet.: to go down, to set: sol crecentes decedens duplicat umbras, Virg.: te veniente die, te decedente canebat, of thee, at coming and declining day, he sang, id.: Hor. II. Of things: to abate, subside, cease: nec calidae citius decedunt corpore febres, Lucr.: decessisse inde aquam, run off, Liv.: decedere aestum, ebb, id. 2. to be subtracted from, to decrease: de summa nihil decedit, bewanting Ter.: ut de causa ejus periculi nihil decederet, Cic.: quicquid libertati plebs cavere, id.: si quis decedere opibus credebant, they looked upon it as a deduction from their own power, Liv. III. Fig.: to depart from: to swerve from (duty, etc.): se nulla cupiditate inductum de via decessisse, had swerved from the path of duty, Cic.: officio, fide, id. Impers. pass.: de officio decessum, Liv. 2. to give place, submit or yield to (cf. supr. 1, 5) vivere si recte nescis, decede peritis, Hor.: non Hymetto mella decedunt, are not inferior to, id.

IV. to turn out, result (usu. cedo): prospere decedentibus rebus, Suet.

dēcēm, card num. ten: Ter.: Caes.: Cic. [Skr. dāśan; Gr. δέκα; O. H. G. zehan, Goth. taihun, Eng. ten.]

dēcēber, bris, m. [decem] like Septē-ber, Octō-ber, Novē-ber) the tenth month of the Roman year, reckoned from March (December (containing, as now, 31 days): Cic.: acceptus Genis December (on account of the Saturnalia celebrated in this month), Ov. 2. As closing the year, meton. a (past) year: undenos implevisse Decembres, Hor. II. A d.j. December, bris, bre: Kalendae Decembres, etc.: Cic.: libertate Decembri utere, the license of the Saturnalia (held in December), Hor.

dēcēm-jūgis, ās, m. [jugum] adj. ten-yoked; hence (with currus understood), a ten-horse chariot (v. rare): Suet.

dēcēm-pēda, ās, f. [pes] a ten-foot measuring rod: Cic.: Hor.

dēcēm-pēdātor, ōris, m. [decempeda] a land-surveyor: Cic.

dēcēm-plex, āis, adj. [plicō] ten-fold: numerus, Nep.

decepmprimi, orum, m. plu. (or separately, decem primi) the ten chief men in the body of decuriones (or senate) in the municipia and colonies: Cic.

decepm-scalmus, a, um, adj. [scal-mus] having ten thovels or ryllocks: actuariola, Cic.

decepm-virilis, e, adj. [decepm-viri] decemviral, of or belonging to the decemviri: leges, i. e. the Twelve Tables, Liv.: potestas, Tac.: annus, Cic.: certamina, Liv.

decepm-viratus, ūa, m. [id.] the decemvirate, the rank or office of a decemvir: Cic.: Liv.

decepm-viri, orum, m. plu. [viri] a commission of ten, the name of various magistrates at Rome: decemviri legibus scribundis, the compilers of the Twelve Tables: Cic.: Liv. In sing.: Decemvir: Cic.: Liv. 2. Decemviri stilibus (litibus) iudicandis, a permanent tribunal for the decision of private causes: Cic. 3. Decemviri sacris faciundis, a college of priests who had the charge of the Sibylline books: originally 2 in number: Liv. 4. Decemviri agris dividendis, a board for dividing the public lands: Cic.: Liv.

decepmnis, e, adj. [decem annus] of ten years, lasting ten years: bellum, Quint.

decepmis, entis, Part. [deceat] As adj.: becoming, seemingly, proper: amicitus, Ov. motus, Hor. 2. Esp. of bodily symmetry: comely, handsome, well-favoured: forma, Ov. malas, Hor.: sumptis decentior armis Minerva, Ov. 3. In moral sense, becoming, right, proper: quid verum atque decetis, befitting a man (Gr. τὸ κατὰ φύσιν), Hor.

decepmter, adv. becomingly, decently, properly, fitly, with propriety: decentissime descripta jura finium, Cic. Hor.: maesta, Ov. Comp.: Hor.

decepm-tia, se, f. [decepm] comeliness, decency: colorum et figurarum, Cic.

decepm-tus, a, um, Part. [decepio]

decepm-tus, is, f = **decepm-tus** (sc. navis), a ship having ten banks of oars: Suet. (dub.)

decepm-terno, crēvi, crētum, 3 v. a. and n. (the syncope forms *decepm-terno*, *decepm-terno*, etc. are freq. and class.): Lit. to separate one thing from another: hence, to distinguish, settle, determine, judge: rem dubiam, Liv.: in quo omnia mea posita esse decevi, Cic. 2. Esp. of a judge or public officer: to decide, judge, determine, decree: to vote for anything (disting. from edicere, which has respect to the publication of a decree; from jubere, which denotes the adoption of a proposed law on the part of the populus; and from sciscere, which denotes a decree of the plebs): con str. with Acc., ger. part., ut and Subj., prep., or absol.: triumphum alicui, to pass a decree awarding anyone a

triumph, Cic.: supplicium sumendum, to pass sentence of death, Sall.: senatus decrevit et populus jussit, ut..., Cic.: secundum alicui, to make a decree in his favour, id.: triumphum alicui decernere, id.: (Druides) decernunt, Caes. II. to decide by combat: hence also (like *cernere* and *certare*), in gen., to fight, combat, contend (v. *decerto*): proelium, to decide, Cic.: pugnam, Liv.: acie, to fight a decisive battle, id. Absol.: decernendi potestatem Pompeio fuit, Caes. 2. Judicially: uno iudicio de fortunis omnibus decernit, Cic.: de salute reipublicae, id.: utrum meo solum capite decernerem, id. III. to settle, determine, resolve on: Caesar his de causis Rhenum transire decreverat, Caes.

decepm-terno, psi, ptum, 3 v. a. [carpo] to pluck or pull off, crop, gather: undique decerpam olivam, plucked on every hand (a theme sung by many poets), Hor.: arbore pomum, Ov. Fig.: humanus animus decerpitur ex mente divina, derived from, Cic. Poet.: to cult, gather, enjoy: ex re fructus, Hor. II. to take away, detract from, diminish, de-roy: ne quid jocus de gravitate decerpere, Cic.

decepm-tatio, ōnis, f. [decerto] a contest: r-tum omnium, Cic.

decepm-terno, avi, atum, i. v. n. to fight out, fight a pitched battle, to carry on a hard or persistent struggle: also in gen. to contend: E. p. in milit. sense: with proelio, to fight a pitched battle, Caes. (freq.) and less freq. pugna, id.: or absol., id.: Caesar cum acerrimis nationibus felicissime decertavit, engaged in long and arduous wars, Cic. In non-milit. sense: inter se decertare (of the vehement struggles of Demosthenes and Aeschines), id.: jure, legibus, id. Pass. imperis: cum duobus ducibus de imperio in Italia decertatum est, we had to fight for our empire, id. Poet. of things, with Dat.: Africani decertantem aquilonibus, battling furiously with (Gr. constr.), Hor.

decepm-terno, ōnis, f. [decedo] a going away, departure (opp. to adventus, arrival, and mansio, stay): Cic. 2. Specially, the retirement of a Roman governor from his province: *decepm-terno* dies, the day of retirement (i. e. when the period of office expired), id. 3. diminution, deduction (opp. to *decessio*): de summa, id. 4. With ref. to a complaint, abatement, passing off: Cels.

decepm-terno, ōnis, m. [id.] one who leaves (a province, government, etc.), a predecessor or in office (opp. to successor: rare): successori decessor invidit, Cic.

decepm-terno, ūa, m. [id.] a going away, departure (opp. to accessus): post Dionysii decessum, Nep. 2. Esp. = decessio, the retirement of a magistrate from the province he has governed: post M. Bruti decessum, Cic. II. a passing away, decrease, abatement; death: aestūs, ebb, Caes.: amicum

decesu plerique angli solent, by the death, Cic. (Hence Fr. *décès*.)

decepm, cult, 2 v. n. used in the third person only, and never with a personal subject; the person is expressed by the Acc., rarely by the Dat.: it is seemingly, becoming: it seems, behaves, is fitting, proper (very freq. and class., but not in Caes.): decere quasi autem esse consentaneum oportet et personae, Cic. * With subst. or pron. as subject: omnis Aristippum color decuit, seemed to fit him, Hor. In plur.: nec velle experiri, quam se Miæna decessat, Cic. With Dat.: istuc facinus nostro generi non decet, Pl. 2. Without Acc. pers.: nihil est difficilius quam quid deceat videre, Cic. In plur.: Pl. II. With Infin. or clause as subject: oratorem ita cui minime decet, Cic.: Hor.

2. Without Acc. pers.: decet caput impedire myrto, id.: exemplis grandioribus decuit uti, Cic. III. Without any expressed subject: facis, ut te decet, Ter. With Dat.: locum editorem quam victoribus decebat, Sall. 2. Without Acc. pers.: eia haud sic decet, Ter.: quo majorem spera habeo nihil fore aliter ac deceat, Cic.: Virg. [Cf. Skr. *yagas*, for *dagas*, glory, fame; Gr. *δοκεω*, *δόξαι*.]

decepm-terno, cidi, 3 v. n. [cado] to fall down, fall off: decido de lecto praepes, Pl.: poma ex arboribus decidunt, Cic.: equo, Caes.: imber, Hor. 2. To fall down dead, to die (poet.): decedit exanimis vitamque reliquit in astris, Virg.: (nupta) decidit, in talum serpentis dente recepto, Ov. II. Fig.: to fall, fall off or away, etc.: quanta de spe decidit! Ter.: a spe societatis alicujus, Liv.: facta omnia celeriter tanquam fusculli decidunt, Cic. (Hence It. *decidere*; Fr. *décider*.)

decepm-terno, cidi, ci sum, 3 v. a. [cado] to cut off: lit. (rare, more freq. *abscido*). collum, Pl.: aures, Tac. pennas, Hor. II. Fig.: to cut short, put an end to; settle, determine: quibus rebus actis atque decisis, Cic.: decisa negotia, Hor. With prep.: cum aliquo, Cic.: de rebus, id.: decidere jactu coepit cum ventis, come to terms with the winds (bargain to save part of the cargo), Juv. Absol.: in jugera singula ternis medimnis decedere, Cic. (Hence It. *decidere*; Fr. *décider*.)

decepm (in many MSS. *decimus*), adv. num. [dec in decem] ten times: decies sent, Ov.: HS. decies centena millia, Cic. More commonly without *centena* millia: HS. decies, i. e. 3 million 300,000, id.: ad decies aeris, up to a million, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 347).

2. Meton.: for an indefinite number of times: Hor.

decepm (*decima*, the older form), ae, f. (sc. pars), the tenth part, tithe: quum vivissent Apollini decimas praedae, Just. 2. a tithe as a tax on landholders in the provinces: Cic.: more freq. in the plur.: decas decimas

frumentum exigere, double tithe, Liv.: Cic. 3. a largess bestowed on the people: Suet.: Tac. (Hence Fr. dime.)

decimānus, or **decūmānus**, a. m., adj. [decimus] of or belonging to the tenth part. Of tithes, as a tax: ager, that pays tithes, Cic. Subst. decumānus, i. m. a farmer of tithes: id. (p. rh. sarcastically) decumāna, ae, f. the wife of a tithe-farmer: id. 2. of the tenth legion: miles, Auct. B. Afr.: and oftener absol., esp. in plur.: decumani, Tac.: Suet. 3. decumani porta, the main entrance of a Roman camp, on the side turned away from the enemy (where the tenth turmae and tenth maniples of each division were quartered), and opposite the porta praeforia (which faced the enemy): Caes.: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 75).

decimo or **decūmo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to select by lot every tenth man for punishment, to decimate: cohortes, Suet.

decimus or **decūmus**, a. um, adj. [decem] the tenth: menses, Pl.: legio, Caes.: unda, the tenth wave (supposed to be larger than the rest), Ov.: decumam partem praediae, the tithe, Liv. P. r.: cum decimo efflicere, to yield a ten-fold return, Cic. 2. Decimum, adv. (like tertium, quartum, etc.), for the tenth time, id.

decipio, cepi, ceptum, 3. v. a. [capio] lit. to take down or from; hence, to deceive, cheat (usu. of deliberate deception), whereas fallo is often simply to elude, escape the notice of; and deludo, to dupe, play upon a person's credulity) ita decipiens fovea leonem, entrap him, Pl.: homines impertitos deceptos crudelissime interfecisse, Caes.: dolo decipitur, Cic. 2. Also, in gen. to mislead, esp. in pass.: falso cupidine decipi, specie recti, to be misled by, Hor.: nisi forte ne communis decuria decipit, unless self-love deludes me, Cic. Absol.: abtergo et super caput decipere insidiae, escaped notice (=fallere), Liv. 3. Fig. to beguile (poet.): diem, to while it away (forget its cares), Ov. With Gen. (Gen. constr.): dulci laborum decipitur sonus, is beguiled of his sufferings, Hor.

decisio, ōnis, f. [decido] a cutting short, a settlement, division: Cic.

decisus, a. um, Part. [decido].

declamatio, ōnis, f. [declamo] exercise in speaking, declamation: quotidiana, Cic.: Quint. 2. Met. n. a theme, subject for declamation: ut declamatio fias, Juv.: Quint. II. In bad sense: loud, eager speaking, shouting: vulgari et pervagata declamatione contendere, Cic.

declamator, ōris, m. [id.] one who practices himself in speaking, a declaimer: Cic.

declamatorius, a. um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to the exercise of speaking: declamatory, rhetorical: Cic.: Tac.

declāmīto, avi, atum, i. v. n. [aeq. [id.]: to practise speaking aloud, to declaim: Cic.: Hor.: Juv. With acc. of cogn. signa: causas, to declaim or plead causes by way of practice, Cic. 2. In bad sense: to talk violently, to bluster: de aliquo, id.

declāmō, avi, atum, i. v. n. to practise speaking aloud, to declaim: ad fluctum aiunt declamare solitum Demosthenem, Cic. dum tu declamas Romae, Hor. With acc. of neut. pron. aliquid ex alia oratione declamari, Cic. 2. In bad sense: to speak violently, to brawl, to bluster: vehementissime contra aliquem declamare, id.

declārātio, ōnis, f. [declaro] a making clear or known, an expression (v. rare): animi, of one's sentiments, Cic.

declāro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make clear, or known: to show forth, reveal, manifest. nec aliter declarari animi magnitudo potest, be displayed, Cic. declaratur studium bellicae gloriae, is shown in this, id. 2. Esp. to make known by words, to announce, declare: declaravit quanti me faceret, id. Hence of nomination to any public office or honour: to proclaim, publish, declare: ejusdem hominis voce declaratus consul, id.: declaratus rex, Liv. victorem magna praecis voce laudantur declarit, Vug. 3. to make known or clear (by reasoning or explanation), to demonstrate, prove, explain: propriam (aliquis rei) vim definitionis declarare, Cic.: Liv.

declinatio, ōnis, f. [declino] a leaning from or away, a bending aside; a slanting movement: (atomorum) deviation from the perpendicular, Cic. quot ego tuas petitiones parva quadam declinatione effugi, by a slight movement of the body (eluding a thrust), id. 2. Fig. a turning aside, a shunning, an avoiding. (ab aliqua re), id.: opp. to appetitio, id. 3. Rhetor. l. t.: declinatio brevis a propositi, digression, id. 4. In grammar: variation, inflection: form riv including conjugation, comparison, derivation, etc.: id.

declino, avi, atum, i. v. a. and a. [v. declino] to bend or turn aside from Act.: sese recta regione via, to deviate from the perpendicular (of the atoms of Epicurus), Lucr. (in same sense also neut., v. inf.): agmen, to turn aside one's march, Liv. P. oet.: nec uldi declinat lumina somno, closes her eyes, Virg. Fig.: bellum in Italiam, to draw off the war into Italy (from Spain), Liv. Pass. refl., neque (mulierem) declinatam quicquam ab altarium ingenio, to have deviated from, Ter. 2. to infect (words): Varr.: Quint. II. Neut. v. to turn aside from: paulum ad dexteram de via declinavi, Cic.: of the oblique motion of atoms (v. supr.), id.: a religione officii, to depart from the strict path of duty, id. 2. Hence, in trans. sense (fig.),

to shun: impetum, id.: actum, Liv.: invidiam, Tac.

declivis, e, adj. [clivus] sloping downwards, steep (as regarded from above; acclivis, as viewed from below) collis ab summo aequaliter declivis, sloping uniformly, Caes.: declivis locus tenui fastigio vergebat, id.: arvum, Hor.: flumina, Ov. Neut. as subst. declivis, is, n., a declivity or slope: si per declivem sece recipient, if they retreated down hill, Caes. Fig. iter declivis senectae, Ov.

declivitas, atis, f. [declivis] a sloping place, declivity: Caes.

decocia, ae, f. (ae aqua) [decoquo] a cold beverage, invented by Nero Suet.: Juv.

decoctor, ōris, m. [id.] a bankrupt: Cic.

decoctus, a. um, Part. [decoquo] As adv.: lit. boiled down; hence, likewise so treated, luscious, over-sweet: Cic. (fig.)

de-collo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [collum] to take off from the neck, to bereave (rare). hominis, Sen. Absol.: miles decollandi artibus, Suet.

de-colo, avi, i. v. n. lit. to trudge down: hence (fig.) to come to naught, to fail: si res decolabit, Pl.

de-color, ōnis, adj. [color] discoloured, darkened, faded, stained, etc.: sanguis, post ap. Cic. decolor sanguinis, stained with blood, Ov. Poet. that has lost its original brightness, degenerates: deterior ac decolor aetas, Virg.: Ov.

decoloratio, ōnis, f. [decoloro] a discolouring: Cic.

de-coloro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to discolour, to fade, stain, soil, etc.: mare, to stain (with blood), Hor.

de-coquo, xi, etum, i. v. a. to boil down, boil away: pars quarta (argenti) decocta erat, not passed off into dross, Liv. 2. Simply, to boil, cook by boiling. olus, Hor.: Plin. 3. Fig. to waste away, consume, ruin: Pers.

4. Of persons intrans. to run through one's fortune, to become bankrupt: tenes memoria praetextatum to de-coarse? (Cic.)

decor, ōris, m. [deceat] comeliness, grace, fitness, elegance (mostly poet.): mobilitasque decor naturis dandus et animus, its appropriate grace, Hor.: divini signa decoris, Virg.: Ov. Of style: Quint. In plur.: P. Scipio orationem habuit plenam venis decoribus, genuine beauties, Liv. 2. Esp. of the person: charm, beauty (cf. decens): levis juvenas et decor, Hor.: Tib.

de-cōrē, adv. suitably, properly, decorously: si non decore, at quam minime indecore, Cic. 2. elegantly, beautifully: formata decore Jovis species, poet. ap. Cic.

de-cōro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [decus] to adorn, embellish, beautify: oppidum monumentis, Cic.: pyram fulgentibus armis, Virg. II. Fig. to honour, distinguish, etc.: egregias animas

supremis muneribus, Cic.: prave factis decorari verbis, to be celebrated in ill-composed verses, Hor.

decorus, a, um, adj. [decor] besecuring, befitting, proper, decorous: with Dat.: color albus praecipue decorus est, Cic.: poetis magis decora fabulis, suitable to, Liv. With ad: ad ornatum, Cic. Absol.: decorus est senis sermo, quietus et remissus, id.

2. Neut. as subst.: decorum, i, n. that which is seemly; propriety: id quod Graeco *πρέπον* dicitur, decorum dici Latine potest, id. **II.** Absol.: adorned, bedecked; graceful, beautiful, handsome: delubra domum, Lucr.: uides, Hor.: galeas ensesque, Virg.: caput, Ov.: juvenia, Tac.: palæstra, gratè-giving, Hor. With Abl.: ducentes ostia decore, decked with, Virg.: Hor.

dē-crēpitus, a, um, adj. [crepo] broken down, worn out, very old, decrepit: senex, Pl.: Cic.

dē-eresco, crēvi, crētum, 3. v. n. to grow less, grow shorter, wane, decrease, diminish: ostreae cum luna decrescent, diminish with the (waning) moon, Cic.: of water, to subside, Ov.: Hor.

2. to disappear. contra decrescenti (of the horns of O, when restored to human shape), Ov.

dē-crētum, i, n. [decerno] a decree; esp. a decree of the senate, in a particular case (thus distinguishing from senatus consultum, a general decree or law: but the distinction is not always observed: Smith's Ant. 128). senatus Cælium ab rep. removendum censuit Hoc decreto . . . Caes. Of the decrees of magistrates, etc.: decreta vendere, to make a market of his decrees, Cic.: Irudum, Caes.: pontificum, Liv. **2.** Meton. in philol. = *δόγμα*, a principle, doctrine, tenet: Cic.

dē-crētus, a, um, Part. [decerno]. **decuma**, v. decima **decumanus**, v. decimanus **decimātes**, ium, adj. plur [decima] belonging to tithes: agri, tithelands, Tac.

dē-cumbo, cūbui, 3. v. n. to lie down, go to bed, recline *ex* table, etc.: super lectum, Suet. *ex* atrelecto, id.: Cic. **II.** Of a vanquished gladiator, t. t. to fall: id.

dē-curia, ae, f. [decem: cf. centuria] a company of ten, a tithing, a decuria, decade: Col. **2.** In gen. (cf. centuria), a division, class, without reference to the number: most freq. of the decuriae of the judges (which were three till Augustus added a fourth, and Calligula a fifth): Cic.: Suet. **3.** A club of boon companions: Pl.

dē-curiatio, ōnis, f. [decurio] a dividing into decuriae: Cic.

dē-curiatus, ūs, m. [id.] a dividing into decuriae: Liv.

dē-curio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [decuria] to divide into tens or decuriae: equites decuriati, Liv.

dē-curio, ōnis, m. [id.] the head of ten, the chief of a decuria, a decurion;

in the army, the commander of a decuria of cavalry: Varr. **2.** a member of the senate of a municipium, or a colony: Cic.: Caes. **3.** a head-chamberlain: decurio cubiculariorum, Suet.

dē-curro, cūcurri, more usually curri (but both Caes. and Liv. use the reduplicated form), cursum, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr. to run down, hasten down, etc.: de tribunali decurrit, Liv.: Laocoon ardens summa decurrit ab arce, Virg.: Caesar ad cohortandos milites decurrit, Caes. Of things. monte decurrens amnis, Hor.: uti naves decurrent, should sail down (the Tiber), Tac. **2.** to finish running; finish one's course: ad calcem, to reach the goal, Cic. In this sense, with cogn. Acc.: quasi spatio decurso, as if after finishing the race, id. Fig.: prope acta jam aet. decursaque, id.: tuque ades incipitque una decurre laborem, go along with me in the work which I have begun, Virg.: Tac.

II. Milit. t. t. to manœuvre: pedes decurrendo signa sequi et servare ordines docuit, while performing their evolutions, Liv.: Caes. Often in celebrating a festival, especially in funeral games, in funere Gracchi tradunt armatum exercitum decurrere cum tripodibus Hispanorum, Liv.

III. to betake oneself to, run for help or refuge, have recourse to: with ad: ad haec extrema et inimicissima jura decurrebas, Cic.: ad miseras precis, Hor.: Ov. Pass Impers. decurritur ad leniorem verbis sententiam, Liv.

dē-cursum, ōnis, f. [decurio] Milit. t. t. a descent, attack: decursionibus (ex Alpibus) vastare ea loca, Brut. ap. Cic.: Hirt. **2.** Of military evolutions for the sake of exercise or show: Suet.: Tiberina, naval evolutions on the Tiber, Cic.

dē-cursus, ūs, m. [id.] a running down; downward course, descent, declivity: montibus ex altis magnus decursus aquarum, Lucr.: rapidus (amnis), Virg. **II.** Milit. t. t. a descent, attack: subitus ex collibus decursus, Liv. **2.** a manœuvre, evolution (= decursio): Tac. Esp. in celebrating a festival or funeral games, Liv. **III.** a completed course, end of a course (in the games): Suet. **2.** Fig.: decursus honorum, a complete course of public offices, taken in succession, Cic.

dē-curto, no perf., atum, i. v. a. (only in Part. Imperf. and perf.) to cut off, mutilate: radices, Plin. Fig. of style: mutila et quasi decurtata, too abrupt, Cic.

dē-cus, ōnis, n. [decet] grace, ornament, pride, glory: with defining Gen.: hostium spolia decora atque ornamenta fanorum, Cic. ad decus et ad laudem civitatis, id.: Odecus Phoebi, i. e. the Tyrr. Hor.: pudoris, Ov.: so, mullebre decus, hastily, Liv. Absol.: verum decus in virtute positum est,

distinction, Cic.: Maecenas dulces decus meum, my pride, Hor.: regale, Ov. **II.** moral dignity, virtue: Cic.: Sall. In plur.: brave deeds: belli, id.

dē-cussus, ūs, m. [decem] the number ten: hence, the figure X. Vitruv.

dē-cussio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [decussis] to divide crosswise, in the form of an X: Cic.

dē-cussus, a, um, Part. [decutio]. **dē-cutio**, cussi, cussum, 3. v. a. [quatio] to shake, beat, or cast down or off: lilia, Ov.: summa papaverum capita baculo, Liv.: mella iolis, Virg.

dē-decet, cuit, 2. v. n. used only in 3 pers. sing. and pl.: it misbecomes, is unseemly, unsuitable, unbecoming: constr. like simple verb (usu. with Acc.). With subst. as subject, and Acc. of person: neque te ministrum dedecet myrtus, Hor. In plur.: nec dominam deducere comae, Ov. Absol.: ut, si quid dedecet, vitemus, Cic. **2.** As impers verb; with Inf. as subject, and Acc. of pers.: oratorem israel nimine decet, simulare non dedecet, id. Without Acc.: Quam: Hor. Absol.: ut is, quae habent, modice et scienter utantur, et ut ne dedecet, Cic.

dē-dēcor, avi, atum, i. v. a. to disgrace, dishonour, bring to shame: urbis auctoritatem, Cic.: iudicium, to discredit, Hor.

dē-dēcorus, a, um, adj. disgraceful, dishonourable (v. rare): majoribus suis dedecurus, Tac.

dē-dēna, ōnis, n. disgrace, dishonour, infamy, shame: cum ignominia et dedecore perire, Cic.: dedecus admittere, to incur, Caes.: nec sibi damno dedecore foret, Hor. Meton.: that which causes shame, a blot, blemish: nec prodere dedecus audeat, i. e. the ass's ears of Midas, Ov. **II.** baseness, vice, turpitude; a vicious action, etc. per dedecus ortus, born in shame, id.

dē-dicatio, ōnis, f. [dedico] a dedicating, consecration: aedis, Liv.

dē-dico, avi, atum, i. v. a. to announce, declare: praedia etiam in censu (al. cen-su) dedicavisti, Cic.: haec quoque res etiam naturam dedicat ejus, Sams, Lucr. **II.** Esp. relig. t. t. to set apart to a deity, consecrate, dedicate: nonne ab A. Postumio aedem Castori ac Polluci in foro dedicatam vides? Cic.: loca sacris faciendis, Liv. Hence of the deity itself to which a temple is dedicated (or rather, perhaps, the image or statue of the deity): dedicatum Apollinem, installed in his shrine, Hor.

dē-dignor, atus, i. v. dep. to regard as unworthy: to disdain, scorn, refuse. With Acc.: quos ego sum toties jam designata maritus, Virg. With Inf.: Ov. Absol.: to be indignant or offended, Tac.

dē-disco, didici, 3. v. a. to unlearn, to forget: With Acc.: multa oportet discat atque dediscat, Cic.: Caes.

With *Inf.*: (eloquentia) loqui paene dediceret, id.

deditio, ōnis, f. [dedo] a putting or laying down (of arms), an unconditional surrender, a capitulation: in deditionem venire, to surrender. Liv.: alij in deditionem accipere, to accept the surrender of, Caes.

deditionis, ii, m. [deditus] relating to surrender: in pl. as sub-t. deditioni, surrendered persons, subjects: vestri, Liv.: Caes.

deditus, a, um, Part. [dedo]. II. Adj.: devoted to, fond of, addicted to. With *Dat.*: hoc magis sum Publico deditus, Cic.: studio citrae, Hor. Sup. deditissimus (tibi), most devoted to, Dolab. ap. Cic. Phr.: dedita opera: purposely, intentionally: Cic.: Liv.

dē-do, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. to lay down; in milit. lang. to give up, surrender; esp. of surrendering persons, cities, or property [whereas, to lay down or surrender *arma* = ponere, tradere]: alijque hostibus in cruciatum, Sall.: Caes.: se suasque omnia sine mora dederunt, id.: auctores belli, Liv. II. Fig.: to give oneself wholly to anything or person, to devote: aures suas poetis, to lend an attentive ear to, Cic.: se totum alci, to become wholly devoted to him, id. With adv. of place: ubi spectacula tempus venit deditaque eo (sc. ad spectacula) mentes cum oculis erant, were absorbed in the shows, Liv. And in bad sense, se desidiae, libidinibus, dedere, to give one's self up entirely to sloth, to vicious pleasures, Cic. With ad: quum se ad audiendum dedit, id.

dē-dōso, 2. v. a. to unteach, to teach the contrary (rare): with double Acc.: alijque geometriam, Cic. Also with Acc. and *Inf.*: populum falsis dedocet uti vocibus, teaches them not to use names falsely, Hor. Pass.: Cic. **dē-dōleo**, uli, 2. v. n. to give over grieving: Ov.

dē-dōlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to hew away, to chip off, make smooth: arborē, Plin. Jocose: senem exossabo, dein dedolabo assulatim viscera, Pl.

dē-dūo, xi, ciuū, 3. v. a. to lead or draw down, to bring away or off: ut elephantum etiam deducto posent, could be led down, Liv.: cur Epicurus atomos de via deducat, makes them swerve, Cic.: eum de rostris, Caes.: suos clam ex agris, id.: summa vestem deduxit ab ora, Ov.: rivos, to clear out water-courses, Virg. Hence to remove: corpore febris, Hor. With prep. and Acc. denoting the place to which: impedimenta in proximum collem, Caes. Hence, 2. to conduct or accompany a person (as a mark of respect): haec ipsa sunt honorabilia, assurgi, deducti, reduci, Cic.: ne deducendi sui causa populum de foro abduceret, Liv. Esp. to conduct a bride to her husband: uxorem domum, Ter.: quo primum virgo quaeque deducta est, Caes. Absol.: Liv. Also in dishonourable sense: Cic. 3. to lead in triumph

or procession: deducto superbo triumpho, Hor.

II. Special uses: milit. t. t. to withdraw troops: also, to lead them to a person or place: exercitum ex his regionibus, Caes.: exercitum finibus Lucanis, Liv.: milites ad Ciceronem deducere, Caes.: in aciem, Liv. 2. to lead forth, conduct (colonists): coloniam in aliquem locum, Cic.: also with Abl.: colonia eo anno in agro Gallorum est deducta, Liv.: de colonia deducenda, id. Nautical t. t. to undock or launch a ship: ex navalibus eorum unam (navem) deducti, Caes.: classem, Liv.: carinas, Ov. Rarely = to bring into port, to dock: onerarias naves in portum deducunt, Caes. 4. In weaving: to spin out a thread or yarn: filum, Ov. Fig. of verse: to draw or spin out: mille die versus, Hor.: carmen, Ov. E-p. of careful, elegant, poetic composition: tenui deducta poemata hinc, Hor. Meton.: to weave, vetus in tela deductur argumentum, is represented in weaving, Ov. 5. Legal t. t. to lead away a person from a disputed possession in the presence of witnesses (with or without force, the latter moribus, the former vi solida), in order to procure him the right of action: Cic. III. to deduct, diminish: cibum, Ter. So in arith., to subtract: addendo deducendoque videre, quae reliqui summa fiat, Cic. IV. Fig.: to divert, dissuade, etc.: aliquem de animi lenitate, id.: aliquem de sententia, id.: perterritos a timore, id.: aliquem ad eam sententiam, Caes.: rē ad arma, id.: audi, quom rem deducam, the issue to which I bring the matter, Hor. 2. to mislead, seduce, entice, etc. (rare): adolescentibus et oratione magistratus et praemio deducti, Caes. 3. to trace down: mos unde deductus, whence derived, Hor.

deductio, ōnis, f. [deduco] a leading down, away, on, etc.: rivorum a fonte, a drawing off, Cic. Hence, a settling (of soldiers and others) as colonists, a colonizing: in oppida militum crudelis et misera deductio, id. 2. Legal t. t. a leading of a person from an estate, as a form of beginning a lawsuit (v. deduco, II. 5). Id. 3. a deduction, diminution: ex omni pecunia deductiones fieri solent, id. II. Fig.: a deducting, an inference: rationis, train of reasoning, id.

deductus, a, um, Part. [deduco]. II. Adj.: drawn down, bent inwards: nasus, Suet. 2. spun out (to thinness): fine, subtle: carmen, Virg. **dē-eruo** (in the poets, dissyllable), avi, atum, 1. v. n. to wander away, go astray (rare): a patre, Pl.: caper deerraverat, Virg. II. Fig.: a vero, Lucr. Absol.: quia sora deerrabat ad parum idoneos, fell on unsuitable persons, Tac.

dēfaeco (defec.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [faex] to cleanse from dregs, to strain, refine: vinum, Col. In gen.: to

cleanse, to wash: se, Pl. 2. Fig.: to clear up, make clear, purify: quicquid ambiguum fuit, nunc liquet, nunc defaecatum est, id.

dēfātigatio (defet.), ōnis, f. [defatigo] a wearying out, exhaustion: Caes.: Cē.

dē-fatigo (in MSS. also defetigo), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to weary out, tire out, exhaust (either of the body or of the mind): quum nostros assiduo labore defatigant, Caes.: Cic.: opus faciam ut defatiger, Ter.

defatiscor, v. defetiscor.

defeco, v. defaec.

defectio, ōnis, f. [deficio] a failing, failure, deficiency, disappearance: virum, Cic. Esp. of the obscuration of the heavenly bodies, an eclipse: solis itemque lunae, id. II. defectio, desertio, recolt: rebellio facta post deditionem, defectio datur obdubius, Caes.: Liv. Fig.: a recta ratione defectio, departure from, Cic.

defector, ōnis, m. [id.] a revolter, a rebel: Tac.: Suet.

defectus, a, um, Part. [deficio]. II. Adj.: enfeebled, weak: Ov.

defectus, ūs, m. [id.] a failing, failure, disappearance: lactis (mammarum), Plin. Of eclipses of the heavenly bodies (= defectio): defectus solis variis, lunaeque labores, Virg.: of the waning of the moon, Cic.

dē-fendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. [fendo] to ward off, to keep away or off, to repel, avert. In this sense, usu. constr. only with Acc. of thing to be warded off: bellum defendere, to ward off war, act on the defensive (opp. to inferre), Caes.: ad defendendos ictus, id.: minus solis ardore, Cic.: frigus, keep out, Hor. 2. With *ab* and Abl. of the person or thing to be defended: proximus a trecentis ligis defenditur agere, Ov. With *Dat.* (poet): solistum pecori, Virg.: aetatem capellis, Hor.

II. Meton.: to watch over, guard, protect, defend: constr. with Acc. alone, or foll. by *ab*, *contra*, *adversus*; and *absol.*: amicos populi Rom., Caes.: se armis adversus aliquem, Liv.: Aeduli quum se suaque a. iis defendere non possent, Caes.: Dauniae defende decus (Ameneae, support, Hor. *Absol.*: quum jam defenderet nemo, Caes. III. Esp. of a proposition, argument, etc.: to uphold, support, maintain: in suis disputationibus rem defendit, Cic.: me id maxime defendisse, have chiefly striven for, id. Fig.: actoris partes choros defendat, sustain the part, Hor.

defensio, ōnis, f. [defendo] a warding off, defence: in milit. sense: Caes. In argument; foll. by *ad*: ad istam omnem orationem brevis est defensio, in reply to all this, my defence is brief, Cic.

dēfensio, avi, 1. v. freq. [defenso] to defend often, to practise defending (rare): causa, Cic.

dēfensio, avi, atum, 1. v. freq. [defendo] to ward or keep off carefully:

defensare metus, Stat. 2. to defend, protect (rare): ipsa moenia sese defensabant, Liv. (dub.)

defensor, ōris, comm. [id.] one who wards or keeps off: necis, Cic. 2. a warder, guardian, protector (freq. in a judicial sense): murus defensibilis nudatus, Caes.: paterni juris defensor, Cic.: illius esto defensor, Hor. Meton. of things: the guards (subluciae) of a bridge: Caes.

dē-fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg. to bring, bear, or carry down or away. The direction is gen. denoted by Acc. and prep., an adv., or Dat. (of person): lūcras ad Caesarem, Caes.: in undas deferat, Virg.: quasdam (virgines) ex plebe homines domos deferébant, Liv.: si forte eo (sc. Demetriadem) deferret fuga regem, id.: pallam mihi detulisti, Pl. II. Naut. t. t. to bring to land, to drive ashore: quem quum tempestas in desertum litus detulisset, strandēd, Cic. Pass. in refl. sense: onerariae duae paulo infra delatae sunt, drifted, Caes. III. Fig. of abstract objects, etc.: to bring, hand over, refer, offer, transfer, etc.: (Al. xander) eadem fortunae pignora in discrimen detulisset, Liv.: hac re ad consilium delata, laid before them, Caes.: imperium ad aliquem, to bestow, Cic.: sibi regnum civitatis deferri, Caes.: parcm hostibus, to grant, Liv. Absol.: si quid petet, ultro defer grant it before he has asked for it, Hor. 2. Esp. of oral communication: to bring an account, to tell, report: qui nostra consilia ad adversarios deferat, betray them, Cic.: si vere deferantur, if the information be correct, Liv.: falsum ab his equitum numerum deferri, Caes.: fama detulit, rumour brought tidings, Virg. Hor. 3. Legal t. t.: nomen (and post-Aug., aliquem), to indict, impeach, accuse, inform against: nomen aliquem de parricidio, Cic.: rem ad populum detulit, brought the matter before, id.: reos ad praetorem, Tac.: ad Fulcinum Trionem indicium detulit, lodged information with, id.: ad defendenda de Perseo crimina, Liv. 4. Deferre aliquid ad aerarium, and more freq. simply aliquid, to give in at the treasury: horum nomina ad aerarium detulisset, Cic. Hence of persons: to recommend them to the state: ait Pompeius trinos se praefectos delatum, id.

dē-ferveo, ferri and ferbuli, j. v. n. to cease boiling, cool down: Cato. II. Fig. of the fire of passion: to cease raging, to grow calm, to be allayed: quum adolescentiae cupiditates deferveissent, Cic. 2. Of intellectual subjects: to become moderate: quasi deferverat oratio, id.

defessus, a, um, Part. [defetiscor].

dē-fetiscor (in MSS. sometimes defatiscor) fessus, j. v. n. dep. [fatiscor] to become tired, to grow weary, faint (very rare except in Part. perf.): neque defetiscar experiri, Ter.: diuturnitate

pugnae defessi, Caes.: cultu agrorum, Cic.: forensibus negotiis atque urbano opere, id. Absol.: defessi Aeneadas, tired out, Virg. Fig. of things: ita defessa ac refrigerata accusati, worn out and stale, Cic.

dē-ficō, fecti, fectum, j. v. a. and n. (perf. Subj). defecit, an old formula in Liv. In pass. sometimes like hoc fieri: defit, Enn. in Cic.: detat, Pl.: deficit, Liv.: deficere, Ter. [facio] to stand aloof; leave, forsake, desert, abandon; to fall from: fidi by ab, or absol.: ab antichia populi Rom., Caes. (consules) a senatu, a republica, a bonis omnibus defecerant, had stood aloof, Cic.: quod primus a patribus ad plebem defecisset, had gone over, deserted, Liv. Absol.: civitas si quae defecerant, Caes. Fig.: si a virtute defeceris, Cic. II. With Acc.: to forsake, abandon; to be wanting, fail (usu. of neuter or abstract, rarely of personal subjects): quum jam sanguis, viresque deficiunt, Caes.: res eos jam pridem, fides defecere nuper cepit, Cic. With Dat. (rare): quum tela nostris defecerant, Caes. Pass.: mulier abundat audacia, consilio et ratione defecit, is deficient in, Cic. Absol.: non frumentum defecere poterat, Caes.: quod multi Gallicis tot bovis defecerant, had been lost, id. Fig.: ne una plaga accepta partes conscripti deficerent, give up, lose hope, Cic.: pugando defecere, i. e. to be deficient, wanting, Caes.: utinque mores defecere, when virtue is lost, Hor. Poet. with Inf.: Lucr. III. In form deficio: to be wanting, fail, cease. With Dat.: lac mihi nou accote novum, non frigore defit, Virg. Absol.: nunquamne causa defuit? Liv. Fig.: defectus (sc. animo) defensionibus, disheartened, Caes.

dē-ficō, xi, xum, j. v. o. to fix down, to fix, fasten, etc.: crucem ad civium supplicium deligere, Cic.: cultum in corde, Liv.: tellure hastas, Virg. 2. Of movable bodies, etc.: to arrest, fasten: ex foli. by oculos: oculos in vultu regis, to fix them on the king's face, Curt. Fig.: in aliquos possessiones oculos spe et mente defigere, to set one's eyes and hopes upon, Cic. Absol.: oculos, to fix one's eyes on the ground, Tac. 3. Fig. of abstract objects: virtus est una altissimis defixa radibus, deeply rooted, Cic.: omnes suas curas in resp. salutem, to concentrate, id. II. to fix in amazement, stupefy, astound: utraque simul objecta res oculis animisque immobiles parumper eos defixit, held them as it were spell-bound, Liv.: obtutu haeret defixus in uno, rooted in one steadfast gaze, Virg. III. Religious t. t. to lay down as fixed, to denounce: quae angur vitiosa dira defixerit, irrita sunt, Cic. 2. In imprecations, to devote, curse: Ov.: Virg.

dē-fingō, nxi, j. v. a. to form, fashion (v. rare) panem, Cato: in sarcastic sense, dum defingit Rhenu

'luteum' caput, describes (and mars in describing), Hor.

dē-fīnīō, lvi, Itum, 4. v. a. to set bounds to, to limit, mark out: fundi extremam partem, Cic. 2. Fig.: to mark out, determine, assign: ut suus cuique locus erat definitus, Caes.: potestatem in quinquennium, Cic. II. to define, determine, limit or explain by definition: genus universum brevi circumscribi et definiti potest, id.: definguda res erit verbis, id.: pirata non est ex perduellum numero definitus, comes not under the definition, id.: amicitiam paribus officiis ac voluntatibus, to make friendship to consist in . . . id. 2. to end, finish (v. rare): ut totam hujus generis orationem concludam atque dehinam, id.

definitū, adv. precisely, definitely, distinctly: Cic.

definitio, ōnis, f. [definio] a limiting, a boundary: Inscr. II. a marking out, limiting, defining: a definition, explanation: Cic.

definitivus, a, um, adj. [id.] definitive, explanatory: constitutio, Cic.

definitus, a, um, Part. [definio].

II. A. d. j.: definite, precise, clear: certum esse in caelo ac definitum locum, Cic.

defio, ōri, v. deficio, fin.

dē-flāgrāō, ōnis, f. [deflagro] a burning up, conflagration: caeli atque terrarum, Cic. Fig.: destruction: id.

dē-flāgrō, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to be burnt down, to be consumed by fire: ictu fulminis deflagravit, Cic. Fig.: to perish, be destroyed: communi incendio deflagrare, id. 2. to burn out, cease burning (only fig. of the passions, and rare): to abate, be allayed: deflagrare iras vestras posse, Liv. II. A. c. t. (v. rare, and mostly in p. part.): to burn down: fana flamma deflagrata, Enn. in Cic. Fig.: to destroy: in cinere deflagrati imperii, Cic.

dē-flectō, xi, xum, j. v. a. and n. A. c. t. to bend downwards or aside, to turn aside: amnes in alium cursum, Cic.: novam viam, to turn off, construct in another direction, Liv. Fig.: de via, to turn from the path of rectitude, Cic.: dotes puellae in pelus, to pervert, Ov. II. Neutr.: to turn off, turn aside: vulgus militum deflectere via, Tac. Fig.: d. flexit jam aliquantulum de spatio curriculoque consuetudo majorum, has departed, deviated from, Cic.

dē-flēō, ēvi, ētum, 2. v. a. to weep over, deplore, bewail: Numam, Ov.: inter nos impendentes casus deflevimus, Cic. Absol.: dum assident, dum deflent, Tac.

deflexus, a, um, Part. [deflecto].

dē-floccātus, a, um, adj. [floccus] scant of locks, bald-pated: senes, Pl.

dē-flōrescō, rui, j. v. n. to shed blossoms, to fade, wither: Plin. 2.

Fig.: cum corporibus vigere et deflorescere animos, decay, Liv.

dē-flūo, xi, xum, 3 v. n. to flow down: rivus, Ov.: saxis humor, subsides, Hor. 2. Meton.: to move downward, to glide down, descend: jam ipsae defluant coronae, dropped from his head, Cic.: pedes vestis defluxit ad imos, streamed down, Virg.: tota cohors imitata relictis ad terram defluxit equis, dismounted and poured to the ground, id.: toga defluit, hangs awkwardly, Hor. II. Fig.: hoc totum e sophistarum fontibus defluxit in forum, has been derived from, Cic.

2. to flow quite away: rusticus exspectat dum defluit amnis, waits for it all to flow down, Hor. Fig.: to cease, pass away, disappear, be lost. ex novem tribunis unius defluxit, has seceded, Cic.

dē-fōdiō, fodi, fossum, 3 v. a. to dig downwards, or deep, to dig up: specus, Virg.: terram, Hor. II. to dig in, to bury in the earth: thesaurum defossus esse sub lecto, Cic.: viva sub terram defossa, (a woman) buried alive, Liv.: lapidem in agro, Ov.

defore, v. desum
dē-formatiō, ōnis, f. [deformo, a deforming, disfiguring, defacing: tantae majestatis, Liv.]

dē-formis, e, adj. [forma] misshapen, ill-formed; ugly, odious, disgusting, either physically or morally: opp. to formosus, Cic.: junctura prava atque deformis, Caes.: deforme solum patriae belli malis, disfigured, desolated, Liv.: obsequium, base, Tac.: deforme hiems, Juv. 2. shapeless, animae, Ov.

dē-formitas, ātis, f. [deformis] unshapeliness, ugliness, deformity, whether physical or moral: corporis, Cic.: animi, id.

dē-formiter, adv. without grace or beauty, inelegantly, etc. (only post) Quint.: Suet

(1) **dē-formo**, avi, atum, 1 v. a. [forma] to shape, plan, design: arces, to lay out the plan of them, Cato: incrimora prima manu deformati, roughly chiselled but not finished off, Quint. Fig.: to sketch, delineate: ille, quem supra deformati, Cic

(2) **dē-formo**, avi, atum, 1 v. a. [deformis] to deform, disfigure, mar: deformatis corpore, fractus animo, Cic.: aerumnis deformatus, Sall.: vultum macies deformat, Virg. II. Fig.: to mar, disgrace, dishonour: deformati hujus causa, in order to discredit my client, Cic.: multa bona uno vitio, many your many excellences by a single fault, Liv.

dē-fossus, a, um, Part. [defodio]
dē-fraudō (in MSS. also defraudo), avi, atum, 1 v. a. to cheat, overreach, defraud: with Acc. of person, Pl. Fig.: ne brevis defraudasse aures videatur, Cic. With Abl. of the thing: aliquem fructu victoriae suae, Liv.: also with Acc. of neut. pron.: nisi quid

tu potro uxorem defraudaveris, cheat/d her of anything, Pl.

dē-frēnātus, a, um, adj. [freno] unbridled, unrestrained: Ov.

dē-frīco, cui, catum and catur, 1 v. a. to rub off, rub down, rub: dentem, Cat.: membra, Suet. Fig.: salis multo urbem defricuit, lashed the town with plentiful wit, Hor.

dē-frīctus, a, um, Part. [defricco]
dē-frīngo, frēgi, fractum, 3 v. a. [frango] to break off; to break up, break to pieces: ramum arboris, Cic.: ferrum ab hasta, Virg.

defraudo, v. defraudo
dē-frūtum, i, n. [de-ferveo] new wine boiled down, mead, Virg.

dē-fūgiō, fugi, 3 v. a. and (rarely) n. to run away from, shun, avoid: with Acc.: aditum aliquem sermoneque, Caes.: patriam, Cic.: auctoritatem, to shirk responsibility, Pl. Absol.: rempublicam suscipiant: sin inuore defugiant, if they shrink from the task out of fear, Caes. Neutr.: Liv.

dē-fūngor, a, um, Part. [defungor]
dē-fundo, fūdi, fū-um, 3 v. a. to pour down, pour out (from the jar): diffundo, to bottle off from the vats: vinum, Hor. Poet.: fruges plenis cornu, to pour forth, id. 2. Esp. to pour out, as a libation: te prosequitur mero defuso pateris, id.

dē-fūngor, functus, 3 v. dep. to discharge, perform, finish (esp. of things troublesome or unpleasant): to have done with, get rid of: with Abl.: omni populari concitatione, Cic.: periculis, id.: morbo defunctus, clear of disease, Liv.: vita defunctus, that has done with (the miseries of) life, Virg. Poet.: defunctum bello barbarum, discharged from the warfare of love, Hor. Absol.: defunctus jam sum, now I am quit, 1 v. safe, Ter. 2. to depart, die (vita understood): Tac. Hence defunctus = mortuus, deceased, defunct: Ov.: Suet

dē-gēner, is (Abl. de-generi, Tac. v. adj. [genus] unworthy of one's race, degenerare, not generate: Neoptolemus, Virg.: dignitate formae laud degener, Tac. With Gen.: patri non degener oris, Ov. 2. low-born, base, ignoble: Artabanum matrem origine Aracidem, extra degenerem, Tac.: degeneres animos timor arguit, Virg.

dē-gēnēro, avi, atum, 1 v. n. and a [degenor] Neutr.: to become undegenerate, to fall off, to degenerate: with a or ab. qui a vobis nihil degenerat, Cic.: a parentibus nostris, Liv.: Cic. Absol.: consuetudo cum degenerare non sineret, id. Of fruits: Virg. II. Act.: to cause to degenerate, to make worse: corpus et vires, Col. Neut. of p. part. as subst. degeneratum, degeneracy, Liv. 2. With Acc.: te dishonour, to stain, by degeneracy: palmas, Ov.

dē-gēro, 3 v. a. to carry down, carry off (rare). ornamenta ad aliquem, Pl.

dēgo, degi, 3 v. a. and n. [de ago] to spend or pass time. With Acc.: them, Pl.: quod reliquum est vitae, Cic.: senectam, Hor. Pass.: with subject aetas, vita, Cic. 2. Intrans., to live (post-Cic.): lactus deget, Hor.: pfcval urbe, Tac.

dē-grādināt, i, v. impers. it leaves off hailing: Ov.

dē-grāvo, no perf., atum, 1 v. a. to weigh or press down, to overpower: altam ulmum (vitas), Ov.: in milit. sense, (hostes) degravabat prope circumventum cornu, Liv. Fig.: to burden, to incommode: peritos nandi lassitudo et vulnera et pavor degravant, id.

dē-grēdiōr, gressus, 3 v. dep. [gradiōr] to march down, descend (never to depart, like digrediōr). degressus ex arce, Liv.: monte, Sall.: ad pedes, to alight, dismount, Liv.

dē-gusto, avi, atum, 1 v. a. to take a taste of, to taste: Cato. Poet. of fire: ignes degustant tigna, devour, Lucr. And of a weapon, to touch, graze: (lancea) summum degustat vulnere corpus, Virg. II. Fig.: to try, make trial of, make oneself acquainted with: eandem vitam, Cic.: imperium, Tac.

dē-hīcō (in the poets sometimes monosyll.), adv. Of space: from this place forth, from here (v. rare). Plin.

II. Of time: from this time forward: dehinc forth (= posthac) dehinc postulo, ut redeat jam in vium, from this time forward, I require. Ter.: duplex dehinc fama est, from this point, Suet. 2. Of succession (= deinceps, q. v.): omnes dehinc Caesares, after him, id. Rarely, in enumerations: primum... dehinc, first, then or next, Sall. 3. afterwards, then, thereupon: ut speciosa dehinc miracula promat, after words, Hor.: Furum... vocat, dehinc talia fatur, Virg.: Tac.

dē-hīscō, hīvi (in the Inf. dehisse), 3 v. n. to open downwards, gape open: terrae dehiscunt, Virg.: cymba rimis, of springing leaks, Ov.

dē-hōnestāmentum, i, n. [dehonesto] a blemish, deformity, disgrace, dishonour. With Gen.: corporis, Sall.: oris, Tac. Without Gen.: id.

dē-hōnesto, i, v. a. to disgrace, dishonour: famam, Liv.

dē-hortor, atus, 1 v. a. dep. to advise to the contrary, to dissuade: res ipsa me aut invitabit aut dehortabitur, Cic.: multa me dehortantur a vobis, oppose my siding with you, Sall. Foll. by Inf., id.

dē-icio, v. deicio.
dein, v. deinde.

dēin-ceps (dissyll., Hor.: cf. dehinc and deinde) adv. [capio, "taking place thereafter;"] cf. princeps: one after another, successively, in turn. Of space: continuously: without break. populari omnem deinceps agrum usque ad Padi ripas, all the land without exception, as far as..., Liv.: Sall.

II. Of time: in turn; one after another. ut deinceps qui accubarent canerent, *all the guests in succession*. Cic.: aliquis deinceps diebus, *day after day*. Caes.: sic deinceps totum opus contexitor, *thus, one breadth after another, the whole work is completed*. **III.** In enumerations: de iustitia satis dictum est: deinceps, de beneficentia ac de liberalitate dicatur, *in the next place*. Cic.: annales Ennii ut deinceps legi possint, *that they may be read on continuously*, id. Sometimes combined with inde and deinde: deinde etiam deinceps posteris probebatur, id.: deinceps inde multae, id.

deinde, and abbrev. **dein** (in both forms it is constantly monosyll in the class, poet.), *adn* [deinde]. Of place (rare): *from that or this place*: via interest per angustas, deinde publicatione patebat campus, Liv. And of local succession: e. g. of military order auxiliares in fronte... post quos... deinde... *enim, next, after these*, Tac.

II. Of time: thereafter, *thereupon, afterwards, then*. Compluribus ex his occiditur: deinde se in castra recipiunt, Caes. Esp. freq. in connection with *primus, inde, postea, postremo, tum, etc.*: *primus, deinde omnium remotis equis*, id. **III.** Of order in enumerating facts or arguments: *afterwards, next in order, in the next place, then*. his spariet in bestias, *primum ut se ipsas bligant, d. inde ut...* Cic. **2.** Of rank: excolente tum Clavio, et Antonia, deinde Philippo, post Julio, id. Deinde is frequently repeated.

delectio, *onis, f.* [delectus] *a throwing or casting down* (rare), qui illum vim dejectionisque locuit, *dispossession*, Cic.

delectus, a, um, *Part.* [delectus] **II.** A *d* [low] delectus atque inferioribus locis, Cic. **2.** *disheartened, dejected, dispirited* haud delectus equum ducit, Liv. **III.** *a casting or throwing down* (rare), arborum, Liv. (fluminis), *fell*, Ov. **IV.** *a steep slope, declivity*: collis, Caes.

delectus, *us, m* [id.] *a casting or throwing down* (rare), arborum, Liv. (fluminis), *fell*, Ov. **IV.** *a steep slope, declivity*: collis, Caes.

delecto (less correctly, delectus), *avi, atum*, *i v n* (juro) *to swear* (having been shortened), *to take a solemn oath, to swear*: per omnes deos et deas dejeravit, Pl.: Ter

de-icito (also de-icito), *iceli, jectum*, *3. v a* [jacio] *to throw or cast down, to hurl down, throw hailing*: aliquem de ponte in Tiberim, Cic.: e ponte, Suet.: aliquem equo, Caes.: nequa cavillum, *to knock it off*, Hor.: Cic.: naves ad inferiorem partem insulae dejecterentur, *were driven down*, Caes.: arboribus dejectis, *fell'd*, Liv.: sortes *to cast into the urn*, Caes. **II.** Milit. *t. t.* *to drive out, dislodge*: praesidium ex saltu, id.: agmen Gallorum ex rupe Tarpeia, Liv. Absol.: dejecto praesidio, Caes. **III.** Legal *t. t.* *to turn out of*

possession, to eject: Cic. **IV.** *to knock down dead, slay*: his dejectis et coaceratis cadaveribus, Caes.: aliquem telo, Virg. **V.** Of the eyes, *to cast on the ground* (cf. defigo): pueri oculos de isto nunquam deiecere, *never took their eyes off him*, Cic.: deiecit vultum et dimissa voce locuta est, *cast down her eyes*, Virg. Fig. nec arripere deiegebam oculos, *never slackened my attention*, Cic. **VI.** Fig., *to drive from; cause to relinquish an opinion*: eum de sententia deieclis, id. **VII.** *to dash down; cut off from, deprive, rob of*: de honore deieci, id.: de omni vitae statu, id.: principatu, Caes. Without Abl.: quum inimicum eo quoque anno petente deiecerat, *dejected*, Liv.

de-jungo, *3. v. a.* *to unyoke cattle*: Inscr. Fig.: *to separate, remove*: amantes, Pl.: se a forciat labore, Tac.

dejuvo, *v. d. jero*

de-juvo, *i v n* *to leave off help, aid, to withhold assistance*: dejuvare in rebus adversis pudet, Pl.

de-labor, lapsus, *3. v. dep* *to slip, sink, glide, or fall down*: signum de caelo delapsum, Cic.: ab aethere summo, Ov.: aethere ab astris, Virg. in scrobes, Caes. With Dat.: *scuta capiti delapsa*, Virg. Absol.: aquila leuiter delapsa, Suet. **2.** Fig. *to sink down, to descend, to slide or fall into*: iam sapientum familiaribus ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra delabatur, Cic.: ne in aliquo turpitudine de-labamur, id.: Tac.

de-lacero, *avi, i v a* *to tear in pieces*: Fig. *to destroy, etc.*: Pl.

de-lamentor, *i v a* *dep* *to lament greatly, bewail*: vitam ademptam, Ov.

delapsus, a, um, *Part.* [delabor]

de-lasso, *avi, atum, i v a* *to weary or tire quite out* (rare), labore delassatus, Pl.: Hor.

delatio, *onis, f.* [delatus, deferro] *an accusation, denunciation*: nominis, Cic. Absol.: esp. of the infamous accusations of informers, Tac. In pl. ut

delator, *ori, m* [id.] *an accuser, informer*: Tac.: magistratus, of high treason, id. E. p. of the infamous informers under Domitian, etc.: id.: Suet.

delectabilis, *e, adj.* [delecto] *delightful, agreeable*: cibus, *good*, Tac.

delectamentum, *i, n.* [id.] *a delight, amusement* (rare): delectamenta puerorum, Cic.

delectatio, *onis, f.* [id.] *a delighting, delight, amusement* (v. d. hiae): soll. by defining Gen.: vni ndi et audiendi, Cic. More freq. ab h.: mira in cognoscendo snavitas et delectatio, id. In pl.: id.

delecto, *avi, atum, i v a* *freq.* [v. delectus] *to strive, to strive, de, allure, entice* (what is oblecto is rather to divert, amuse) hence, *to delight, attract, engage, charm*: naevus in articulo pueri delectat Alceum, Cic.: delectati re sua familiari, id.: jumentis,

Caes. imperio, id. Absol.: delectant etiam magnifici apparatus, *give delight*, Cic. Elliptically as *imper. verb.*: me magis de Dionysio delectat, *I am more pleased with this*, id. Poet. with a sentence as subject. me pedibus delectat claudire verba, *it is my fancy to make verse*, Hor. In pass.: vir bonus et prudens dici delector, id.

delectus, a, um, *Part.* [deligo].

delectus, *us, m* [id.] *a choosing or picking out; a selection, choice*: omnium rerum d-lectum atque discrimen pecunia sustulisset, Cic.: nullo delectu, *indiscriminately*, Ov. **2.** Milit. *t. t.* *a raising of troops, recruiting*: delectus habui sunt, Tac.: Caes.: delectum coherere, *to complete the levy*, Liv.: Caes. Meton.: *army levied*, a levy: ipse e Britannico delectu octo milia sin adiunxit, Tac.

delegatio, *onis, f.* [d-lego] *the making over or assignment of a debt*. Cic.

de-lego, *avi, atum, i v a* *to send or remove from one place to another, from one person to another, or from one of many to another, to transfer, refer, delegate, commit, to with personal objects*. Plenum in Tullianum, *to transfer him (from the common prison) to the T. Tullianum*, Liv. With imper. object. *laborem alteri, Cael in Cic. ministerium triumphus*, id.

2. Esp. *to assign, make over* (a debt). Quanto delegabo, si quid aeri meo aliquis superabit, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to attribute, impute, ascribe to*. si hoc erim optimis nominibus delegare possumus, id.: servati consulis decus ad servum, Liv.

deleñificus (delin), a, um, *adj.* [deleño] *soothing, caressing, capturing*: lacta, Pl.

deleñimentum (delin), i, n. [deleño] *soothing or charms, a charm, mitigation, blandishment*: Liv.

de-leño (in MSS also deñino), *ivi, itum, 4. v a* *to soften down, to soothe, charm, win, captivate, etc.*: quae sunt ad multitudinem deleñimenta, *for the purpose of gaining over*, Cic.: milites blande appellavit, id. deleñire dolentem, *to console*, Hor.

deleñitor (delin), *onis, m* [deleño] *one who soothes down, soothes, wins over; judicer*, Cic.

deleño, *levi, lētum, 2. v a* *to blot out, wipe out, efface*: epistolas quas ego lactumis epore delavi, Cic. **II.**

Fig.: *to destroy, annihilate, overthrow, annul*: dispersus ac pueri deletis hostibus, Caes.: homines morte deletos, Cic.: nomen Acorum prope ad interuentionem, *to exterminate*, Liv.: opinionum commenta delet dies, *time destroys*, Cic. praesentia, futura bella, *puts an end to*, id. **2.** *to efface, atone for*: turpitudinem fugae virute, Caes.: priorem ignominiam, Liv. [The le in de-leño is the same with le in le-nō.]

deletus, a, um, *Part.* [deleo].

dēliācus, a, um, *adj.* = *Δηλιακός*, of Delos, *Delian*; *aes*, celebrated like the Corinthian, Plin.: *vassa*, Cic.

dēlibērandus, a, um, *adj.* [*dēlibero*] weighing well, reflecting, deliberating (rare): Liv.

dēlibērātus, ōnis, *f.* [*id*] a weighing, considering; deliberation, consultation: deliberationes habere de rep., to hold consultations on public affairs, Cic.: habet res deliberationem, needs consideration, *id.* 2. In rhetor. = *causa deliberativa*: *id.*

dēlibērātus, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] relating to deliberation, deliberative (only in rhetor.): *genus*, Cic.

dēlibērator, ōris, *m.* [*id.*] one who deliberates: Cic.

dēlibērātus, a, um, *Part.* [*dēlibero*] 1. *Adj.*: resolved upon, determined, certain: certum est deliberatūque omnia dicere, Cic.

dē-libēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*libro*, libra, q. v.] to weigh well in one's mind, think over; to take counsel, consult, deliberate: legati dixerunt se, re deliberata, post diem tertium ad Caesarem reversuros, Caes.: Cic.: de Corinthiā causa sibi unum diem postulavit, asked a day for deliberation, Cic. *Pass. impers.*: deliberatur de Avario in communī concilio, Caes. 2. *Esp.* (like *consulo*), to consult an oracle: Nep. (only). 11. Meton.: to resolve, determine, come to a conclusion (rare, and gen. in *Part.*): statuerat ac deliberaverat non adesse, Cic.: cf. *deliberatus*.

dē-libro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to take off; take a taste of. Lucr. Fig.: to taste, enjoy: novum honorem, Liv.

11. to cull, as flowers: ut omnes undique flosculos (orationis) carpiam atque delibem, Cic. Fig.: oscula, kisses lightly, Virg. 111. to take away, detract from, diminish: de laude hominis delibare quicquam, Cic.: aliquid de honestate, *id.*

dē-libro, no *perf.*, atum, i. v. a. [*liber*] to take off the bark, to peel: truncis arborum delibratis (others read *dolabratis*), Caes.

dē-libro, ōis, atum, i. v. a. to besmeare, anoint (as *verb. finit.* only in late Lat.): multis medicamentis propter dolorem artuum delibutus, Cic.: atro crure, besmeared with, Hor. [*Cf. alēbo* (root *alē*)].

dēlicātē, *adv.* *delicately*, luxuriously: delicatē ac mollior vivere, Cic.

dēlicātus, a, um, *adj.* [*v. delicatē*] In objective sense: delightful, charming; luxurious, voluptuous: in illi dēlicatissimo litore, Cic.: dēlicatum inferre sermonem, *id.*: libidine dēlicatissimi versus exprimere, *id.*: as a flattering appellation: ubi tu es, delicata? my charming one, Pl. 2. soft, tender, delicate: capella, Cat.

11. In subjective sense: fond of pleasure, luxurious, voluptuous: adolescentens, Cic.: pueri, *id.*: As *subst.*

a voluptuary: Suet. 2. spoiled with indulgence; daintily, effeminate, fastidious: nimium ego te habui dēlicatam, I have spoiled you, Pl. (Hence Fr. *délicé*).

dēliciā, v. *deliciae*, *ad init.*

dēliciāe, arum, *f. plu.* (in sing. *delicia*, *ae*, *f.* Pl.: *delicium*, *ii*, *n.* Phaedr.) [*de* and *lac* root of *lacio*, *elicio*, etc.] allurements, charm, delight, pleasure, pastime, sport, frolic, etc. (objects of delight; disting. from *delectatio*, which is positive enjoyment): fortis omnis hoc age dēlicis, discarding pleasure, Hor.: ecce aliae dēliciae equitum viri ferendae, affectations, pretensions, Cic.: dēlicias tacere, to play tricks, to make sport of, Pl.: dēliciarum causa et voluptatis, Cic. 11. Meton.: the beloved object, darling, sweetheart: tu dēliciae populi, Pl. amorē ac dēliciae tuae, Roscius, your great favourite, Cic.: Virg. (Hence Fr. *délicé*).

dēliciōlae, arum, *f. plu.* dim. [*dēlicia*] a little dāling: nostrae, Tulliola, Cic.

dēlicium, v. *deliciae*, *ad init.*

dēlicio, v. *deliquo*
dēlicium, i. n. [*delinquo*, *delictus*] prop. a fault of omission, hence gen. a fault, offence, crime: delictum in se admittere, to be guilty of a fault, Ter.: majore commissio delicto, Caes.: quo delictum magis est, eo poena est tardior, Cic. In *plur.*: parva delicta, trifling faults, *id.*: illorum (amicorum) patiar delicta liberiter, will bear with their failings, Hor. (Hence Fr. *délit*).

dē-līgo, lēgi, lectum, i. v. a. [*ligo*] to gather, collect: oleum, usum, Cato: primum rosam tenui uigae, Ov.: Hor.

11. to choose: usu tolli by ex. ex omni populo, Cic.: unum ex cunctis, *id.* Absol. (esp. where there is no question between a number of eligible objects: cf. *eligo*): bona deligere, et rejicere contraria, *id.*: ad eas res conatendas Orgetorix deligitur, Caes.: locum castris, *id.* Esp. of soldiers to pick out, detach: re frangi citra comparata equibusque dēlectis, *id.*: Virg. (Deligo does not necessarily imply the superiority of persons or things chosen: cf. *longaevoque senes ac senes aequore matres delige*, *i. e.* choose out, set aside, *id.*)

dē-līgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to bind down, fasten down, make fast, bind: hominem nudari ac deligari jubet, Cic. naviulam ad ripam, Caes.: epistolam ad amentum, to fasten it to the strap of a spear, *id.*

dē-līngo, i. v. a. to tick off, tick up (rare): salem, to get a meagre dinner, Pl.

delinifious, delinifmentum, delinifio and delinifor, v. *delen*.

dē-līngo, liqui, lectum, i. v. a. and n. to fail, be wanting, or lacking (rare): delinquere (= deficere) fumentum, Cael. ap. Serv. 2. Fig.: to fail or be wanting (in duty, etc.), to

do wrong, commit a fault or crime, to offend: an quia non delinquent viri? Ter.: ut condemnaretur filius, si pater deliquisset, Cic.: per ambitionem, to be led into crime by ambition, Sall. 3.

With *acc.* of *neut. pron.* and like words: dum caveatur praeter aequum ne quid delinquat, lest he should offend in any respect, or should commit any offence, Pl.: si quid delinquerō, Cic.: quae libidine deliquerant, their vicious excesses, Tac. *Impers.*: ut nihil a me adhuc delictum putem, *id.*

dē-līguesco, lēui, i. v. *incept* to melt away, dissolve: ubi delinquit non dum prior (sc. nix), altera venit, Ov.: Hyrie flendo delinquit, melted away in tears, *id.* 11. Fig.: to faint away: qui alacritate futili gestiens delinquescat, Cic.

dēlīquim, i. n. [*delinquo*] a want, defect (rare): solis, i. v. an eclipse, S. Tr.: delinquo esse, to be to the detriment of, Pl.

dē-līquo and (in fig. signif.) **dē-līoo**, i. v. a. [*ligo*] to pour off, to clarify, to strain: Varr. 2. Fig.: to clear up: explanare, Pl.

dēlīquus or **dēlicūus**, a, um, *adj.* [*delinquo*] wanting, lacking: Pl.

dēlīrāmentum (delēt), i. n. [*delīro*] nonsense, absurdity: Pl.

dēlīrātio, ōnis, *f.* [*id.*] lit. a going astray from the line (in ploughing: v. *deliro*): hence, Fig. *sublimis*, *infatuation*, *deluge*: ista senilis stultitia, quae deliratio appellari solet, Cic.

dē-līro, i. v. n. [*lira*]. Lit.: to draw the furrow away in ploughing, and gen.: to deviate from the straight line: Aus. 2. Fig.: to be crazy, to dote, to rave, delirare et mente esse captum, Cic. with *acc.* of *neut. pron.*: quicquid delirant rages, placentur Achivi, wretchedly folly the kings commit, Hor.

dēlīrus, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] silly, doting, crazy (v. *delens*). *delirus* et *delens*, Hor. *Senex*, Cic.

dē-lītesco, tui, i. v. n. *incept* [*latresco*] to hide oneself, to lie hid, to lurk: bestiae in cubilibus delitescunt, Cic.: hostes in silvis delituerant, Caes.: Virg. 2. Fig.: to skulk behind, take shelter under: in alcibus auctoritate, Cic.: in dolo malo, *id.*

dē-lītigo, i. v. n. to scold, rail vehemently: iratusque Chremes tumido deligit ore, Hor.

dēlītus, a, um, *Part.* [*delino*].

Dēlītus, a, um, *adj.* [*Delos*] of Delos, *Delian*: tellus, i. e. *Delos*, Ov.: vates, i. e. *Apollō*, Virg.: and *absol.* *Delius*, Ov.: *folia laurel*, Hor.: *dea*, i. e. *Diana*, *id.*: also *absol.*, *Delia*, Virg.

Delphicus, a, um, *adj.* *Delphic*, belonging to Delphi: tellus, Ov.: *Apollō*, Plin.: also *absol.* *Delphicus*, Ov.: *oracula*, Cic.: *mensa*, a *toilet-table*, made after the fashion of the *delphic tripod*, *id.*

delphinus, i. and **delphin**, tuis (whence *acc.* *delphina*, Ov.: *Abd.* *del-*

phine, id. : plur. nom. delphinés, Virg. : Acc. delphinas, id.) *m.* = δελφίν, a dolphin : but it seems as if the ancient confounded some kind of shark under this name: Cic. 2. Meton. : the Dolphin, a constellation: Ov. (Hence Fr. dauphin.)

deltoion, *i. n.* = δελτοῖον, the Triangle, a constellation: Cic.

delubrum, *i. n.* a shrine, sanctuary, (v. templum): gen. in plur.: certamen pro deorum templis atque delubris, Cic. In sing. noctu audite ex delubro vox est, Liv. 2. Also in gen. sense, a temple (=aedes, q v) : esp. poet.: Lucr.: Virg. (Prob. from luo, to wash, as being a place of religious purification.)

dē-luctor, and **dē-lucto**, avi, *i. v.* a. dep and a. to wrestle hard, to struggle: cum Antaeo deluctari mavelim quam cum amore, Pl.: deluctavi, id.

dē-lūdificō, avi, *i. v.* a. to mock, banter: Pl.

dē-lūdo, si, sum, *3. v.* a. to play false with, dupe, delude (cf. decipio). Cic. *m.* dolis, Ter.: corvum hiantem, Hor. Absol. nihil agere atque deludere, Cic. **dē-lumbis**, e (lumbus), drabell in the loins: hence fig.: enervated, feeble: Pers.

dē-lumbo, no perf., atum, *i. v.* a. (lumbus) to lame in the loins (rare): Plin. 2. Fig. to weaken, enervate, sententias, Cic.

dē-mādesco, dui, *3. v.* a. to become wet, be drenched with tears: Ov.

dē-mādo, avi, atum, *i. v.* a. to give in charge, hand over, intrust, commend: simul plures pueri unus (paedagogi) curae demandabantur, Liv.: in proximam civitatem demandari, to be sent there for safety, Suet.

dē-marchus, *i. m.* = δῆμαρχος, the head of a demos or tribe, a demarch, among the Romans, a tribune of the people: Pl.

dē-mens, entis, adj. [mens v. amens] out of one's mind, senseless, foolish, mad (denoting a permanent state, while amens usu. refers to temporary distraction): Cic.: dementem atum, driven mad, Hor. 2. Poet.: of things: discordia, Virg.: strepitus, Hor.

dēmensum, *i. n.* [dementior] a ration, allowance: Ter.

dēmensus, a, um, Part. [demetor]. **dēmentor**, adv. senselessly, madly: tanta res tam dementer credita, Cic.

dēmēntia, ae, f. [demens] the being out of one's mind: folly, madness: expectare dum hostium copiae augerentur summae dementiae esse judicabat, Caes. In plur.: sed ejus dementiae cave contemas, Cic.

dēmēntio, *4. v. n.* [id.] to be out of one's senses, to be mad, to rave: Lucr.

dē-mērō, ūi, *v. a.* With Acc. of thing: to earn, merit, deserve: aliquid mercedis domino, Pl. 2. With Acc. of person: to deserve well of, to oblige: beneficio tam potentem civitatem, to

lay it under obligation, Liv.: in this signif., usually in depon. form: plura saepe peccantur, dum demeremur, quam dum offendimus, Tac.

dēmerer, v. demereo, 2.

dē-mergo, si, sum, *3. v.* a. to sink, dip under, plunge into (esp. the water, but sometimes the earth, etc. i.e. to bury, plant): demersis aequora rostris ima petunt, Virg.: Marium senile corpus paludibus occultasse demersum, Cic.: pletem in fossas cloacasque exhauriendas, i.e. to keep them at underground work, Liv.: dapes in alvum, Ov. 2. Fig.: est animus caelestis quasi demersus in terram, Cic.: domus ob lucrum demersa exitio, overwhelmed, plunged in ruin, Hor.

dēmersus, a, um, Part. [dēmergo].

dēmessus, a, um, Part. [dēmeto].

dē-mētor, mensus, *4. v.* a. dep to measure out (to measure as a whole, thus disting. from dimetor, which has reference to dimensions and parts) : ut verba verbis quasi demensa et paria respondeant, Cic.

dē-mēto, messū, messum, *3. v.* a. to mow, reap, cut down, or off: fructus, Cic.: demesso frumento, Caes.: pollice florem, to pluck off, Vug.

dēmigratio, ōnis, f. [dēmigro] an emigration: Nep.

dē-migro, avi, atum, *i. v.* n. to move off, wander away, depart, emigrate: de oppidis, Caes.: ex agris in urbem, Liv.: ad virum optimum, Cic.

2. Fig.: ex hominum vita ad deorum religionem et sanctimoniam, id.

dē-minūo, ūi, atum, *3. v.* a. to lessen by taking something away, to make smaller, diminish (the MSS. constantly vary between dē-minuo and dē-minuo): Cic.: deminuit aequora venti, Lucr.: militum vires inopia frumenti deminuerat, had weakened, Caes. 2. Fig.: to take from, infringe on, abate: de libertate mea, Cic.: ex regia potestate, Liv.: aliquid timor studia demunt, Caes.: se capite deminueret, to forfeit one's civil rights, Cic.

dēminutio, ōnis, f. [dēminuo] a lessening, diminution, decrease, abatement (frequently dē-minutio in MSS.; accretio et diminutio luminis, Cic.: multari imperatorem diminutione provinciae, by abridging his term of command, id.: muliere fastigium in diminutionem sui accipiens, holding that a woman's elevation would detract from his own dignity, Tac.: capitis, the loss of civil rights, Caes.).

dē-miror, atus, *i. v.* a. dep to wonder greatly at, to be amazed: haec ego vos concupiscent non miror: sperasse me consule aeneque posse demiror, Cic. 2. In conversational language (in 1st pers. sing.): I wonder, I am at a loss to imagine, etc.: demiror qui sunt, Pl.: Ter.

dēmīss, adv. low (opp. to alto): hic alto, demissius ille volabat, Ov. 2. Fig. (in good or bad sense): humbly, modestly; abjectly: quam

potest demississime atque subjectissime, Caes.: Cic.

dēmīssio, ōnis, f. [dēmitto] a letting down, sinking, lowering (rare): stolarum, Caes. Fig.: of the mind: animi, low spirits, dejection, Cic.

dēmīssio, a, um, adj. [id.] hanging down, flowing: tunica, Pl.

dēmīssus, a, um, Part. [dēmitto] 1. A. d. j.: sunken, low-lying, drooping, hanging down: Caes.: demisso capite discedere, Cic.: tunicis demissis ambulat, with trailing garments, Hor. 2. Fig.: downcast, disheartened, dispirited: esse fracto animo et demisso, Cic.: demissa voce locuta est, Iov. Virg. Absol.: quis P. Sullam nisi macilentum demissum afflictumque vidit? Cic. 3. Of manners: lowly, humble, unassuming (opp. to elatus): multum demissus homo, Hor. 4. Of condition: poor, humble (rare): Sall.

dē-mīto, *i. v.* a. to make milder; pass. to become milder, more lenient; nosmet ipsi quotidie demitigamus, Cic. **dē-mitto**, mīsi, missum, *3. v.* a. to send down; to drop, let sink, lower; demissus: caelo imbrem, Virg.: puteum alte in solido, to sink deep, id.: fascies, to lower, Cic.: caput, Ov.: vestem, Hor.: demitto auricularum, hang down, id.: gladium in jugulum, to plunge, Pl.: sublicas in terram, to sink, Caes.: in ovilla demisit hostem impetus, drove him as an enemy, Hor.: With Dat.: aliquem neci, Virg. 2. With pron. reflect. or pass. reflect.: to let oneself down, to stoop, descend: Cic.: concava vallis erat, qua se demittere rivi assueant, Ov.: Caes.: recte suspensus manibus se demississet, let himself down by a rope, Liv. 3. Milit. t. i. to march soldiers into a lower country: in loca plana agmen demittunt, Liv. 4. Prov.: demitti de caelo, or simply caelo, to be of supernatural origin, id.: demissis manibus fugere, i.e. to flee in the greatest haste, Pl. 11. Fig.: se animo demittere, to be disheartened, Caes.: hoc in pectus tuum demitte, impress this deeply on your mind, Sall.: se penitus in causam, to enter into it thoroughly, Cic.: se in adultum, nem, to stoop to servility, Tac.

III. Of descent: in p. part. demissus, descended from (chiefly poet.), ab alto demissum genus Aeneas, Hor. Vug.: Tac.

dēmīrgus, or acc. to the Dor form **dēmīrgus**, *i. m.* = δῆμιργος, the chief magistrate in one of the Grecian states: Liv.

dē-mo, mps, mptum, *3. v.* a. [contr. from dē-mo; cf. admo, exmo, and sumo for submo] to take down, take away, withdraw, subtract: demissis armamentis eo tempore assumpto, Liv.: si quid ad eas (leges) addi demi mutative vellet, id.: secures de fascibus, Cic.: partem solido de die, to give up a part of the business-day, Hor.: With Dat.: juga bobus, to yoke, id.: vincula pedibus, Ov.: Of abstract things: soli-

clitundinem, Cic.: curas, Virg.: ex dignitate populi, Liv.: dempto fine, without end, Ov.

dē-mōlior, itus, 4. v. *dep.* to pull down, demolish; and in gen. to remove, destroy: aedes, Cic.: deum immortalium templa, Liv.: de me culpam hanc demolior jam, I will cast off, Pl.

dēmōlīto, ōnis, f. [demolior] a pulling down, demolishing (rare). status-um, Cic.

dēmōnstrātio, ōnis, f. [demonstro] a showing, pointing out; indication, description: Cic. In plur.: id.

dēmōnstrātīvus, a, um, adj. [id.] pointing out, designating: dignus, the index finger, Cael. Anr. 2. In rhet.: designed for display: *panca*, Cic. **dēmōnstrator**, ōris, m. [id.] he who points out, an exhibitor (rare): demonstrator uniuscujusque sepeliendi, a person to point out (and name) each corpse for burial, Cic.

dē-monstro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to point out, as with the finger; to indicate, designate: itinera, Cic.: Liv.

2. Legal t. t.: fines, to deliver a piece of land to the purchaser (pointing out its boundaries), Cic. II. Fig.: to point out by speech or writing; to state precisely, to show, prove, demonstrate; to represent, describe, also, simply to mention (in the latter signif. often in Caes.): eorum (sc. nuntium) modum formaeque demonstrari, explains, specifies, Caes.: ad a. castra quae supra demonstravimus, contendit, id.: demonstrato crimine, having indicated the accusation, Tac. With Acc and Inf.: mihi Fabius demonstravit, ad te cogitas e facere, Cic. With a relative sentence: quanta praedae faciendae facultas daretur demonstraverunt, Caes. Absol.: quum esset Caesar in citeriore Gallia, ita uti supra demonstravimus, id. Of things: quae huc demonstrare videntur, Cic. *Impers. pass.*: naves xviii. de quibus supra demonstratum est, mention was made, Caes.

dē-mōriōr, mortuus, 3. v. *dep.* to die off, to die (chiefly in *p. part.*, and with ref. to a person deceased, whose place has to be filled); in demortui locum censor sufficit, in the room of the deceased, Liv.: quum esset ex veterum numero quidam senator demortuus, Cic. Fig.: potationes plurimae demortuae, departed; done with, Pl. 2. With Acc.: to be dying for love (cf. *deperco*): ea demortui te, id.

dē-mōrōr, atus, v. n. and a *dep.* Neutr.: to loiter, linger (very rare). me hic demoratam tam diu, Pl. More freq., II. Act.: to stop, hinder, keep back, retard, delay: ne diutius vos demorer, Cic.: nullo hoste iter demorante, Caes. Poet.: Tenebris quid demoror armis? restrain from battle, Virg. (Hence Fr. *demeurer*.)

dē-mōvō, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. to move away; put away, remove, withdraw: hostes gradu, Liv. Without

abl. Pomperus vestri facti praedidio demotus, forced to yield, Caes. Of abstract and mental objects: formidinem animum certo de statu demovere, to disturb from its self-possession, Cic.

dē-mīgītus, a, um, Part. [mūgō] filled with bellowing, howling: fatidus, Ov.

dē-mulcō, mulsi, mulsum and multum, 2. v. a. to strove down, to coax with the hand (rare). caput tibi, Ter.: dorsum, Liv.

dēmum, adv. (properly of time), at length, at last; then and not till then: quarta vix demum exponitur heri, not till the fourth hour and late y then, Hor.: his demum exactis, not till these ceremonies had been performed, Virg. II. Encitically with the adverbs nunc, tum or tunc, post, modo, jam, ibi, sic, etc.: not till then or now; just, precisely, only, etc.: nunc demum, now, now at length: nunc demum rescribo in litteris, Ca. with quum, quomum, etc. Pl (and there only). Separated by other words: nunc misero mihi demum exitum infelix! Virg. 2. tum demum, then at length, then indeed (very freq.) tum demum Liscus oratione Caesaris adductus, Caes.: utraque re satis experta tum demum convenies, Liv.

Virg. 3. tunc demum, Sat. 4. post demum, afterwards, not till after: post eum demum huc cras adducam, Pl.: Suet. 5. modo demum, only now, now for the first time: Ter. 6. iam demum, now at last, now: Ov.

7. ibi demum (rarely of time), there at last, just there: ibi demum morte quiescit, Virg. Ter. 8. sic demum: sic demum socios consumpta nocte reverso, Virg. III. Encitically, without any sign of time, but merely to give emphasis to a word: undecim, forsooth, precisely, nothing less than, finally, etc.: especially with pronouns (like Gk. γάρ) sic sentio, id id demum aut potius id solum esse miserum, quod turpe sit, Cic.: idem velle atque idem nolle, ea demum firma amicitia est, that, and nothing short of that, Sall.

illa reges demum, that ground above all, Virg.: vos demum, ut video, legem antiquitatis sine tab illa, now, at all events, Cic.: immemor est demum, nec frugum munere dignus, in truth, Ov.

strengthened by a preceding verum enimvero: verum enimvero id demum lavat, Ter. [Prob. cogn. with denique, cf. also dem in tan-dem.]

dē-murmō, ro, 1. v. a. to mutter over: carmen, Ov.

dēmūtatio, ōnis, f. [demuto] a changing, change (v. rare): Cic. (dub.)

dē-mūto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and v. (not in Cic.) Act.: to change, alter: placitum instituto flaminum nihil demutari, Tac. Absol.: non demutato, Pl. Neutr.: to alter; to be or become different (v. rare): numquid victor demutaret, id.

dēnārius, a, um, adj. [deni] containing ten: numerus, Virg. II. With numus or as subst. denarius, ii, m. (n.: Pl.): a Roman silver coin, which originally contained ten, and afterwards eighteen asses, equivalent in value to an Attic drachma: denarii rumi, Liv.: denarii trecenti, Cic.: gen. plur. denarium, also, denarium, id.

2. Meton: money in gen.: id. (Hence It. *denaro*, *danaro*; Sp. *denaro*, Fr. *denier*, a small coin; and hence It. *derrata*; Sp. *dinerada*, Fr. *denrée*.)

dē-narro, 1. v. a. to tell, relate, recount fully (rare). Hor.

dē-nāso, 1. v. a. [nasus] to deprive of the nose: Pl.

dē-nāto, 1. v. n. to swim down: Turco alveo, Hor.

dē-nēgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to say no, deny positively (rare). datum denegant, quod datum est, Pl. 2. to refuse: aliquid petenti, Caes. Poet. of things: amnis tibi denegat undas, Ov. With Inf. (poet.): Ter. (Hence Fr. *dénier*.)

dē-ni, ae, a (gen plur. *denum*, Cic.: *denorum*, Liv.) num. *denarii* every ten, ten each, by tens: uxores habent deni daudenique inter se commanens, Caes.: denos ut ad colloquium adduceret, that each should bring ten men, id. 2. Poet. for decem, ten: his denis navibus, i. e. with twenty ships, Virg. 3. *denus*, a, um = *denus*, with Ov. [*deni* for *decem* from *decem* (cf. *hūi*, *ter-ri*, etc.)]

dēnicōlis (in MSS also *denec*), e, adj. [nox] purifying from death: licetiae, a funeral solemnity among the Romans for the purification of the family of the deceased, Cic.

dēniū, ade, [prob. cogn. with *denum*, q. v.] Of time. at last, at length; lastly, finally: quid iam nusero mihi denique restat? Virg.

2. Often pleonastic, with ad extremum, ad postremum, and tandem (= *denum*, q. v.) ad extremum ipsa denique necessitate excitantur, i. e. not till the very last extremity, Cic.: similarly with the particles tum, nunc, or an *abl.* of time: quum venerimus, tum denique vivemus, then, and not before, id.: nunc denique amare videtur, id.: multo denique dies Caesar cognovit montem a suis teneri, not till late in the day, Caes. 3. Like *denum* with is and vix, and to add to the force of the expression (= Gr. γάρ), is denique honos mihi videtur solus, that in such, Cic. II. To denote succession, and thereupon, and then, in the sequel: ille impetrat reliquis civitatibus obsides. Denique ei rei constituent dem, Caes. And in interrogations. quid denique agitis? and what do you do then? Pl. 2. Hence in enumerations, sometimes followed by postremo, etc.: omnes urbes, agris, regna denique, postmo etiam, i. e. yet, kingdoms even and finally, . . ., Cic.

III. In narrations or arguments:

finally, lastly, in fine, in short, etc. quum de moribus, de virtutibus, denique de republica disputet, *in short; to sum up, id.* : *tolere aut arare aut aliquid denique facere, something or other, Ter.* : *obdura atque pernegabo, adurabo denique, in a word, Pl.* : *Hor.*

dē-nomīno, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to name, call, denominate*: hinc (sc. ab Iamno) Iamiae denominati, *Hor.*

dē-normo, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [norma] *to make crooked or irregular (rare)*: angulus, qui nunc denormat agellum, *Hor.*

dē-nōto, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to mark or point out, specify, denote*: cives Romanos necandos, mark them out for slaughter, *Cic.* 2. *to brand, stigmatize*: Suet.

dens, dentis, m. a tooth: primores, the front teeth, *Plin.* : also called advesari acuti, *Cic.* : maxillares, the jaw-teeth, *grinders, Gels.* : called also genuini, or chick-teeth, *Cic.* dens Indus, the elephant's tusk, *Ov.* : also = *vory, id.* : Proverb: albis dentibus deridere aliquem, to laugh heartily at (so = to show one's teeth), *Pl.* 2. *Transf.* : a point, spike, prong, fluke, etc.: aratri, *Virg.* ancorae, *id.* : curio Saturni dente = *faller, id.* 3. *Fig.* of that which gnaws, etc., eats away or destroys: dentibus aevi, the tooth of time, *Ov.* : Esp. with ref. to calumny, envy, etc.: in alio dente caput, *Cic.* : so, invidio dente, *Hor.* also, alio dente aliquem petere, with the breaking tooth of calumny, *id.* [cf. Skr. *dañt-as*; Gr. *δένω, δένω-ς*; Goth. *tunth-u-s*, Eng. *tooth*, O.H.G. *zand, Garm zahn*] (Hence *Id. dente, dent*: also *Id. dentellus*, Fr. *dentelle*, "lace," on account of its pointed form.)

densē, adv. thickly, closely: caesae alui, *Plin.* 3. *Of time in quick succession, occurring repeatedly*: *Cic.* : nulla mihi densius subeunt tempora, more often recur to my recollection, *Ov.*

denseo, v. *denso*.

denso, no perf., atum, i. v. a. and **denso**, no perf., atum 2. v. a. (the former appears in *Lav.* and *Quint.*; the latter in *Lucr.*, *Hor.*, *Tac.* and in late Lat.; both forms in *Virg.*) [densus] *to thicken, to make thick, to press close together*: Juppiter uridus austris densat, erant quae raris modo, *Virg.* : ordines, *Liv.* : spargens hastilia densat, shoots thickly together, *Virg.* : ictus, to redouble, *Tac.*

densus, a, um, adj. having its particles near together, close, crowded, thick, dense (opp. to *rarus*, wide apart); and distinct. From *epissus*, packed quite close, without intervals: terra densa, *Virg.* : densiores silvae, *Caes.* : densum humeris vulgus, thronging shoulder to shoulder, *Hor.* : litus, firm, *Ov.* : aer, *Hor.* : Poet.: densum turba malorum, *Ov.* 2. *Poet.* with *Abi.*: thick-set, thickly planted with, full of: lucus

juncus et arundine, *id.* : corpus densum sacris, thickly covered with bristles, *id.* 3. *Of succession in time (also poet.)*: frequent, continuous: ictus, *Virg.* : plagae, *Hor.*

II. *Fig.* of speech: condensed, with the matter compressed: *Quint.* And meton. of the author himself: densior ille (sc. Demosthenes), *huc (sc. Cicerone) copiosior, id.* [cf. Gr. *δαρς*, related to *denus* as *βίβος* to *βιβός*.]

dentālia, lum, n. plu. [dens] the short-beam of a plough: *Virg.* Meton. a plough: *Pers.*

dentātus, a, um, adj. [id.] toothed, having teeth: male dentata (puella), having bad teeth, *Ov.* : vir (i.e. mordax), *Pl.* 2. worked with teeth: in phr., charta dentata, fine, smooth paper (hit polished with tooth, i.e. paper with iron), *Cic.*

dentifrangibūlus, i. m. and -um, i. n. [dens frango] a tooth-breaker, comic word in *Pl.* : m. : one who knocks out teeth: n. : the fist: *id.*

dentilegus, m. [dens lego] one who picks up his teeth after they have been knocked out: *Pl.*

dentio, 4. v. n. [dens] to cut teeth, to be getting one's teeth: *Cels.* : ne dentes dentiant, lest they should grow (because not worn off by eating), *Pl.*

dē-nūbo, psi, ptum, 3. v. n. to marry beneath one's condition (of a woman, v. nubo): Julia, quondam Nonius uxor, denupsit in domum Rubelli Blandi, *Tac.* : *Ov.*

dē-nūdō, avi, atum, i. v. a. to lay bare, make naked, uncover: denudari a pectore, to be stripped utterly naked (from the breast downwards), *Cic.*

II. *Fig.* to disclose, reveal: suum consilium alui, *Liv.* 2. to strip bare, strip off one's all; rob (of everything): civibus Romanis crudelissime denudatis ac divenditis, *Cic.*

denuntiatio (-ciatio), ōnis, f. [denuntio] an intimation, announcement, declaration: with *Gen.*: calamitatum, forewarning, preintimation, *Cic.* : denuntiatione periculi permovere, by the threat, *Caes.* With *Gen.* subj.: Calpurniae, *Cic.* Absol.: huic denuntiationi ille parat? *id.*

dē-nūntio (cio), avi, atum, i. v. a. to give notice, to announce, intimate, declare, order: esp. of public and official notifications, to give official warning: usu. foll. by *Acc.* and *Inf.*: *Caes.* : *Liv.* With *Subj.*, when a command is implied: nationibus denuntiare, uti auxilia mittant, to give them notice to send troops, *id.* 2. Also of the manifestations of the divine will; to give warning of: quibus portentis magna populo Romano bella denuntiabantur, *Cic.* 3. Legal *l. t.* : denuntiare testimonium, with *Dat.*, to summon as a witness, to give anyone notice that his evidence would be required: testimonium eis denuntiare, *id.* Absol.: non denuntiavi, *id.* II. In *gen.* : to announce, intimate, declare, order:

also, to menace, threaten: ille inimicitias mihi denuntiavit, *id.* : denuntiasti quid de summa republicae sentiret, you showed plainly what your sentiments were, *id.* With *Subj.* (as before, implying a command or request): mihi Lupus noster subito denuntiavit, ut ad te scriberem, *id.* With *de*: de isto fundo, *id.* Absol.: monente et denuntiantes te, *id.* 2. *Fig.* of things: caeruleus (color) pluviam denuntiat, blue forebodes rain, *Virg.* : *Plin.*

dē-nūo, adv. [contr. from de novo, which never occurs: cf. de integro] anew, afresh, again, once more: Sicilia, te praetore, censa denovo est, *Cic.* : rebellare denovo, *Liv.* : aperi, continuo operio denovo, and then cover it up again, *id.*

denus, a, um; v. deni, 3. **dē-nūero**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to unload, disburden (rare): naves, *Amm.* : *Fig.* : ex illius invidia denotare aliquid et in te trajicere, to throw some of the burden upon you, *Cic.*

deorsum, adv. [contr. from de-vorsum, turned down] downwards (opp. to sursum): haec aut pondere deorsum aut levitate in sublime ferri, *Cic.* : sursum deorsum commear, up and down, *id.* 2. *Meton.* of position: beneath, below: nostrum porticum apud macellum hanc deorsum: down this way, *Ter.* (Hence mid. age Lat. *josum, jusum*; It. *giuso, giu*: old Fr. *jus*)

dē-oscūlor, atus, i. v. dep. to kiss warmly, or much (rare): *Pl.*

dē-paciscor (also written *depéc.*), pactus (pect), 3. v. dep. to bargain for, agree upon, and absol. to make an agreement: ipse tria praedia sibi depactus est, *Cic.* : *Fig.* : jam depescisci morte cupio, I would gladly close the bargain with my death, i.e. am content to die, *Ter.* : *Cic.*

depactus, a, um, Part. [depaciscor]

dē-pango, no perf., pactum, 3. v. a. to fix down, fasten in, fix into the ground (rare): *Col.*

dē-parcus, a, um, adj. excessively sparing, niggardly: *Suet.*

dē-pasco, pāvi, pastum, 3. v. a. to pasture, eat down, feed off: saltus, *Ov.* : luxurium aetatum, *Virg.* : *Fig.* : luxurium orationis stilo depascere, to prune away redundancies, *Cic.* 2. to feed upon, eat, consume (in this sense also in reflect. form. v. 3) saepe Hyblaes apibus florem depasta, sipped as to its blossom by bees (whose blossom is sipped by bees), *Virg.* : depasta altaria, i.e. sacrifices (partly) devoured, *id.* Also in *Indic.* : miseros depascitur artus, feasts on, *id.* 3. *Fig.* : veterem possessionem in Academiae depascere, to prey upon, encroach upon, *Cic.* : *Dep.* form: aurea dicta, to feed upon, *Lucr.* : artus depascitur arida febris, consumes, *Virg.*

depascor, v. depasco.

depéciscor, v. depaciscor.

dē-pecto, no perf., xum, 3. v. a. to *wash down, comb off* (rare): crines, Ov.: jubas, id.: Virg. Jocosely, to *ouzel*: Ter.

dē-peculātor, ōris, m. [depeculor] a *plunderer, embezzler*: aerarii, Cic.

dē-pecūlor, atus, 1. v. dep. to *pillage, plunder, embezzle* (rare): Apollonium omni argento spoliasti ac depulatus es, Cic. Fig.: qui laudem familiae vestrae depulatus est, has detracta from, id.

dē-pello, pūll, pulsum, 3. v. a. (rarely n.) to *drive or cast down, to drive out or away; to expel, remove*. Constr. absol. or with de, ab: simulacra deorum depulsa sunt, were knocked down (by lightning), Cic.: ab aris et focus flammam, to *avert*, id.: aquam de agro, to *get rid of*, Cato. Esp. as milit. term, to *dislodge an enemy*: defensores vallo munitionibusque depellere, Caes.: loco editore depelli, Sall.: similarly of non-milit. use of force, demoveri et depelli de loco, to be *ejected*, Cic.: aliquem urbe, to *banish*, Tac. Fig.: cibo fames depulsa est, *dispelled by food*, Cic.: pestem, to *avert*, Virg. In this sense oft. with Acc. and Dat. (of ind. object): turpitudinem alicui, to *avert disgrace from anyone*, Cic.: mortem fratri, Ov. Phr.: depellere agnos a matre, to *wean*, Varr.: also, ab ubere, Hor.: also ab alio, haedos depulsos, 'weanlings', Virg. II. Fig.: to *keep off, turn aside, deter, dissuade from*: aliquem de suscepta causa propositaque sententia, Cic.: Caesar ab superioribus consiliis depulsus, Caes.: aliquem spe, to *discourage*, Liv. III. Neut. (v. rare): spatio depellere paulum, to *demote slightly from the perpendicular*, Lucr.

dē-pendēo, 2. v. n. to *hang down, to hang from or on*: sordidus ex humeris nodo dependet amictus, Virg.:serta tectis, Ov.: laqueo dependentem invenire, Liv. II. Fig. (only in Ovid): to *depend upon*: dependetque fides a veniente die, Ov.

dē-pendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. and n. to *weigh out (money), to pay down*; esp. where one has become surety for another: dependendum tibi est, quod mihi pro illo spondidisti, Cic. So absol.: mi abjurare certius est quam dependere, id. In gen. to *pay*: mercedem, Col. Fig.: republicae poenas praesenti morte dependere, to *pay one's forfeit to the state*, Cic.

dē-perditus, a, um, Part. [deperdo]. **dē-perdo**, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. to *destroy, ruin* (only in part. perf.): inopia perditus, impoverished, Phaedr. II. to *lose utterly; to lose*: bona, honestatem, Cic.: Caes.

dē-perō, ū, 4. v. n. to *go to ruin, perish; to be lost, undone*: tempestate naves, Caes.: illius exercitus magna pars perierit, id. 2. With Abl. or Acc.: to *be dying with love for*: Pl.: Tr. More fully, in good prose, amore

alicujus deperire, to *be desperately in love with*, Liv.

dē-plexus, a, um, Part. [depingo]. **dē-plexus**, a, um, Part. [depingo].

dē-pingo, nxi, pictum, 3. v. a. (perf. synop. depinxit, Pl.) to *depict, portray, paint, draw*: pugnam Marathoniam, Nep. 2. to *embroider*: depicta paenula, Suet. 3. Fig.: to *depict in words, to represent, describe*: in illa (sc. republica), quam sibi Socrates depinxerit, Cic.: minuta quaedam nimiumque depicta, too elaborately defined, id.

dē-plango, nxi, 3. v. a. to *bewail loudly* (strictly, with beating of the breast): to *lament* (poet. and rare): Cadmeida palmis deplangere domum, Ov.

dē-plēo, ōvi, 2. v. a. to *empty out, to draw off*: sanguinem, Plin.

dē-plexus, a, um, adj. [plexor] embracing, grasping: Lucr.

dē-plōrābundus, a, um, adj. [deplor] weeping bitterly: Pl.

dē-plōro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. Neut.: to *weep bitterly, to wail, lament*: lamentabili voce, Cic. II. Act.: to *weep over, bewail, lament, deplore*: damnationem illam, id. multa de Gnaeo deplorabo, id. 2. Meton.: to *regard as lost, to give up*: agros, Liv.: Romanum nomen, id.

dē-pluūt, 3. v. n. to *rain* (v. rare): Tib.

dē-pōno, pōsti, pōstum, 3. v. a. (perf. deposui, Pl.) to *lay down, to put or place aside, to deposit*: constr. absol.: also, with Abl. of place where, with or without prep. (very rarely with in and Acc.); and poet with Dat.: caput deponit et condormiscit, Pl.: corpora sub ramis arboris, Virg.: arma in contubernio, Caes.: omnia sua in silvis, id.: caput terrae, Ov. The place from which is expr. by Abl. with de, or Abl. alone: aliquid de manibus, Cic.: onera jumentis, Caes.

2. Poet.: to *lay as a wager*: Dam. Ego hanc vitulam depono Men de grege non ausum quicquam depunere tecum, to *stake*, Virg. 3. In perf. part. laid out, dying, despairing of, dead: ut depositi proferret fa parentis, Virg. Fig.: mihi videor aegram et prope depositam reip. partem suscepisse, Cic. II. Fig.: to *lay up, put by, deposit; commit to the care of, intrust*: gladium apud aliquem, give in charge, id.: obsides apud eos, Caes.: pecuniam in templo, Liv.: P. Romanus in vestra fide ac religione depono, Cic. 2. Also fig. of abstract and mental objects: to *lay down, give up, resign, get rid of*: in sermone et suavitate alicuius omnes curas doloresque deponere, to *lose, forget*, id.: contentionem, Liv.: omnem semper contentiōem, Caes.: bellum, Ov.

dē-populatio, ōnis, f. [depopulor] a *laying waste, ravaging*: Cic.: Liv. In plur.: Cic.

dē-populātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who *lays waste, a marauder*: fori, Cic.

dē-pōpūlo, v. full. art.

dē-pōpūlor, atus, 1. v. a. dep. with perf. part. in both act. and pass. sense: to *lay waste, devastate, ravage, plunder*: ut Ambiorigis fines depopularentur, Caes.: Cic.: omnem agrum circa depopulati, having laid waste the country all round, Liv.: in pass. sense, agris depopulatis, Caes. 2. In gen.: to *waste, spoil, destroy*: cerialia dona, to *eat up the crops*, Ov.: omne mortalium genus vis pestilentiae depopulabatur, swept away, destroyed, Tac.

dē-porto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to *carry or convey down; to carry off or away; to convey by water or in a ship*: frumentum in castra, Caes.: Cic. Exp. to *bring or fetch home* anything from the provinces: victorem exercitum, id. 2. to *banish, transport* for life; a frequent sentence under the Empire (attended with loss of citizenship, which the mere relegation retained): Vibius Sereus in insulam Amorgum deportatur, Tac. II. Fig. of abstract and mental objects: to *carry off; acquire, gain*: triumphum, Cic.: lauream, Tac.

dē-poseo, pōposci, 3. v. a. to *ask for earnestly; to demand, require*: unum ab omnibus ad id bellum imperatorem deposci, Cic.: sibi navem, Caes.

2. to *demand the surrender of anyone for punishment*: ducem ipsum in poenam, Liv.: aliquem ad mortem, id.: aliquem morti, Tac. 3. to *call out, challenge*: Liv.

dē-pōsitum, i, n. [depono] what is *intrusted, a deposit*: reddere depositum, Cic.: opp. to initiari, to *refuse to return it*, Jun.

dē-pōsitus, a, um, Part. [depono]. **dē-prāvātō**, ōnis, f. [depravo] a *making crooked, a perverting, distorting, corrupting*: distortio et depravatio quaedam, Cic. Fig.: animi, id. Absol.: id.

dē-prāvō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [pravus] Lit.: to *make crooked, to pervert, distort, disfigure*: ita nati, ut quaedam contra naturam depravata habeant, malformations, Cic. II. Fig.: to *make worse*: opp. to corrigere: quae corrigere vult, mihi quidem depravate videtur, to *alter for the worse*, Cic.: (rem) male narranto, to *make anything out to be bad by misrepresentation*, Ter. 2. Esp. to *pervert, corrupt*: (eos) nimiae omnium cupiae depravabant, Cic.: seductus ac depravatus ab aliquo, Caes.: magna pars gratia depravata, Sall.

dē-precābundus, a, um, adj. [deprecor] earnestly entreating: Tac.

dē-recatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a *begging off; an asking for pardon or excuse, an averting by prayer; deprecation*: periculi, Cic.: ejus facti, id. 2. A rhetorical fig.: claim for indulgence, id. II. Sometimes=imprecatio, or

detestatio: a cursing, an imprecation: deorum, an invoking the curses of the gods if one speaks falsely, id.

deprecator, ōris, m. [id.] one who averts by praying; an intercessor: huius periculi, Cic.: ego apud consules deprecator vobis adeo, Liv. **absol.**: uti deprecatoribus, mediators, Caes.

dē-prēor, atus, i. v. a. **dep.** Of persons: to pray earnestly to, to beg of, beseech: with Acc. foll. by ut, ne: deprecari Patres, ne festinant decernere, Liv.: also foll. by quominus, after a negative: neque illum se deprecari, quominus . . . , he did not ask him not to . . . , id. **II.** Of things: to pray against, avert or ward off by prayer, to deprecate: constr. With the Acc. y, ne and Subj., and **absol.**: nullum genus supplicii deprecatus est, would not ask to be spared any torture, Cic. ullam ab sese calamitatem, id.: mortem, Caes.: primum deprecor, ne me putetis scholam explicatorem, Cic.: unum petere ac deprecari, ne se armis despoliaret, Caes. With Acc. and **Inf.**: to plead in excuse: errasse regem et Jugurthae exilium lapsam deprecari sunt, Sall. **III.** to seek to obtain by prayer, to beg for: ad deprecandam pacem, Cic. vitam allicuius ab aliquo, id.: a vobis deprecari custodem salutis meae, id.

dē-prēhendo (or deprendo), di, sum, 3. v. a. to lay hold of, firmly, to seize upon, arrest, catch, take forcible possession of: deprehensus ex itinere Ch. Magius, Caes.: in ipso flumine vado deprehensus, overtaken and captured as he was fording the river, id.

2. Fig. of storms, to overtake: deprenta navigia, Lucr.: Virg. **II.** In gen. to catch, surprise, detect, discover, esp. with ref. to a crime or fault: deprehendi in manifesto scelere, Cic.: in mendacio deprentus, caught in a lie, Quint.: ut hominum erga se mentes deprehenderet, Suet. Of things. venenum, Cic. **III.** Fig. to check, to bring into a strait, embarrass. deprentum me plane video atque sentio, id.

dē-prēhensio, ōnis, f. [deprehendo] a catching, seizing, surprising: a detection, discovery (rare): manifesta veneni deprentio, Cic.

dē-prēhensus (deprentus), a, um, Part. [deprehendo].

dē-prēssus, a, um, Part. [deprimo]. **II.** Adj.: lying low, depressed: Plin. Ep. **2.** Of the voice: low, quiet: Auct. Her.

dē-prīmo, pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. [premo] to press or weigh down, sink down, depress: terram et maria deprimere, to outweigh, Cic.: depresso aratro (sc. in terram), deep-driven, Virg. **2.** to plant deep, to dig deep: vites in terram, Cato: navigabiles fossam, Tac. **3.** Naut. t. i. to sink a ship: Caes.: carinam, Ov.: classis superata atque depressa, Cic. **II.** Fig.: to press down, keep down, trample on,

depress: improbitate depressa veritas emergit, Cic.: ita se quisque extollit, ut deprimat alium, Liv.

dē-proellor, atus, v. n. **dep.** only found in Imperf. Part. deproellans, antis, warring violently: ventos, Hor.

dē-prōmo, prompsi, promptum, 3. v. a. to take down or out from; produce, bring forth: pecuniam ex arca, Cic.: tela pharetris, Virg.: Caecubum cellis, Hor. Fig.: argumenta, Cic.

dē-prōptus, a, um, Part. [deprōmo].

dē - prōpēro, i. v. n. and a Neutr.: to make great haste, to hasten: Pl. **II.** Act.: to hasten to prepare (rare): coronas, Hor.

depro, sui, stum, 3. v. a. = $\delta\epsilon\pi\sigma\omega$, to knead: Cato

dē-pūdet, uit, 2. v. **impers.** to make greatly ashamed: constr. with Acc. and **Inf.**: (cf. pudet): Vell. **II.** to lose a sense of shame, to become shameless: Ov.

dē-pūgis: v. depygis.

dē-pugno, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a Neutr.: to fight out, fight hard, contend, combat violently: acie instructa, Caes.: Liv.: Torquatus cum Gallo apud Anienem depugnavit, Cic. Of gladiatorial combats, id. **Pass Impers.** depugnatum est, Liv. Fig.: cum animo suo, Pl. And in a figure borrowed from gladiators: indoculi stolidique et depugnare parati, to fight it out, Hor. **II.** Act.: to bring a battle to an end: depugnato proelio, Pl.

dē-pulsio, ōnis, f. [depello] a driving off, averting: mali, Cic. In rhetor. a defence: id. **2.** a letting down, sinking: luminum, id.

dē-pulsio, i. v. **freg.** to thrust away, push aside: cubitis depulsa de via, Pl.

dē-pulsor, ōris, m. [depello] one who drives away, an avorter (rare): dominatus, Cic.

depulsus, a, um, Part. [depello].

dē-purgo, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to clean out, cleanse (rare): pisces, Pl.

dē-pūto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to cut off, prune: vineam, Cato. Poet.: umbras (i. e. ramos), Ov. **II.** to reckon, esteem, consider (rare): operam allicuius parvi preti, Ter. **III.** to allot: Macr. (Hence Fr. *députer*.)

dē-pygia (depūgia), is, adj. [pyga] *thin-buttocked*, *arroyos*: Hor.

deque, v. susque deque.

dē-relictio, ōnis, f. [derelinquo] an abandoning, neglecting: communis utilitatis, Cic.

dē-relictus, a, um, Part. [derelinquo].

dē-rēlinquo, liqui, lictum, 3. v. a. to leave behind, to forsake, abandon, desert: Tl. Gracchum a Q. Tuberone derelictum videbamus, Cic.: naves ab aestu derelictas, left stranded, Caes.

dē-rēpēntē, adv. suddenly: Tac. [cf. desubito, denuo, etc.]

dē-rēpo, psi, 3. v. n. to creep down (v. rare): Phaedr.

dē-reptus, a, um, Part. [deripio].

dē-rīdēo, rīsi, rīsum, 2. v. a. to laugh at, laugh down, laugh to scorn, deride: omnes istos deridete atque contemnite, Cic.: Hor. Proverb.: albis dentibus aliquem deridere, to laugh heartily at, Pl.

dē-rīdīcūlis, a, um, adj. [derideo] very laughable, very ridiculous: Pl.: Liv. **2.** Neut. as subst.: deridicūlum, *ridiculous*: quid tu me deridicūli gratia sic salutas? Pl. Also in object. *sensa, ridiculousness, absurdity*: Tac.

dē-rīgesco (less correctly dirigesco), gūi, i. v. n. **insep.** (only in the Perf.) to grow stiff, to bristle, etc.: formidine sanguis deriguit, curdled, Virg. *hirsutae comae, stood on end*, Ov.

dē-rīpi, rēpi, reptum, 3. v. a. [rāpio] to snatch or pull violently down; to tear off, tear away: aliquem de aia, Pl.: ferrum a latere, Tac. lunam caelo, Hor. Fig.: quantum de iura auctoritate deripisset, would have detracted from, Cic.

dē-risor, ōris, m. [derideo] a mocker, scoffer, satirical person (rare): Suet. Hor. Applied to a (jeering) parasite id.

dē-risus, a, um, Part. [derideo]

dē-risus, ōis, m. [id.] mockery, scorn, derision: Tac.

dē-rivatio, ōnis, f. [derivo] a turning off into another channel, diversion: fluminum, Cic.

dē-rīvo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [rivus] to divert a stream from its channel, to turn or draw off water, etc.: aqua ex flumine derivata, Caes. **2.** Fig.: to draw off or away; to turn off; to divert: nihil in suam viam inde, Cic.: hoc fonte derivatae clades, flowing from this source, Hor.: derivare antium, curaque levare, to divert, Lucr.: alio responsum suum derivavit, he turned off his answer to something else, i. e. he avoided the question, Cic.

dē-rōgito, i. v. a. **freg.** to ask repeatedly: Pl.

dē-rōgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. legal t. i. to repeal part of a law, to restrict, or modify it (cf. abrogo): neque derogari ex hac (lege) aliquid licet, neque tota abrogari potest, Cic. **II.** In gen.: to take away, detract from: diminish: usually with Dat.: fidem alicui, to detract from his credit, id.: and simply fidem, id.: ubi certam derogat vetustas fidem, Liv. With de: de magnificentia aut de honestate quidam, to make some abatement from, Cic. With ex: id.

dē-rōsus, a, um, Part. [rodo] derodo, not in use, gnawed away, nibbled: clipeos derosos a muribus, Cic.

dē-runcino, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to plane off; hence in comedy, to deceive, cheat: militem, Pl. [On the quantity of the i, v. runcina.]

dē-rūo, rui, 3. v. a. (rare) to cast down, demolish: Sen. Fig.: cumulum de laudibus allicuius, Cic.

dē-ruptus, a, um, Part. [rumpo]

II. Adj.: broken; craggy, steep, precipitous: ripae, Liv. As subst.: 163

derupta, orum, *n. plu. precipices*: per erupta et avia, Tac.

dē-saevio, *ii, 4. v. n.* to rage violently: to Aeneas desaevit in aequore, Virg.: au tragica desaevit et ampullatur in arte, storm and month, Hor.

dē-salto, *no perf., atom, 1. v. a.* to dance, to represent in a ballet (rare). Suet.

dē-scendo, *di, sum, 3. v. n.* [scando] to climb, go over, come down, fall, sink down, descend (opp. to ascendo). In gen.: ex equo descendere, dis-mount, Cic.: de rostris, come down from, Cic.: caelo, Hor.: caelo ab alto, Virg.: in inferiore ambulationem, Cic.: ad naviculas, id. Absol.: descendō (sc. de arce), Virg. II. Esp. to go down, sc. from the dwelling-houses (which in Rome were mostly situated on eminences) to the forum, the comitia, etc.

de palatio et aedibus suis, Cic. Absol.: hodie non descendit Antonius, id. Hence fig.: in causam, id. 2. Milit. t. i. to march down, sc. from a higher into a lower position: ex superioribus locis in plantium descendere, Caes. Imper. pass.: inde ad planum descendunt, thence they descended into the plain, Liv. Absol.: id. Hence in gen.: descendere in aciem, to give battle, to engage, id.: in certamen, Cic. 3. Of things: to sink or crash down, fall upon; also to pierce, penetrate: ferrum in corpus, Liv.: toto corpore pestis, Virg. III. Fig. in gen.: si quid tamen olim scripseris, in Maec. descendat iudicis aures, let it be submitted to his ears, Hor.: quod verbum in pectus Jugurthae altius quam quiesquam ratus erat, descendit, sank deep, Sall. Imper. pass.: quo tanquam sonorum gradibus descenditur, Cic. 2. to lower oneself, descend to; to stoop or condescend to any act, to resort to: constr. with *ad*, very rarely with *in* or *absol.*: ad calamitatum societates, id.: ad rationes civitatis, id.: preces in omnes, to stoop to the most abject entreaties, Virg.: placet mihi ista defensio; descendō, I acquiesce, Cic.

dē-scensu, *ūs, m.* [descendo] a climbing down, descent (rare): Sall. 2. Meton.: a descending way, a descent: facilis descensus Averno, Virg.

dē-scisco, *ivi or ii, itum, 3. v. n.* to cut oneself off; to withdraw, leave, depart from: also to fall off, degenerate: a se ipse, Cic.: a veritate, id.: ad sapientiam, ad cupiditatem, Suet. Of things: quia ignorat et eloquentiam et ceteras artes descivisse ab ista veteri gloria? Tac. 2. Esp. to revolt, desert, go over to another party: multae longinquiores civitates ab Afranio desciscunt, Caes.: ad aliquem, Liv. Imper. pass.: quibus invidis decedunt ad Samnites erat, they had gone over, id. Absol.: quum Fidenae aperte desciscunt, id. [v. scio]

dē-scribo, *psi, ptum, 3. v. a.* to write down or from, to copy, trans-

cribe: librum, Cic.: unde ego infra descriptis praecepta haec, from whom I copied, Hor. 2. to sketch out, to draw, delineate: formas in pulvere, Liv.: sphæram, Cic.: vitam votivâ tabellâ, Hor. II. Fig.: to represent, explain, describe: hominum sermones more-que, Cic.: deamenda res erit verbus et breviter describenda, id.: vulnera Parthi, portray, Hor. With Acc. and Infm. (rare): Ov. 2. to mark off; divide, class (in this sense *usu distribui*): populum in tribus tres curiasque triginta descriperat, Cic.: Liv. 3. to ascribe, allot, assign: with Acc. of the thing and Dat. of the person: civitatibus pro numero militum pecuniarum summas, Cic.: Caes. Descripte, *ad.* precisely, distinctly: Cic.

descriptio, *ōnis, f.* [describo] a marking out, delineation: eadem earli descriptio, Cic. In plur.: descriptionibus aliquid explicare, id. II. Fig.: a representation, description: nominis brevis et aperta descriptio, id. In rhetor.: a characterizing: id. 2. a classing distribut o, division (should probably, in this sense, be referred to descriptio): decuriatio tribulorum, descriptio populi, id. 3. plan, order, arrangement: constitutio aut descriptio aut disciplina republicae, id.: civitatis id. In pl.: descriptiones temporum, id.

descriptus, *a, um, Part.* [describo] II. Adj.: precisely ordered, properly arranged: natura nihil est aptius, nihil descriptius, Cic. Absol.: descripta, memoranda, records, journals: recitari facrum dictorumque eius descripta per dies jussit, Tac.

dē-sēco, *cū, ctum, 1. v. a.* to cut down, to cut off: partes ex toto, Cic.: spicas fascibus, to lop the ears off from the bundles, Liv.: hordeum, pabulum, herbas, Caes.: collum, Virg.

dē-sēro, *ruī, ritum, 3. v. a.* to leave, forsake, abandon, desert: se exercitum ducesque non deserturos, Caes.: cunctis oppidis castellisque desertis, id.

II. Fig.: to give up, abandon, fail, be wanting to: Petrus non desertit sese, id.: suum jus, Cic.: desertum ac proditam causam queri, Liv.: locum virtutis deseruit, deserted the post of virtue, Hor. Of things: donec te deseret actas, fails you, id. Pass.: deseruium potius a re familiari, quam a republica, Cic.: and with simple Abl. (poet.): deseror conjuge, Ov.

desertio, *ōnis, f.* [desero] a forsaking, deserting (rare): milit t. i. desertum: Modest. 2. Fig.: a slighting, neglect: juris humani, Liv.

desertor, *ōnis, m.* [id.] one who forsakes, an abandoner: alterum conservatorem inimicorum, alterum desertorem amicorum, Cic. Milit. t. a. deserter: Caes.: Liv. 2. Fig.: a fugitive: amoris, Ov.

desertus, *a, um, Part.* [desero] II. Adj.: deserted; desert, solitary, unfrequented, waste: in locis

desertis, Caes.: urbes dirutae ac paene desertae, Cic.: res, id. Comp.: id. Gabus desertior vicus, Hor. Sup.: orae desertissimae, id. Subst.: deserta, orum, *n. plu.* desert places, deserts, wastes: Virg. With part. Gen.: Libya deserta, id. (Hence Fr. desert.)

dē-servio, *4. v. n.* to serve diligently, take care of, be devoted to, with Dat.: valitudini tuae, dum mihi deservis, servasti non satis, Cic. Of things: si officia (mea), si operae, si vigilae deserviant amicis, are entirely at the service of my friends, id.

dēsēs, *idēs, (Nom. sing.* appears not to occur) *adj.* [deservio] lit.: sitting down, sitting at ease; slow, sluggish, indolent (rare): sedemus desides domi, Liv. Fig.: of things: nec rem Romanam tam desidem unquam fuisse, so sluggish, apathetic, id.

dē-sicco, *no perf., atom, 1. v. a.* to dry up completely, to drain: Pl.

dē-sideo, *sēdi, 2. v. n.* [sedeo] to remain sitting down; to be idle, to loiter, lounge (rare): frustra illi totum desedi diem, Tor: ne in discrimine sociorum desidere videretur, to look idly on, Suet.

desiderabilis, *e, adj.* [desidero] worthy of desire, desirable (rare): Cic.: Liv. Comp.: Suet. No sup.

desideratio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] a longing for: sense of want (rare): voluptatum, Cic.

desiderium, *ii, n.* [id.] a longing for, sense of want, grief for the absence or loss of anything: With gen.: me desiderium tenet urbis, I long for the capital, Cic. Scipionis desiderio moveri, to be affected by the loss (death) of Scipio, id.: so, tam cari capituli, grief for the loss of one so beloved, Hor. Absol.: exple expectationem durtum desiderii, Cic.: ex desiderio laborare, id. In plur.: desideria alijum commovere, longings, id.: Hor. As term of endearment: mea lux, meum desiderium, valete; mea desideria, valete, Cic. II. want, appetite (rare): cibi potumque desiderium naturale, Liv. 2. In the time of the empire: a request, petition: desideria militum ad Caesarem ferre, Tac.

dē-sidero, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* [prop. to miss a star which is looked for: v. considero] to miss, feel the want of: ex me audis, quid in oratione tua desiderum, id. 2. Meton.: to lose: and more freq. pass.: to be missing, to be lost: in eo proelio non amplius eo milites desideravit, Caes.: ut nulla navis desideraretur, Cic. II. to long for: natura quid velit, anquirat, desideret, Cic.: desiderantem quod satis est, Hor. With Infm.: ullam rem ad se importari, Caes. With ab: Achryssio nihil magnum desideravi, did not look for anything great from him, Cic.: also, in somewhat different sense, with in: in milite modestiam, to look for discipline in soldiers, Caes. Absol.: misere amans desiderat, Pl. Of

things: desiderarunt te oculi mei, Cic. (Hence Fr. *désirer*.)

dēsīdia, ae. f. [desidia] *a sitting down; remaining idle* (rare): Prop. Fig. of land, *lying fallow*: Col. 2. Usual sense, *idleness, sloth*: opp. to industria, Cic.: Sall. vitanda est inprobia Siren, desidia, *the pernicious Siren, sloth*, Virg. In plur.: vobis desidia e cordi, Hor.

dēsīdiabulum, i, n [desidia] *a lounging-place*: Pl.

dēsīdiōse, ade *idly, slothfully* agere aetatem, Lucr.

dēsīdiōsus, a, um, adj [desidia] *slothful, indolent, lazy* (rare): Vari. si compater illi, sum desidiōsus amicus, *slothful indeed*, Plin. Ep. Meton. *causing idleness, making lazy*: desidiōsus illecebras cupiditatis, Cic.

dē-sīdo, sēdi, 3 v n. (I consider) *to sink, settle down* (only of things): ut nullius locus terrae desederint, *subsided through earthquakes*, Cic. Fig. *to sink, i. e. to become worse, deteriorate*: moris, Liv.

dēsīgnātiō (designatiō), ōnis, f [designo] *a marking out, describing, designating*: personarum et temporum, Cic. 2. *a disposition, arrangement*: totius operis, id. 3. *an appointment to office*: amica, the annual nomination of consuls, Tac.

dēsīgnātor (designator), ōris, m. [id] *one who regulates or arranges, a regulator*: Esp. *an officer who superintended the sitings in the theatre*: Pl. 2. *a conductor of a funeral, an undertaker*: Hor. 3. *an umpire at public spectacles*: Cic.

dēsīgnātus, v designo, ii 4.

dē-sīgnō (designo), avi, atum, i v a *to mark or trace out; to define*: Aeneas urbem designat aratro, Virg. With Dat.: times templo Jovis, Liv.

2. *to delineate, portray, depict*: Ov. II. Fig. *to point out, indicate, mark out, represent*: oratione fratrum designati, Caes.: notat et designat oculis ad caedem unumquemque nostrum, Cic.

2. *to contrive, pervert* (usu in bad sense) illa, quae antea facta sunt, outit, *mode quoque designavit! what has been been guilty of?* Ter.

3. *to dispose, regulate, arrange, appoint*: constituit et designare, Cic.

4. Esp. of nomination to an office: *to elect, choose*: ut in decemviratum habeant, quos plebs designaverit: oblitus est, nullos ab plebe designari, id. Hence designatus, as a title applied to a magistrate who has been elected, but has not yet entered upon the duties of his office: consul designatus, consil. elch. id.: tribunus plebis, id. Hence, n. e. t. n. of a child not yet born: designatus resp. civis, id. (Hence It. *designare, designare*: Sp. *designar, designar*: Fr. *désigner, dessiner*: also a subst. It. *designo*: Sp. *diseño, diseño*: Fr. *dessin, dessin*.)

dē-sīllo, sīdī, sultum, 4 v n [salio] *to leap down, alight*: de navibus, Caes.:

ex navī, id. ad pedes, id. curru, Virg. lecto, Hor. Absol. *desilite* communitibus, Caes. Of springing water: levis crepante lymphā desiluit pede, Hor. Fig. *not desilite imitator in autum, get thyself into difficulties*, id.

dē-sīno, sui, itum, 3 v a. and n. (contr. desine, Cic.) *Let to put down, hence to leave off, give over, cease, desist, abandon*. Act.: with Inf. vnae et arteriae micare non desinunt, Cic.: desine mecum certare, *give over* contumeliam me, Hor. With Abl.: desine quae communiibus locus, Cic.

With Gen. (Gr. consti.) : quicquam, Hor. Absol.: ut incipendi (i. e. sermonem) ratio fuerit, ita sit desinendi modus, Cic. In colloq. lang. *de-me, leave off, be still*: Cic.: Pl. 2. Pass. (usually in perf. tense), and foll. by pass. inf.: veteres orationes a plerisque legi sunt desitae, Cic.: Perse nūquam desitum celebrat nomen, Liv. In pres. imperf. tunc bene desinitur, Ov. II. Neutr. *to cease, stop; terminate, end*: Sali turpiter atum desinat in puerum, *terminate in*, Hor.: desat ira, Ov. In th. for, of the close of a period: illa quae similiter desinunt, Cic.

dēsīpentiā, ae. f. [desipio] *want of understanding, foolishness*: Lucr.

dēsīpiō, 3 v n [desipio] *to be without sense or understanding; to act foolishly*: summos viros desipere, delirare, dementes esse, Cic. acceperat quod desipiant omnes, *are all fools*, Hor. Dulce est desipere in loco, *to play the fool in season*, id.

dē-sīsto, sīti, stitum, 3 v n lit. *to stand off or along; hence, to leave off, give over; esp. after resistance*: constr. with Abl. (with or without de, ab), Inf., Subj. with quoniam (only after a negative), and absol.: de sententia desististi, *you gave up the opinion* (as untenable), Cic.: a defensione, Caes.: causa, abandon, Cic.: regem flagitare, id.: neque, cum quum inveniam, *desistam, will not give over without*, *ending her*, Pl. ter in primo desistit eo sonus, *stuck in mythroa*, Ov.

dēsīsus, a, um, Part. [desino]

dē-sīso, avi, atum, i v a [solus] *to render solitary; strip (a land) of inhabitants*: ingentes desolavimus agros, Virg. Most freq. in part. perf.: desolatae terrae, *left without inhabitants*, Ov.: manipuli, *deprived of leaders*, Virg. With Abl.: desolatus servilibus ministris, *deprived of*, Tac.

dē-specto, i v a. freq. [despicio] *to gaze down upon; ex alto terras*, Ov. Of places: *to overlook*: Lania posita in tumulo regionem despectat, Liv.

2. Fig.: *to look down upon, to despise*: liberos ut multum infra, Tac.

despectus, a, um, Part. [despicio].

despectus, ōis, m. [id] *a looking down upon*: *gen.*: erat ex oppido Alesia despectus in campum, *a view of the plain beneath*, Caes. In plur.: quum ex omnibus partibus despectus habebat (oppidum), *heights, precipices*,

id. 2. *despising, contempt*: Auct. Her. (Hence It. *dispetto*; Sp. *despecho*; Fr. *depit*.)

dēsperānter, adv. *hopelessly, despairingly*: loqui secum, Cic.

dēsperātiō, ōnis, f. [despero] *hopelessness, despair*: Cic. With Gen.: omnium rerum amissio et desperatio recuperandi, id. Absol.: ad summam desperationem pervenire, Caes. In plur.: desperationes eorum, qui senes erant, *ine adolescentie, their despairing views*, Cic.

dēsperātus, a, um, Part. [despero]

II. Adj. *given up, despairing of; desperate*: agrotā ac prope desperata resp., *almost hopeless*, Cic.: exercitum collocum ex senibus desperatis, *reckless characters*, id. desperatas pecunias exigere, *given over as lost*, id. Camp.: hac nunc multo desperatoria, id. Sup.: id.

dē-spēro, avi, atum, i v n. and a. *to be hopeless; to have no hope of; to despair of, to give up*: constr. most freq. with de, acc., or dependent clause: loss freq. with Dat. or absol. With de: de sua virtute aut de ipsius diligentia, Caes. 2. With Acc.: desperasse omni veritate, *give over truth in despair*, Cic. Perire: nil desperandum Tiberio ducē, Hor. 3. With dependent clause: ego non despero fore aliquem aliquando, qui, etc., Cic.

4. With Dat.: saluti, id. 5. Absol.: *to tremere desuper propter ignaviam*, id.

dēspericātiō, ōnis, f. [despicio] *contempt*. In plur. with rel. to a number of persons: *mean opinion entertained of us by our fellow-creatures*: Cic.

dēspericātus, a, um, Part. [despicio]

II. Adj. *despised, contemptible*: despiciatissimus homo, Cic.

dēspericātus, ūs, m. [id] *contempt* (rare): si quis despiciatui ducitur, *as held in contempt, despised*, Cic.

dēspericiens, ntis, [despicio] II.

A. Adj. *given to despise or think meanly of*: with Gen.: sui, Cic.

dēspericiētia, ae. f. [id] *a looking down upon, despising, contempt* (rare): animi, scion, Cic.

dē-spicio, exi, ectum, 3 v n. and a. (inf. perf. despice, Pl.) [spicio] *to look down upon*. Neutr.: de vertice montis in valles, Ov. Imperis pass.: colles, qua despicui poterat, Caes.

II. Act.: *to look down upon*: Jupiter aethere summo despicens mare veluvolum, Virg. 2. Fig.: *to look down upon, to despise* (opp. to suspicere, *to look up to*): omnes, Cic.: ipsos, Caes.

dēsperior, atus, v a dep. [root spec; v specio] *to despise, disdain*: Aur. Vict. P. Part. in pass. sense: Pl. (cf. despiciatui).

dēsperīlātōr, ōris, m. [despolio] *a robber, plunderer*: Pl.

dē-spōlio, avi, atum, i v a. *to rob, plunder, despoil* (rare): Diana templum, Cic.: despoliare armis, Caes.

dē-spondēo, spondi, sponsum, 2. v. a. (*perf. inf.*: despondidisse, Pl.) to promise, pledge: librum alicui, Cic.: consulum, Liv. 2. Esp. to promise in marriage, to betroth: filiam alicui, Pl. *Impers. pass.*: intus despondebitur, the betrothal will take place, Ter. Fig.: bibliothecam tuam cave cuiquam despondas, Cic. 11. Fig.: to promise, give up, devote to: spes reipublicae desponditur anno consulum tui, id. 2. despondere animus, or animos (of a number of persons), to lose courage, to despair, despond: ne lamentetur neve animum despondat, Pl. animos, Liv. Also simply, despondere, Col.

dē-sponso, no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. a. to betroth (=despondeo): Suet.

dē-sponsus, a, um, Part. [despondeo].

dē-spūmo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to skim off, to skim: undam abeni, Virg. 2. to work off, digest (wine): Falernum, Pers.

dē-spūo, 3. v. n. and a. to spit (on the ground): sacellum, ubi despu reliigio est, Liv. 2. Fig. to reject, abhor: Pl. preces, Cat.

dē-squāmo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [squama] to scale off, to scale: pisces, Pl. 2. to peel off: corticem, Plin.

dē-stillo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and n. to drip or trickle down, to distil: Virg. Transf.: destillant tempora nardo, drip with unguent, Tib.

dē-stinātio, ōnis, f. [destino] a settlement: partium quibus cessurus esset, settlement of the districts to be surrendered, Liv. consulum, 1. v. the election, Tac.

dē-stinātio, adv. designedly: Suet.

dē-stinātum, 1. n. [destino] a mark or aim: velut destinatum petentibus, Liv. 2. Meton.: a design, intention: antequam destinata componam, the purposed narration, Tac.: ex destinato, adv. designedly, intentionally, Suet. (cf. preced. art.).

dē-stino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to fasten down; secure: antennis ad malos, Caes.: rates ancoris, id. 11. Fig.: to fix, determine; design, intend: appoint, elect, etc. (freq. with animo or animis). With *acc.*: ad horam mortis destinatum, Cic. aliquid consulem, Liv.: praeter opinionem destinatum alicuius, id.: venerem et proelia destinata, points to, promises, Hor. With *inf.* or *clause*: infectus iis, quae agere destinaverat, Caes. With *Dat.*: me destinata eras, dooms me to be sacrificed, Virg.: nec parce cadis tibi destinata, designed, Hor. With *adv.*: tempore locoque ad certamen destinatus, Liv. With *ven.*: saxo aurove in aliud destinato, Tac. 2. to aim, take aim at: locum oris, Liv. ~ 3. With *Dat.* and *Acc.*: to fix upon oneself, to intend to buy: quod tibi destinatas trapezophoron, Cic. [From *sta*, root of sto; cf. obstinio.]

dē-stitūo, ūi, atum, 3. v. a. [statuo]

to set down; to set, place: aliquem in convivio, Cic.: aliquem ante tribunal, Liv. 11. to forsake, abandon, desert: T. Ro-cius homines honestissimos induxit, decepti, destituit, Cic.: quod sit destitutus queritur, Caes.: inceptam destituisse fugam, to have deserted from, Ov. 2. to defraud, disappoint: ex quo destituit deos mercede pacta Laomedon, defrauded them of their stipulated reward, Hor.: alicuius promissis destitutus, disappointed of his promise, Cic.: destituti ab unica spe auxilii, Liv. Of things: ventus aliquem, id.: freta destituent nudos in litore pisces, Virg. Absol.: si is destituit, nihil satis tutum habebis, Liv.

dē-stitūo, ōnis, f. [destituo] a forsaking, deserting (rare): Cic.

dē-stitūsus, a, um, Part. [destituo].

dē-strictus, a, um, Part. [stringo].

dē-stringo, inxi, ictum, 3. v. a. to strip off, rub off or down, etc.: frondem, Quint. Esp. freq. of unsheathing a sword gladium, Cic.: Caes.: Liv.: ensem, Hor. 2. to brush gently against, to graze: aquora alis, Ov.: pectora summa sagitta, u. Fig.: to criticize, censure: id.

dē-structio, ōnis, f. [destruo] a pulling down, destruction: murorum, Suet.

dē-strūo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to pull or tear down, pull to pieces (rare): navem, aedificium, idem destruit facillime, qui construxit, Cic.: moenia, Virg. 2. Fig. to destroy, ruin, weaken: jus destruere ac demoliri, Liv.: hostem, Tac.

dē-sūbito (and separately, de subito), adv. on a sudden, suddenly: Cic.

dē-sūdāso, 3. v. n. to begin to sweat greatly: Pl.

dē-sūdo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to sweat greatly: Cels. 2. Fig. to exert oneself; to toil: in his (sc. exercitationibus ingenii) desudans atque elaborans, Cic.

dēsūs-fācio, feci, facium, 3. v. a. to disuse (rare): chiefly in p. part: multitudine desuefacta a contionibus, Cic. **dēsuesco**, suēvi, suētum, 3. strictly v. n. (less properly a.: cf. assuesco): rarely used except in Part. *perf.* desuetus, disused, having lost the use of: in pass. sense diu desueta arma, long disused, Virg.: Liv. 2. intrans.: usu. with Abl.: desueta triumphis agmina, that had long foregone the use of triumphs, Virg.: Liv.

dēsūctūdo, inis, f. [desuesco] discontinuance, disuse: armorum, Liv.

dēsūctus, a, um, Part. [desuesco].

dēsultor, ōris, m. [desilio] a leaper, vaulter: esp. one who in the games of the circus vaulted from one horse to another, a circus-rider: Liv. Fig.: amoris, an inconstant person, Ov.

dēsultōrius, a, um, adj. [desultor] pertaining to a desultor or rider in the circus: equus, Suet. Also as subst. without equus: Cic.

dēsultūra, ae, f. [desilio] a leaping down from a horse (opp. to insultura): Pl.

dē-sum, fūi, esse, v. n. (see in deest, deesse, deert, etc., as one syll.: Pl.: Virg.: Hor.: *perf.* defuerunt, Ov.) to be away, be absent, be wanting or missing. Absol.: omnia deant, Caes.: ibi nunquam causas seditionum et certaminis defore, Liv. With *Dat.*: cui nihil desit, Cic.: hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Caesaris defuit, Caes. With *in*: ut neque in Antonio deesset hic ornatu orationis, neque in Crasso redundaret, Cic. With *Inf.*: Tac. With *Subj.*: duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret, defuisse, Cic. 11. to be wanting in one's duty, not to assist or serve, to desert: with *Dat.*: ne tibi desis, neglect your own interest, id.: haud mihi deero, Hor.: reipublicae non deesse, Caes.: tempori, to fail to profit by opportunity, Liv. Absol.: qui non deerat in causis, Cic.

dē-sūmo, mpsi, 3. v. a. to take for oneself from a quantity, to pick out, choose (rare): sibi consules asserva, deo desumunt, Liv.

dē-sūper, adv. from above: in phalangas insilire et desuper vulnerare, Caes.

dē-surgo, 3. v. n. to rise up from (rare): cena, Hor.

dē-tēgo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to uncover, unroof: expose, lay bare: aedem Junonis ad partem dimidiam, Liv.: patefacta et detecta corpora (mortuorum), opened and dissected, Cic. 11. Fig. to discover, disclose, reveal, betray: nimis detegendo cladem nudandoque, Liv.: modo constantiam simulare, modo formidule detegi, Tac.

dē-tendo, no *perf.*, sum, 3. v. a. to unstretch, relax (rare) tabernacula, to strike the tents, Caes.: Liv.

dētensus, a, um, Part. [detendo].

dētentus, a, um, Part. [detineo].

dē-tergēo, si, sum, 2. v. a. (also infected by 3. conj.), detergunt, Liv. 36, 44) to wipe off, wipe away: lacrimas pollice, Ov.: primo anno LXXX. deterimus, have swept off, got, Cic. Poet.: nubila, to chase away, remove, Hor. 11. Meton.: to cleanse by wiping, clean out: cloacas, Liv. Comice. mensam, to clear, empty, Pl.

2. to strip or break off: esp. in phr., detergere remos, Caes.: ab utroque latere, to demolish a ship's oars on both sides, Liv.

dētērior, ius, adj. comp. (*sup.* deteriorius, a, um) [from an obsol. adj. deterius, from de] lit. lower, inferior; hence, worse, poorer, meaner: of things: ruina rem non fecit deteriorem, Cic.: vectigalia, Caes.: deterior ac decolor aetas, inferior, degenerate, Virg.: video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor, Ov. *Sup.*: genus reipublicae ex bono in deterimum conversum, Cic. 2. Of persons (opp. to melior and

optimus): quo deteriores anteponanur bonis, Pl. *Sup.*: homo deterime et impudentissimè, Cic.

deterius, *adv.* worse: de male Graecia Latine scripta deterius, Cic.: epe deterius nostra, below my expectation, Hor.

determinatio, ònis, *f.* [determino] a boundary, conclusion, end: mundi, Cic.

dē-termino, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* to bound; *limit, prescribe, determine*: augur regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit, Liv.: id quod dicit, spiritu non arte determinat, *determines the length of his periods by his breath*, Cic.

dē-tēro, trivi, tritum, *j. v. a.* to rub down or away, to wear away, to wear out: strata saxea viarum pedibus, Lucr.: detrita tegmina, tattered garments, T.: cras deteret exiguis aliquid, make little less, Juv.: calces deteris, you tread on my heels, Pl.

2. Fig.: to weaken: laudes alicujus culpa ingenti, detract from, Hor.: ardorem ac ferociam militis, Tac.

dē-terreo, ūi, itum, *z. v. a.* to frighten from, deter, discourage from, prevent: with ab: homines adolescentes a dicendi studio, Cic.: cum ab instituto consilio, Caes. With de: aliquid de sententia, Cic. With simple Abl. (rare): silvestres homines caedibus et victu fodo, Ilor. With Acc. and Abl. of instr.: reliquos magnitudine poenae to deter by severity of punishment, Caes. With ne, quin, quominus, and Subj. (quin, quominus only in negative sentences): (poctam) maledictus ne scribat, Ter.: ne homo nemo detruerit, quin ea sit in his aedibus, shall make me believe but . . . Pl.: neque te deterreo, quominus id disputes, Cic. With Inf. (rare): nefarias ejus libidines commemorari pudore deterreo, id. Absol.: Tei **2.** With Acc. of the thing averted, like defendere, prohibere, etc.: to avert, ward off: vim a censoribus, Liv.

deteresus, a, um, Part. [detergeo].

dētestabilis, e, *adj.* [dētestor] execrable, abominable, detestable: omen, Cic.: exemplum, Liv. Comp.: Cic. No sup.

dētestatio, ònis, *f.* [id] an execrating, cursing; detestation: Liv.: Hor.

dē-testor, atus, *i. v. dep.* to invoke a deity in cursing; to execrate, abominate, detest: quum (te) viderunt, tantum auspiciis malum detestantur, Cic.: omnibus precibus detestatus Amborigem, imprecating all kinds of curses on him, Oes. **2.** to pray that something may be averted; to deprecate, avert: ut a me quamdam prope justam patriae querimoniam detester ac deprecor, Cic.: invidiae detestandae gratia, for the purpose of warding off unpopularity, id. **3.** Pass.: in Part. perf.: bella matribus detestata, abhorred by, Hor.

dē-texo, xūi, xutum, *j. v. a.* to weave

off to plait; to finish or make by weaving or plaiting: aliquid viminibus mollique junco, Virg. Comice: pallium, to steal, Pl. Fig.: exorsa et potius detexta, finished, Cic.

dē-tēxus, a, um, Part. [detexo].

dē-tineo, tñūi, tentum, *z. v. a.* [teneo] to hold down or off, keep back, detain: novissimos proelio, Caes.: se miserandis alimentis detinuerat, had supported himself, Tac.: naves tempestatibus detinebantur, Caes. Fig.: delinquit sermone diem, spent the whole day in, Ov. **II.** to occupy, engage: in alienis negotiis detineri, Cic.

dē-tondeo, tōtōndi and tōndi, tonsum, *z. v. a.* to shear off, cut off, clip, shear: oves, Cato: crines, Ov.

dē-tōno, ui, *i. v. n.* to thunder down: hic (sc. Jupiter) ubi detonuit, Ov. **2.** to cease thundering, only Fig.: to cease raging: Aeneas nubem belli, dum detonet, omnem sustinet, till it spend its rage, Virg.

dē-tonsus, a, um, Part. [detondeo].

dē-torqueo, si, tum, *z. v. a.* to turn or bend aside, to turn off, turn away: Cic.: Virg. Poet.: vultus, id. And with the place whither. to direct towards: (obis partem) a latere in dextram partem, Cic.: proram ad undas, turns aside, Virg. **2.** Fig.: voluptates animos a virtute detorqueat, Cic. **II.** to turn or twist out of shape, to distort: Vatinius corpore detorto, mis-shapen, Tac. **2.** Fig.: omnia detorquendo suspecta efficere, perverting, misrepresenting, Liv.

dē-tortus, a, um, Part. [detorqueo].

dētractatio and **dētractator**, v. detract.

dētractio, ònis, *f.* [detraho] a drawing off, taking away, withdrawal: detractio aut appetitio alieni, Cic.: fila ipsa (sc. Praxitela capita) efficiuntur detractio, by removal of the stone, id. **II.** Medic. t. t. a purging: detractio confecti et consumpti cibi, id.

dētracto, v. detracto

dētractor, òris, *m.* [detraho] a disparager, detractor: sui, Tac.

dētractus, a, um, Part. [detraho].

dē-traho, xi, ctum, *j. v. a.* (Inf. perf. sync. detrahe, Pl.) to draw down, off, or away; to pull down; to take down, take away, constr. with de, ex, or Dat.: aliquem de curru, Cic.: stramenta e mulis, Caes.: frenos equis, Liv. **2.** to deprive of by withdrawing; to take away, deduct: multa de suis commodis, Cic.: aliquid alteri, id.: auxilia illi, Caes.: detractis cohortibus duabus, id. Fig.: opinionem alicui, Cic.: errorem animis, to disabuse their minds, Ov. **II.** to diminish; to lower in estimation, disparage, detract from: regum majestatem ab summo fastigio ad medium, to reduce, Liv.: quicquam de nostra benevolentia, to abate, Cic.: honorem debitum ordini, to detract from, id. Absol.: de absentibus detrahendi causa dicitur, to their disadvantage, id.

dētractatio (detract.) ònis, *f.* [detracto] a declining, refusing (rare). militiae, Liv.

dētractator (detract.) òris, *m.* [id] one who declines, refuses: ministerii, Petr. **2.** a disparager: laudum suarum, Liv.

dē-trecto (also written detracto), avi, atum, *i. v. a.* to draw back from; to decline, refuse: with Acc.: militum, Caes.: aratum, Ov.: juga detractans, shy of the yoke, Virg.: pugnam, certamen, to decline battle (when offered by the other side), Liv. Absol.: instruitur acies; nec Veiens hostis Etruscaeque legiones detractant, id. **II.** to lower in estimation, to depreciate, disparage, detract from: virtutes, id. With Dat.: sibi primo, mox omnibus detractaturus, Suet. Absol. Ov.

dētrimentosus, a, um, *adj.* [detrimentum] hurtful, detrimental: Caes.

dētrimentum, i, n. [detero] a rubbing off: App. **II.** Meton.: loss, damage, detriment (opp. to emolumentum): Cic.: sfferre, to occasion, cause, Caes.: capere, to sustain, Planc. ap. Cic.: esp. in the formula by which unlimited power was conferred on the consuls: vident consules (deut magistratus operam), ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat, may not sustain any damage, Caes.: detrimenta ridet, laughs at losses, Hor. **2.** In the hist.: the loss of a battle, defeat, overthrow: tot detrimentis acceptis, having sustained so many losses (defeats), Caes.: detrimentum acceptum sarcire, to retrieve the loss sustained, id. Also with capere, Cic.

dētritus, a, um, Part. [detero]

dē-trūdo, si, sum, *j. v. a.* to thrust or push down; to drive, or force away: Cic.: Stygias ad undas, Virg.: vi tempestatum Cythnum insulam detrusus, Tac.: naves scopulo, to thrust them off (release them) from the rock, Virg. **2.** Milit. t. t. to dislodge, dispossess: Liv.: Tac. **3.** Legal t. t. to dispossess forcibly: quid ais? potetne detradi quicquam qui non attingitur? Cic. **II.** Fig.: to remove forcibly, induce a person against his will: aliquem de sua sententia, force him to depart from his intention, id.: ad necessitatem belli civilis, drive him to it, Tac. **2.** Of time.: to put off, postpone (unduly): comitia in mensem Martium, Cic.

dē-trunco, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* to lop or cut off (rare): arboribus detruccatis, Liv.: caput, Ov. **2.** Meton.: to mutilate, to behead: gladio detruccata corpora, Liv.

dē-trūsus, a, um, Part. [detrudo].

dē-turbo, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* to drive, thrust, or cast down. Milit. t. t.: nostros de vallo lapidibus, to dislodge, Caes. With simple Acc.: Liv. Poet. with Dat.: caput alicujus terrae, to dash it to the ground, Virg. **2.** In gen.: Trebonium de tribunali, Caes.: statuam, to pull down, Cic.: aedii-

cum, to demolish, id. Fig.: aliquem ex magna spe, *deprive of, disappoint*, id.

dē-unx, unci, m. [uncia] *eleven twelfths*: heres ex deunce, Cic.: avidi deunces, *eleven per cent.*, Pers.

dē-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3 v. a. to burn down or up, consume: plutens turrium, Caes.: vicium, Liv. 2. Meton of cold: to nip, destroy: hiems arbores deusserat, id.

dēus, i, m. (In the regular formation of the Nom., Dat., and Abl. plur the spelling varies between dei, dii, and di; deus, diis, dii: di and diis are supported by the authority of the best MSS., esp. in the poets, who use dii and diis as monosyll. Gen. plur.: deorum and deum) a god, a deity; the deity: Cic. The Romans divided the gods into the *di majorum* and *di minorum gentium*. The former class included the twelve greater deities, viz Jupiter, Neptuneus, Mars, Mercurius, Vulcanus, Apollo, Juno, Ceres, Minerva, Venus, Diana, and Vesta. The *di minorum gentium* embraced the Fauns, Nymphs, deified heroes, etc., called by Ovid the *plebs superum*. Forms of ejaculation: di, Ter. di immortales, Cic.: pro di immortales, Pl.: di magni, Ov.: pro deum atque hominum fidem, Ter.: and ellipt.: pro deum immortalum (fidem), id. Forms of wishing (well or ill), greeting, asseveration, etc.: di bene vrant, the gods grant a blessing on it! Pl.: ita di deaque faxint, the gods grant it may be so, Ter.: and in negative sense, di faciant ne, etc., Cic.: di meliora velint, Ov. and ellipt., di meliora, God forbid! Cic.: di te ament (amabunt), as a form of greeting, God save you! Pl.: ita me di ament (amabunt), so help me God! id. per deos, by the gods! in the name of heaven! Cic.: di volentibus, with the good will of the gods, Sall.: di hominesque, all the world, Cic. Poet. of a female deity: Virg. 2. Meton. of highly distinguished or fortunate persons: te in dicendo semper putavi deum, a real deity in eloquence, Cic.: ubi nunc nobis deus ille magister, Eryx, your deified master, Virg. [Cf. Skr. deva-s, a god; Gr. Δίος, gen. of Zeus, and adj. δῖος, Lat. Divus (Jovis) and Divalis, O. H. G. Zio, V. dies, and divum. The root is div, to shine.] (Hence It. dio, Fr. dieu.)

dēustus, a, um, Part [deuro]
dē-ūtor, 3 v. dep. to ill-use, to abuse: victo, Nep.
dē-vasto, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to lay waste, devastate (rare): fines, Liv. agmina, Ov.
dē-vēho, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. to carry down, convey, take away: Caes.: triticum ad mare, Liv.: saucios in oppidum, id. || Pass. with reflect. sign.: to be carried, hence, to ride, drive or sail to any place: Vellam

devertus Brutum vidi, Cic.: Alare flumine, to sail down it, Tac.

dē-vello, velli, vulsum, 3 v. a. to pluck or pull down, tear off (rare): pennas, Pl.: effigies, Tac.

dē-vēlo, i. v. a. to unveil, discover: ora serti, Ov.

dē-vēnērōr, atus, i. v. dep. to reverence, worship (rare): deos prece, Ov.

dē-vēnio, vēni, ctum, 4 v. n. to come down; come to, go to, arrive at, reach: quam quisque in partem ab opere casu devenit, Caes.: in eum locum, Liv. Numa quo devenit, whither Numa is gone (i. e. to the place), Hor.: Fig.: ad juris studium, to resort to, Cic. Poet., with simple Acc.: devenere locos, Virg. 2. to happen (to any one): tantum devenisse ad eum mali, had befallen him, Ter.

dē-verbēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to thrash or cut off soundly (rare): hominem usque ad necem, Ter.

dē-versor (vorso), atus, i. v. dep. to turn off from the road; hence to put up at an inn, etc., to lodge: quum Athenis apud eum deversaret, Cic.: in domo aliqua, id.

dēversor, is, m. [deverto] one who lodges anywhere, an innkeeper, guest: Cic.

dēversoriolum, i. n. dim. [deversorium] a small lodging: Cic.

dēversorium, i, n. [deverto] an inn, a lodging; a retreat: Cic. Suet. Fig.: studiorum non libidinum deversorium, Cic.

dēversōrius, a, um, adj. [id] pertaining to an inn or lodging, fit to lodge in: taberna, Pl.

dēverticulum (divert), i, n. [id] a by-road, by-path, side-way: Cic. Ter. Fig.: a deviation, digression: legentibus velut diverticula amoena quæerere, interesting episodes, Liv. 3. v. v. || a place for travellers to put up at, an inn, a lodging: Ter. Liv. 2. Fig.: a refuge, retreat, lurking-place: nec confidentiae usquam hospitium est, nec diverticulum dolis, Pl.

dē-vertō (vorto), ti, sum, 3 v. a. and n. Acc. to turn away, turn aside: Lucan. 2. Pass. with refl. sense: to turn oneself aside; to turn or betake oneself to; to put up at, to lodge: si qui Cobiarnacho (vico) deverterunt, Cic. Fig.: ad magicas artes, to have recourse to, Ov. || Neutr. (with the same meaning as the refl. form, no. 2): via devertit, Liv.: devertere ad cauponem, ad hospitium, to put up at; lodge with, Cic.: Massiliam, id. Absol.: id. 2. Fig.: to turn aside: sed redeamus illuc, unde devertimus, we digressed, id.

dēvexus, a, um, aq. [deveho] inclining downwards, sloping, shelving, steep: Cic. ut de locis superioribus haec declivia et devexa cernebantur, Caes.: devexi rapidus comes Orionis, setting Orion, Hor. Fig.: actas jam

a diuturnis laboribus devexa ad otium, declining, Cic.

dē-vincio, nxi, nctum, 4 v. a. (perf. sync. devinxit, Pl.) to bind down, tie up: servum, Pl.: aliquem fascis, Cic. || Fig.: to bind together, unite; to oblige; to overcome, enslave: homines benevolentia et caritate, id.: firma devinciuntur societate, id.

dē-vinco, vici, victum, 3 v. a. to conquer entirely, overcome, subdue: Galliam Germaniamque, Caes.: devincere et capere Capuam, Cic. Poet.: devicta bella, victoriously concluded, Virg. 2. Fig.: bonum publicum privata gratia devictum, sacrificed to, Sall.

dēvinctus, a, um, Part [devincio] || Adj. a, decolled, greatly attached to (rare): quibus (studius) uterque nostrum devinctus est, Cic.

dēvitatio, ōnis, f. [devito] an avoiding: Cic.

dē-vito, avi, atum, i. v. a. to avoid, shun (rare): procellam temporis, Cic.

dē-vius, a, um, adj. [via] that lies off the high-road, out of the way, deviant: iter, a by-way, Cic.: oppidum, id.: saltus, Liv. Absol.: per aspera ac devia, Suet. 2. Meton of persons, etc.: retired, sequestered: Cic.: gens, Liv. ut multi devio ripas et vacuum nemus nati an libet rambling away from highways, Hor.: avis, the owl (from its lonely habitation), Ov. || Fig.: out of the way; erroneous, unreasonable: homo in omnibus consiliis princeps et devius, Cic.

dē-vōco, avi, atum, i. v. a. to call down, off or away, to call, to fetch by calling (rare): aliquem de provincia ad gloriam, ad triumphum, Cic. suos ab tumultu, Liv.: aliquem (ad cenam), to invite, Nep. Fig. suas fortunas in dubium, imperil, Caes.

dē-vōlo, i. v. n. to fly down (rare): Iris per caelum, Virg. turbus devolat illic, Hor. 2. to hasten down: principes in forum, Liv.

dē-volvō, volvi, vōlūtum, 3 v. a. to roll down: saxa in musculus, Caes.: also with Acc only, auratas trabes, Virg. Poet.: fuis molliā pensa, to spin off, id. 2. Pass. with refl. sense: to roll down, to fall headlong; monte praecipiti devolutus torrens, Liv. || Fig.: aliquem vita sua, to kill, Pl.: per audaces nova dithyrambos verba devolvit, rolls his new-coined words along (like a torrent), Hor. 2. Reflect.: to sink down, fall back upon; ad spem inanem pacis devoluti, Cic.

dē-vōro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to swallow or gulp down, to devour: ovum integrum, Cato: salivam, Cels.: Cic. Phr.: lacrimas devorare, to swallow one's tears (suppress them), Ov.: verba, i. e. not to speak them out clearly, Quint. 2. Transf.: to engulf, swallow up (as the sea, earthquakes, etc.): Ov.: Plin. || Fig.: to sciss

greedily, take to oneself: *lucrum, hereditatem*, Cic. 2. *to waste, squander*: *pecuniam publicam*, id.: *patrimonium*, Quint. 3. *to bear patiently* (as we say, *to swallow an affront*): *molestiam*, Cic. Phr.: *libros devorare, to devour them with zeal (read eagerly and rapidly)*, id.

devortium, ii, n. [devorto] a by-way, by-road: Tac.

devotio, ōnis, f. [devoveo] a devoting, consecrating: *Devotionum devotiones, the devoting of themselves*, Cic.

2. a cursing, execration: Nep.

3. sorcery, enchantment: and meton. an incantation, spell: Suet.

devoto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to dedicate, devote (rare): quae vis patrem Decium, quae filium devotavit, Cic. 2. to enchant, bewitch: sortes, Pl. (Hence Fr. *devouer*.)

devotus, a, um, Part. [devoveo]

II. A. Adj. devoted, attached, faithful: *mi tibi deditus essem devotusque cliens*, Juv. Subst. cum be devotis, quos illi sordidus appellat, *with six hundred faithful followers*, Caes. 2. devoted to destruction, accursed arbor, Hor.

dē-vōvō, vovi, vōtum, 2. v. a. to vow, devote anything to a deity: *Marti* quae bello ci permit devovet, Caes.: Cic.: Hor.: se dicit, or simply se, to devote oneself to death, Cic. *devotis corporibus*, Liv. 2. In gen. to devote, give up, dedicate (rare) *vobis animam hanc devovi*, Virg. se amicitiae alienius, Caes. II. to devote to the infernal gods, hence, to curse, to execrate: *aliquem*, Nep.: *sclerata arma*, Ov. 2. to bewitch, enchan: id.

dēvulsus, a, um, Part. [devello]

dextans, antis, m. [de, sextans] lit. less one-sixth, five-sixths: pro remissis dextans, Suet.

dextella, ae, f. dim. [dextra] a little right hand: *Quintus filius, ut scribis, Antonii est dextella, 'right hand man'*, Cic.

dexter, tēra, tērum, and more freq. trum (Comp. *dextero*, *Sup. dextimus*), adj. to the right, on the right side, right: *manus*, Cic.: *humerus*, Caes.: *latus*, Hor. in adv. sense, *quantum mihi dextera abis, so much to the right*, Virg. (Comp. *pars* (opp. to *laeva*), Ov.: *rota* (opp. to *sinisterior*), id. *Sup.*: *apud dextimos*, Sall. II. Fig.: *handy, dexterous, skilful, suitable, fitting*: *rem dexter egit, adroitly*, Liv.: *quis rebus dexter modus, convenient for the occasion*, Virg.

2. lucky, favourable, propitious, fortunate (acc. to the Gr. interpretation of omens on the right): *dexter adi, id.*: *quid tam dextro pede concipis, ut, etc.*, so fortunately, Juv. [Cf. Fr. *dé-fé-ux*, *dé-fé-reux*; Goth. *taihs-va*.]

dextra, ae, f. (sc. *manus*), the right hand: *per dexteram te istam oro*, Cic.: *dexterae, quae fidei testes esse solebant, id.*: *omne sacrum*

rapiente dextra, Hor. Fig.: as a pledge of friendship: *renovare dextrae*, Tac. Poet.: *the hand*, in gen.: Hor. 2. Transf.: *the right side*: *picus et cornix est ab laeva, corvus porro ab dextera*, Pl.

dextrē and **dextrē**, adv. dexterously, skilfully: *dextre obeundo officia*, Liv. (Comp. *dexterius*, Hor.)

dexteritas, ātis, f. [dexter] handiness, skilfulness, readiness, dexterity (rare), Liv.

dextrorsum or **dextrorsus**, and uncontracted, **dextrovorsum** (*dextro-versum*), adv. towards the right side, to the right: *ille sinistrorsum, hic dextrorsum, abiit*, Hor.: *dextrorsus pergere*, Liv.

di, inseparable prefix: v. dis.

diabātharius, ii, m. (diabathra = *διαβαθρον*, *slippers*) a maker of slippers or shoes: Pl.

diādēma, ātis, n. = *διάδημα*, a royal head-dress, diadem: Cic.: *regnum et diadema*, Hor.: Juv.

diæta, ae, f. = *διαίτα*, a mode of living prescribed by a physician, diet: sed ego diæta curam incipio, chirurgiae tædet, Cic. II. a chamber, dining room, summer-house, etc.: Suet. (Hence It. *dieta*, Fr. *diète*.)

diālectica, ae, f. (sc. *ars*), dialectics, logic: Cic.

diālectica, orum, n. plu. logical questions, dialectics: Cic.

diālectice, adv. logically: *dialectice disputare*, Cic.

diālecticus, a, um, adj. = *διαλεκτικός*, pertaining to disputation, dialectical: *captiones*, Cic. Subst. *diālecticus*, i, m. a dialectician, logician: id. **diālectos**, i, f. = *διαλεκτος*, a manner of speaking, a dialect: Suet.

dialis, e, adj. pertaining to Jupiter: *flamen dialis, the flamen of Jove* (instituted by Numa, and the most distinguished of the flammes) Liv. (r. Smith's Ant. 180): also called *sacerdos*, Suet. and *absol.* **Dialis**, Tac.: *conjug sancta Dialis, his wife*, Ov.: *diale flammulum, the office of flamen of Jupiter*, Suet.: *apex dialis, his cap or mitre*, Liv. [v. *deus*.]

diālogus, i, m. = *διάλογος*, a conversation, a dialogue: Cic.

diānium, ii, n. a place or temple sacred to Diana: Liv.

diānius, a, um, adj. pertaining to Diana: *turba, i. e. dogs*, Ov.

diārium, ii, n. [diēs], a daily allowance of food, or pay (only in the plur.): Cic.: Hor.

diāphus, a, um, adj. = *διαφανος*, twice dyed (viz. with scarlet and purple) — *purpura*, Plin. 2. Meton. (subst): *diāphus*, i, f. a public office or dignity (from the purple stripe on the robes of the Roman magistrates): *Curtius noster diāphus cognat*, Cic.

dica, ae, f. = *δικη*, a lawsuit, judicial process in a Greek court: usually in the phrase, *dica scribere* (alieu), to bring an action against any one (=

Gk. *δικην γραφεσθαι*): Pl. Ter. Cic.: *subscribere*, Pl. — *impingere, to bring a heavy action*, Ter.: e lege *Rupilia sorti* dicas, to select the jury by lot, Cic.

dicācitas, ātis, f. [dicax] biting wit, railery, banter (disting. by its pungency from *facetia*, good-natured, humorous sallies, also from *sales*, the generic name for witticisms, of which *dicācitas* and *facetia* are species): Cic.

dicācūlus, a, um, adj. [id.] smart, loquacious: *amatric*, Pl.

dicatio, ōnis, f. [dico] a settling of one as a citizen in another state: Cic.

dicatus, a, um, Part. [dico] dedicated, devoted: *donum tibi (sc. Jovi) dicatum atque promissum*, Cic.

dicax, ācis, adj. [root of dico, q. v.] sharp in speech. witty, keen, smart, sarcastic, satirical. Demosthenes non tam *dicax* fuit quam *facetus*. Est autem illud acris ingenii, hoc majoris astutiae, Cic. — qui captat famam *dicacis*, the reputation of being witty, Hor. Comp. Cic.

dichorēus, i, m. = *διχόρειος*, a double trochee: Cic.

dicio (less correctly written *ditio*), ōnis, f. (occurs only in Gen., Dat., Acc. and Abl. sing.), dominion, sovereignty, power. Gen.: *suae dictionis facere, to make oneself master of*, Liv. [lat.: Tac. Acc.: *omnes eas civitates in dicionem potestatemque populi Romani esse redactas*, Caes. Cic. Abl.: *sub alicujus dicione atque imperio esse*, Caes.: in dicione alicujus esse, Liv.

2. Of civil and private authority: *respublica in paucorum potentium jus atque dicionem concessit, fell entirely into the hands of a few*, Sall.: Cic.: Liv. [The root of *dicio* is *dico*, to show, which also means to command, as in *dico*, dictator. For formation, cf. *legio* from *lego*, *regio* from *rego*.]

dicis, only in the phrase, *dicis causa* or *gratia*, orig. a legal *t. t.* meaning "for the sake of judicial form"; hence, in gen., for form's sake, for the sake of appearance: *ut illis aliquid nummularum dicis causa daret*, Cic. [From root *dico*, "to show," v. *dico*.]

dico, avi, atum, i. v. a. in relig., to dedicate, consecrate, devote (cf. *dedico*): *aram*, Liv.: *templa*, Ov. 2. With personal object: *to consecrate, to deify* (cf. *dedico*): *inter numina dicatus Augustus*, Tac. 3. to consecrate by its first use, to inaugurate: *nova signa, novamque aequilam dicatus*, id. II. In gen.: *to set apart, appropriate, devote*: *hunc totum diem tibi*, Cic.: *tuum studium meae laudi*, id.: *se Remis in clientelam*, Caes.: *se alicui civitati, or in aliam civitatem, to become a free denizen of*, Cic. [From root *dico*, "to show," v. *dico*.]

dico, xpi, etum, 3. v. a. (pres. *delco*, Inscr.: *imperi* dice, Pl. Perf. sync. dixi, Cic.: *Subj* dixis, Pl.): *to say, tell, mention, declare, relate, etc.*: *to utter articulately*: *literam dicere non*

posse, not to be able to pronounce a (particular) letter, Cic.: also absol. = to speak (rationally), id.

II. To make a statement, say, tell: foll. by direct obj., or Acc. and Inf.; and when the obj. is an Interrog. sentence, Subj.: quos supra diximus, have mentioned above, Caes.: Cic.: dicam vere quod sentio, I will express my real sentiments, Cic. (but, quae sentiam, will tell you what is my opinion): nisi quid dica, unless you have anything to say to the contrary, id. Phr.: dictum (ac) factum, no sooner said than done, Ter.: cf. citius dicto, in less time than it took to say it, Virg. In pass. dicor, dicaris, etc.: dicitur (Aristaeus) olivae inventor esse, it is said that he was the discoverer of the olive, Cic.: dicar princeps Aetoliarum carmen ad Italos deduxisse modos, it shall be told, that I was the first to . . . , Hor. But the *imper.* form is preferred when there is a reference to some previous statement, or some current saying: quam (partem) Gallis obtinere dictum est, it has been (before) said, Caes.: non sine causa dicitur, not without reason is it said (foll. by Acc. and Inf.), Cic.

2. Emphatically, to assert, affirm (opp. to nego): quem esse negas, eundem esse dices, id. **3.** Idiomatically, dico = I mean, to wit: ea quae timenda esse negaret, morem dico et deos, namely, death and the gods, id. **III.** In rhetor. and law, to pronounce, deliver: with Acc.: oratio dicta descriptio, id.: causam, of the defendant or his advocate, to plead in defence, id.: ius, to pronounce judgment, id.: hence the praetor's formula: do, dico, addico. Fig.: causam nullam or causam haud dico. I have no objection, Pl. **IV.** To describe, sing, celebrate in verse (mostly poet.): Dianae dicere laudes, sing the praises of, Hor.: bella, id. Hence, of prophecies: to declare, pronounce: sortes per carmina, id. **V.** To call, name: Chaoniamque omnem Trojanae Chaeone dixit, Virg.: delirus et amens dicitur, would be styled, Hor.

VI. To name, appoint to an office: Cic.: dictatorem dixerunt L. Aemilium Mamercinum, Liv. **2.** To appoint, fix upon, set apart: pecuniam omnem suam doti, Cic.: diem dicunt, Caes.: pretium dicere munus, set a price on, Hor. **VII.** (mostly colloq.) with Dat.: to admonish, warn, threaten: dicebam, pater, tibi, ne matri consules male, Pl.: Ov. **VIII.** Dicere sacramentum = r sacramento, to take an oath of allegiance (v. sacramentum): non ego perfidum dixi sacramentum, taken a false oath, Hor.

[Dico, orig. *deico*, is by vowel-extension from the root *deico*, to show; cf. Gr. *deik-nymi*; Lat. *dicar*, indicate; Goth. *deih-an*; Germ. *zeigen*.] (Hence *Id. dicitur*; Fr. *dire*.)

dicrotum, i, n. (sc. *navigium*) = *dicroporus* (two-oared), a galley with two banks of oars: Cic.

dictaenus, a, um, [Dicte] *Dictaenus* in the poets for *Ciclan*: arva, Virg. *N. rura*, Ov.: rex, v. *Jupiter*, Virg.

dictamnus, i, f. the plant *dictamn*, which grew in great abundance on Mount Dicte and Mount Ida: Virg.

dictata, orum, n. plu. [dictatus, dictio], things dictated, lessons, exercises, rules: Cic.: Hor. For gladiators: Suet. For actors: Juv.

dictator, oris, m. [dicto] a dictator, an extraordinary magistrate at Rome, elected in times of emergency, and armed with absolute authority: formerly called *Magister populi*, and also *Praetor Maximus*. Cic.: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 132 seqq.). **2.** The chief magistrate of other cities of Italy: Cic.: Liv.

dictatorius, a, um, adj. [dictator] pertaining to a dictator, dictatorial: gladius, Cic.: majestas, Liv.: juvenis, the son of the dictator, id.

dictatrix, tris, f. [dicto] a dictatress: Pl.

dictatūra, ae, f. [id.] the office of a dictator, dictatorship: Cic.: Caes.: Liv. **2.** Dictation, in the ambiguous sentence: Sullam nescire literas, qui dictaturam deposuerit, Caes. in Suet.

dictio, ōnis, f. [dico] a saying, speaking, uttering, delivery: sententiae, Cic.: testimonii, i. e. the right of giving testimony, Ter.: causae, a defending, pleading, Cic. **2.** In Rhet.: a speech, declamation: seposuisse a ceteris dictionibus eam partem dicendi, kinds of declamation, id. **3.** An oracular response, prediction: Liv.

dictito, avi, atum, i, v. a. freq. [dicto] to say often or emphatically: tu declare, assert repeatedly: qui ita dicitur, his case invidendum, Cic.: Caelius profectus, ut dicitabat, ad Caesarem pervenit, Caes. **II.** Legal t. t. causae, to plead frequently: Cic.

dicto, avi, atum, i, v. a. freq. [dico] to say often; to declare or assert repeatedly: Cic.: merces servum qui dicitur nomina, to tell people's names a nomenclator, Hor. **II.** To dictate for writing: with Dat. of person: Tironi, Cic. With direct obj.: epistolam, Suet. So of the dictating of teachers: memini quae mihi parvo Orbilius dictare, Hor. Hence, **2.** Meton.: (from the practice of dictating to amanuenses): to make, compose: carmina, id.: and in the pass.: non unus tibi rivalls dictabitur heres, appointed, designated, Juv.: dictare actionem, to draw up a declaration, Suet.

dictum, i, n. [dictus, dico] something said; a saying, a word: oft. opp. to factum, word and deed: nullum meum dictum, non modo factum, Cic.: Sall. Used both with adj. and with adv. (in which latter case it is strictly p. part.): breviter, commode dicta, brief appropriate remarks, Cic. **2.** A saying, maxim, proverb: aurea dicta,

Lucr.: Catonis est dictum, it is a maxim of Cato's, Cic. Esp. a witty saying, bon-mot: haec (dicta) bona, quae salsa sint, nam ea dicta appellatur proprio jam nomine, id. **II.** poetical diction, Verse: rerum naturam expandere dictis, Lucr. **3.** Hence, **2.** a predicting, prophecy, Virg. **III.** an order, command: dicto paruit consul, Liv. Hence dicto audientem esse (v. audiens): id. (Hence Sp. *dicha*.)

dictus, a, um, Part. [dico]

didit, a, um, Part. [didō]

di-do (also putius dido), didi, ditum, 3 v. a. to put asunder; distribute, disseminate: argentum, Cato in Venas cibum, Lucr. Fig.: dum muna dedit (sc. servis), while he assigns them their various duties, Hor.: tua veris didita fama, spread abroad, Virg. [v. do]

di-dūco, xi, etiam, 3 v. a. to lead or draw apart; to separate, sever, divide: dignitos, to open them out (opp. to comprimere), Cic.: rictum risu, Hor.: diductis terribis hauriebantur (of an earthquake), Tac. **2.** Milit. t. t. to divide, distribute troops, etc.; and in a bad sense, to disperse, scatter: diductis nostris paulatim navibus, Caes.: instruant aciem diductam in cornua, Liv.: distantibus locis invecti, ut hostem didicerent, that they might divide the enemy, Tac. Poet.: choros, Virg. **II.** Fig.: quum diducaris ab eo, quicquam libentissime vixeris, are parted from, have a rupture with, Cic.: diductam civitatem ut civili bello, divided into parties, Tac. more fully, in studia, id. With in: assem in partes centum diducere, Hor.

diductus, a, um, Part. [diduco]

discula, ae, f. dim. [dies] one little day, a little while: Ter.: Cic.

di-directus (usu. trisyll. in Pl.), a, um, Part. [erigo] stretched on the cross: found only in Pl. and Varro, as an abusive expression, equiv. to the English, go and be hanged! I hinc directus, Pl.: also in Voc. abi directe, you hanged yourself! Meton.: ducit lembus directum navis praedatoria, take it off to perdition, id.

dies, ei (also Gen. dies, die, and dill, as in accies, facies, perniciies, etc.), m. (in sing. sometimes f., esp. in sense III.; but in plu. always m.) a natural day, a day as opp. to night: crudibilo non est, quantum scribam die, quoniam etiam noctibus, in the daytime, Cic. Also, adverbially: diem noctemque, without ceasing, uninterruptedly, Caes.: diem ac noctem, Liv.: and in plur.: dies noctesque, Cic.: noctesque et dies, Ter.: cum die, at break of day, Ov.: de die, by day, in the daytime, Suet.: longo die, throughout the long day, Hor.: diem totum, id. **2.** Light of day, daylight: contraque diem radiosoque micantes obliquantem oculos, Ov. **II.** the civil day of twenty-four hours: paucos dies ibi morati, Caes.: dies continuos xxx. sub bruma esse

noctem, id. *Fem.*: postera die, Sall.

2. Particular phrases: postredie ejus diei, on the day after that day, on the following day: a favourite expression of Caesar's: post diem tertium ejus diei, the next day but one, Cic. diem ex die expectabam, from day to day, Liv.: in dies, day by day, daily, Pl.: usu, of what increases or diminishes day by day, Cic.: in sing.: in diem rapti vocit, like our 'from hand to mouth,' Liv. So generally, in diem vivere, to live for the day, regardless of the future, Cic.

III. a set day, appointed time, term (for appearing before court, making a payment, etc.), dies colloquio dictus est ex eo die quintus, Caesar. In this sense more freq. *fem.*: dicta, Cic.: edicta ad conveniendum, Liv.: pacta et constituta, Cic. caeca die emere, oculata vendere, i. e. to buy on credit and sell for cash, Pl. Both genders sometimes occur together diem dicunt, qua die ad ripam Rhodiam omnes conveniant. id. dies erat a. d. V. Kal. Apr., Caesar. In *partic.* = dies natalis, a birthday: diem meum scis esse III. Non Jan., Cic. 2. = dies mortis, last day: quandocumque fatalis et meus dies veniet, statuereque tumulos Tac. Called also, supremum dies, Suet. Hence, diem sum obire, to die, Sulpic. in Cic.: and, obire diem supremum, Nep. IV. Meton. a day, with especial reference to what is done in it: id. dies honestissimus nobis fuerat, a grand day, Cic.: hic dies et Romanis refecit animos et Perseæ perculit, Liv.: dies Allienus, the fatal day of the Albia, id. Fig. qualem diem Tiberius induisset, what temper, disposition (what sort of a day they would have with him), Tac. 2. a day's journey: hanc regionem, diem plus triginta in longitudinem patentem, Liv. V. In *gen.*: time, space of time, period: respondit diem se ad deliberandum sumiturum, would take time to consider, Caesar: perexigua, a brief respite, Cic. So, dies festus for festival-time, festival: diem festum Dianæ per triduum agi, Liv.: præsens quod fuerat malum, in diem abit, to a future time, Ter. [For *div-*, from root *div*, to shine. V. deus, and cf. divum and Gr. *εὐ-δία*.]

diff-amō, avi, atum, i. v. a. [fama] to spread an evil report, to defame (rare): Ov.

differentia, ae, f. [differo] a difference, diversity (disting. from discrepantia, which is want of harmony or agreement; and from distantia, which expresses remoteness of difference): with *Gen.*: honesti et decori, Cic. Absol.: quanta differentia est in principis naturalibus, id. 2. specific difference (in logic): id.

diff-eritas, atis, f. [id.] = differentia, a difference: Lucr.

diff-erō, distālī, distālūm, differre, 3. *irreg.* v. a. and n. Act.: to carry

asunder or different ways; to scatter, disperse: ignem distalit ventus, spread the fire, Caesar. rudentes fractosque remos (Eurys), Hor. II. Fig.: to distract, disquiet, disturb: miser exanimos differor, distrahor, Pl. Less freq. in act.: dictis, to confound, id.

2. to spread abroad, publish, divulge: with Acc. of the thing: commissam libertatem populo Rom. sermonibus, Liv. With a depend. clause: ne mi hanc famam differant, me dedidisse, Pl. Impers. pass.: quo pertinuit differri etiam per externos, tanquam veneno interceptus esset, Tac.: Liv. With Acc. of the person: to defame: dominos variis rumoribus, id. 3. With reference to time: to defer, put off, protract, delay: iter in praesentia, Caesar: in posterum, to put off till the morrow, Cic. nihil ultra differendum ratus, that there should be no further delay, Liv. Rarely with ad: ad tempus distulisse, Cic. With Acc. of the person: to put off, amuse with promises, get rid of: differri non posse adeo concitatos animos, Liv. With in: aliquem in tempus aliud, Cic. Rarely with ad: legati ad novos magistratus dilati, Liv.

3. Neutr.: to differ, be different, be distinguished from (no perf. or supine in this sense) qui re consentientes vocabulis differabant, Cic. With ab: multum a Gallica consuetudine, Caesar. As impers. verb. with inter: ut non multum differat inter summos et mediocres viros, Cic. Rarely with cum: occasio cum tempore hoc differt, id. With dat. (rare and mostly poet.): nisi quod pede certo differt sermoni, differs from prose, Hor.

diff-ertus, a, um, Part. [dis-farcio] lit. stuffed out. II. A dj.: filled, crowded, crammed (rare): plena lictorum provincia, differta exactoribus, Caesar.

diff-facile, adv. with difficulty: Vell. Comp.: difficilius, Caesar. Sup.: difficillime, Cic.

diff-facilis, e, adj. [dis facilis, dis having a neg. force, as in diffido, etc.], hard to do, causing labour or trouble; difficult, troublesome: facilia ex difficillimis, Caesar: iter angustum et difficile, id.: difficile factu est, Cic. in difficili esse, to be in straits, Liv.: difficili crescente cibo, hard to chew (from want of appetite), Juv. II. Of character: hard to manage or to please: obstinate, captious, morose, surly: senex, Ter.: avunculus difficillima natura, Nep.: difficilli bile timet Jecur, irrepressibile, Hor.

diff-icilliter, adv. with difficulty: Cic.

diff-icultas, atis, f. [difficil, the old form of difficilis] difficulty, hardship, trouble, distress, poverty: with *Gen.*: difficultas inundi consilii, Cic.: belli gerendi, Caesar.: numaria, scarcity of money, Cic.: domestica, distressed circumstances, id. Absol.: magnam res

ad receptum difficultatem afferebat, Caesar delabi in difficultates, Cic.: ea difficultas induxit imperitos ut, etc., id. II. obstinacy, churlishness, moroseness: arrogantiam pertulit, difficultatem exorbuat, id.

diff-iculter, adv. with difficulty: Caesar, Tac.

diff-idents, ntis, part. [diffido].

II. A dj.: diffident, anxious: Suet.

diff-identer, adv. without self-confidence, diffidently (v. rare): timide et diffidenter attingere aliquid, Cic.

diff-identia, ae, f. [diffido] want of confidence; mistrust, distrust, diffidence (opp. to fidentia): Cic.

diff-ido, fisis sum, 3. v. n. to distrust; to be distrustful or hopeless, to despair, usu. with dat. of personal object, but Abl. of ground of distrust (cf. confido): eum potius (corrupsisse), qui sibi aliqua ratione diffideret, quam eum, qui omni ratione confideret, had cause for misgivings, Cic.: sibi patriaeque, Sall. Pass. impers.: cur M. Valerio non diffideretur, Liv. With depend. clause: non diffidebant vastam urbem parte aliqua se invasuros, were hopeful, Liv.: Cic. With Subj.: ne terras aeterna teneret nox, Lucr. With Abl.: diffusus occasione, Suet.: paucitate cohortum, Tac. Absol.: jacet, diffidit, abspectu hastas, Cic.

diff-indo, fidi, fassum, 3. v. a. to cleave asunder, to split (rare): terram, Lucr.: saxum, Cic. Poet.: urbium portas muneribus, to open, Hor. II. Legal t t: diem diffidere, to put off to the following day: triste omen diem diffidit, Liv.

diff-ingo, 3. v. a. to form differently, to remodel, make anew (v. rare): ferrum, forge anew, Hor. Fig.: neque diffinget infectumque reddet, change, id.

diff-issus, a, um, Part. [diffindo].

diff-issus, a, um, Part. [diffido].

diff-iteor, 2 v. dep. [fateor] to disavow, to deny (v. rare): Ov.

diff-lo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to blow apart, disperse by blowing: legiones spiritu, Pl.

diff-liens, ntis, part. [diffuio]. II. A dj.: loose (as opp. to periodic style) diffuens ac solum, Cic.

diff-ŭo, 3. v. n. to flow in different directions, to flow away: ut nos quasi extra ripas diffuentes coerceret, Cic.: (Rhenus) in plures diffuit partes, Caesar. 2. to stream, drip: multo sudore diffuentes juvenes, Phaedr.

3. to melt away, disappear: privata cibo natura animantium diffuit amittens corpus, Lucr. II. Fig.: to be lost in, given up to; with Abl.: luxuria, Cic. otio, to live in effeminate ease, id. Of discourse: v. diffuens.

diff-ractus, a, um, Part. [diffingo]. diff-fringo (dif-r.) no perf., fractum, 3. v. a. [frango] to break in pieces, to shatter (rare): crura, Pl.: axe diffraeto, the axle-tree of his chariot being smashed, Suet.

diff-fugio, fugi, 3. v. n. to flee awry.

der, flee in different directions, to disperse: metu perterriti repente diffugiunt, Cic. *diffugunt stellae, Ov.: diffugere nives, are melted away, have disappeared, Hor.: in vicos passim suos, Liv.*

diffugium, *il. n.* [diffugio] *a fleeing in different directions; a dispersion:* proximorum diffugia, Tac.

diffundito, *i. v. a. freq.* [diffundo] *to pour out, scatter (v. rare):* Pl.

diffundo, fudi, fūsum, *3. v. a. to pour in different directions, to pour forth:* tum freta diffundi jussit, spread the flowing seas abroad, Ov.: se diffundere (of ice), to melt away, Cic.

2. In gen.: *to spread, scatter, diffuse:* luce diffusa toto caelo, id. *Pass. in refl. sense:* ab ejus summo rami late diffunduntur, Caes. *Fig. of abstract things:* error longe lateque diffusus, Cic.: in omnes, Ov. **II.** Like dissolve, solve, remit, etc.: *to cheer up, gladden, exhilarate:* vultum, id. And of the persons themselves: ut ex bonis amici quasi diffundantur et incommotis contrahantur, expand, feel a joyful elation, Cic.

diffuse, *adv. diffusely, copiously:* res disperse et diffuse dictae, Cic.

diffusilla, *e. adj.* [diffundo] *spreading abroad, diffusive:* aether, Lucr.

diffusus, *a. um, Part.* [diffundo]

II. *Adj.* spread abroad, spread out, extended, wide: platani patulis diffusa ramis, Cic. *Fig.* : juscivile, quod nunc diffusum et dissipatum est, loose, not systematized, id.

di-gēro, gessi, gestum, *3. v. a. to carry or take asunder; separate, divide; distribute, spread about or over:* inque canes totidem trunco digestos ab uno Cerberus, divided, parted into so many, Ov.: Nilus septem in cornua, id. *Of abstract things:* quam meruit solus poenam, digessit in omnes, id. **2.** Hence, to distribute food to the different members of the body; to digest (=concoquer): Sen.: Cels. **II.** to arrange, dispose, set in order: quas (accepti tabulas) diligentissime legi et digessi, Cic.: capillos, Ov. *Fig.* : digerit omnia, explains, Virg.

digestio, ōnis, *f.* [digerō] *digestion (of food):* Cels. **II.** an orderly distribution, division, arrangement: anorum, Vell. **III.** Rhetor. *t. t.* distribution: Cic.

digestus, *a. um, Part.* [digerō]. **digitulus**, *i. m. dim.* [digitus] *a little finger:* Pl.: Cic.

digitus, *i. m. a finger:* Pl.: digitus pollex, the thumb; index or salutaris, the forefinger; medius (Infamis), the middle finger; minimus proximus or medicinalis, the ring-finger; minimus, the little finger (v. the several adjs.) *P. h. r.* : attingere digito (uno), to touch lightly, gently, Cic.: attingere extremis digitis (usu, with a neg.), with the tips of the fingers, i. e. not to go at all far into anything, id.: attingere

caelum digito, to attain the height of felicity, id.: conncpare digitos o digitis, to snap the fingers (as a signal), id.: licet digito, to hold up the finger (in bidding at an auction), id.: monstrari digito, to be pointed out, to be distinguished, Hor.: porrigere digitum, to stretch out a finger, to give oneself ever so little trouble, Cic. **2.** a toe (like the Gr. δακτύλος, and the Fr. doigt): Lucr.: Virg. **3.** As a measure of length: an inch, the sixteenth part of a Roman foot (pes). Caes. *Prov. v. b.*: digitum transversum non discedere ab aliqua re, not to swerve a finger's breadth from, Cic. [In digitus, g has replaced oug; cf δακτύλος. The word appears to be akin to δειγμα (root dek); compare the relation of finger with Germ. Jaugen, A.-S. tū (Eng. toe), and O. H. G. zehā are cognat.] (Hence, It. dito, Fr. doigt.)

digladior, *i. v. dep.* [gladius] *to fight for life or death, to contend fiercely:* inter se scies, Cic. *Fig.* : of verbal disputes. de quibus inter se (philosophi) digladiari solent, id.

ignatio, ōnis, *f.* [dignor] *a deeming worthy of esteem, appreciation, consideration:* Suet. **2.** Meton. dignity, honour, reputation (for dignitas) reddere honorem sacerdotis dignatione sua, Liv.

dignē, *adv. worthily, fitly, becomingly:* quam digne ornata incedit, Pl.: Cic. Comp. Hor.

dignitas, ātis, *f.* [dignus] *worthiness, worth, merit:* ut pro dignitate aliqua tribuatur, in the order of merit, Cic. **II.** Meton.: dignity, grandeur, authority, rank: consularis, meritis for, compatibility with the office of consul, id.: aliquem ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem perducere, Caes.: quem dignitas fuga impediverat, a sense of dignity, Tac.: ex dignitate populi Romani, in accordance with the dignity, id. **2.** Esp. the dignity of public office: gratior laetorque tum praesenti tum etiam sperata tum dignitate, Cic. **3.** Transf. of the dignitaries themselves: turba conspectu quum dignitates decessent, Liv. **III.** Of things: worth, value, excellence, splendour: praecleara et plena dignitatis domus, Cic.

digno, *i. v. a. for dignor (rare):* to deem worthy: res consimili laude dignantur, Cic.

dignor, atus, *i. v. a. dep.* [dignus] *to deem worthy, worthy, or deserving:* with Acc. and Abl.: haud equidem tali me dignor honore, Virg.: aliquem non sermone, non visu, Tac. With depend. sentence: to regard as worthy of oneself, to deign: and with a neg., to disdain: cui se pulchra viro dignetur iungere Dido, Virg. (Hence Fr. daigner.)

di-gnosco (dinosco), *3. v. a. to distinguish, discern, know the difference* (not in Cic.) with Acc. and Abl. with or without ab. civem cognoscere hoste,

Hor. With acc. only, or with Abl. of instrument: vocem auribus, Quint.: vera bona atque illis multum diversa, to distinguish true blessings from things entirely different, Juv. Absol.: ipse se similes, vix ut cognoscere possis, Ov.

dignus, *a. um, adj. worthy, deserving* (either of good or ill), of things: suitable, becoming, proper: constr. with Abl., rel. sentence, absol., or Inf.; rarely with ut and Subj., Gen., or Acc. neut. With Abl.: vii patre, avo, majoribus suis dignissimus, Cic.: dignus laude vir, praise-worthy, Hor.: si quid antea admissem piaculo dignum, Liv. With rel. sentence: videtur qui aliquando imperit dignus esse, Cic. Absol., id. dignior heres, Hor. *So dignum est, it is fit, proper, becoming:* Cic.: Virg. With Inf. decurrere spatium vitae dignus, Ov. cantari dignus, Virg. amori dignus notari, worthy of censure, Hor. With ut and Subj.: non sum dignus praet. ut figam palum in parietem, Pl. With Gen.: salutus, id. With genit. Acc.: non me cesses acere quid dignus sis? id. [Cogn. with dec-et, decus, and Gr. δοκ-ew, δοξα.]

digredior, gressus, *3. v. n. dep.* [gradior] *to step or go apart or asunder, to separate, to go away, depart:* opp. to congradior, Cic.: colloquio animi, Caes. absol. Virg. dein statim digrediens, straggling aside. Sall. **II.** *Fig.* : to go aside, deviate, swerve from, and esp. of speech, to digress: nos nostro officio mihi digressus esse, Ter. digredi ab eo quod proposuimus, Cic.

digressio, ōnis, *f.* [digredior] *a parting, separating, a going away, departing* (rare in lit. sense, for digressus) congressio, tum vero digressio nostra, Cic. **II.** *Fig.* a going aside, deviation: esp. of speech, digression: a proposita oratione digressio, id.

digressus, *a. um, Part.* [id.] **digressus**, ūis, *m. [id.] a parting, separating:* a going away, departure opp. to congressus, meeting and parting, Cic.

di-grunio, *4. v. n. to grunt hard; Phaedr.* [ad degrunni]

di-judicatio, ōnis, *f.* [di-judico] *a judgment, deciding:* Cic.

di-judico, avi, atum, *i. v. a. to judge between, to decide, determine:* callide verbis controversias, non acquisite, Cic.: causam, Liv.: item, Hor. With noun sentence: neque dijudicari posset, uter utri virtute antefereendus videretur, Caes. **2.** to decide by arms: dijudicata belli fortuna, id. **II.** to discriminate between, to distinguish: vera et falsa dijudicare, Cic.: inter has sententias, id.

di-junectio, di-junctus, and di-jungo, *v. dij.*

di-lābor, lapsus, *3. v. n. dep.* *to fall asunder, go to pieces; melt away, disappear:* glacies liquefacta et dilapsa,

Cic.: mix, Liv.: calor, Virg.: Vulcanus (i. e. ignis), Hor. Poet. (Proteus) in aquas tenues dilapsus abibat, *will melt and vanish*. Virg. 2. Of groups of persons, esp. soldiers: to flee in different directions, disperse exercitus amisso duce brevi dilabitur, Sall.: ab signis, Liv. 3. *to fall to pieces, go to decay*. monumenta virum dilapsa, Lucr. navis putris vetustate, Liv. Virg. 11. Fig.: to decay, go to ruin ne omnia dilabantur, si unum aliquid effugerit, Cic. divitiae, vis corporis, Sall. vegetalia publica negligentia, to fall into confusion, Liv.

dilacēro, avi, atum, i v a *to tear to pieces* (canes) dilacerant donarium, Sall. 2. Fig.: respublica dilacerata, Liv.

dilāmino, i v a [lamina] *to split in two* nubes, Ov.

dilānio, avi, atum, i v a *to tear to pieces, to lacerate* (rare). calaver, Cic.

dilāpido, i v a lit *to demolish* (any structure of stone); hence fig *to squander, to consume* (rare). Ter dilapsus, a, um, Part [dilabor]

dilargior, itus, 4 v a *to give liberally, to lavish* (rare). aliquid alicui Cic.

dilatō, ōnis, f [dilatari, differre] *a putting off, delaying, deferring* with Gen. tempus, Cic. belli Liv. exitus, Tac. Absol.: alter consui nullam dilationem patiebatur, Liv.

dilatō, avi, atum, i v a *to delay* [id] *to make wider to enlarge* amplius, extend *videre* in pass with reflect sense, *to widen, expand* opp. to contrahi, Cic. castra, Liv. 2. Fig.: ut aut ex verbis dilatetur aut in verbum contrahatur oratio, *be expanded or condensed*, Cic. impertum Lacedaemonis dilatatum, *extended*, id (Hence Fr. *délayer*)

dilatōr, ōris, m [id] *a dilatory person* • Hor.

dilatūs, a, um, Part [differo] **dilaudō**, i v a *to praise exceedingly* • Livros, Cic.

diligens, entis, Part [diligere] 11. A. d. *careful, attentive, industrious, diligent, accurate* (opp. to negligent) with prep.: qui in re adventicia atque hereditaria tam diligens, tam attentus esset, Cic. With Gen. *carefully* obervant of: omnis officii diligentissimus, id.: veritatis, Nep. With Dat (v. rare), Cic. Absol.: experientissimus ac diligentissimus orator, id. Of things: assidua ac diligens scriptura, id. 2. *frugal, thrifty, economical*. homo frugi ac diligens, qui sua servare vellet, id.

diligenter, adv. *attentively, carefully, diligently, earnestly*: Caes. • Cic. Comp.: id. Sup.: id.

diligentia, ae, f [diligens] *carefulness, attentiveness, diligence; scrupulous regard for anything* (thus *disting.* from labor, which implies

art and toil, from cura, which is anxious attention to a thing; from industria, steady application, and from studium, ardour, enthusiasm) foll. by in and Abl., also, after adhibere, conferre, by in and Acc., to bestow careful attention upon anything, Cic. by cura, Quint.: Traj. in Plin. Less freq. by Gen. sacrum, scrupulous care of sacred rites, Cic. Absol.: 2. *carefulness in household affairs, economy, frugality* • Cic.

dilīgo, lexi, lectum, 3 v a [lēgo] *to choose apart, to make a choice*: hence, to value or esteem highly, to love (thus *disting.* from amo, which signifies warm, passionate attachment) eos quos nunquam vidimus diligere, Cic. dilecti poetae, *favourite poets*, Hor. clientes et servi, Caes. Of things: fidem est complexus, officia observantiaque dilexit, *was very attentive to*, Cic.

dilīrico, no perf. atum, i v a *to tear apart, tear open* (rare): tunicae, Cic.

dilīcēre, 2 v n *to shine out; to be clear* erudit (rare). Dilucere brevi fraus coepit, Liv.

dilūcesco, luxi, 3 v n. incept [diluceo] *to grow light, to begin to shine, to dawn* usu without a subject quum iam dilucesceret, *a day began to break*, Cic. Liv. 2. Fig.: discussa est illa caligo diluxit, patet, videmus omnia, *light has broken in*, Cic. With a subject omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum, *that every day that dawns is the last*, Hor.

dilūcidē, ade clarity, brightly: lucidus flagrant, Plin. 2. *plainly, distinctly* • explicare, Cic.

dilūcidus, a, um, adv [diluceo] *clear, bright*: Plin. 2. Fig.: of speech plain, distinct, evident • oratio, Cic. Comp.: omnia dilucidiora non ampliora facientes, id. No sup.

dilūcūlum, i, n [diluceo] hence *daybreak, dawn*. Pl.: Cic.

dilūdium, n, n [ludus] *an interval between plays, games, etc* • Hor.

dilūo, ūi, ūtum, 3 v a *to wash off or away; to dissolve, cause to melt away*, and, simply, *to wash*: ne aqua lateres diluere posset, Caes.: sata laeta bonumque labores, Virg. 11. *to temper, dilute*: ab-inthia, Lucr. venenum, Liv. Hymettia mella Falerno, Hor.

11. Fig.: to do away with, remove: adversariorum confirmatio dilutum aut infirmatur aut elevatur (where diluere denotes complete refutation): infirmare, the weakening or shaking of the grounds of an assertion, elevate, the disparagement of its importance), Cic.: quae cognitio molestias omnes extenuat et diluit, id.: curam multo mero, Ov. IV. Like dissolvent, to explain, resolve: mihi, quod rogavi, dūne, Pl.

dilūtus, a, um, Part [diluo]. 11. A. d. *diluted, thin, weak*: potio (opp. to meraca), Cels.

dilūvies, ōis, f [id.] *a washing away* an inundation, flood; Hor.

dilūvio, i, v a. [diluvies] *to inundate, to deluge* • Lucr.

dilūvium, ii, n [diluo] *a flood, deluge* • Ov. Fig.: desolation, destruction • diluvio ex illo tot vasta per aequora vecti, Virg. (Hence Fr. *déluge*)

dīmāchae, arum, m plur = διμάχαι, Macedonian soldiers who fought both on foot and on horseback; dragooms • Curt.

dīmāno, i, v n. *to flow different ways, to spread broad* (rare) vitae ratio dimanavit ad existimationem hominum, Cic.

dīmēnsio, ōnis, f [dimetior] *a measuring* • quadrati, Cic.

dīmētior, mēnsus, 4 v a *dep. to measure out* (rare; v. demetor). studium dimetiendi caeli atque terrae, Cic.: campum ad certamen, Virg. In pass: tigna dimensa ad altitudinem fluminis, Caes.

dīmēto, avi, atum, i. v. a *to measure or mark out, to fix bounds* (rare): locum castris, Liv. Depon.: eorum enim cursus dimetati cognovimus, by marking out their courses, we find, Cic.

dimicatio, ōnis, f [dimico] *a fight, combat, encounter* (on a large scale) • Caes. Liv. In plur.: Caes. With Gen. proelii, Cic.: universae rei, a general engagement, Liv. Fig. any desperate effort, hard fighting (e.g. in an election): non modo contentione, sed etiam dimicatione elaborandum, Cic. With Gen. vitae, *a life and death struggle*, id.

dīmīco, avi and cui [dimicavere, Vell. dimicaverant, Caes. dimicuisse, only in Ov.], atum, i v n. Lit *to brandish one's weapons against the enemy*, hence, *to fight a pitched battle* (cf. decerto) mutuum conserere atque arma dimicare, Caes.: cum proelio dimicaret, Cic. ferro pro patria, Liv. Impers. pass. ancipiti proelio dimicatur, Caes. and absol.: Cic.: pro urbe ac penatibus dimicandum esse, Liv. Of gladiatorial combats: Suet.

2. In gen.: to struggle, strive, contend: dimicantes competitores, contending candidates, Liv.: cum causa, to bring an action at law, Cic.: de liberis, Liv.: de repulsa, i e. at the risk of a defeat, id.

dīmīdio, no perf. atum, i v a. [dimidius] *to divide in halves, to halve*. In the perf. part. di-vidiatus, *halved, half*: procumbunt di-vidiati, dum appetunt, with half the; 1y, Pl. luna, Cato in Plin. mensis, Cic. Fig.: dimidiare Menander, how half-Menander (Terence), Caes. v. Suet.

dīmīdium, ii, n [strict. v. neut. of foil] *the half*: Pl. ab di- dio, with comparatives: dimidio minus, less by one-half, half the size of, id. Cic. Hor.

dīmīdius, a, um, adv. [med. ōis] *lit. through the middle; hence half*: (in

earlier and more class. authors, only with *pari*: in later writers, with other words = *diminutus*). Luna est major quam dimidia pars terrae, Cic. dimidius patrum, dimidius plebis, half patrician, half plebeian, Liv. pars dimidia brevior, too short by half, Juv. crus, broken, id. Memnon, mutilated, id. (Hence Fr *demi*)

di-minūo, *v. a. to dash to pieces, to break* (v. *deminuo*): caput illi, hemini, Pl.

di-minūtio, *v. deminutio*
dimissio, *ōnis, f. [dimitto] a sending out in different directions* (rare). dimissiones libertorum ad fenerandas provincias, Cic. 2. *a dismissing, discharging*: propugnatorum atque remigum, id.

dimissus, *a, um, Part. [dimitto]*

di-mitto, *misi, missum, v. v. a. to send different ways, to send out or forth* With Acc: Naevius pueros circum amicos dimittit, Cic: certos per litora, Virg: nuntios tota civitate Aeduorum, Caes: nuntios in omnes partes, id.: haec equites dimissi passim imperabant, despatched in all directions, Liv. Fig: animum ignotas in artes, Ov. Without Acc. expressed, dimisit circum omnes propinquas regiones, sent round, Caes. 2. *to break up* (any meeting or body), *to dismiss*: senatu dimisso, Cic: concilium, id. conventum, Sall. Esp. milit. i. t. to disband: to send out in detachments, to detach: dimittende plures manducandique erant milites, Caes. II.

In gen. to send away: let go, discharge, dismiss, release: aliquem ab se et amandare in ultimam terras, Cic: aliquem loculum, Caes: nec me dimittes incastigatum, let go, Hor: uxorem, to repudiate, Suet. Fig. Demosthenem e manibus, to put aside, lay down, Cic. 2. *Of things, to abandon, leave, desert*: eum locum quem ceperant, Caes: provinciam, Liv. captam Trojam, Ov. fortunam morte, Cic. III. Fig: to give up, renounce, for sake, forego: ista philosophia, quae nunc prope dimissum revocatur, id.: rem saepius frustra tentatum, to abandon the attempt, Caes: studium et iracundiam suam republicae dimittere, to sacrifice to the good of the state, id.: tributa alicui, to remit, Tac.

dimotus, *a, um, Part. [dimoveo]*

di-mōveo, *mōvi, mōtum, v. v. a. to move or put asunder, to part, separate*: vorram arbori, Virg: aquas, Ov. Poet: ubi sol radiis terram dimovit orbis, has laid open, Lucr. II. *to scatter, disperse, drive away, dismove*: umbram polo, Virg: obstantes propinquos, to put aside, Hor.: turbam, Tac.

2. *to separate, to remove*: gaudetiam patrios findere sarculo agros nunquam dimoveas, thou couldst never entice away, Hor: to neque fervidus aetus dimoveat lucro, neque, etc., can drive from the pursuit of, id.

di-nosco, *v. dignosco.*

dinūmeratio, *ōnis, f. [dinumero] a counting, reckoning up: an enumeration* (rare) noctium aciderum, Cic. In rhetor: an enumeration of particulars: id.

di-nūmēro, *avi, atum, v. v. a. to count over; reckon up, enumerate*: stellas, Cic: noctes, Ov. Absol.: centuriat Capuae, dinumerat, Cic. 2. *to count out* (money), i. e. to pay: viginti minas illi, Ter.

diobolāris, *e, adj. [διωβολον, and Lat. suffix aris] worth two oboli*: Pl. **diocēsis**, *is, f. = διοικησις, a district, government*: Cic.

diocētes, *ac, m. = διοικητής, an overseer of the revenue, treasurer*: Cic. **diōta**, *ae, f. = διωτη, a two-handled vessel, a wine-jar*: Hor.

diploma, *ātis, n. = δίπλωμα, a letter folded double, i. e. a state letter of recommendation given to persons travelling*: Cic. 2. Later, a document drawn up by a magistrate, which granted some privilege: a diploma, Suet.

directā, *adv. directly, straight*: dicere, Cic. Comp.: id.

directio, *ōnis, f. [dirigo] (rare), a making straight, a levelling*: Vitruv. 2. *the art of directing, aiming*, g. directio quadam rationis ad veritatem, Quint.

directō, *adv. directly, straight*: Cic: Caes. 2. Fig: immediately, directly: Cic.

directus, *a, um, Part. [dirigo]*

II. *Adj. made straight; straight, level; upright, perpendicular, steep*: non tuba directi non acris cornua flexi, Ov.: iter, Caes: directa materia, timber laid in a straight direction, id.: ordo (olearum), Cic: fossam directis lateribus duxit, with perpendicular sides, id. 2. Fig: straightforward, direct; open, simple: iter ad laudem, id.: perconductio et denuntiatio belli, Liv. (Hence Ital. *diritto*; Fr. *droit*)

diremptus, *a, um, Part. [dirinno]*

diremptus, *us, m. [id.] a separation*: Cic.

direptio, *ōnis, f. [diripio] a plundering, pillaging*: urbs relicta dirptioni et incendiis, Cic. In plur.: id.: Liv.

direptor, *ōris, m. [id.] a plunderer* (rare): Cic.

direptus, *a, um, Part. [diripio]*

diribeo, *no, perf. itum, v. v. a. to separate or sort the tablets when taken out of the cistae or ballot-boxes, in order to ascertain the majority*: tabellas, Cic. (From *dis* and *habeo*, like *dirimo* from *dis* and *emo*)

diribitio, *ōnis, f. [diribeo] a sorting of the tablets used in voting*: Cic.

diribitor, *ōris, m. [id.] a sorter of the tablets when taken out of the ballot-boxes*: Cic.

diribitōrium, *ii, n. [id.] the place where the voting tablets were sorted*: Suet.

dirigesco, *v. derigesco.*

di-rigo, or **dē-rigo**, *rexī, rectum, v. v. a. (perf. direxī, Virg.) [rego] to lay straight; set in a straight line, arrange, draw up*: tigna non directa ad perpendicularum, Caes.: naves ante portum, Liv.: direxerat etiam in pugnam naves, id.: viros, to build regularly, id.: regiones, ituo, to mark out, Cic. Esp. freq: dirigere aciem, to make the line straight, draw up troops in battle array, Caes.: Liv. 2. *to send in a straight line, to direct, aim*: vela ad castra Corneliana, to sail for, Caes.

With in. equum in consulem, Liv.: currum in hostem, Ov.: and poet. with *dat.*: illo hastam, Virg. Without designating the limit or point aimed at ab hisdem (Etesius) maritimi cursu, i. e. navium) celes et certi diriguntur, are directed, Cic. Of shooting: spicula, Virg: tela, Hor. Poet: vulnera, Virg. II. Fig: to set in order. direct, guide, arrange: materias divisione dirigere, Quint. With ad: vitam ad certam rationis normam, conform, Cic. With Abl: utilitatem honestate, to regulate by the standard of honour, id. Absol.: (divinatio)* ad veritatem saepissime dirigit, id.

dir-imo, *emi, emptum, v. v. a. [dis] cmo, like diribeo, from dis + habeo] lit to take asunder, to part, separate, divide, corpus, Cic. Absol. dirimente amne, Liv. II. Fig: to break off, interrupt, disturb, delay: pugnam, id.: controversiam, to adjust, compose, Cic: conjunctionem civium, to break off, dissolve, id. colloquium, Caes. Absol.: actum est ut die nihil: nox diremit, Cic. 2. *to destroy, frustrate, bring to nought*: auspiciam Liv. rem suscipiam, Cic.*

di-rīpio, *di, reptum, v. v. a. [rapio] to snatch or tear asunder, tear in pieces*: equi Hippolytium diripiunt, Ov. II. Milit. i. t. to lay waste, ravage, spoil, plunder: bona alicuius, Caes.: navis mori praedonum, id.: tannonum vii captam urbem diripere, pullage, Liv. (hostem) diripendis castris occupatum, busy plundering the camp, id. 2. In gen.: to destroy, to rob: (Harpagiae), diripiunt dapes, Virg. III. *to scramble or contend for*: talos (in medium iactus), Quint. Fig: editum librum, to buy up rapidly, Suet.

diritas, *ātis, f. [dirus] (rare) fatal mischief, misfortune*: totius diei, Suet.

II. *ferceness, cruelty*: omni diritate atque immanitate terrerimus, Cic.

di-rūmpo (*dir.*), *rūpi, ruptum, v. v. a. to break or burst in pieces; to break or burst asunder*: caput, Pl.: imagines, Tac. II. Fig: to break off, sever: amicitias exorsa aliqua offensione dirumpimus, Cic. III. In pass., colloq: to burst with envy, etc.: id.

di-rūo, *rūi, rūtum, v. v. a. to pull asunder; demolish, overthrow, destroy*: urbem, Cic: arbusta, Virg.: nova diruunt, alia aedificant, Sall. Absol.: diruit, aedificat, Hor. II. *to scatter,*

Cic. disciplina philosophiae, philosophical doctrines or systems, id.: Lycurgi leges et disciplinae, id.: 2. Of manners or way of living, custom, habit - imitari avi mores disciplinamque, id.

discipula, ae, f. [discipulus] a female disciple: Hor.

discipulus, i, m [discip] a learner, scholar, pupil, disciple. Cic. 2. an apprentice: Pl.

discissus, a, um, Part [discindo] to shut up separately, to keep apart. Varr.

discindere, i, m [discindo] to separate, divide, part - discludere Nerva ponto, to separate, cut off, Virg.: mons Cevenna, qui Avernus ab Helvis discludit, Caes. Of abstr. objects: Plato iram et cupiditatem locis discludit, assigned them distinct seats in the body, Cic.: discludere moris roboris, to loosen the grip, Virg.

discissus, a, um, Part [discindo]

disco, didici, 3 v. a. to learn by study, to learn to know, to become acquainted with, etc. With Acc.: Iteras Graecas senex didici, Cic.: crimine ab uno disce omnes, Virg. Pass. dum est, unde jus civile discatur, Cic. With Infm. or depend. sentence: pueri qui nare discunt, Pl.: Latine loqui, Sall. deus didici securum agere aevum, Hor. With depend. uterque sentences: discent quemadmodum haec fiant, will find out how such things may be done, Cic.: quantum in Etruria belli esset, Liv. Absol.: si discendi labor est potius, quam voluptas, if learning be a toil rather than a pleasure, Cic. Etc. II. Fig.: discabant fidibus antiqui, se caedere, learned to play on the lyre, id. Fig. of inanimate subjects: nec variis discet mentiri lana colores, learn to assume borrowed hues, Virg. [Orig. disc-ō, from the root which appears in doc-eo and in διδάσκω (for δι-δάσκω)]

discōbōlus, i, m = δισκόβολος, a javel thrower: Quint.

discolor, ōris, adj [color] of various colours (opp. to concolor). With Dat.: (vestis) sumatur fatidis discolor alba meis, of a hue all-sorted to my sad case, Ov.: usu, absol. - signa, Cic. miles, black and white (in the game of draughts), Ov. agmen, distinguished by various colours (in a race), id.

2. parti-colored, variegated: aura auri, i.e. of a different hue from that of the trees, Virg. II. Transf. different, various: matrona meretrici dispar ent atque discolor, must have a different complexion of character from, Hor.

dis-condūco, 3. v. n. to be unprofitable of injurious: Pl.

dis-convenio, 4 v. n. to disagree: to be inconsistent (v. rare): aequat et vitae disconvenit ordine toto, Hor. Imper.: eo disconvenit inter meque et te, such is the difference between us, id.

discordābilis, e, adj [discordo] disagreeing, discordant. Pl.

discordia, ae, f [discors] disagreement, dissension, discord: Cic.: Liv. In plur. - Cic. Fig. of things inimiciorum, Lucr.

discordiosus, a, um, adj [discordia] full of discord, prone to discord (rare). Volgens, Sall.

discordo, i v n [discors] to be at variance, to quarrel - to disagree, to be unlike, discordant - inter se dissident atque discordant (cupiditates), Cic. cum Cherusis, Tac. Poet. with Dat. avaro parcus, Hor. Absol. - si discordat equus, falls out, id.

dis-cors, cordis, adj [cor] discordant, disagreeing, at variance (opp. to concors). Of persons homines non contentione, non ambitione discordes, Cic.: ad alia discordes, unable to agree about anything else, Liv. in civitate discordi, distracted, Tac. Of things inter se discordia membra, Juv. In plur. Lucr.: semina rerum, Ov.

II. Meton.: unlike, distinct, different - Curt.: Ov.

discrepans, autis, Part [discrepo]

discrepantia, ae, f [id] discordance, disagreement (v. differentia): rerum et verborum, Cic.

discrepāto, ōnis, f [id] a difference, dispute: inter consules, Liv.

discrepito, i v n freq [id] to disagree wholly, to be altogether different: res longe, Lucr.

dis-crēpo, ūi, i v. n. to differ in sound, to be out of tune or unison in pibus aut in tibis, quamvis paulum discunt, however little they be out of tune, Cic. II. Fig.: to disagree, be different, to vary, differ: peccata, quia discrepant, aequē discrepant, id. - Liv. Virg. With ab: haud multum discrepans a Galli oratione, by a speech not very different from that of Gallus, Tac. With cum: facta cum cum dictis discrepare, id. With Dat.: discrepant illis, differ s. from those, Hor.

2. Ros. discrepat, and more freq impers, discrepat, there is a difference of op. - it is a matter of dispute (opp. to convenit): causa latendi discrepat, Ov. quum de legibus conveniret, de latore tantum discreparet, Liv.

discretus, a, um, Part [discerno].

discribo, v. describo

discrimen, inis, n [dis cerno: v. crimen] lit. that which separates; hence an interval, distance, division, separation - quum (duo maria) petenit discrimine separarentur, Cic.: Ov. II. Fig.: a distinction, difference: officia tollebantur, delectu omni et discrimine remoto, Cic.: of the different tones or notes of the lyre: Virg. Poet.: tennes parvi discriminis umbræ, of easy gratulation, Ov.

III. the turning point, critical moment quoniam res in id discrimen adducta est, utrum. an. Cic.: Liv. Hence,

2. a crisis, risk, hazard: in summum esse discrimine, Caes.: dis-

crimium et periculorum comites, companions of their hair-breadth escapes and perils, Cic.

discrimino, avi, atum, i. v. a. [discrimen] to divide, part, to distinguish (rare): Etruriam discriminat Cassia, Cic.: lucret via flammaram, et late discriminat agros, divides, Virg.

descriptio, v. descriptio.

dis-cruciātus, a, um, Part. [dis-crucio].

dis-crucio, avi, atum, i. v. a. to torture violently, torment aliquem dis-cruciatur necare, to torture to death, Cic. 2. Meton. with pron. reflect. or in pass. to torment oneself; to be vexed, chagrined, quid te dis-crucias? Pl. dis-crucio animi, Ter.

dis-cumbo, cūbi, cubitum, 3 v. n. to lie down separately, esp. of guests, to recline at table in their several places, discubulum omnes praeter illam, Cic. Pass impers. discumbitur, the guests take their several places, Virg. 2. to go to bed (rare); and only of persons retiring to different rooms) cenati discubuerunt ibidem, Cic.

dis-cūpio, 3 v. n. colloq. to desire eagerly, to long for - dis-cupio dicere, Pl.

dis-curro, cūrru, and curri, cursum, 3 v. n. to run different ways, to run to and fro, run about in muris armata civitas, Caes.: circa domus delubra, Liv. per omnes silvas, Ov. ad ripendas vitrimus, Liv. Pass impers. iunt in muros tota discurrat urbe, there is a general rush to the walls, Virg. 2. Of things (Nilus) diversa ruens septem discurret in ora, parts into seven mouths, id. (Hence Ital. discorreire, Fr. decourir.)

discursus, ōis, m [id] a running to and fro, a running about - Liv.: Ov.: Juv. (Hence Ital. discorso; Fr. discours.)

disceus, i m = δισκος, a quoit - Hor. Ov. Proverb qui discum audire quam philosophum maluit, who prefers trifles to serious things, Cic.

II. a kind of dish: Appul. (Hence, from meaning II. dit desco; Fr. dais.)

discussus, a, um, Part [discutio].

dis-cutio, cūsi, cussum, 3 v. a. [quatio] to strike asunder, dash to pieces, shatter: columna rostrata tota ad imum fulmine discussa est, Liv.: ne saxa ex catapultis latericium discuterent, Caes. II. In gen. to break up, scatter, disperse, dissipate: illos coetus, Liv.: Boethorum consilium, id. 2. Fig.: terrorem animi tenebrasque, to dispel, Lucr.: rem totam discusseram, had frustrated, brought to nought, Cic.

diserte, adv. clearly, expressly, distinctly: Pl.: Cic.: Liv. Sup.: id.

disertim, adv. clearly, expressly, etc.: Pl.

disertus, a, um, adj. skilful in speaking, well-spoken, fluent (not so high as eloquens): homo, Cic.: Hor.

2. elegant, accomplished, sagacious, shrewd: commodus ac disertus, Cic. (Comp.: coupled with eloquentior), Cic. Sup.: id. **II.** Meton. of style: historia, id.: verba, Ov. Sup.: literae, Cic. [Usu. regarded as a part. from *dissero*: the short vowel in disertus, however, presents a difficulty.]

dis-hiasco, 3. v. n. [hio] to gape open: Cato.

dis-icō, v. disicō, **dis-icō**, 1. v. a. freq. [disicō] to hurl asunder, scatter, disperse: disiectare solent mare transtra, Lucr.

disiectus, a, um, Part. [disicō] **disiectus**, ūs, m. [id.] a casting asunder, scattering: Lucr.

dis-icō (disicō), jectum, 3. v. a. [icō] to throw asunder; to scatter, disperse: in vasta urbe lateque omnibus disiectis moenibus, lying in ruins in all directions, Liv.: disijce corpora pout, Virg. **2.** Milit. i. t. to break, rout: ea phalange disiecta, Caes. **3.** to break in pieces, destroy: frustrate, thovant: arcem a fundamentis, Nep.: Suet. Fig. compositam pacem, Virg. rem, Liv.

disiunctē, adv. [disiungo] Separately: comp. disjunctus, somewhat after the manner of a dilemma, Cic.

disiunctio, ōnis, f. [id.] a disjoining a separation in tanta disjunctione meorum, tanta acerbitate, Cic.: animorum, difference, id. **2.** In dialectics: a statement of an argument by contradictory propositions, one or the other of which must be accepted; a dilemma: id. **3.** In rhetor. a fig. by which, in enumerations, the same idea is repeated by words of similar but not identical meaning, as, populus Roma Numantiam delevit, Carthaginem sustinet, Cornuthum disijcit, Fregellas evertit, Auct. Her.: Cic.

disiunctus, a, um, Part. [id.] **II.** Adj.: separate, distinct; distant, remote: Aetolia procul a barbaris disijuncta gentibus, Cic. Fig.: vita maxime disijuncta a cupiditate, utterly removed from, a stranger to, id. Of speech: concursus disijunctus atque hiantes, disjointed, interrupted, id. Of the orator himself: Brutum (oratorum) otiosum atque disijunctum, a careless and disjointed speaker, Tac. **2.** In dialectics: logically opposed; partaking of the nature of a dilemma (v. disijunctio, 2): Cic.

dis-iungo (also dij.), xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to unyoke, unbind (opp. to jungo): bovem, Cic. **2.** In g. n. to divide, separate, part, remove. Absol.: intervallo locorum et temporum dijuncti sumus, id. With ab: mole lapidum disijunctus a mari, Liv. With simple Abl.: Italia longe disijungimur oris, Virg. With inter se: Lucr. Fig.: absol.: sin eos (oratorum) et philosophum) disijungit, hoc erunt inferiores, Cic. With ab: eos a colons, id.

displēso, 3. v. n. incep. [dispalor] to be divulged, noised abroad: Pl.

—pālor, atus, 1. v. n. dep. to under about in different directions: to straggle, stray (rare); and only of a number of persons). dispalati in agris, Nep.

dis-pēdo, no perf., sum, 3. v. a. (also colloq. dispenno, dispeasus in Pl.) to stretch out, to extend, expand (rare): distennite hominem divorum et dispenite, Pl.: dispensam manus palum, Suet. V. dispenno

dis-pār, āris, adj. unequal, unlike, different (different in some respects, imperfectly matched; and thus disting from impar, absolutely unequal, and from dissimilis, which means unlike): proclum, unequal, unequally matched, Caes.: calami, of different lengths, Ov. male dispar, a poor little match for him, Hor. With Abl.: fratres me aetate nec viribus dispaes, Liv. With Abl.: sunt his alii multum dispaes, Cic.: dispar atque discolor matrona meretrici, Hor. With Gen.: quicquam dispar sui atque dissimile, Cic.

disparātus, a, um, Part. [disparo] **II.** Subst. disparatum, 1. n.: in rhetor. that which is negatively opposed: e.g. sapere, and non sapere): Cic.

dis-pārilis, e, adj. dissimilar, different (rare): aspiratio terrarum, Cic.

dis-pāro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to part, separate, divide (rare): (Servius Tullius) seniores a junioribus divisit, eosque disparavit, Cic.

dispartio and **dispartior**, v. dispartio

dis-pello, pūll, pulsum, 3. v. a. to drive asunder; to scatter, disperse (rare): pecudes dispulsaes, Cic.: ater quos aequore turbo dispulerat, Virg. Fig.: (philosophia) ab animo tanquam ab oculis caliginem dispulit, Cic.

dispendium, ii, n. [dispendio] (opp. to compendium) expense, cost, loss: sine damno et dispendio, Pl.: Ter. Fig.: hic tibi ne qua morae fuerint dispendia tantū, expenditure of time, Virg.

dis-pēdo, 3. v. a. to weigh out, distribute, Varr

dispenno, colloq. form of dispendo =dispendo (q. v.) but perh. with punning allusion to penna, to stretch out by the arms (like wings), Pl.

dispensatio, ōnis, f. [dispenso] economical management; charge, superintendence: aerarii, Cic.: annonae, Liv. **2.** the office of a dispenser, management, stewardship: Cic.

dispensator, ōnis, m. [id.] a superintendant, steward, treasurer, etc.: Cic. **dis-pēso**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. to weigh out, pay: ducentos numos (sc. inter milites), Pl. **2.** to manage household affairs, etc.; to act as steward or paymaster: domestica res, Cic. **II.** In g. n.: to dispense, distribute; arrange: oscula suprema natos per omnes, Ov.: annum, Liv. Fig.: laetitiam inter impotentes populi animos, to impart to them by degrees, id. Absol.: Hor. (Hence Fr. *dispenser*)

dispensus, a, um, Part. [dispendo]. **dis-percūto**, 3. v. a. to dash completely out: cerebrum, Pl.

disperditio, ōnis, f. [disperdo] a demolishing, destruction: urbis, Cic.

dis-perdo, didi, dtum, 3. v. a. to destroy, ruin, squander (rare): ut a majoribus nostris possessiones relictas disperdat et dissipet, Cic. Poet.: strident miserum stipula disperdere caeme, Virg. Of personal objects: leno nem, Pl. No pass. forms: supplied from disperdo

dis-pēro, ii, 4. v. n. to go to ruin: to be lost or undone, to perish: fundus, Cic.: disperit cibus, Lucr. Proverb.: male partum male disperit, light come, light go! Pl. In exclamations: disperi! I am undone! it's all over with me! id.: disperam, si or nisi, may I perish, if... or if... not (= a strong asseveration): Hor

di-spergo (dispargo), si, sum, 3. v. a. [spargo] to strew or scatter about, disperse: membrorum collectio dispersa, Cic.: nubes dispergunt venti, Lucr. Perf. Part. in refl. sense: id. Esp. freq. of soldiers. Caes.: and in the verb fin. act: quae (duo nulla evocatorum) tota acie disperserat, he had distributed, id. With in and acc: id. **2.** Fig.: rumorem, spread, Tac.: membratim oportet partes reigastae dispergere in causam, to introduce bit by bit, Cic.

dispersē, adv. dispersedly, here and there: disperse et diffuse dicitur res, Cic. **dispersim**, adv. dispersedly: Suet. **dispersus**, a, um, Part. [dispergo] **dis-perſio** (dispart), i, vi or ii, itum, 4. v. a. [partio] to distribute, divide: pecuniam iudicibus, Cic. portas et proxima loca tribunas, to assign as posts, Sall. Reflect.: etiam dispartimini? Pl. **II.** Fig.: tempora voluptatis laborisque, Cic. In deponent form: id.

dispartior, v. dispartio, ad fin.

dispeſsus, a, um, v. dispendo.

dis-pi-cō, spexi, spectrum, 3. v. n. and a. [specio] to look this way and that; to descry, discern, perceive: ne sentitillam quidem ullam ad dispiendum reliquerunt, not a spark (or glimmer) of light to see by, Cic. In pass: dispieta est et Thule, was (with difficulty) deserted, Tac. **II.** Fig.: to perceive mentally, discern, discover: si imbecilli animi verum discipere non possunt, Cic.: sine jam aliquid dispiam, find out, Ter. Hence, **2.** Meton. (mostly in Imperat.): to consider, think, reflect upon: nunc velim dispias res Romanas, Cic.: discerne et dispias insidiatorem et petium insidias, see the difference between, Liv.

dis-pli-cō, ūi, tum, 2. v. a. [placeo] to displease (opp. to placeo and complacere) quodne vobis placeat, displicet mihi? Pl.: non mihi displicet adhibere etiam istam rationem, Cic. Without Dat.: displicet iste locus, clamo, Hor. **2.** With prom. reflect. in Dat.: 177

to be displeased, dissatisfied with oneself, id. in gen.: to be out of humour: Cic.

displōdo, no perf., ōsum, 3. v. a. [plaud] to burst (mostly in Part. perf.): Hor.

displōsus, a, um, Part. [displodo].
dis-pōno, pōsi, pōsum (contr. dispostum, Lucr.), 1. v. a. to place here and there, to set in different places; to distribute, dispose, set in order: libros, Cic.: cippos obliquis ordinibus in quincuncem, Caes.: male capillos, Ov. 2. Esp. milit. t. t. to station at intervals, to arrange, set guards, etc.: Caes.: custodias, id.: captivos obidesque et praedam, Liv.: ut praesidia disponent, station garrisons in different places, id.: equos, to station in relays, id. Met. n. d. diem, to lay out, make plans for, Tac. || Fig.: verba ita disponunt ut pictores varietatem colorum, Cic.: consilia, Liv.

disposītē, adv. orderly, methodically: accusare istum, i. e. distinctly separating his crimes, Cic.
dispositio, ōnis, f. [dispono] a regular disposition, arrangement: in oratory, Cic.
dispositura, ae, f. [id.] a disposition, arrangement: Lucr.
dispositus, a, um, Part. [dispono]. || A. d. j.: properly arranged: studia ad honorem disposita, conducting to, Cic. 2. orderly, methodical: vii, Plin. Ep.

dispositus, ūs, m. [id.] a disposition, arrangement: Tac.

dis-pūdet, 3. v. impers. to be greatly ashamed (rare): Pl.: Ter. (cf. discupulo).

dispulsus, a, um, Part. [dispello].
disputatus, a, um, Part. [disputo].

dis-pungo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. mercantile t. t. to examine, check or balance an account: rationes expensorum et acceptorum, Sen. Fig.: intervalla negotiorum otio, to alternate, Vell.

disputābilis, e, adj. [disputo] that may be disputed, disputable: Sen.

disputatio, ōnis, f. [disputo] a computing, calculating: Col. 2. an arguing, disputing; and meton. an argument, debate: Cic.: Caes.

disputator, ōris, m. [id.] a disputant, an expounder (rare), disputator subtilis, Cic.: Val. Max.

dis-pūto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to cast or reckon up: to estimate, compute: ubi disputata est ratio cum argentario, Pl. || In gen.: to weigh, examine; to investigate, discuss: ea, quae disputavi, disserere malui quam judicare, Cic.: quae sunt a nobis alio loco disputata, discussed, id.: Caes.: isti in eo disputant, contaminari non decere fabulas, matiniat, Ter.

dis-quirō, 3. v. a. [quæro] to investigate: Hor.

disquisitio, ōnis, f. [disquirō] a (judicial) inquiry, investigation: Cic.

dirumpo, v. dirumpo.

dis-saepio, v. dis-sepio.

dis-sēco, āi, ctum, 1. v. a. to cūasunder, cut up, dissect: unionem, Plin.: multos medios serra, to saw asunder, Suet.

dissectus, a, um, Part. [disseco].
dis-sēmo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. lit. to scatter seed; hence fig. to spread abroad, disseminate (rare): spargere ac disseminare, Cic.

dis-sensio, ōnis, f. [dis-sentio] difference of opinion, disagreement: dissension, discord: inter homines de Jure, Cic.: civilis, Caes.: ordinum, Tac. In plur.: Cic. Of things: utilium cum honestis, conflict between, id.

dis-sensu, ūs, m. [id.] dissension, disagreement, discord: Virg.

dis-sentāneus, a, um, adj. [id.] disagreeing, contrary (opp. to consentaneus): Cic.

dis-sentio, si, sum, 4. v. n. (opp. to consensio) to think otherwise; disagree, dissent: con str. usually with ab; less freq. with inter, cum, dat., or absol.: ab his Marsi dissentire incipiunt, Caes.: illi inter se dissentiunt, fall out, Cic.: illico dissentiamus cum Epicuro, ubi dicit, . . . as we sometimes say, let us differ 'with' him, Sen.: dissentire conditionibus foedis, to refuse assent to, Hor.: qui ad voluptatem omnia referunt, longe dissentiunt, differ widely from each other, Cic. 2. Of inanimate or abstr. subjects: to be unlike, dissimilar; to differ: aliquid ipsum a se, id.

dis-sēpio (more correctly, dis-sēp) pēi, ptum, 4. v. a. to hedge off, to separate, divide: vix ea limitibus dissepserat omnia certis, Ov.: tenui sane muro dissepunt id quod excludunt, Cic.

dissepium, i, n. [dissepitus, dissepio] a barrier, partition: saxea domorum, Lucr.

dissepitus, a, um, Part. [dissepio].
dis-sēnascō, avi, 3. v. n. incerp. [serenus] to clear up, grow clear: quum undique disserenasset, Liv.

(1) **dis-sēro**, no perf., ūtum, 3. v. a. to scatter seed, to sow: fig.: dispersa animae per totum corpus, Lat.

(2) **dis-sēro**, rūi, rtum, 3. v. a. to set apart at certain distances; to set asunder: taleae pedem longius mediocribus intermissis spatii omnibus locis disserabantur, Caes. || Fig.: to examine, argue, discuss: to treat of with Acc.: nervosius quista disserunt, treat of these things, Cic.: quae inter me et Scipionem de amicitia disserabantur, id. nihil de ea re Tiberius apud senatū disseruit, made no mention of, id. With relat. sentence: Sall. With Acc. and Infin.: malunt disserere, nihil esse in auspiciis, Cic. With de Scipio triduum disseruit de republica, id. With contra: ratio contra omnia disserendi, the (Socratic) method of questioning everything, id. Pass. impers.: id de quo disseratur, id. Absol.: in disserendo rudes, id.

dis-serpo, 3. v. n. to creep about to spread imperceptibly: Lucr.

disserito, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [dissero] to discuss, argue, debate, dispute, treat of: dic mihi istuc, quod vna dissertatis, Pl.: vim Romanam pacisque bona dissertatis, Tac.

dis-sidēo, sedi, sessum, 2. v. n. [se-deo] to sit apart, to keep aloof: be distant from: scriptis nostris, Virg.

|| Fig.: to be at variance, to disagree, to think differently: con str. with ab, cum, inter and pron. reflect., or absol.: with ab: a Pompeio in tantis rebibus, Cic. With inter: cupiditates in animis inclusae inter se dissident atque discordant, id. With cum (cf. dissenti): cum Cleanth, doctore suo, quam multis rebibus Chrysippus dissidet, id. With dat.: virtus dissidens plebi, Hor. Absol.: cum Julia primo concorditer et amore mutuo vixit, mox dissidet, he fell out with her, Suet. 2. Of inanimate and abstr. subjects: to be unlike, disagree: to differ, disagree: nostra non multum a Peripateticis dissidentia, Cic.: si toga dissidet impar, sis unevectly, Hor.

dissidium, ii, n. [dissideo] dissension, disagreement, discord: ut non dissensionem ac dissidio vestro factum esse videretur, Cic. In plur.: id.

dissignatio, dissigno. v. designatio, &c.

dis-silio, ūi, 4. v. n. [salio] to leap or burst asunder, to fly apart: multo actu dissiluit, Virg.: omne solum, Ov. Fig.: grata fratum geminorum dissiluit, was dissolved, Hor.

dis-similis, e, adj. unlike, dissimilar (opp. to similis, cf. dispar): con str. with the Gen., Dat., with atque or et, inter, or absol. With Gen.: artificum hoc ceterorum dissimile, Cic. With Dat.: nihil tam dissimile quam cotta Sulpicio, id. With atque or et: haec consilia non sunt dissimilia, ac si quis aegro, etc., Liv.: dissimilis est multum causa et tua, Cic. With inter: dissimiles longe inter se variosque colores, Lucr., Absol.: dissimilium motus, Cic.

dissimiliter, adv. differently, in a different manner: Cic.: Liv.

dissimilitudo, ōnis, f. [dissimilis] unlikeness, difference: sing. Cic. plur.: id.

dissimulanter, adv. dissimblingly, secretly, etc.: Cic.: Liv.

dissimulantia, ae, f. [dissimulo] a dissimbling: Cic.

dissimulatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a dissimbling, disguising; dissimulation: Cic. 2. Esp. the Socratic cipweia. id.

dissimulātor, ōris, m. [id.] a dissimbler, concealer: as adj. with animus, able to disguise (cf. dissimulo), Sall.: Tac.

dis-simūlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to feign that a thing is not that which it is [disting. from simulo, which is to

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feign a thing to be what it actually is not; to dissimulate, disguise; to hide, keep secret. With Acc: nihil fingam, nihil dissimulam, cloak nothing, Cic. gaudia, Ov.: deum, veiling his divinity, id. With Acc. and Infin.: dissimulabam me harum sermonum operam dare, pretended not to, Pl. With a relat. clause: Virg. With quasi: dissimulabo, hos quasi non videam, will pretend not to see them, Pl. Absol.: Cic.: Hor. With de: dissimulare de conjuratione, Sall.

dissipabilis, e, adj. [dissipo] that may be dispersed: ignis et aer, Cic.

dissipatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a scattering, dispersing: hic error ac dissipatio civium, Cic. II. destruction, annihilation: interitus et dissipatio corporum, id.

dissipo (dissūpo), avi, atum, i. v. a. to spread abroad, scatter, disperse: ignis totus se passum dissipavit castris, Liv.: piceum venenum per ossa, Ov. 2. Fig.: famam, to spread abroad, publish, Cic.: curas, to disperse, give them to the winds, Hor.

3. Milit. t. t. to disperse, rout, put to flight: phalangem, Liv. hostes, Cic. II. to destroy, to squander, dissipare: avitas opes per luxum, Tac. (Festus (s. v. supat) says, supat significat jact, unde dissipat, disijcit, et obijcit, objicit, et insipat, inicit.)

dissitus, a, um, Part. [dissero]

dissociabilis, e, adj. [dissociō] Act. separating: oceanus, Hor. 2. Pass. that cannot be united, incompatible: res olim dissociabiles miscere, Tac.

dissociatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a separation: Tac.

dissociō, avi, atum, i. v. a. to separate from fellowship; to disjoin, disunite: dissociata locis concordia pace, Liv.: montes opaca valle, Hor.

2. Fig.: to separate in sentiment, to disunite, set at variance: morum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias, Cic.: barbarorum copias, Tac.

dissolubilis, e, adj. [dissolvō] that may be dissolved or separated: Cic.

dissolūte, adv. loosely, unconnectedly: dissolute dicere, demptis conjunctionibus, without connecting particles, Cic. 2. negligently, carelessly: dissolute et turpiter scribere de restitutione aliquid, id.

dissolutio, ōnis, f. [dissolvō] a breaking up, a loosening, dissolving, destroying, dissolution: navigii, Tac.: naturae, Cic. II. Fig.: an abolishing, a destruction: legum omnium, id.

2. a reply, refutation: criminum, id. 3. Of discourse: want of connection, disconnection: id. 4. Of character: weakness: animi, id.: Sen.

dissolutum, i, n. [id.] in rhet. absence of connecting particles: Cic.

dissolutus, a, um, Part. [dissolvō]. II. A d.j.: of style: loose, unconnected: nimis dissolutum, ut pervagatum ac vulgare videatur, Cic. 2.

Of character: lax, remiss, negligent, inattentive, careless: cupio in tantis republicae periculis me non dissolutum videri, remiss, id.: (Verres) omnium hominum dissolutissimus crudelissimusque, at once most careless and most cruel, id. 3. licentious, dissolute: mens luxu dissoluta, Tac.

dissolvō, solvi, solūtum, i. v. a. to unloose, dissolve, break up: facilius est apta dissolvere quam dissipata connectere, Cic. Fig.: dissolve frigus, melt away, Hor. 2. Of persons: to release, disengage: obsecro, dissolve jam me, Pl. II. Mercant. t. t. to pay, discharge: dimidiam partem sibi dissolveret, should pay him the half, Cic.: aes alienum or nomen, to pay off a debt, id. Reflect. of persons: quorum (possessionum) amore adducti, dissolvi nullo modo possunt, free themselves from debt, id. III. Fig.: to dissolve, abolish; abrogate, annul; destroy, remove: societatem, id.: religiones, Liv.: leges, acta Caesaris, Cic. 2. In rhet. to refute, answer: criminatio tota dissoluta est, id.

dissonus, a, um, adj. (opp. to consonus): dissonant, discordant, confused: clamores, Liv.: questus, Tac.

2. In gen. disagreeing, different: gentes sermone moribusque, Liv. **dissors**, rūs, adj. of a different fate; not shared with others (opp. to consors): ab omni milite dissors gloria, unshared, Ov.

dissuadēo, si, sum, 2. v. a. to advise against: dissuade: constr. with acc, acc. and inf. alone, or neg. also with de, and absol.: legem agrariam, to oppose, speak against, Cic.: pacem, Liv.: societatem cum rege Pyrrho iniri dissuasit, advised that an alliance should not be formed, Suet.: vlti ne (in same sense), C. Gracch. ap. Gell.: quum de captivis (redimendis) dissuasurus esset, Cic. Absol. to speak on the negative side: dissuasimus nos, id.: dissuadente Vercingetorige, Caes.

dissuasio, ōnis, f. [dissuadeo] an advising to the contrary: a dissuasion (rare): rogationis, Cic.

dissuasor, ōris, m. [id.] one who advises to the contrary (rare): Cic.: Liv.

dissuātor, i. v. a. dep. to kiss ardently (v. rare): Q. Cic. ap. Cic. (cf. distaedet).

distāto, i. v. n. freq. [dissilio] to leap apart, to fly or burst asunder: dissilant ripae, Virg.

dis-sūo, no perf., ūtum, 3. v. a. lit. to unsitich; hence in gen., to open; (rare): sinum, Ov. Fig.: amicitias magis sensim dissuere quam repente praecidere, to unfasten the stitches one by one: to break off gradually, Cic.

dissupo, v. dissipo.

dissutus, a, um, Part. [dissuo].

dis-taedet, 2. v. impers. to tire of, be disgusted with (rare): me cum hoc ipso distaedet loqui, Ter. (Colloq. like dis-pudet, dis-cupio.)

distantia, ae, f. [disto] lit. a standing apart; distance, remoteness: Plin. 2. Fig.: difference, diversity: inter eos morum studiorumque, Cic.

distendo (and distendō), di, tum, 3. v. a. to stretch asunder; stretch out extend: Titos novum jugeribus distentus erat, Ov.: aciem, Caes. II. Meton.: to swell out, distend, i. e. to fill: ventres, Pl.: ubera cytho, Virg.

2. to torture by distension: tormento aliquid, Suet. III. Fig.: in duo partes bella curas hominum, to divide, Liv.

distenno, v. distendo, ad init.

(1) **distentus**, a, um, Part. [distendo]. II. A d.j.: filled, full: distentus adeo maeus, Suet.: distentus uber, Hor.

(2) **distentus**, a, um, Part. [distendo].

dis-termino, avi, atum, i. v. a. to separate by a boundary, to divide (rare): quas (stellas) intervallum binas disternit unum, Cic. poet.

distichon, i, n. = διστίχον, a poem of two verses, a distich: Suet.

dis-timūlo, i. v. a. to goad through: Fig.: bona, to waste, consume: Pl.

distinctē, adv. distinctly, clearly: articulatum distincteque dicere, Cic.

II. elegantly, handsomely: apte et distincte et ornate dicere, id.

distinctio, ōnis, f. [distinguo] a distinguishing, distinction: harum rerum facilius est et expedita distinctio, Cic. 2. Meton.: a difference: nulla in visis distinctio, id. II. In rhet. and gramm.: a separation, division in discourse; also a mark of separation, a stop or point: id. 2. A figure of speech: a distinction between the same word repeated in a different sense, or between two allied words: ejusdem verbi crebrius positi quaedam distinctio, id.

distinctus, a, um, Part. [distinguo]. II. A d.j.: separate, distinct: dignitatis gradus, Cic. 2. marked at different points, ornamented (esp. with gems or anything analogous): adornē: urbs delubris distincta spatilique communibus, id.: pocula gemmis distincta, id.: caelum astris distinctum et ornatum, studded, spangled, id. Fig.: oratio artificio quodam et expolitione distincta, set off, id. Of the speaker himself: elegant, id.

distinctus, ūs, m. [id.] a distinguishing, distinction; a difference (rare): Tac.

dis-tīno, tīnbi, tentum, 2. v. a. [teneo] to hold or keep asunder; to separate, divide: tigna binis utrimque fibulis ab extrema parte distinebantur, Caes.: duo freta Isthmos, Ov.

2. In gen.: to hinder, prevent: victoriam, Caes.: rem, Liv.

3. Milit. t. t. to prevent (troops) from uniting or acting together: legiones a praesidio interclusas flumen distinebat, Caes. II. Fig.: to prevent the concentration of thought; to distract,

perplex: distineor et divellor dolore, Cic. in multitudine iudiciorum et novis legibus distincti, id. Esp. in part. distinctus, *distracted*, engaged: tot tantisque negotiis, Cic.: circa summa scelera, Tac.

distinguo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. Lit.: to mark off; hence, to separate, divide, part: onus inclusum numero distinctum eodem, Ov. 2. Fig.: to distinguish, discriminate: ea (crimina) distinguere ac separare, Cic.: fortes ignavosque, Tac.: vero falsum, false from true, Hor. *Rass. impers*: quid inter naturam et rationem interst, non distinguitur, Cic. II. In rhetor. and gramm.: to mark the pauses, to punctuate: Incidit has (voces) et distincti in partes, id. III. to set off, decorate, adorn: iacemus purpureo colore, tinge here and there, Hor. Fig.: orationem variare et distinguere quasi quibusdam verborum sententiarumque insignibus, Cic. [Cf. Gr. *στίχω, στίχμα*: Lat. *in-stinctus, in-stig-n*; Goth *stik-s* There is, apparently, a different *stinguo*, whence *extinguo*, q. v.]

dis-to, no perf. nor sup., 1. v. n. to stand apart, to be separate, distant: quantum summa labra (fossae) distabant, Caes.: multum sidera inter se distant, Cic. 2. Of time: quantum distet ab Inacho Codrus, *how far removed he is from*, Hor. II. Fig.: of quality: to differ, be different: ut distare aliquid aut ex aliqua parte differere videatur, Cic. Foll. by *Dat*: infido scitae distabit amicis, Hor. *Impers*: distat, summas pudent an rapias, there is a difference, id.

dis-torqueo, torsi, tortum, 2. v. a. to turn different ways, to twist, distort (rare): os, Ter.: oculos, Hor. 2. Meton.: to torment, torture: Suet. **distortio**, ōnis, f. [distorqueo] a distorting, contortion: Cic. **distortus**, a, um, Part. [distorqueo] II. Adj.: distorted, misshapen, deformed: distortus ejecta lingua, Cic.: distortis cruribus, crooked-legged, Hor. Fig.: genus enuntiandi distortus, more perverse, unseemly, Cic.

dis-tractio, ōnis, f. [distraho] a pulling asunder: dividing, separating: humanorum animorum, Cic. 2. Fig.: dissension, discord: nulla nobis societas cum tyrannia, et potius summa distractio est, id.

dis-tractus, a, um, Part. [distraho]. As a adj.: divided (v. rare): et divisor inter se ac distractior, Lucr. No adv. **dis-trāho**, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to drag or pull asunder, tear in pieces: to separate forcibly, divide: corpus quod huius distractive non possit, Cic.: Liv.: urbatibus distractus equis, Virg.: ut sciem ejus distrahi paterentur, to be broken up, Caes. 2. Mercant. t. t. to sell in parcels, to retail: coemendo quosdam tantum ut pluris poetea distraheret, Suet. II. Fig.: to part asunder, separate: esp. with ref. to things closely united: qui haec natura

cohaerentia opinione distraxerint, Cic.: ista (utile et honestum) distrahere, Transf., controversias (like dirimere), to settle, id. 2. to estrange, alienate: aliquem ab aliquo, id. 3. to distract, perplex, harass: in contrarias sententias distrahitur animus, id.: quum Tiberium anceps cura distraheret, Tac.: respública distracta lacerataque, harassed and torn, Liv. 4. to thwart, frustrate (as it were, pull to pieces): subiicitur L. Metellus, qui hanc rem distrahat, i. e. prevent anything from being done, Caes.

dis-tribūo, ūi, utum, 3. v. a. to divide, distribute: argentum, Ter.: partitendum sibi ac latius distribuendum exercitum putavit, Caes.: copias in tres partes, id. (cubus) a corde in totum corpus distribuitur per venas, Cic.: Numidae in hiberna in proximis Thesalis urbibus, Liv. Of the distributing of a service or liability among several: quod civitatibus aequaliter esset distributum, Cic. 2. Of abstract objects: rationem in quinque partes distribui debere, distributed under five heads, id.

distribūtus, adv. orderly, methodically (rare): neque distincte neque distribute scribere, Cic.

distribūtio, ōnis, f. [distribuo] a division, distribution: invidiae et criminum, Cic. In plur.: id. As a fig. of speech: id.

distribūtus, a, um, Part. [distribuo] districtus, a, um, Part. [distinguo]

II. Adj.: distracted; occupied, engaged, busy: iudicio districtus atque obligatus, Cic.: incipit contentione, id.: Hor. Comp.: nunquam me a causis et iudiciis districtiorem fuisse, Cic. 2. strict, severe: districtior accusator, Tac. (Hence Fr. *détroit*)

dis-stringo, nxi, ctum, 3. v. a. to stretch or draw in different directions; to stretch out (rare): radius rotarum districti pendet, Virg. II. to distract, harass, engage: Hannibalem mittendum in Africam esse ad distringendos Romanos, Liv.

dis-trunco, i, v. a. to cut asunder: aliquem medium, Pl.

dis-turbatio, ōnis, f. [disturbo] destruction: Corinthi, Cic.

dis-turbo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to drive asunder, to separate by violence; to throw into disorder, disturb: vidistis contentem gladiis disturbari, broken up, Cic. II. to demolish, destroy: aedes, Lucr.: domum meam, Cic.: opera, Caes. 2. Fig.: to upset, thwart, ruin: at nunc disturba quas statulisti machinas, Pl.: vitae societatem, Cic.: rem, to hinder, prevent, id.: nuptias, Ter.

disyllābus (dis-), a, um, adj. = δισύλλαβος, dissyllabic: Quint.

ditesco, 3. v. n. inceper. [dit-stem of dis, v. dives] to grow rich (poet.): Lucr.: Hor.

dithyrambicus, a, um, adj. = διθυραμβικός, dithyrambic: poema, Cic.

dithyrambus, i, m. = διθυραμβος a dithyramb, dithyrambic poem (in honour of Bacchus). Cic.: Hor.

ditiae, arum, f. [dis = dives], wealth: Pl.

ditio, v. dicio.

ditō, avi, 1. v. a. [dis = dives] to enrich: socios praemissis belli, Liv.: me benignitas tua ditavit, Hor. Reflect.: rex ipse ditari studebat, to enrich himself, Liv. Fig.: quum lingua Catonis et Enni sermonem patrum ditaverit, has enriched their native language, Hor.

diū, adv. [same root as dies] by day (in this sense only with noctu, and rare): noctuque et diu, Pl. II. a long time, a long while, long: diu multumque scriptitae, Cic.: saepe dique, Hor.: Stoiici diu mansuri sunt animos, semper, negant, Cic. haud diu, Ter. Comp.: quanto diutius considero, tanto mihi res videtur obscurior, Cic.: oft. = longer than one ought, too long: ne diutius comitatu prohiberetur, Caes. Sup.: diutissime, Cic. III. long since, a great while ago: scelus inquam, factum est jam diu antiquum et vetus, Pl.: 14 ex Anactorio buccomigravit in Calydonem haud diu, not long ago, Ter.

diurnus, a, um, adj. [diēs] pertaining to a day, daily, mercede diurna conductum, Hor.: aetatis fata diurna, of only one day, Ov.: diurnis urbis actis mandare, to insert in the city journals, Tac. and subst.: diurna, urum, n. pl.: diurnes, records, populi Romani, id. also in sing.: diu Diurnus cibus, daily allowance, ration, Liv. Subst.: diurnum, i, n. (cf. diarium) Suet.

II. by day, the day's (opp. to nocturnus): spatium, Cic. lumen, Lucr.: stella, the morning-star, Pl. currus, the chariot of the sun, Ov. (Hence It. *giorno*, Fr. *jour*)

dius, a, um, v. divus.

diutine, adv. long, a long time. diutine uti, Pl.

diutinus, a, um, adj. [diu] lasting, long: (supplicium) longum diutinum, Pl.: servitus, Cic.: lactatio, Caes.

diutius: diutissime, v. diu.

diuturnitas, āvis, f. [diuturnus] length of time, long duration. With Gen.: temporis, lapse of time, Cic.: belli, Caes. Absol.: Cic.

diuturnus, a, um, adj. [diu] of long duration, lasting, long: quid putet in rebus humanis diuturnum? Cic.: bellum, id.: labor, Caes. Comp.: molestiae, of longer duration, Cic.

diva, ae, v. divus.

di-vāroo, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. to spread asunder, to stretch apart (rare): Cic.

di-vello, velli, vulsum, 3. v. a. to pluck or pull asunder, to tear in pieces, to separate violently: res a natura copulatas divellere, Cic.: corpus, Ov.: suos artus morsu, Ov. Fig.: commoda civitum, Cic.: affinitas divelli nullo modo poterat, be destroyed, id.

II. *To tear away, separate, remove:* ab his membra divelli ac distrahi, id. nec malis divulsus querimonis amor, *undisturbed*, Hor.: aliquem dulci amplexu, Virg. Fig.: sapientiam, temperantiam, a voluptate divellere ac distrahere, Cic. Of persons: *to estrange*: qui a me mei servatorem capitis divellat ac distrahat, id.

di-vendo, *no perf.*, dttum, 3. v. a. *to sell piecemeal, in different parcels* (rare): bona, Cic.: praedam, Liv.

di-verbēro, *no perf.*, atum, 1. v. a. *lit.*, *to whip asunder*: hence, *to strike asunder*: *to cut, cleave, divide*: volucres auras sagitta, Virg.

di-verbium, *li, n* [verbum] *the dialogue of a comedy*, Liv.

diversē (divorse), *adv* *in different ways, hither and thither, differently*: curae meae animum diversae trahunt, Ter. *Comp* pauci paulo diversus considerant, *more widely scattered*, Sall. Sup. fig. diversissime affici, *to feel very differently*, Suet.

diversitas, atis, f. [diversus] *contrariety, contradiction, disagreement* (between two or more different things), whereas varietas is between stages or aspects of the same thing: mira diversitate naturae, Tac. **2.** *discrepancy, difference*: consiliorum, id.

diversorium: v. diversorum.

diversus (divorsus), a, um, Part. [diverto] **II.** Adj.: *turned different ways, opposite, contrary*: diversaeque ad suum quisque bellum profiscuntur, Liv. *iter* a proposito diversum, Caes.: diversam aciem constituit, id. duo cinguli maxime inter se diversi, *most widely separated* (the two polar circles), Cic. Fig. diversa sibi ambo consilia capiunt, Caes.: diversa sequentes, *having different pursuits*, Hor. **2.** *apart, separate*: diversae state, Pl.: diversi pugnant, Caes.: ex diversa fuga in unum collecti, Liv. age diversos, *drive them in different directions*, Virg.: sunt ea innumera-bilia, quae a diversis emebantur, *by various individuals*, Cic. **3.** *inimically opposed, of hostile or opposite opinions*: certa igitur cum illo, qui ate totus diversus est, id.: regio ab se diversa, Liv.: acies, Tac. Of things *diametrically opposed to each other*: res diversissimae, Sall. **4.** Fig.: *different, unlike* (having nothing in common): diversae ac dissimilis pars, Cic. ut par ingenio, ita morum diversus, Tac. (Hence *For. divers*.)

di-vertō (vorto), ti, sum, 3. v. n. *to turn or go different ways*: *to part, separate* (in verb. fin. v. rare): Ulp.

II. Fig.: *to differ*: divertunt mores virgini longe ac lupae, Pl.

dives, itis (also *dīs*, dte: v. infr. II.), *adj.* (*Nom.* and *Acc.* of *neutr.* plur. do not occur. Abl. sing. usu. *divite*: less free diviti), *rich* (esp. with ref. to treasures: whereas locupies includes landed and other property). pauperemque dives me petit, Hor. .

sus sapientes esse divites, Cic. With *Abol.*: dives agris, numis, Hor. bubus, Ov. With *Gen.*: dives pecoris miver, Virg.: artium, Hor. **2.** Meton. of things *rich, sumptuous, splendid, precious*: Chi ager, Virg.: mensae, Hor. insulae, islands of the blest, id. templum donis dives, Liv. **II.** Form, *dīs*, *neutr.* dte (chiefly poet. not in prose till Aug. per). *dis* quidem esset, Ter.: ditis domus, Hor.: ditem hostem, Liv.: dites familiae nobilium, Tac. *Comp.*: divitior, Cic. ditior (less common, exc in Hor.) Liv. Hor. Sup.: divitissimus, Cic. ditissimus, Virg.: Caes.: Liv. [Prob from *div*, to shine, the root of *dīvus*, *dens*. *this is a contraction of dives*]

di-ve-xo, 1. v. a. *to pull or rend asunder, to destroy* (rare): omnia divexare et diripere, Cic. **II.** Fig. *to vex, trouble*: Suet.

dividā, ac, f. [divido] *division, dis-sension, discord* (prae-class.) horum dividuae et discordiae, Att. **II.** *care, trouble, vexation*: nam quod tibi est aegre, idem mihi est dividuae, Pl.

di-vido, vti, vi-um, (*perf.* *sync.* *divise*, Hor.) 3. v. a. *to part asunder, separate, divide* (*viz.* a whole into parts, so that the parts may be separate and distinguishable, different from partiri, which is to divide a whole so that the parts may bear a definite proportion to each other) omne animal secari ac dividi potest, Cic. hunc liberta secum divisit medium, *cleft him in two*, Hor. **2.** Meton. (= distribuere) **1.** *to divide among several, to distribute, apportion*: agros, Cic. Liv. So of distributing troops equitatum in omnes partes, *to send in all directions*, Caes.: exercitum omnem passim in civitates, Liv. With *dat.*: agros viritum civibus, Cic.: loca praefectis, Liv. With *cum* praemia *numm.*, share, Ov. Absol.: non divides, Pl.

3. Like distrahere and dividere *to sell piecemeal, in parcels*: Suet.

4. Fig. of abstract objects *divide* et explanate ambigua, Cic. animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illic, *casts his thoughts now this way, now that*, Virg.: sententiam, *to divide a vote, embracing two objects* (so that each might be voted for separately), Cic. Particularly, of the parts of a discourse, or in the logical treatment of a subject: *to distribute*: Cic. **5.** Poet.: *to break up, dissolve, destroy* nostrum concentum, Hor.: *to keep apart, separate from*: flumen Rhodanus provinciam nostram ab Helvetibus dividit, Caes.: seniores a junioribus divinit, Cic. (Italiam) longa procul longis via dividit in via terris, *severs from thence, keeps distant*, Virg. **2.** Fig.: *to distinguish*: legem bonam a mala, Cic. **III.** Poet. of playing and singing together: cithara carmina divides, *fill in the song with the notes of the lyre*, Hor. [On etym. v. video.]

dividūus, a, um, *adj.* [divido] *divisible*: omne animal et dissolubile et dividuum est, Cic. **2.** *divided, separated*: inuus, Hor.: luna, a half-moon, Ov. Fig. dividuum (me) tenent alter et alter amor, id.

divinatio, ōnis, f. [divino] *the faculty of foreseeing, predicting, divination*: Cic. **II.** Legal *i. t.* the selecting of a prosecutor to conduct a criminal cause (v. Smith's Ant. 139). Quint.

divinē, *adv* *through divine power*: Pl. **II.** *by divine inspiration, prophetically*: divine praesens et praedicta, Cic. **III.** *in a superhuman, admirable manner*: divinely, admirably divine Plato 'escam malorum' appellat voluptatē, id.

divinitas, atis, f. [divinus] *god-head, divinity*: Cic. Of the deified Romulus: Liv.: v. Augustus Suet.

II. *power of divining, divination*: Cic. **III.** *divine quality, godlike excellence*: id.

divinitus, *adv* [id.] *from heaven, by divine providence*: non partum per nos, sed divinitus ad nos delatum, Cic.: divinitus super ripas Tiberis effusus, *providentially*, Liv.: Virg. **II.** *by inspiration, prophetically*: Pl. **III.** *divinely, admirably, excellently*: opae philosophi (Platonis) divinitus ferunt esse dicta, Cic.

divino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [divinus] *to foresee, divine; predict, prophesy*: non equidem hoc divinati, Cic.: ut nihil boum divinet ammus, Liv. Absol.: divinate mihi donat Apollo, *gives me the faculty of divining*, Hor.

divinus, a, um, *adj.* [divus] *pertaining to a deity, divine*: numen, Cic.: ratione ac mente divina, *divine intelligence*, id. sturps, Virg.: origo, Liv.: non sine ope divina bellum gerere, Caes.: divinissima dona, *most worthy of a deity*, Cic.: res divina, *divine worship, sacrifice* Pl. Cic.: less freq. in plur.: divinae res, id. In plur. also in gen. for religious affairs: Caes.: Cic. Also, *divine verbs, a form of prayer*: Cato religiones (opp. to fides humanae), Liv.

2. Along with humanus, as a comprehensive expression *all things, human and divine, earthly and heavenly, things of every kind* (cf. di hominesque under deus): deudent sc, divina humanae omnia, Pl. Liv.: res, Cic. (But in the definition of philosophia by scientia divinarum humanarumque rerum, the term divina res may be taken to denote nature, physics, as distinguished from humanae res, morals: id. So in law, divinae res, *divine national laws*, in opp. to humanae res, *positive laws*: id.) **II.** *divinely inspired, prophetic*: aliquid praesagians atque divinum, id. vates, Hor.: With *gen.*: imbrum imminuentum, *prophetic of, foretelling* (as trans adj.), id. Subst. divinus, i. m. a soothsayer, diviner, prophet: Cic.:

vet inbitam, education, Hor. II. eruditum, learning: doctrinae sese dederunt, devoted themselves to learning, Cic.: In pl., Graecis doctrina eruditus, different branches of learning, id.: with defining Gen.: diocendi, rhetoric, id.

doctus, a, um, Part. [doceo]. II. A. d. i. learned, skilled, versed, experienced: constr. usu. with Gen.: fandi doctissima Cymodocea, Virg.: Graecorum linguae doctissimus, Hor. Poet. with Acc.: (Maeceenas) docte sermones utriusque linguae, id. With Inf.: doctus sagittas tendere Sericas, skilled to aim, id. With prep.: ad delinquendum doctior, Ov. Meton.: frontes, learned, i. e. poetic brows, Hor.: vox, Ov. 2. (In Pl. and Ter.) knowing, cunning, shrewd, subtle: malum, callidum, doctum, Pl.

documen, inus, v. documentum, inu.

docūmentum, i, n. (also dōctimen, Lucr.) [doceo] a lesson, example; a pattern, warning: a proof, specimen. With Gen.: P. Rutilius documentum fuit hominibus nostris virtutis, Cic.: Liv. With dependent clause: documentum capere, quid esset victis exitumscendum, to learn (by the fate of others), Cic.: quantum in bello fortuna posset, jam ipse essent documento, they were themselves a proof, Caes.: documenta damus qua simus origine nati, we show, Ov.: documentum esse, ne quis fidel Romanae confidat, it was a warning to all not to trust the faith of Rome, Liv. Absol.: singulis effusis oculis domum remittit, ut sint reliquis documento, Caes.: sicut lugubre ita insignie, a warning no less melancholy than memorable, Liv.

dōdrans, antus, m. [dequadrans, lit. less one-fourth] three-fourths: aliquid addidit reliquum dōdrantem emere, Cic. As a measure of length, nine inches: Suet.

dogma, ātis, n. = δόγμα, a philosophical tenet, doctrine, dogma: Cic.

dōlābra, ae, f. [dolo] an aze, pick-axe: as a milit. implement Liv.

dōlens, entis, Part. [doleo]. II. Adj. causing pain, painful: nil dolentius, Ov.

dōlenter, adv. painfully, with sorrow: dolenter hoc dicam potius quam contumeliose, Cic. Comp.: id.

dōlēo, āi, itum, (doliturus, Liv.: Hor.) 2. v. n. and a. to feel pain, suffer pain, smart with pain: ita nunc dolo, I am in such pain, Pl.: of things: to pain, ache: pes, oculi, caput, latera, pulmones, Cic. Impers.: mihi dolet, quum ego vapulo, Pl. II. Fig.: of personal subjects: to grieve for, be sorry for; deplore, lament. With Acc.: meum casum luctumque doluerunt, Cic. With dependent sentence: inferiores non dolere (debent), se a suis superari, not to feel hurt at being outdone, id. With simple Inf. (poet.):

vinci dolentem Herculem, Hor. With

laetari bonis rebus et dolere contrariis, Cic. With de or ex: de Hortensio te certo scio dolere, id.: quo gravius homines ex commutatione rerum dolent, Caes. With quod, quia, or si: doliturus, si placeant spe deterius nostra, I shall be chagrined if . . . , Hor. Absol.: ah! nescis quam doleam, Ter.

2. Of subjects not personal: to give pain. With Dat.: animus mihi dolet, Pl. Impers.: it pains me, I am grieved: mihi dolebit, non tibi, si quid ego stulte fecero, id. Absol.: dolet dictum, Ter. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence Ital. doglia; Fr. deuil.)

dōliāris, e, adj. [dolum] of a cask: anus, pot-bellied, Pl.

dōlōdolum, i, n. dim. [dolum] a small cask: Liv.

dōlūm, īi, n. a very large jar: Hor.: de dolio haurire, to draw wine from the jar, to drink new wine, Cic. Proverb: In pertusum ingerimus dicta dolum, talk in vain, Pl. [Perh. cogn. with dolare.]

dōlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to chip with an aze, to hew: robur, Cic. Fig.: fuste, to cudgel soundly, Hor.: opus, sicut potuit, dolavit, Cic.: hodie hunc dolum dolamus, contrive, devise, Pl. [Ety. uncertain.]

dōlo or **dōlon**, ōnis, m. = δόλον, a staff with a sharp iron point; a sword-stick: Suet. Meton.: a fly's sting: Phaedr. 2, the fore-top-sail: Liv.

dōlor, ōris, m. [doleo] pain, smart, ache (pain as opp. to pleasure, voluptas): voluptas expetenda, fugiendus dolor, Cic. II. Fig.: distress, sorrow, anguish, grief: vexatum, chagrined, etc. (opp. to laetitia, etc.): dolor (est) aegritudo cruciatus, id.: magno esse Germanis dolori Ariovisti mortem, Caes. an potius mediter finire dolores, the pangs of love, Hor. 2. indignation, resentment: justus, just resentment, Tac.: Cic. III. Meton.: a grief, i. e. an object or cause of grief: Ov. 2. In rhetoric: passionate expression, pathos: Cic.

dōlōsē, adv. craftily, deceitfully: Pl.: Cic.

dōlōsus, a, um, adj. [dolos] crafty, cunning, deceitful (rare): conservus, Pl.: mulier, Hor. With Inf.: amicit, ferre Jugum pariter dolosi, too cunning to share the yoke (of adversity), id. Poet.: Incedis per ignes suppositos cinerī doloso, deceitful, treacherous, id.

dōlus, i, m. orig. a device, artifice: hence, in the older, and esp. the jurid. lang., in connection with malus, the proper legal phrase for deliberate fraud or dishonesty: quum quaereretur, quid esset Dolus malus? respondebat; quum esset aliud simulatum, aliud actum, Cic. 2. Without malus: deceit, deception, stratagem: dolos versare, Virg.: consilio etiam additus dolus, Liv.: per dolum atque insidias, Caes. [Cf. Gr. δόλος and δέκαπ.]

dōmābilis, e, adj. [dom] tamable;

able to be subjugated (poet.): Cantaber, Hor.

dōmesticitūm, adv. [domesticus] in the house, at home: Suet.

dōmesticus, a, um, adj. [domus] pertaining to the house: parietes, Cic.: vestis, a garment to wear in the house, id.: In adv. sense, domesticus otior, at home, Hor. II. Meton.: pertaining to one's family; domestic, household: in luctu domestico, Cic.: praedones, id.: ciades, Liv. 2. Subst.: domestici, orum, m. plu. the members of a family, inmates of a household: Cic.: Liv. Also, family domestics, household slaves: Suet.

III. Esp. opp. to foreign or public: domestic, native, belonging to one's own country; private: domesticae copiae rei frumentariae, produced at home, Caes.: bellum, civil war, id.: castra domestica = praetoria cohorts, Juv.: genuinae domesticaeque virtutes, Cic.: Furtiae, indwelling, haunting, id.: domestica facta celebrare, of their own country, Hor.

dōmi, adv. v. domus.

dōmiciliūm, īi, n. [domus] a man's usual place of residence; a dwelling, abode, home: Cic.: Caes. II. Fig.: nulla alia in civitate, ullum domicilium libertas habet, Cic.: Lacedaemone ego honestissimum domicilium senectutis, id. [From domus and cel in cel-are, to cover, hide, Cf. καλ-ία and cella.]

dōmina, ae (Abl. plur. only dominis), f. [dominus] the mistress of a family = hera, materfamilias: Pl.: Ter. 2. In gen. a mistress, lady: sit sane fors domina campi, Cic.: juncti currum dominae subiere leones, i. e. of Cybele, Virg. II. Esp. as the appellation of a lady belonging to the imperial family: Suet. 2. Poet. = wife: Virg.: Ov. (Hence it. donna: Sp. doña, duēia; Fr. dame: also Sp. dñm doncella; Fr. demoiselle: and, from it, Eng. damsel.)

dōminans, antis, Part. [dominor]. II. As adj.: prevailing: dominantia nomina, current, literal; not figurative, Hor. Comp.: Lucr.

dōminātio, ōnis, f. [id.] rule, dominion: esp. absolute dominion, tyranny, despotism (thus disting. from regnum and imperium: opp. to libertas): Cic.: Liv.: Tac. In plur.: Cic. Fig.: rationis, id.

dōminātor, ōris, m. [id.] ruler, lord: rerum Deus, Cic.

dōminātrix, icis, f. [id.] a female ruler, mistress (rare): caeca ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, Cic.

dōminātus, ūs, m. [id.] rule, command: esp. absolute rule, sovereignty, tyranny (cf. dominatio): Cic.: Caes. In plur.: Cic. Fig.: cupiditatum, id.: omnium rerum, id.

dōmīnīcus, a, um, adj. [dominus] pertaining to a lord or master (rare): habitationes, Col. II. Under the empire, imperial: res, Cod. Just. Subst. dominicium, i, n. a collection

of poems by the emperor Nero: Suet. (Hence It. *domenica*; Fr. *dimanche*)
dominium, *n.*, [id.] a feast, banquet (v. rare): Cic.

dominor, *atus*, *i. v. n. dep.* [id.] to have dominion, bear rule, domineer: imperare quam plurimum, pollere, regnare, dominari, Cic.: ab his interficere inter quos dominari consensu ut, Caes.: Ov. Fig. of inanimate and abstract subjects: Cleanthes solem dominari putat, to be lord of all, Cic.: mare, prevails, Tac. 2. Pass.: to be ruled: o domus aethiaca, heu, quam dispari dominare domino! Enn. in Cic.

dominus, *i. m.* [domo] a master, possessor, proprietor, owner: nec domo dominus, sed domino domus honestanda est, Cic.: brevis, short-lived possessor, Hor. 2. In gen.: a master, lord, ruler, chief (freq. with the implied notion of unlawful or despotic power): hic est dominus populi quique Graeci tyrannum vocant, Cic. Fig.: liberatos se per eum dicunt gravissimus dominis, errore et metu, id. Poet. sometimes as adj.: dominae manus, masterful; having right of ownership, Ov.

II. Esp.: with or without convivi or epuli (like rex), the master of a feast, the entertainer, host: Cic.: Liv. 2. a title of the emperors: Suet. 3. a term of endearment: lord and master, Ov. 4. As an address like our Sir: Suet. (Hence Sp. *don*; Fr. *dame* in *vidame* = vice-dominus)

domiporta, *ae, f.* [domus porto] she that carries her house on her back: of the snail, Poet. ap. Cic.

domito, *i. v. a. freq.* [domo] to tame, break in (rare): boves, Virg. Poet. currus, i. e. a team, id. (Hence Fr. *domptier*.)

domitor, *oris, m.* [id.] a tamer, breaker: equorum, Cic.: Virg. Meton.: a subduer, vanquisher, conqueror: Persarum, Cic.: belli externi, Tac.

domitrix, *icis, f.* [id.] she who tames, subdues (rare): equorum, Virg. Poet.: domitrix ferarum clava, i. e. the conquering club of Hercules, Ov.

domitura, *ae, f.* [id.] a taming; boun, Col.

domitus, *a, um, Part.* [domo].
domitus, *us, m.* [id.] a taming: quadrupedum, Cic.

domo, *ti, itum, i. v. a. to tame, to break in*: feras beluas, Cic. 2. Trans.: to subdue, vanquish, overcome, conquer: nationes, id.: domita nomen ab Africa lucratu rediit, from the subjugation of Africa, Hor.: illos longa domant Inopi jejunia victu, wear out, Ov.: domitas habere libidines, under control, Cic.: virtus omnia domuerat, had surmounted all obstacles, Sall. (Cf. Gr. *δωμ-αω*; Goth. *ga-tam-jan*, Eng. *tame*, Germ. *zähm*.)

domus, *us and i, f.* a house, home: (respecting the construction of Roman houses, v. Smith's Ant. 142 seqq.). Gen.

in the comic poets only, domi: b. t. since Varro, domūs. Dat.: domo (fol. the more usual domui), Hor.: contr. domu, Lucr. Abl. usually domo: domu (v. rare): Pl. Plur. Nom. only domus. Gen. domorum and domuum. Dat. and Abl. only domibus. Acc. usually domos: but MSS. often vary between domos and domus. (The form domus is, however, certain.) 2. Adverbial forms: domi (Locative case), at home, in the house (often opp. to foris): Pl.: Ter.: Cic.: with meae, tuae, suae; at my house, at thy house, etc.: Ter.: Cic.: domi habere aliquid, to have a thing at home, i. e. to be provided with it: domi habuit unde disceret, Ter. In a similar sense: id quidem domi est, Cic. 3. domum, homewards, to the house: Pl.: Ter.: Cic.: Virg. In plur.: domos, Liv.: domos nostras, Pl.: domos suas, Sall. With in and Acc.: venisse in M. Laecae domum, Cic. 4. domo, from home, out of the house: Pl.: Ter.: Cic.: also for domi, at home, in the house (rare). domo se tenere, Nep.: and sometimes with in and Abl.: in domo sua facere mysteria, id. II. Meton.: any sort of building or abode: of the labyrinth, Virg.: of the abode of the gods, Ov.: of animals, Virg.: of the body, as the dwelling of the soul, Ov. 2. In gen.: one's native place, country, home; ut (Galli) domo emigrant, Caes.: Cic. Hence the phrases belli domique, and domi militiaeque, in war and peace (v. bellum and militia): noster populus in pace et domi imperat, Cic. 3. a household, family, race: id. Liv.: Cecropia domus, Hor. 4. a philosophical school, sect: Cic. (Cogn. with Gr. *δῶμος* (cf. *δῶμα*, *δῶμα*); O. II. G. zimbar (lignum, aediculum), Eng. timber, Goth. *timr-jan*, to build) (Hence It. *duomo*; Fr. *domo*.)

domabilis, *e, adj.* [domo] worthy to receive a present: Pl.

donarium, *ii, n.* [donum] the place in a temple where votive offerings were kept: Lucan. 2. Meton.: a temple, sanctuary, altar: Virg.: Ov. 3. a votive offering: Liv.

donatio, *onis, f.* [dono] a giving, a donation: Cic.

donativum, *i, n.* [id.] a largess, donative given by the emperor to his soldiers (v. congiarium): Suet.: Tac.

donec, *conj.* [contr. from *doneum*, which has the same meaning, but is only used by earlier and later writers: Cato: Pl.] as long as, while. With Indic.: donec virenti cantantes abest, Hor.: donec eris felix, Ov. With Subj.: (elephanti) nihil sane trepidabant, donec continenti velut ponte agerentur, Liv. II. until, till at length. With Indic.: haud desinam, donec perfecero hoc, Ter.: socii consurgere tonsis, donec rostra tenent sicum, Virg. With Subj.: trepidationis aliquantum edebant, donec quietem ipse timor fecisset, Liv. 2.

With usque, usque adeo, usque eo, eo usque, in tantum: with Indic.: usque eo timui, donec ad rejiciendos judices venimus, Cic. With Subj.: usque sessuri, donec cantor "Vos plaudite" deat, Hor. [Etyim. uncertain.]

donicum, *conj.* v. donec, ad init.
dono, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [donum] to give as a present: to present, bestow: to grant, vouchsafe, confer. Constr. with Acc. of gift, and Dat. of person; or with Acc. of person, and Abl. of gift: non paucis suis adiutoribus large effusque donabat, Cic.: praedam militibus, Caes.: octies extra ordinem donatus, having gained eight rewards for extraordinary service, Liv.: donare aliquem anulo, to present with, Cic.: mutis piscibus donatura cygni sonum, who canst endow with, Hor. With Inf. (poet.): divinare etenim magnus mihi donat Apollo id. Fig.: to give up, sacrifice: amicitias republicae, Cic. II. to remit, forgive a debt, obligation, etc.: mercedes habitationum annuas conductoribus donavit, Caes.

2. Fig.: for the more usual *condonare*: to forgive, pardon (for another's sake). noxae damnatus donatur populo Romano, Liv. (Hence Fr. *donner*, It. *donare*.)

donum, *i, n.* [do] a gift, present (a voluntary gift, designed to give satisfaction and to procure favour; distinct from munus, which is a dutiful token of respect or of affection, or else a boon or bounty): dona mittunt et munera, Pl.: Cic.: Ov.: ultima et suprema dona, the last honours, funeral rites, id.: dona praesentis caepe laetus horae, Hor. 2. Esp.: a votive offering to a deity, sacrifice: Cic.: Liv. (Hence Fr. *don*.)

dormio, *ivi or itum, i. v. a.* (fut. dormibo, Pl.), 4 v. n. to sleep: neque dormire, Hor. Pass. impers.: minimum dormitur in illo (lecto), Juv. Proverb.: non omnibus dormio, not asleep to everybody, Cic. Of the sleep of death: quid si ego illum traham tuncam ut dormiat? Pl. II. Fig.: to rest, be at ease, be inactive: hoc vide, ut dormiunt? persuli pessumi, id.: Cic. 2. to be careless, unconcerned: uxorem duxit, et inde filiam suscepit jam unam, dum tu dormis, Ter. (Cf. Skr. *drā*; Gr. *δορ-α-ω*.)

dormitator, *oris, m.* [dormito] a dreamer, sluggard: Pl.

dormito, *avi, i. v. n. freq.* [dormio] to be in the habit of sleeping, to be sleepy; to doze, fall asleep: Pl.: Cic. Poet.: sub aurora, jam dormitante lucerna, going out, O. II. Fig.: to be dreaming, sluggish, stupid: oscitans et dormitans sapientia, Cic.: quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus, sometimes nods, Hor.

dormitorium, *ii, n.* [id.] a sleeping room, dormitory: Plin.

dormitorius, *a, um, adj.* [id.] of or for sleeping: cubiculum, Plin.

dorsum, *i, n.* (m. dorsus, Pl.) the

back of a man or beast (opp. to venter): cum dorso subitonus, Hor. 2. Fig.: jugi, the slope of a hill, Caes. v. montis, Liv.: dentalium, the back of the share-beam, Virg. And absol.: dorsum immane mari summo, a huge reef, id. [Cf. Gr. δέσμη, δέση] (Hence Ital. dosso; Fr. dos.)

dōs, ōtis, f. a marriage portion, dowry: Cic.: Caes.: Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 145.) II. Fig.: a gift, endowment, talent, property, quality: (Juris civilis) artum v. rborum dote locupletasti, Cic.: formae, Ov.: dos erat ille loci, the ornament, id. [Dos is for dōti-s; cf. Gr. δῶτι-σ; v. do.] (Hence Fr. dot, and, through low Lat. dotarium, Fr. dotaire.)

dōtalis, e, adj. [dōs] pertaining to a dowry or portion: aedes, Pl.: praedia, Cic.: agri, Hor.

dōtātus, a, um, Part. [dōto]. II. A dj.: endowed, gifted, provided: uxor, Pl.: Cic. Fig.: Chione dotatissima forma, Ov.

dōto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [dōs] to endow, to portion (as verb. finit. rare); Suet.: sanguine dotabere, virgo, Virg. (Hence Fr. douter.)

drachma (drachma, Pl.), ae, f. = δραχμή, a drachma or drachm, a Greek silver coin of about the same value as the Roman denarius: Ter.: Cic.

drāco, ōnis, m. = δράκων, a sort of serpent, a dragon: Cic.: Suet. As the guardian of treasures: Cic. 2. the constellation, Draco; the Dragon: Cic. poet.

drāconīgēna, ae, comm. [draco and gen. in gūno] dragon-born (poet.): urbs, i e. Thebes, Ov.

drāpēta, ae, m. = δραπέτης, a fugitive slave: Pl.

drōmas, ādis, m. = δρομάς, a dromedary: Liv.

drōmos, i, m. = δρόμος, the Spartan race-course: Liv.

drūides, um (druidae. ārum. Cic.) m. pl. the Druids, the priests and wise men of the Gauls and Britons: Caes.

dūālis, e, adj. [duo] that contains two. In gram.: numerus, the dual, Quint.

dūbīe, adv. doubtfully: potest accidere, ut aliquod signum dubie datum pro certo sit acceptum, Cic. Esp. freq. with negatives: non (haud) dubie, undoubtedly, indisputably: positively, certainly: nec dubie, Liv.

dūbitābilis, e, adj. [dubito] doubtful (rare): nec erit dubitabile verum, Ov.

dūbitānter, adv. doubtfully: sine ulla affirmatione, dubitantes unumquodque dicemus, Cic. 2. hesitatingly (rare): illum vercunde et dubitantes recepsisse, id.

dūbitatio, ōnis, f. [dubito] a wavering in opinion or judgment: a doubting, uncertainty, doubt. Absol.: nec tibi sollicitudinem ex dubitatione meae afferre volui, Cic.: sine ulla dubitatione, without any doubt, most cer-

tainly, id. With Gen.: dubitatio adversus legionum, Caes. With de: dubitatio de omnibus rebus, Cic. With depend. interrog. sentences: si quando dubitatio accidit, quale sit id. With quin, after negatives: id. 2. In rhetor. a figure of speech, (assumed) embarrassment: id. II. Meton.: a wavering, hesitation, irresolution: aequitas lucet ipsa per se dubitatio cogitationem significat injuriae, hesitation, id.: (Caesar) nulla interposita dubitatione legiones ex castris educit, without a moment's hesitation, Caes.

dūbito, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. freq. [for dūhūbito; v. dubius] to fluctuate in opinion, to be uncertain, to doubt. Absol.: violenti dubitant, haesitant, revocant se interdum, Cic. With de: nec vero de hoc quisquam dubitare posset, id.: de ejus fide, Caes. Pass. impers.: de armis dubitatum est, Cic. With Acc. (in class. prose only with nei. i. pron.): haec non turpe est dubitare philosophos, quae ne rustici quidem dubitant? id. In pass.: dubitati tecta parentis, Ov. With depend. sentence: non dubito, quid nobis agendum putis, Cic. desinite dubitare, utrum sit utilis, id.: quid dubitas, quin sit, Pl. Poet. in pass.: an dea sum, dubitor, Ov. With Acc. and Infin.: non dubito fore plerosque, Nep. Very often with interrog. particles. dubito num, ... I doubt whether ...

Plus Ep.: dubito utrum. an, -ne. an, Cic. (v. num, an, -ne) 2. Of manum. and abstr. subjects: to be uncertain, waver: ei fortuna dubitabit, Liv. II. Meton.: to be irresolute; to hesitate, delay, usu. with neg. in this sense, usu. foll. by Inf.: non dubitant summum malum dicere (id quod turpe sit), do not hesitate, Cic. In an interrog. Pl. Very seldom affirmatively. ea illi nubere dubitabat, she hesitated about marrying him, Sall. With negat. and quin: nemo dubitabat, quin spectaret, Cic. Absol. (rarely) se neque unquam dubitasse, neque timuisse, Caes. 2. to reflect upon, to ponder, consider (rare): restat, iudices, ut hoc dubitemus, Cic. (Hence Fr. douter.)

dūbūs, a, um, adj. [for dūhūbūs, fr. labeo; v. manubiae] A ct.: wavering in opinion, doubting, uncertain: quae res est, quae ejusquam animum in hac causa dubia facere possit? Cic.: spemque metumque inter dubii, seu vivere credant, sive extrema pati, Virg. With Gen.: sententiae, Liv.: salutis, Ov. 2. irresolute, vacillating, undecided (rare): terrentur infirmiores, dubii confirmantur, Caes. Fig. nuntantes ac dubiae civitates, Suet. 3. fluctuating to and fro (rare): circumagente se vento, fluctibus dubis volvi coeptum est mare, Liv. II. Pass.: that is doubted of, doubtful: videne igitur, quae dubia sint, ea sumi pro certis atque concessis? Cic.: victoria, Caes.: Lutatii nomen haud dubium

est, there is no dispute about, Liv.: haud dubii hostes, undisgrasped, open, id.: proelia, Tac.: dubiae crepuscula lucis, Ov.: caelum, overcast, Virg.: cena dubia (= varia), such a good dinner, that you cannot tell what to eat first, Ter.: Hor. 2. dubium est, it is doubtful, uncertain: esp. freq. with negatives: si quid erit dubium, Pl.: haud dubium id quidem est, id. With de: de Pompeii exitu mihi dubium nunquam fuit, Cic. With an interrog. sentence: id quoque dubium est, legati violati sint an, elox, Liv. Absol. and adverb.: dubium pius an sceleratus Orestes, i.e. whom it is a question whether to call dutiful or criminal, Ov. With negat. and quin: Ter. With Acc. and Infin.: perissem me una haud dubium est. id. Aliquid dubium habere, to regard anything as uncertain, to doubt: Cic. In dubium: in dubium vocare, to call in question, id.: venire to be called in question, id. In dubio: in dubio est animus, Ter. Sine dubio, without doubt, doubtless, certainly: sine dubio, opinor, id. Procul dubio (rare), beyond doubt: Lucr.: Liv.

II. Meton.: dangerous, critical, difficult: res dubias, egenas, inopioes consilii, Pl.: tempora (opp. to secunda), Hor. Absol.: sese suas exercitumque fortunas in dubium non devocaturum, Caes.

dūcātus, ūs, m. [dux] military leadership, command: Suet. (Hence It. ducaio; Fr. duché.)

dūcēnārius, a, um, adj. [ducenti] containing or relating to two hundred: procuratores, i e. who received a salary of 200 sesteria, Suet.: iudices, petty judges (chosen from persons possessed of 200 sesteria), id. (v. Smith's Ant. 146.)

dūcēni, ae, a, plu. num. distr. [for ducenti], two hundred each, two hundred: Pl.: Liv.

dūcētēsima, ae, f. (sc. pars) [ducenti] a two-hundredth part, one-half per cent.: Tac.: Suet.

dūcenti, ae, a, plu. num. (duo centum) two hundred: Pl. 2. Meton. an indefinitely large number: Hor.

dūcenties, adv. num. [ducenti] two hundred times. Cic. 2. Meton. many times, Cat.

dūco, xi, ctum (imper. duce, Pl.; usu. duc) 3. v. a. to lead, conduct, draw, bring: quo sequar? quo ducis nunc me? Pl.: (difficile iter) vix qua singuli carri ducerentur, Caes. aquam per fundum ejus ducere, Cic.: tura naribus, draw in, Hor. mucronem, to draw from the scabbard, Virg.: sortem, Cic.: and pars of that which is drawn by lot: oracula, quae aequatis scribis ducuntur, id.: pondus astris, to draw, Ov.: remos, to row, id.: lanas, to spin, id. os, to make wry faces, Cic.: ubera matris, to suck, draw, Juv.: qui bracteam de Castore ducat, draws off, steals, id. Absol.: sibi quicquid ducens, trahere, rapere, to appropriate, Sall.

With *pron. reflect.*: to *betake oneself*, go: Pl.: Ter. 2. Esp. legal t. t. to lead away to prison, to punishment, etc.: in jus, Liv.: illos ducti in carcerem jubent, Cic. 3. Phr.: uxorem ducere, to lead a wife home, i.e. to marry: filiam Orgetorigis in matrimonium duxerat, Caes. Absol.: Ter. 4. Milit. t. t. to lead or direct the march of (soldiers): Caes.: jussi adversus Sidelinos ducere exercitum, Liv. In pass., of the soldiers: ad rupem munientem milites ducti, id. Also act. absol. of the general, to march, move: (Metius) ducit quam proxime ad hostem potest, id. In gen.: to command an army or division: qua in legatione duxit exercitum, Cic. Also, to lead the van: pars equitum et auxiliariae cohortes ducebant, mox prima legio, Tac. Hence, fig.: to be leader, chief in any thing: accedit etiam, quod familiam ducit, Cic.: funus, Hor. ||, to construct, build, make, esp. what is distinguished by length rather than by any other dimension: parietem, to 'carry' a wall (along), Cic.: muros, Hor.: vallum, Caes. Of other things: vivos vultus de marmore, to draw out; shape, Virg.: Fig.: epos, Hor.: carmen, Ov. 2. to receive, admit, take: clatricum, Ov.: rimas, open in cracks, id.: nomina, Hor. |||, Fig.: ille dies utramque ducet ruinam, will bring destruction on us both, id.: ludos et inania honoris medio rationis atque abundantiae ducit, conducted in a middle course, Tac. 2. to deduce, derive: quemadmodum officia ducuntur ab honestate, derived from, Cic.: belli initium a fame, id. 3. to move, incite, induce, allure: ita me ad credendum tua ducit oratio, id. Pass.: eloquentiae laude duci, id. Hence in bad sense, to deceive: Pl.: Ter. 4. to protract, prolong: bellum, Caes.: rem leniter, Liv. Also of time itself: tempus, Cic.: diem ex die, Caes.: and of persons: to put off: ubi se diutius duci intellexit, id. Hence, to pass, spend: aetatem in literis, Cic.: ingrata misero vita ducenda est, Hor. 5. Mercant. t. t. to calculate, compute, reckon: quoniam xc. med. duximus, Cic. Hence fig. ducere rationem aliquis, to consider, compute one's advantage: duxi meam rationem, quam tibi facile me probaturum arbitrabar, id.: rationem officii, non commodi, id. 6. In gen.: to reckon, consider, hold, account, esteem: parvi id ducibat, id.: fortis animi magnae ducendae est, to be considered the mark of, id.: faceret, quod e republica fideque sua duceret, Liv. With Acc. and Infinit.: biennium sibi satis esse duxerunt, Caes. [By vowel-extension from duc in dux, ducis; cf. O. L. ob-duci; Germ. ziehen is cognate.] (Hence, through low Latin, duciari, to conduct (water).) It. dociare, subst. dociata; Fr. douche.)

ductum, adv. [duco] by drawing (rare): invergere in me liquores tui, sino ductum, in good draughts, Pl. ductito, avi, i. v. a. freq. [ducto] to lead about: Pl. 2. to lead home a wife, to marry: id. ||, Fig. to cheat: ego follitum ductitabo, id. ducto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [duco] to lead or draw about: aliquid, Pl.: exercitum per saluta loca, Sall. 2. to take home a concubine: Pl. ||, Fig.: to deceive, cheat, id. 2. to esteem or account: omne ego pro nihilo esse ducto, id. ductor, oris, m. [id.] a leader, commander, general: exercitus, Cic.: apum (in their battles), Virg.: and of the leaders in warlike games, id. ductus, a, um, Part. [duco]. ductus, ūs, m. [id.] a leading, conducting: aequum, Cic. 2. generalship, command, Caes. dudum, adv. temp. [du dum] lit a long time since, usu. in colloq. sense, ago; with ref. to time almost immediately preceding, a little while, Pl.: Ter.: Cic.: Virg. 2. Opp. to the present: formerly, before: nunc assentatrix scelestae est, dudum adversatrix erat, Pl.: Cic. 3. In Pl. with ut or quum, to denote immediately past or present time: just as, just now: nam ut dudum hinc abi, accessit ad adolescentes in foro, Pl. Without these conjunctions: is se ad portum duxerat ire dudum, just now, id. 4. haud dudum, not long ago, i.e. just now: id. 5. quam dudum, how long? id. duellator, duellens, v. bell. duellum, v. bellum. duidens, v. bidens. duim, v. do, ad init. dulce, adv. sweetly, pleasantly, dulce ridentem, dulce loquentem, Hor. Comp.: Quint. Sup.: Cic. ducedo, inis, f. [dulcis] sweetness, a sweet taste: Plin. 2. Fig.: pleasantness, agreeableness, delightfulness, charm: nimis aquarum, Lucr.: frugum et vini, Liv.: orationis, Cic. dulcesco, dulcui, 3. v. inceps. [id.] to become sweet: Cic. dulcisculus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] sweetish (rare): potio, Cic. dulcifer, era, erum, adj. [dulcis] containing sweetness, sweet (rare): cantharus, Pl. dulcis, e, adj. sweet (with ref. to taste: opp. to amarus): (animal) sentit et dulcia et amara, Cic.: sapor, Hor. Comp.: uva, Ov. Sup.: panis, Plin. ||, Fig.: agreeable, pleasant, charming: soft, flattering: dulcia atque amara apud te sum eloquutus omnia, Pl.: orator, Cic.: nomen liberatiss, id.: dulce et decorum est pro patria mori, Hor. 2. Esp. of friends, lovers, etc.: friendly, agreeable, charming: kind, dear: liberi, id.: alumni, id. Hence, in addresses: optime et dulcissime frater, Cic. [Dulcis is prob. cogn. with γλυκός, arising out of gul-

c-is by dissimilation.] (Hence Fr. *dolce*; Fr. *doux*.)

dulciter, adv. sweetly, agreeably, delightfully: Cic.

dulcitudō, inis, f. [dulcis] sweetness (rare): gustatus, qui dulcitudine praeter ceteros sensus commovetur, Cic.

dulciō, adv. = δουλικός, like a slave, servilely: Pl.

dum, conj. whilst: until; so long as, provided that. Prop. of time: denoting duration of time; whilst (usu. with Pres. Indic., even in historical narrative): dum ea conquiruntur et conferuntur, circiter hominum milia sex ad Rhenum contenderunt, Caes.: Liv.: also less freq. with imperf.: dum haec in Apulia gerebantur, id.; and with perf.: dum Cyri et Alexandri similes esse voluit, Crassorum inventus est dissimilimus, Cic. In oratio obliqua, both Indic. and Subj. occur: Indic.: dic hospes, Spartae, nos te hic vidisse jacentes, dum sanctis patriae legibus obsequimur, poet ap. Cic. Subj.: dixisti, dum Planci in me meritum verbis extollerem, me arcem sacre claucae, Cic. The Subj. in orat recta is chiefly poet.: dum te fugeret per flumina praecipis, Virg.: Liv. 2. as long as (usu. with Indic., except in oratio obliqua): Cic.: dum votes, while you may, Hor.: pars, dum vires supplerent, eruptionem censebant, Caes. With tamdiu, tantum, tantummodo, tantisper, usque; or opp. to postea, postquam, deinde, ubi, nunc, etc.: Cic.: Liv. 3. Denoting succession of time: until, until that (with Indic. in speaking of an hist. fact; but Subj. when the idea of purpose or determination enters): ea mansit in conditione atque pacto usque ad eum finem, dum iudices rejecti sunt, Cic.: sic deinceps omne opus contextitur, dum justa muri altitudo expleatur, till the proper height is reached, Caes.: different in tempus alud, dum defervescat ira, Cic.: quippe qui moram temporis quaerent, dum Hannibal in Africam trajiceret, Liv. The Pres. Indic. is often used in anticipation of the future, for the sake of greater vividness: Tityrus, dum redco, pascere capellas, Virg.: Ter. ||, Aa a restrictive particle (always with Subj.): so long as, provided that, if only: dum res maneat, verba fingant arbitrato suo, Cic. With ellipsis of verb: Ter.: Cic. With an emphatic word, in one word, dummodo: sin autem jejunitatem, dummodo sit polita, dum urbana, dum elegans, in Attico genere ponit, id. |||, As an elliptical, with the Imperat. mood, interjections, negations, etc.: nov, come, yet, etc.: Sosia ades dum, paucis te volo: Ter.: circumspicimur, Pl.: and esp. aegedum, come now, Cic.: Liv. dumetum, i, n. [dumus] a place covered with brushwood, a thicket: Cic.: Virg.: Fig.: cur orationem tan-

tas in angustias et Stoicorum dumeta compellimus? v. cum.

dummodo, v. dum, no. II.

dumus, a, um, adj. [dumus] full of brushwood, bushy (rare): rupe, Virg.: saxa, Ov.

dumtaxat (less correctly dumtaxat), adv. [dum et taxo, provided one estimates it, estimates it accurately]: hence, exactly, of the right measure; neither more (hence only), nor less (hence at least): only, simply, merely: fac imagines esse, species dumtaxat obijcitur quaedam, merely, Cic.: peditatu dumtaxat procul ad speciem utitur, equites in aciem mittit, Caes. II, at least: dumtaxat ad prid Non. Mai., at latest, Cic.: Hor. 2. to a certain extent, so far, here at any rate: nos animo dumtaxat vigemus, Cic.

dumus, i, m. a bush, bramble: Cic. [Cf. O. L. *dumus* (= *dumousus*) and Gr. *δαρύς*: v. *densus*]

dumtaxat, adv. v. *dumtaxat*.

duo, ae, o (Acc. masc. duas freq. as duas: Gen. duum, Sall. Liv.) numer. card. two. [Cf. Skr. *dvā*; Gr. *δύο*, *δύω*, Goth. *twai*, Eng. two.] (Hence It. *due*, *duo*; Fr. *deux*)

duodecies (-ens), adv. num. twelve times: Gr. Liv.

duodecim, num. card. [duo decem] twelve: duodecim (and more freq. xii) Tabulae, the laws of the Twelve Tables, Cic.: also absol. duodecim (or xii.), id. (Hence Fr. *douze*)

duodecim, a, um, num. ordin. [duodecim] the twelfth: legio, Caes.

duo-deni, ae, a, num. distr. twelve each, by twelves: deni duodenique, in parties of ten and twelve, Caes.: duodena describit in singulos homines iugera, twelve acres a-piece, Cic. Also simply, twelve: duodena mundi astra, the twelve signs of the Zodiac, Virg.

duo-de-quadragesimus, a, um, num. ord. the thirty-eighth: Liv.

duo-de-quadragesimus, num. card. thirty-eight: Cic.

duo-de-quinquagesimus, a, um, num. ord. the forty-fifth: Cic.

duo-de-tricies (-ens), adv. num. twenty-eight times: Cic.

duo-de-triginta, num. card. twenty-eight: Liv.

duo-de-viceni, ae, a, num. distr. eighteen each: denarios, Liv.

duo-de-viginti, num. card. eighteen: Cic.

duo-et-vicesimani, orum, m. plu. [duo et vicesimus] soldiers of the twenty-second legion: Tac.

duo-et-vicesimus, a, um, adj. ord. the twenty-second: legio, Tac.

duonus, v. bonus, ad init.

duplex, icis (Abl. commonly duplici: duplices, Hor.), adj. [duo and plic, plic, root of plico] two-fold, double: omnis de officio duplex est questio, two-fold, Cic.: quem locum duplici altissimo muro munierat, Caes.:

cellae, consisting of two leaves, Suet.: forum, consisting of two boards, Virg.

Meton.: cloven, divided, double: ficus, Hor. 2. Poet. for ambo or uterque: both: oculi, Lucr.: palmae, Virg.: II. Fig. (like Eng. double), thick, strong, stout: amiculum, Nep.: pannus, Hor. 2. Poet.: false, deceitful: Ulixes, id.

duplicarius, ii, m. [duplex] a soldier who receives double pay: Liv.

dupliciter, adv. doubly, on two accounts: Lucr.: Cic.

duplico, avi, atum, i. v. a. [duplex] to double: quum saepius duplicaret numerum dierum, kept doubling, Cic.: verba, to repeat, id.: also, to compound (e.g. androgynus), Liv. II. **Meton.**: to enlarge, increase: cursum, Caes.: sol crescentes decedens duplicat umbras, Virg. 2. to bow, bend: virum dolore, id.

duplus, a, um, adj. [du in duo and root of plico, q. v.] double, twice as large, twice as much: dupla et tripla intervalla, Cic. pecunia, Liv. Subst.: duplum, i, n. the double: decrevit ut, si iudicatum negaret, in duplum iret, he would have to pay double, Cic. Also, dupla, ae, f. (sc. pecunia) a double price: Pl. (Hence It. *duppio*; Fr. *double*.)

dupondius, ii, m. or **dupondium**, ii, n. [duo pondo] the sum of two asses: as a coin, Cic.

durabilis, e, adj. [duro] lasting, durable (rare): Ov.

duracinus, a, um, adj. [durus acinus] hard-berryed, hard: Plin.

duramen, luis, n. [durus] hardness: aquarum, id., Lucr.

duratens, a, um, adj. = *δωρπείος*, wooden (only of the Trojan horse): Lucr.

dure, **duriter**, adv. hard, hardly: iuga premunt duriter colla (bœum), Vitr. II, stiffly, awkwardly: membra moventes duriter, Lucr.: dure, Hor. Comp.: id. III, rigorously, strictly: vitam parce ac duriter agebat, Ter. IV, harshly, roughly, unkindly: duriter factum, id. Comp.: Cic.: Caes. V, hardly, unfavourably, unfortunately: durius cadentibus rebus, Suet.

duresco, rui, 3. v. insep. [durus] to grow hard, to harden: durescit humor, Cic.: limus, Virg.

dureta, ae, f. [a Span. word] a wooden bathing-tub: Suet.

duritas, atis, f. [durus] hardness, harshness (rare: duritia being the usual word): Cic.

duriter, adv.: v. dure.

duritia, ae, f. (and *durities*, Cels.: Acc. duritiem, Lucr.: Abl. duritie, Suet.) [durus] hardness: saxi, Lucr.: pelles, Ov. 2. In medic.: induration, ossification: praecordiorum, Cels. II. Fig.: hardness, austerity in living: patientia et duritia, Cic. 2. harshness, strictness, rigour, cynicism: tua

duritia antiqua, Ter. 3. hardness, oppressiveness, severity: opp. to lenitas: legum, Suet. 4. insensibility: animi, Auct. pro dom.: Ov.

durities, v. duritia.

durusculus, a, um, adj. dim. [durus] somewhat hard or harsh (rare): versus, Plin. Ep.

dūro, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. to make hard; to harden. Act.: ungulas equorum, Col.: Plin.: most freq. in p. part.: caementa calce durata, formed into a solid mass with mortar, Liv.: nives, beaten, Hor.: uvam fumo durare, to dry, id.: of fulling cloth, Pl. Neut.: tum durare solum coepit, i. q. durescere, Virg. II. Fig.: to be hardened, inflexed to troubles, to be patient, persevere; to endure, hold out, and hence as an active verb, to endure, bear: durare nequeo in aedibus, cannot endure to stay, Pl.: durate et vosmet rebus servate secundis, keep a stout heart, Virg. With Acc.: quemvis durare laborem, id.: and of inanimate subjects: sine funibus vix durare carinae possunt imperiosis aequor, can with difficulty withstand, Hor. 2. to be hard, stern, callous, insensible (rare): in nullius unquam suorum necem duravit, never steeled himself to that, Tac. 3. to hold or last out; to last, remain: omnem durare per aevum, Lucr.: durant colles, extend uninterruptedly, Tac. 4. Of persons, for vivere, to survive: qui nostram ad juventam duraverunt, id.

dūrus, a, um, adj. hard; ferrum, Lucr.: Hor. 2. By analogy, with ref. to other senses than touch: aqua, hard (mineralized) water, Cels.: gallina, tough, Hor. Of the bowels, confined, costive, id.: of taste: sapor Bacchi (= vini), harsh, rough, Virg.: of sounds: vocis genera per multa, grave, acutus, flexible, durum, harsh, Cic. In rhetoric: harsh, rugged: oratio, Quint. III. Fig.: rude, unpolished, uncouth: durus, incultus, horridus, Cic. 2. In good sense: hardy, vigorous: Ligures, durum in armis genus, Liv.: Dardanidae, Virg. 3. harsh, stern, inflexible, unfeeling: ne tam durum agrestemque praebere, Cic.: ingenio esse duro atque inexorabili, Ter.: quid nos dura refugimus actas, hardened, brutal, Hor.: os durum, unblinking, Ter. 4. Of things: hard, toilsome; burdensome, disagreeable, adverse: servitus, Pl.: condicio, Cic.: labor, Lucr.: durissimum tempore anni, Caes. Neutr. sing. ab sol.: durum! sed levius fit patientia, 'tis hard, Hor. In plur.: siccis omnia dura deus proposuit, every kind of hardship, id. Comp.: hi, si quid erat durius, concurrebant, more trying than usual, Caes. [Ety. unknown.]

dumvir, v. dumvir.

dumviratus, ūs, m. [dumvir] the office of a dumvir dumvirate: Plin.

dumviri, orum, m. plu. [duo vir]

the name of various magistrates at Rome and in the provinces. Perduellionis, an extraordinary criminal court (during the republic), the duumviri: Liv.: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. s. v.).

2. Sacrorum, the keepers of the Sibylline books (superseised by the decemviri sacris faciundis): Liv. 3. Navales, extraordinary magistrates, created for the purpose of equipping fleets: id. 4. Duumviri were also appointed to build temples or dedicate them, ad aedem faciendam s. dedicandam, id.: in sing. 5. duumvir, id. 5. Juri dicundo, the highest magistrates in the municipia; justices: Cic.: Caes.

dux, dūcis, com. [v. ducō] a conductor, guide: itinerum, Caes.: locutorum, Liv. 2. in any undertaking: foll. by ad and Acc. Cic.: also Gen., regenda civitatis, id.: and absol.: Teucro duce et auspice Teucro, Hor. Fem.: Cic.: Virg. II. Esp. a military commander, general: Caes. Also a lieutenant-general, general of division; as opp. to the imperator: Cic. Fig., of animals, etc.: dux regit examen, Hor.: gregis, i. e. aries, Ov. (Hence It. duca, doge; Fr. duc, and, from It., Eng. duke.)

dynamis, is, f. = δύναμις, store, plenty (as vis in Lat.): Pl.

dynastēs, ae, m. = δυναστής, a ruler, prince: Cic.: Caes.

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dynamis, is, f. = δύναμις, store, plenty (as vis in Lat.): Pl.

dynastēs, ae, m. = δυναστής, a ruler, prince: Cic.: Caes.

E, indecl. n. (or suband. litera) *f.* the fifth letter of the Latin alphabet, the second of the vowel series, corresponding to both the *e* and the *η* of the Greeks. It ordinarily represents an Indo-European *ā* or *ā*, see on letter A. I, *e* is substituted for *a*: 1. in compounds of roots which contain *a* long by position: e.g.: scando, descendo. It sometimes, but rarely, takes the place of *ā*: e.g.: grāciōr, progridior. In some cases double forms exist, the one with the substituted, the other with the original vowel: e.g. from spargo, we have both conspergo and conspargo.

2. In the reduplication of roots with *a*: e.g.: cādo, cēcidī; tango (root tēg-), tētigi.

3. In the perfect of some verbs which have *a* in the present: *f.* jācio, jēci; facio, feci. This is thought by some to have arisen from the contraction of reduplicated perfects, *f.* faci, fe(f)ci. II. *e* is changed into *i*: 1. in a few compound verbs: e.g.: spēcio, conspicio; p̄simo, imprimō but generally the *e* of the simple verb remains unchanged. 2. in the inflections of substantives: e.g.: nomēn, nomīnis. III. *e* takes the place of *i*:

1. in the neuter forms of adjectives in *is*: e.g.: faciliis, facile; similis, simile. 2. In the nom. and acc. sing. of a class of neut. substantives: e.g.: ovile (stem ovill-).

3. In the nom. forms aedes,

canes, etc., for aedis, canis, etc. *f.* *e* in verbal roots is sometimes changed into *o* in derived substantives: e.g.: tēgo, tōga; pendo, pondus. But this change, which is a regular rule of derivation in Greek, is extremely rare in Latin. The formative suffix *as* (orig. *as*) of neuter nouns (which in the nom. has become *us*), sinks in the oblique cases to *es*; as *opus* (opus), *operis* (for *opes-is*). *E* takes the place of *o* also in *velle* from *volo*.

V. *e* is rarely found instead of *u*: thus from *jūro* are formed *dejēro*, and *pejēro*. *VI.* *e* is omitted in the inflections of many nouns, which in the nom. sing. end in *ēr*: e.g. *matēr*, *matris*; *magistēr*, *magistri*; *pulchēr*, *pulchra*, *pulchrum*.

VII. changes of *E* in the Romance languages. 1. *e* long, whether by nature or position, generally remains unchanged, as *spēro*, Fr. *espérer*; *crudelis*, Fr. *cruel*, *ferrum*, It. *ferro*, Fr. *fer*; *terra*, It. *terra*, Fr. *terre*, but sometimes changed (i) into *oi* in French: cf. *arena*, *credo*, with Fr. *arène*, *crois*; (ii) into *i* in French: cf. *cera*, *ecclesia*, *tēmo*, with Fr. *cire*, *église*, *timon*; (iii) into *ei* in French before *n*: cf. *frenum*, Fr. *frein*; *plenus*, Fr. *plein*; *serenus*, Fr. *serein*. 2. Short *e* is generally changed (i) into *ē*: cf. *fel*, *gelu*, with Fr. *fiel*, *gelo*; *fel*, *ferus*, *hedera*, with Fr. *fiel*, *fiel*, *hierre* (ii) sometimes into *i*: cf. *deus*, *ego*, *meus*, with It. *dio*, *io*, *mio*; *decem*, *nego*, with It. *die*, *nier*.

e, prep v. ex

ē, prep v. ipse, init.

ē-tēnus, adv. [w:] so far (rare): foll. by quoad, so far . . . as (that) . . ., Cic.

*ē*bēnus (also hebenus) i, f. (m Virg.)=εἰβερος, the ebony-tree, ebony. Plin.

ē-bībo, bi, bītum, 3 v. n. to drink up, drain; quid comedent? quid ebibent? Ter: cum viro imperium, to swallow with the wine, forget through drinking, Pl. Poet: invenies illic, qui Nestoris ebibat annos, would drink as many cups as to equal Nestor's years, Ov. 2. Fig: of things: to suck in, absorb: (fretum) peregrinos ebibit amnes, id. II. In gen. to consume, squander: Hor.

ē-bīto, 3 v. n. to go out: Pl.

ē-blandior, itus, 4 v. a. dep. to obtain by flattery or coaxing, to wheedle out of (rare): emittē, elabora vel potius elabundare, Cic: unum consulatus diem, Tac. 2. p. pass.: of things obtained by flattery: elabundita suffragia, Cic.

*ē*bbrēus, a, um, adj. [ebur] made of ivory: Juppiter, Plin. (Hence It. *avorio*; Fr. *ivoire*.)

*ē*briētās, ātis, f. [ebrius] drunkenness, ebriety: Cic: Hor.

*ē*briōlus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] a little drunk, tipsy: Pl.

*ē*briōsitas, ātis, f. [ebrius] adductiveness to drink, sottishness: Cic.

*ē*briōsus, a, um, adj. [ebrius] given

to drinking. Subst.: a drunkard: Cic.

*ē*brūs, a, um, adj. lit. who has drunk his fill; corresp. with satur (who has eaten his fill): rare in this sense: cum tu saturata atque ebria es, puer ut satur sū facito, Ter. II. drunk, intoxicated (usual sense: ebrus denotes a state: ebrius, a habit): Pl.: Cic. Poet. of things: vestigia, Prop.

2. Fig: regina fortuna dulci ebria, intoxicated with the sweet draught of good fortune, Hor. 3. In gen. abundantly filled, full (poet.): Pl. [Etym. uncertain; v. sobrius.] (Hence Fr. *ivre*.)

ē-bullio, 4 v. n. and a. Neutr.: to boil up, bubble up. Fig: dum risus ebullit, App. II. Act.: animam, to bubble out (comic), Sen. 2. Fig: virtutes, to boast of, Cic.

*ē*būlum, i, n and *ē*būlus, i, m. done-wort, dwarf-elder: Virg. (Hence It. *ebbio*; Sp. *yedgo*, *yedgo*; Fr. *hébile*.)

*ē*b-r, ōris, n. ivory: Cic.: Virg. II. Meton.: anything made of ivory: maestum ebur, an ivory stick, id.: ense vidit ebur vacuum, the ivory scabbard, Ov.: curule, the sella curulis, Hor. 2. an elephant: Juv. [From Skr. *ibha*, "an elephant"]

*ē*būratūs, a, um, adj. [ebur] adorned or inlaid with ivory: Pl.

*ē*burnēolus, a, um, adj. dim. [eburneus] of ivory; only of small objects. fistula, Cic.

*ē*burnēus (poet *ēburnus*), a, um, adj. [ebur] of ivory: signum, Cic.: lectus, Suet. Form *eburnus*: ensis eburnus (= eburnatus), with an ivory handle, Virg.: Hor. II. Meton.: white as ivory: brachia, Ov. 2. pertaining to the elephant: dentes, Liv.

*ē*castor (and *mēcastor*, an oath or exclamation, commonly used by women, seldom by men) by *castor*! faith! Pl: Ter. [The *e* is interjectional, as in equirine (Fest) and perh in ecerō, q. v. *me* is acc. pers. pron. as in mecherules; adjunct, or some such verb, being understood.]

ecce, *ecceam*, *v.* *ecce*, no II.

ecce, participle demonstr. [perh. imperative of an obsolete verb cogn. with *oculus*, q. v.] lo! see! behold! here! constr. with *Nom.*, *Acc.*, or *absol.*: quem quaero, optime ecce obviam mihi est, behold! there he comes! Pl: Virg.: quid me quaeris? ecce me, here I am, Pl. 2. In lively enumerations, to introduce something new: consecuti sunt hos Critias, Thergamenes, Lysias: ecce tibi exortus est Isocrates, then lo! Cic. 3. In gen. to introduce something unexpected or strange: ecce Apollo mihi ex oraculo Imperat, Pl. II. In colloq. lang. combined with the pronouns *is*, *ille*, and *iste*, into one word; as: *Nom.*: ecce, Ter.: *ecclia*, Pl.: *ecclilud*, id.: *Acc. sing.*: *ellum*, Ter.: *eccum*, Pl.: *ecceam*, Ter.: *plur.*: *eccos*, Pl.

ecce, or **ecce**, an Interj. of asseveration or of surprise: Pl: Ter. [It may mean by *eres*, the prefixed *e* being interjectional as in *ecce*; or, may be as Corssen thinks, compounded of *ecce* re, "see here in fact!"] The final *e* seems long: v. Pl. Am. 2, 1, 4.] **eccehuma**, *ātis*, n. = *ἐκχέμα*, a pouring out: Pl.

ecclēsia, *ae*, f. = *ἐκκλησία*, a (Grecian) assembly of the people: coupled with *bule*, Plin. II. a religious assembly of Christians, a Christian congregation: Eccl. III. Meton.: a church, etc.: Amm. (Hence It. *chiesa*; Fr. *eglise*.)

edecus, *i*, m. = *ἐκδικός*, i. q. cognitor s. defensor civitatis, a syndic, legal agent of a community: Cic.

ecēre, v. *ecere*.

ecofatus, *ecoforo*, etc., v. *eff*

echinus, *i*, m. = *ἐχίνος*, a hedgehog, urchin: usually the edible sea-urchin: Hor. II. Meton.: a copper vessel or rinsing bowl (from its shape): id.

echo, *ūs*, f. = *ἠχώ*, repercuSSION of sound, echo (pure Lat. *imago*): Plin.

eclipsis, *is*, f. = *ἐκλειψις*, an eclipse: solis, Auct. Her. (pure Lat. defectio and defectus).

ecloga, *ae*, f. = *ἐκλογία*, a selection of passages from a book: Varr. 2. Esp., a short poem, like the Bucolica of Virgil, or the Silvae of Statius: Stat. **eclogarii**, *orum*, m. *plu.* [ecloga] = eclogae, select passages from a work: Cic.

ecquando, *interr.* adv. [ec = ecce, and quando] ever, at any time (in passionate interrogations): *ecquando unam urbem habere licebit? shall we ever be allowed?* Liv.: Cic.

equi, *ecquae* or *ecqua*, *equod*, *pron.* *interr.* and *adj.* [ec = ecce and qui] any, is there any? *equi pudor est*, Verres? have you any shame? Cic.: also in depend. interrog. rus Sumi *equod habere, whether I had any farm*, Ter. With suffix -nam: *ecquae-nam origo*, Lucr.: Cic. Without subst.: *qui cena poscit? equi poscit prandio? does any one bid a breakfast?* Pl.

equis, *equide* (Abl. *equi*) *pron.* *interr.* and *subst.*: *whether any? any one, any body? any thing?* in animated interrogations: *heus equis hic est? equis aperit hoc ostium?* Pl.: Liv.: Virg.: Hor.: Cic.: *equem*, Pl. Sometimes *appy* = *quid*: *equid erit praemi? what shall be my reward?* Enn. in Cic.: with suffix *nam*: *quid bux tantum hominum incedunt? equidnam afferunt? what are they about?* Pl. With subst.: *equi*: *equis alius Sosia mru'et?* id.: Liv. II. Hence the adverbs: *equid*, i. q. *numquid*, *num*, *whether, is it so?* in direct and indirect interrogations: *equid audis? do you hear?* Pl.: Cic.: Hor.: with *tandem*: Cic. 2. *equi*, i. q. *num*, *whether?* Pl. 3. *equo*, i. q. *num*, *quo*, *any* *whither*. *equo te tua virtus*

provexisset? would your own merit have advanced you at all? Cic.

equilens, *i*, v. *equileus*.
edacitas, *ātis*, f. [edax] voracity, gluttony: Pl.: Cic.

edax, *ācis*, *adj.* [ēdo] voracious, gluttonous: Ter.: Cic.: Hor. Fig.: devouring, destroying: *ignis*, Virg.: *imber*, Hor. With *Gen.*: *tempus edax rerum*, all-consuming, Ov.

ē-dento, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, v. a. [dens] to knock out the teeth (rare): *malas alieui*, Pl.

ēdentulus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] toothless: *vetulus*, Pl. Fig. of wine: softened by age: id.

ēdēpōl, used by way of oath or exclamation, by Pollux! *faith! truly!* Pl: Ter. [Commonly explained as = (per) aedem Pollucis]

edera, *ae*, and its derivatives, v. *hed*.

ē-dīco, *xi*, *ctum* (old form *subj.* *ex-deicatis*; *ger.* *ex-deicendum*: Imperat. *edice*, Virg.), *3*, v. a. lit. to show forth c. say out; esp. to publish a decree or edict (on the part of a magistrate): *constr.* with *ut* and *Subj.*; also *Acc.* alone or *Acc.* and *Infinit.*: *edicere est ausus*, ut senatus ad vestitum rediret, Cic. (the *ut* is sometimes omitted, id.): *diem comitis edicere*, Liv.: *edixit*, sece judicium in iurarium non daturum, *gave notice by edict*, Cic. *Abol.*: quod Vitellius de caerionis publicis edixisset, Tac. 2. Esp. of the praetor's edict on entering office: Cic.: v. *edictum*. II. In gen. to give notice, declare: *ut tu scire possis*, *edico tibi*, Pl.: si prius quid maxime reprehendere Scipio solitus sit *edixero*, Cic.

ēdictio, *ōnis*, f. [edico] an order, edict, for *edictum*: Pl.

ēdicto, *avi*, *i*, v. a. *freg.* [id.] to proclaim repeatedly: *tute edictas facta tua*, Pl.

ēdictum, *i*, n. [id.] a proclamation, ordinance, edict of a Roman magistrate: Cic.: Liv. 2. Esp. the edict of a praetor upon entering office, laying down the rules by which he would be guided in the exercise of his judicial functions: Cic. (On the nature of these edicts, v. Smith's *Ant.* s. v.)

II. In gen.: an order, command: Ter. (Hence Fr. *édit*.)

ē-disco, *didici*, *3*, v. a. to learn thoroughly or by heart, commit to memory: *poetas*, Cic.: *magnum numerum versuum*, Caes. II. In gen.: to learn thoroughly: *qui istam artem (juris) non ediscant*, Cic.: *leges*, Ov.: *numeros modosque vitae*, Hor.

ē-dissēro, *rūl*, *ritum*, *3*, v. n. to set forth, explain (rare): *neque necesse est edisseri a nobis quae finis funestae familiae*, Cic.: *Laelius eadem edisseruit*, spoke to the same effect, Liv. *Abol.*: *quis (Catone) in edisserendo subtilior?* in exposition, Cic.

ē-disserto, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, v. a. *freg.* to set forth or explain in detail (rare): *quae edisserendo minora vero fecero*,

shall weaken by trying to describe in detail, Liv.

ēditiōnis, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [ēdo] legal t. put forth, announced, proposed: *judices*, chosen by the plaintiff in the causa *sodaliciurum*, Cic.

ēditio, *ōnis*, f. [id.] lit. a putting forth: a publishing (of literary works): Sen.: Plin. *Ep.* Hence, as in Eng., an edition: Quint. 2. a statement, representation: Liv. 3. Legal t. a declaration of the form of action: Dig.: *so*, *tribunum*, *designatio*, Cic.

ēditus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [ēdo]. II.

A *adj.*: elevated, high, lofty: *collis paululum ex plantis editus*, Caes.: *loco perexcelso atque edito*, Cic. *Neut.* as *subst.*: *in edito*, Suet.: and *in plur.*: *edita montium*, Tac. *Comp.*: Caes. Fig.: *viribus editor*, stronger, Hor.

ēdo, *ēdi*, *ēsum* (*contr. forms*: *es*, *est*, *estis*, etc., *freg.*: *Inf.* *esse*; *Subj.* *imperf.* *essem*; *pass.* *estur*, Pl. Old forms of *subj. pres.*: *edim*, *edis*, *edit*, etc., *Id.* *passim*: Hor.), *3*, v. a. to eat: *miscerimus est*, qui quum esse cupit, quod edit non habet, Pl.: *mergi co* (*sc. pullos*) in aquam jussit, ut biberent, quoniam esse nollent, *would not eat*, Cic. *Prov.*: *multos modios salis simul edisse*, to have eaten many a peck of salt together, i.e. to have been very much together, id.: *de patella, bordine off a consecrated salver*; hence, to show contempt for religion, id.: *pugnos, to taste one's fists*, i.e. to get a good drubbing, Pl. II. Fig.: *nimum libenter edi sermonem tuum*, have devoured, id.: *bona*, *to squander*, dissipate, id. 2. Of inanimate subjects: to consume, de stroy (poet.): *ut mala culmos esset rogo*, Virg.: *corpora viris*, Ov. 3. Of abstract subjects: to corrode, consume: *si quid est animum, preys dolor*, Virg.: *nec te tantus edat tacitum dolor*, Virg. [Cf. Skr. *ad*; Gr. *ēdo*, *ēdo* (*for ēdo*); Goth. *it-a*, Eng. *eat*, O. H. G. *iz-u*]

ē-do, *didit*, *ditum*, *3*, v. a. to put forth, emit: *animum*, to breathe out, expire, Cic.: *dulces modos*, Ov.: *Maeander in sinum maris editur*, discharges itself, Liv.: *clanculum ex aedibus me edidi foras*, have slipped out, Pl. II. Esp.: to bring forth, to give birth to, to produce, beget, form, etc.: *progeniem in oras luminis*, Lucr.: *partum*, Cic. *edidit geminos Latona*, Ov. *In pass.* *Venus aequa edita, sprung from*, id. *Maeceenas atavis editis regibus*, Hor.

III. Fig.: to set forth, publish, relate, declare: *edant et exponant*, *quid in magistratu gesserint*, Cic.: *nomen patrum*, to tell, Ov.: *auctorem doctrinae ejus falso Pythagorae edunt*, it is stated, Liv.: *opinio in vulgus edita*, spread abroad, Caes.: *consilia hostium*, to divulge, betray, Liv. 2. Esp. of literary productions: *to put forth, to publish*: *de republica libros*, Cic.: *orationem scriptam*, Sall. 3. Legal t. to promulgate, proclaim, ordain: *verba*,

Cic.: tribus (said of the plaintiff in a causa sodalicorum), to name the tribes, id.: mandata edita, Liv. **IV.** In gen.: to produce, perform, bring about, cause: proelia pugnascque, Lucr.: caedem, to do havoc, Liv.: ruinas, spread destruction, Cic.: annum operam, to perform, Liv.: munus gladiatorum, to exhibit, id. [V. do.]

ē-dōcō, cūl, ctum, 2. v. a. to teach thoroughly; to instruct, inform: Constr. with two acc., one of person, the other of thing: in pass. with the latter only, which is also often represented by a clause; neque eam rationem eumpse unquam edoctus Venus, Pl.: Cicero per legatos cuncta edoctus, accurately informed of everything, Sall. With Inf.: Etruscum edocuit gentem casus aperire futuros, Ov. With Acc. and Infinit.: edoctus tandem deos esse, Liv. With depend. sentence: quos ille edocuerat, quae dici vellet, Caes.: Phanium edocelo, ne quid veretur Phormionem, Ter. Fig.: of abstract subjects: fama Punic bellis satis edocuerat, viam tantum Alpes esse, had shown plainly, Liv.

ē-dōlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to cut or hew out: Col. 2. Fig.: to work out, finish (rare): quod jusseras edolavi, Enn. in Cic.

ē-dōmo, ūl, itum, 1. v. a. to tame completely, conquer, subdue (rare): edomito orbe, Ov. Fig.: vitiosam naturam, to conquer a naturally bad disposition, Cic.: nefas, to extirpate, Hor.

ē-dormio, ūl, itum, 1. v. n. and a. to sleep out or away; to sleep off (rare) absol. or with acc.: quumque (vinolenti) edormiverunt, Cic.: crapulam, id.

ē-dormisso, 3. v. a. incomp. [edormio] to sleep out, to sleep off a debauch (rare): crapulam, Pl.

ē-dūcātio, ōnis, f. [educō] a rearing, bringing up, education: usu of human beings, Cic.: Tac. Of animals. Cic. Of plants: Plin.

ē-dūcator, ōris, m. [id.] a rearer, bringer up (rare): of a foster-father: Cic.: of tutors, instructors: Tac.

ē-dūcatrīx, icis, f. [id.] she who brings up, a nurse: Col. Fig.: educatrix sapientia, Cic.

ē-dūco, xi, ctum (imper. educo, Pl.), 3. v. a. to lead or draw out, bring away: uxorem ab domo secum educerat, Caes.: medicum secum, into one's province, Cic.: gladium, to draw one's sword, Caes.: in non-milit. sense, gladium e vagina, Cic. 2. Milit. t. to lead or march out troops: praesidium ex oppido, Caes.: exercitum ab urbe, Liv. Without Abl.: exercitum in expeditionem, Cic. And absol. of the general himself: to move out, march out: ex hibernis educere, Caes.: in aciem, to take the field, march out to battle, Liv. 3. Naut. t. t. naves ex portu, to put to sea, Caes. 4. to draw off water, lacum (Albanum), Cic.: Plin. 5. to drain or drink off, toss off: Pl. 6. Legal t. t. to summon:

quum in jus ipsum eduxi, Cic.: ad consules, to bring before them, id.: also absol., to bring before a magistrate, id. (see Long, ad Cic. Verr. 2, 26.) Once, to bring up for punishment (usu. duco): ad iustitiasculos educi viros, Pl. 7. III. to hatch, rear, bring up, educate (either bodily or mentally, but the latter sense is more specially denoted by educō, 1: q. v.), etc.: pullos suos, id.: bene ego istam eduxi meae domi et pudice, id. In gen.: to bear, to produce: Virg. IV. to draw up, raise, erect: superas sub apras, Ov.: turrim summis sub astra educatam tectis, reared up on high, Virg. V. Of time: to prolong (=producere): pios annos, Prop.

ē-dūco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [root dūc, v. duco; cf dico and dico] to bring up a child physically or mentally; esp the latter, but including both: to rear, educate: hera educavit (puellam) magna industria, Pl. liberaliter educatus, having received the nurture and training of a free citizen, Cic. 2. Fig.: neque hac nos patria lege genuit aut educavit, id. Of animals or plants: to nourish, support, produce: lepores, apros, Hor.: uvas, Ov. **ē-dūcīs**, e, adj. [ēdo] eatable (rare as adj.) caprae, Hor. Subst. edulcia, num, n. plu. eatables, victuals: Suet.: Gell.

ē-dūro, 1. v. n. to last out, continue, endure (rare): solis fulgur in ortus edurat, is visible all night, Tac.

ē-dūrus, a, um, adj. very hard (rare): pirus, Virg. Fig.: eduro ore negare, with too severe a look, Ov.

ē-farciō and **ē-fercio**, no perf. found, fertum, 4. v. a. to stuff, cram, fill out (rare): intervalla grandibus saxis, Caes.: bibite, este, efferte vos, Pl. P part as adj., effertissima hereditas, very rich, id.

ē-fascinatio, ōnis, f. [effascino] a bewitching, charm. m. j. m. Plin.

ē-fascino, 1. v. a. to bewitch, charm: Plin.

ēffatū, 1. n. [effor] a declaration, esp on the part of the augurs: usu pl.: vatum incognita effata, mysterious predictions, Vet. Lex. in Cic. 2. Logical term=ἀξιωμα, a proposition: Cic.: Sen.

ēffatus, a, um, Part. [effor] with pass. sign.: pronounced, declared: rare except in neut. as subst.: v. pced. art.

ēffectio, ōnis, f. [efficio] a doing, performing, accomplishment: artis, Cic. 2. Fig.: causa efficiens, the producing or efficient cause, id.

ēffectivus, a, um, adj. [id.] producing: ars, an art (like painting) which produces something tangible, Quint.

ēffector, ōris, m. [id.] a producer, author: Cic.

ēffetrīx, icis, f. [id.] she who effects, or causes: Cic.

ēffectus, a, um, Part. [efficio] 1. A dj., finished, complete: opp. inchoa-

tus, Plin. Ep. Comp., effectior, more highly finished, Quint.

ēffectum, 1. n. an effect: Cic. effectus, ūs, m. [id.] a doing, effecting, execution, performance, completion: ad effectum aliquid adducere, Liv.: sine effectu, Cic. 2. result, effect: quarum (herbarum) vim et effectum videres, id.: ne sine ullo effectu aestas extraheretur, without anything being done, Liv.

ēffeminatus, a, um, Part. [effemino]. 1. A dj.: womanish, effeminate: ne quid effeminatum aut molle sit, Cic.

ēf-femino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [femina] to make a woman of: effeminarunt eum (sc. aërem), represented as feminine, Cic. 2. Fig.: to effeminate, enervate: corpus animique virilem, Sall.: animos, Caes.

ēfferatus, a, um, Part. [effero, 2]. 1. A dj.: wild, savage, brutal: vultus, Petron. Comp.: mores, ritusque, Liv.

ēffercio, ūs, ēffercio. **ēfferitas**, ūtis, f. [effers] wildness, savageness, brutality: Cic.

(1) **ēf-fēro** (also **ēfero**), extāli, ēfātum, ēfferre, 3. v. a. irreg. to bring or carry out, to bring forth: ex navi, Pl.: tela ex acedibus, Cic.: cibaria sibi quumque domo ēfferre jubent, to take with them from home, Caes.: pedem, to go out, Virg. 2. Esp. to carry out for burial, to bury (the ancients not permitting burials within the walls of cities): Pl.: Cic. Fig.: meo unius funere elata populi Romani esset republica, buried along with me, Liv.

3. Of the soil: to bring forth, bear, produce: id quod agri efferrunt, Cic.: and poet. (Italia) genus acre virum exultit, bred, Virg. 4. to lift up, raise, exalt: aliquem in murum, Caes.: e conspectu clatus, carried up out of sight, Liv. Poet.: caput Autumnus agris exultit, reared, Hor. 5. Fig.: Of speech: to utter, pronounce, declare: si graves sententiae inconditis verbis efferruntur, Cic. 6. to divulge, spread abroad, publish: in vulgum disciplinam ēfferri, Caes.: vocem in vulgus, Tac.: fides feras, Cic. 7. In pass.: to be carried away (by passion, etc.), to be transported, hurried away: cupiditate, id.: vi naturae atque ingeni, id.: laetitia, id.: voluptate canendi ac saltandi, Suet. So in act.: comitta ista praecleara, quae me laetitia extulerunt, Cic. 8. to raise, elevate, exalt, exol: ad summum imperium per omnes honorum gradus, id.: supra leges, Tac.: pecunia aut honore, Sall.: maximis laudibus, to exalt, Cic. (ii) With pron. reflect.: to elevate oneself; to rise, advance: quum virtus se exult et ostendit suum lumen, id.: volo se efferrat in adolescente fecunditas, should display itself conspicuously, id. (iii) In a bad sense: with pron. reflect. or pass.: to carry oneself high, to be puffed up, haughty, proud: se efferre

insolenter, Cic.: superbia se eferens, *setting up himself with arrogance*, Sall. Esp. frq. in Part. perf.: stultia ac barbara arrogantia elati, Caes.: recentiora, id. elatus et inflatus his rebus, Cic. in Oct. (rare): is demum vir erit, cujus animum nec prospera (fortuna) flatu suo efferet, nec adversa infringat, Liv. 5. For perfero (very rare): to support, endure: Lucr.

(2) **ef-fē-ro**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [ferus] to make wild, savage; to brutalize: vulturnus, to give a savage appearance to it, Liv.: hunc hostem dux ipse efferavit, has brutalized them, id. II. to exasperate: efferavit ea caedes Thebanus ad execrabile odium Romanorum, id. efferatae gentes, id. (Hence Fr. *effarer*)

effertus, a, um, Part. [effertio]. **ef-fertus**, a, um, adj. excessively wild, savage, brutal (poet.): proles, Lucr.: juvenis, Virg.

ef-fervesco, fervi, 3. v. n. incept. to boil or foam up, ferment, rage: aquae, quae effervescunt subditis ignibus, Cic. Fig.: Pontum armatum, effervescens in manibus Asiaticis erumpentem, boiling over and bursting into, id. in ira, Lucr.

ef-fervo, 3. v. n. to boil up or over: of Etna, Virg.

ef-fētus (not foetus), a, um, adj. that has brought forth young, that has laid eggs: Col. II. exhausted, worn out by bearing: Plin. 2. In gen. exhausted, worn out: tellus, Lucr. corpus, Cic.: vires (corpore), Virg. Poet with Gen.: veri efficit senectus, post the power of conceiving truth, id.

efficacia, ae, f. [efficax] efficacy, virtue: Plin.

efficacitas, atis, f. [id.] efficacy, power (rare): Cic.

efficaciter, adv. efficaciously, effectually: Quint.

efficax, acis, adj. [efficio] efficacious, effectual, powerful: tardus et parum efficax, wanting in energy, Cael. in Cic.: Hercules, totius laboriosus, Hor.: breve et efficax iter, a short and effectual way, Sen.: Live With Infinitive (cadas) amara curam elucere efficax, Hor.

efficiens, entis, Part. [efficient]. II. A d. j. effecting, effective, efficient: res efficientes=causae; opp. to res effectae, effects, Cic. Full by Gen.: virtus efficiens utilitatis, productive of, id.

efficienter, adv. efficiently: Cic. **efficientia**, ae, f. [efficio] efficacy, efficiency, influence (rare): Cic.

ef-fū-o, fūgi, fectum (perf. Subj. effedis, Pl. Inf. pass. effieri, id.), 3. v. a. [fugio] to do or work out, bring to pass, effect, execute: with Acc.: facinora, to perpetrate, Cic.: pontem, to build, Caes.: civitatem, to form, constitute, Cic.: magnas rerum commutationes, to bring about, Caes.: aurum alicui, to procure for, Pl. With Subj.: cavi et effere ut animum excitet, Cic.

absol.: si effecero, dabin' mihi argentum? if I succeed, Pl. II. Of the soil, etc.: to produce, bear, yield: (ager) Octavus plurimum efficit, Cic.: cum octavo, cum decimo efficere, to yield eight-fold, ten-fold, etc., id. III. Of numbers.: to make up, yield, amount to: ea (tributa) vix in fenus Pompeii quod satis sit efficiunt, id. So, to make up a sum of money, recoup oneself: quoad se efficere posse arbitrabantur (said of persons bidding for the taxes), id. IV. to make out, show, prove: in quibus (libris) vult effecere animos esse mortales, id. In pass.: efficitur, it is proved, it follows: ita efficitur, ut omne corpus mortale sit, id.

effictus, a, um, Part. [effingo]. **effigia**, ae, v. foll. art.

effigies, ei, (effigia, Pl.: Acc. plur. effigias, Lucr.), f. [effingo] a copy or imitation, likeness, portrait, image: formarum, Lucr.: deus effigies hominis et imago, Cic.: effigiem Xanthi Trojanique videtis, representation, copy, Virg. Of shades, ghosts: Ov. in contemptuous sense, effigies, immo umbrae hominum, mere shows, nay phantoms of men, Liv. 2. Fig.: perfectae eloquentiae effigiem quaerimus, its ideal form and perfection, Cic. ad effigiem justis imperii scriptis, after the model of, id.

ef-fīngo, finxi, fectum, 3. v. a. to form, fashion (artistically): Veneris Coae pulchritudinem effingere, Cic. Poet. in auro, to model or represent in gold, Virg. Fig.: to express, represent, portray: natura speciem ita formavit oris, ut in ea penitus reconditis mores effingeret, Cic. II. to wipe out, efface (rare): spongis sanguinem, Cic.

III. P. h. r.: effingere manus (agrae), apply to moisten and open out the patient's hand with sponge, Ov.

effio, eri, v. efficio, imit.

efflagitatio, ōnis, f. (efflagio) an urgent demand, entreaty (rare): Cic.

efflagitatus, ūs, m. [id.] only in Abl. earnest or urgent request: Cic.

ef-flāgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to demand or ask urgently: epistolam, Cic.: notumensem, Virg.: misericordiam alicujus, Cic. With ut and Subj.: quum iste a Cn. Dolabella efflagitasset, ut se mitteret, id.: and with Subj. alone, Suet.

effloim, adv. to death, desperately: with amare, deperire, etc.: Pl.

effloio, i. v. a. freq. [efflugo] to strike dead: Pl.

ef-flūgo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to strike dead, crush, destroy (rare): esp. of exterminating (dashing out the brains of) noxious animals: rabidos canes; viperas, Sen.: Pl.

ef-flō, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. to blow or breathe out. A. c. t.: (Sol) suos efflavit ignes, Lucr.: ignes Aetnaeos faucibus, Virg.: ignes ore et naribus efflant, Ov.: mare naribus, to spout out, id.: animam, to breathe

one's last, expire, Cic. II. Neutr. (v. rare): Lucr.

ef-floresco, rui, 3. v. n. incept. to begin to blossom forth; fig. to bloom, flourish: ingenii laudibus, to be full of the bud and promise of genius, Cic.: utilitas efflorescit ex amicitia, blossoms from it (is the result of friendship), id.

ef-flūo, xi, 3. v. n. to flow or run out, to flow forth: imbres, Lucr.: una cum sanguine vitam, Cic.: ne qua levis effluat aura, blow away, escape, Ov.

II. Transf. of non-fluid bodies: to go out, issue forth: manibus opus effluit, ships from, Lucr.: de pectore caedis notae, disappear, Ov.

III. Fig.: to get abroad (=emanare): effluet, it will become known, Ter.

2. to pass away: praeterita aetas quum effluisset, Cic.

IV. Hence, to be forgotten: antequam ex tuo animo effluam, id.: also with subject mens: dicenti mens effluit, he forgets, id.

efflūvium, il, n. [effluo] a flowing out, an outlet: Plin.: lacus, Tac.

ef-fūo, i. v. a. [faux] to suffocate, smother: Sen.

ef-fōdio, fōdi, fossum (Inf. pass. also effodiri, Pl.), 3. v. a. to dig out, dig up: ferrum, Cic.: aulam auri plenam, Pl.: signa, to dig the standards up (opp. to convellere, to pull up), Liv.: domos, to break through, Caes.: effodere oculos or oculum (alicui) to tear out, put out, Pl.: lumen, Virg. Fig.: hi duo illos oculos ore maritumae effoderunt, Cic. II. to excavate; form by digging: lacum, Suet.

ef-for (O. L. efor), atus, i. v. a. dep. to speak or say out, to utter: Lucr.: celanda, Liv. 2. In logic: to state a proposition: Cic.: v. effatum.

effossus, a, um, Part. [effodio] dug out: ex sterquilino, term of reproach, Pl.

effrenatē, adv. unrestrainedly: Cic. Comp. id.

effrenatio, ōnis, f. [effreno] unbridled impetuosity: animi, Cic.

effrenatus, a, um, Part. [effreno]. II. A d. j.: unbridled, unrestrained: libido, cupiditas, Cic.: libertas, Liv. Comp. id.

ef-frēno, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to unbridle, let loose: rare except in p. part.: effrenati equi, Liv. Fig.: secundis rebus effrenatus, loosened from all restraint by prosperity, Cic.

ef-frēnus, a, um, adj. [frenum] unbridled=effrenatus: equus, Liv. Fig.: unrestrained: gens, Virg.: amor, Ov.

ef-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3. v. a. [frango] to break out, to break open: cardines foribus, Pl.: fores, Cic.

ef-fūg-o, fūgi, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr. to flee out or away, to escape: e proelio, Cic.: e manibus, id.

II. A. c. t. to flee from, escape, avoid, shun: infortunium, Pl.: impias propinquorum manus, Cic.: mortem, Caes. Fig.: haec morte effugiuntur, are

escaped by death, Cic.: cupiditates adolescentiae, to become free from, Tac.

2. to escape the observation of: nihil te effugit, Cic.: neque hoc parentes effugerit spectaculum, Hor.

effugium, *ī*, n. [effugio] escape, flight (rare): effugium praeccludere eunti, Lucr.: mortis, Cic. In plur.: ob nostra effugia, Virg. 2. Meton.: a means or way of escape: Cic.

effulgēre, *ei* (inf) effulgēre, (Virg.), 2. v. n. to shine forth: nova lux oculis effulset, Virg. Fig.: audacia aut insignibus effulgens, making himself conspicuous, Tac.

effultus, a, um, Part. [fulcio] propped up, supported: effultus stratis vellerebus, Virg.

effundo, *fūdi*, *fusum*, 3. v. a. to pour out, pour forth, shed: vinum in barathrum (i. e. ventrem), Pl.: lacrimas, Lucr.: mare neque redundat unquam neque effunditur, does not spread over (the land), Cic. II. Transf. of non-liquid bodies: to pour forth, send out, etc.: sacces numorum, Hor.: tela, to let fly in great numbers, Virg.: habenas, to let loose, id.: equus consulem lapsum super caput effudit, threw, Liv. 2. Pass. reflect. or with pron. reflect.: to rush out, spread abroad: quum equitatus noster liberius se in agros effundit, Caes.: omnibus portis effunduntur, pour out, Liv. effusum tam late incendium, id. 3. to bring forth, produce abundantly: non solum fruges verum herbas etiam effundunt, Cic.: Hor. 4. to lavish, squander, waste, run through: patrimonium, Cic.: aerarium, id. III. Fig.: to give forth, utter: effudi vobis omnia, quae sentiebam, have freely imparted, id.: tales voces, Virg.: carmina, Ov. 2. Pass. reflect. or with pron. reflect.: to give oneself up to, yield to, give vent to one's feelings: qui se in aliqua libidine effudit, Cic.: Pompeius in nos suavissime hercule effusus, was most confidential, id.: in amore, Tac.: in lacrimas, to give way to, id.: ad preces lacrimasque, Liv.

3. to cast away, give up, let go, resign: collectam gratiam florentissimi hominis effundere, Cic.: vires, Liv.: animam, Virg.

effusē, *adv.* spreading far and wide: ire, Sall.: fugere, Liv. 2. profusely, lavishly: donare, Cic. (comp. Tac. 3. extravagantly, immoderately: exsultare, Cic.

effusio, *ōnis*, f. [effundo] a pouring out, pouring forth: aquae, Cic. II. a pouring or rushing out of people: hominum ex oppidis, id. 2. profusion, prodigality: id.: Liv. In plur.: pecuniarum, Cic. III. Fig.: excess: animi in laetitia, id.

effusus, a, um, Part. [effundo]. II. A d j.: spread out, extensive: effusum corpus, Lucr. 2. loose, disorderly: agmen, id.: quam posset effusissimis habebis, with the slackest reins, i. e. at the greatest possible speed,

id.: comae, dishevelled, Ov. 3. profuse, prodigal, lavish: quis in largitione effusus? Cic. 4. Fig.: extravagantly, immoderate: licentia, Liv.: laetitia, id. Sup.: studium, Suet.

effusio, *no perf.*, itum, 4. v. a. [root fu, v. fundo] to blab out, prate, chatter: Lucr.: Cic.

egēlidus, a, um, adj. with the chill of, lukewarm: potio, Cels.: aqua, Suet.: Notus, Ov. II. Also perh.= gelidus: Virg. (dub.)

egēns, *entis*, Part. [egeō]. II. A d j.: needy, necessitous: Cic.: delectus egentium ac perditorum, destitute and ruined men, Caes. Comp. and Sup., Cic. 2. destitute of: with Gen.: lucis, Ov.

egēnus, a, um, adj. [id.] in want of, destitute of (rare): With Gen.: omnium, Virg. With Abl.: Tac. Absol.: indigent, necessitous, Pl.

egēo, *ti*, 2. v. n. to be needy, to suffer want (with ref. to the necessities of life: cf. careo) opp. to locuples esse, Cic.: Hor. Impers.: amator atque egrotus acriter, Pl. 2. to need, lack, be destitute of: with Abl. or Gen.: with Abl.: omnibus necessariis rebus, Caes.: Cic. Of inanimate subjects opus eget exercitatione non parva, id. With Gen.: auxiliis, Caes.: medicis, curatori, Hor. Rarely with Acc. (of neut. pron.): nec quicquam eget, Pl.

II. Like the Engl. want: to require: plausoris, Hor. [Cf. Gr. ἀχρη, needy, ἀχρη, want.]

egēro, *gessi*, *gestum*, 3. v. a. to carry or bear out, to discharge, carry praedam ex hostium castris, Liv.: egerit hic fluctus, hales out, Ov.: vivem, to clear away, Liv.: bona fortunaeque in tributum egerunt, they carry off as tribute, Tac. II. Fig.: expletur lacrimis egeritque dolor, is got rid of, Ov.

egestas, *ātis*, f. [egeō] indigence, destitution (whereas paupertas = humble circumstances): paupertas, vel potius egestas ac mendicitas, Cic.: Caes. In plur., cases of destitution, Cic. Of things: patrii sermonis, poverty of our language, Lucr.: animi, Cic.

egestio, *ōnis*, f. [egeō] a carrying or clearing out (rare): ruderm, Suet. **egestus**, a, um, Part. [egeō].

ēgo (for plur. v. nos), *pron. pers. I.* With emphat. suffixes: in Nom and Acc. met; in Dat. and Abl. -pte= myself. Am. Quis te verberavit? So. Egomem memet, id.: egomet vidi, I myself, Cic. 2. Mihi as dativus ethicus (i. e. not necessary to the meaning, but expressive of a feeling of interest): quid enim mihi L. Pauli nepos quaerit, why, I should like to know, why, pray? id.: quid mihi Celsus agit, how does (my friend) Celsus? Hor. 3. ad me= domum meam, to my house: neque domum unquam ad me iteras mittam, Cic. [Cf. Skr. aham, Gr. ἐγώ; Goth. ik, Eng. I, N. H. G. ich, etc. Cogn. with mi-hi, me, ar. Skr. mā; Gr. μοι, me; Goth. mi-s (=mihī), mik (=me).

ēgrēdiōr, *gressus*, 3. v. n. and a. *dep* [gradiōr]. Neutr.: to step, march, go or come out: e cubiculo, Cic.: ex oppido, Caes.: foras, Tor. 2. to go up, ascend: scalis, Sall.: in tumulum, Liv.: Ov. 3. Milit. t. t.: to march out: e castris, Caes. Absol.: id.: Sall. 4. Naut. t. t.: to disembark, land: ex navi, Cic.: ratibus, Ov. Absol.: locus ad egrediendum idoneus, Caes. Also, e portu, or absol.: to set sail: Cic.: Ov. 5. Fig.: of discourse: to digress, wander (rare): a proposito, Cic. II. Act.: to go beyond: fines, Caes.: flumen Mulacham, pass, Sall.: urbem, quit, Liv. 2. Fig.: to overstep, surpass, exceed: praeuram, to rise higher than, Tac. clementiam majorum suasque leges, to get beyond, id.

ēgrēgiō, *adv.* excellently, exceedingly, uncommonly well. With verbs: studere, to pursue anything specially (make a hobby' of it: opp. to mediocriter), Ter. pingere, to paint really well, Cic. With adjectives: egregie fortis et bonus imperator, id.: munitionum oppidum, Caes. Absol. as an expression of assent, applause, etc., very good! Suet. Irrig. compar. egregius, more splendidly, Juv.

ēgrēgius, a, um, adj. [grex] lit.: (chosen) out of the flock: hence uncommon, distinguished, pre-eminent: in bellica laude, Cic.: in alius artibus, Sall.: vir, eminent, Cic.: corpus, exceedingly beautiful, Hor. virtus, Caes.: victoria, brilliant, Liv. With Gen.: animi, noble of soul, Virg.: Tac. 2. During the empire: of distinguished rank, illustrious, honourable: id. and neu. as subst.: egregium publicum, the public honour, id.

ēgressio, *ōnis*, f. [egredior] a digression, Quint.

ēgressus, a, um, Part. [egredior]. **ēgressus**, *ūs*, m. [id.] a going out, egress, departure: Cic.: rarus ēgressus, going out seldom, Tac.: In plur., times and places of going out, Sall. Of birds: a flying out, flight: Ov. 2. a disembarking, landing: Caes. II. In concrete sense: a passage out, exit: Tac.: poet. of the mouths of the Ister: Ov. III. In rhetor. a digression: Tac.

ēgurgitō, *i. v. a.* [gurgis] to pour out, spend extravagantly: argentum domo, Pl.

ēhem, *interj.* An exclamation of joyful astonishment, surprise: ha! what! Pl.: Ter.

ēheu, *interj.* An exclamation of pain: ah! alas! Pl.: Ter.: Hor.: Ov. In the epic and lyric poets the e is always long.

ēho, *interj.* ha! ho! holla! soho! Pl.: Ter. With affixed dum: id.

Mihi is for mi-bi, cf. ti-bi, si-bi; so Skr. ma-hyam for ma-bh-yam.] (Hence Ital. io; Span. yo; Fr. je.)

egomet, v. ego.

ēgrēdiōr, *gressus*, 3. v. n. and a. *dep* [gradiōr]. Neutr.: to step, march, go or come out: e cubiculo, Cic.: ex oppido, Caes.: foras, Tor. 2. to go up, ascend: scalis, Sall.: in tumulum, Liv.: Ov. 3. Milit. t. t.: to march out: e castris, Caes. Absol.: id.: Sall. 4. Naut. t. t.: to disembark, land: ex navi, Cic.: ratibus, Ov. Absol.: locus ad egrediendum idoneus, Caes. Also, e portu, or absol.: to set sail: Cic.: Ov. 5. Fig.: of discourse: to digress, wander (rare): a proposito, Cic. II. Act.: to go beyond: fines, Caes.: flumen Mulacham, pass, Sall.: urbem, quit, Liv. 2. Fig.: to overstep, surpass, exceed: praeuram, to rise higher than, Tac. clementiam majorum suasque leges, to get beyond, id.

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ēho, *interj.* ha! ho! holla! soho! Pl.: Ter. With affixed dum: id.

- (1) *ei* dat of is, q. v.
 (2) *ei*, Interj. *oh* / v. *hei*.
elicio, v. *ejicio*.

ejā (also *heja*) *interj.* An exclamation of joy or surprise: *ah! ah ha! indeed!* Pl.: Ter.: *ejā vore, oh yes, no doubt!* Pl. 2. Of exhortation: *ho! quick! come on!* id.: Hor.: *ejā age, come then! up then!* Virg.

ē-jāclor, atus, i. v. a. *dep.* to shoot out, to hurl or throw out (rare). *aquas*, Ov.: *sanguis se ejaculatus in altum, spouting up*, id.

ējēctamentum, i, n. [ejecto] *what is cast out, refuse* (rare): Tac.

ējēctio, ōis, f. [ejectio] *a casting out* (rare): *mortem et ejectionem timeamus, banishment, exile*, Cic.

ējēcto, avi, atum, i. v. a. *freq.* [id.] *to cast out, throw up frequently* (poet.) *cruorem ore, to continue spitting out blood*, Virg.: Ov.

ējēctus, ūs, um, *Part.* [ejecto].

ējēctus, ūs, m. [id.] *a casting out, emission: animal foras, a breathing out*, Lucr.

ējēro (also *ējuro*, chiefly post-Aug. cf. *pejēro, dejēro*), avi, atum, i. v. a. *to refuse by oath, to abjure* In law. *forum* or *judicem iniquum sibi ejurare, to reject on oath the jurisdiction of a court or judge*: Cic. 2. *ejurare* (sic) *bonam copiam* (opp. *to jurare bonam copiam*), *to swear that one is insolvent*, id. (Fam. 9, 16 fin) 3. In state affairs: *magistratum, imperium ejurare, to lay down, resign an office*: Tac. 4. *Fig.* in gen. *to abandon, forswear, disown: patriam*, id.

ē-jōio (also *elcio*), jēci, jēctum (elicit, dissyl., Lucr.) 3 v. a. [jacio] *to cast or drive out; to eject, expel: aliquem e senatu*, Cic.: *ex oppido*, Caes. *de senatu*, Liv.: *inibus*, Sall.: *equitum, to throw him*, Virg.: *linguam, to thrust out*, Cic. Esp. with *pron. refl.*, *to rush out, sally forth: Germani se ex castris eiecunt, rushed out*, Caes. *se in agros, to make their escape into the country*, Liv. 2. *Naut.* *to take to bring a ship to shore: e naves ejicere possent*, Caes.: *naves ad Chium*, Liv. (ii) *to cast ashore; to strand, wreck: scapham*, Pl.: *naves in litore*, Caes.: *naves in litora*, Liv. And *transf.* *to shipwrecked persons*: Pl.: Cic.: Virg. 3. *to dispel: curam ex animo*, Pl.: Cic. 2. *with pron. refl.* of passion, etc., *to break out*, id. 3. *to reject: Cynicorum ratio tota est ejicienda*, id. Esp. of players, public speakers, etc.: *his or hoot off*: id.: *ejectus homo, an unsuccessful man* (or *perb. a ruined man*, acc. to I. fin.), id.

ējūlatio, ōis, f. [ejulo] *a wailing, lamenting*: Pl.: Cic.

ējūlatus, ūs, m. [id.] *a wailing, lamenting*: Cic.

ējūlo, i. v. n. *to wail, utter lamentations*: Pl.: Cic. [Ety. uncertain.]

ējūrātio, ōis, f. [ejuro] *an abjur-*

ing of an office: hence *a renouncing, renouncing*: Sen.

• *ējūro*, v. *ejero*.

ē-lābor, lapsus, 3. v. n. and (rarely) a. *dep.* *Neutr.* *to slip away, get off, escape: anguilla est, elabitur*, Pl.: *quum se convolvens sol elaberetur et abiret*, Cic.: *elapsae manibus tabellae*, Ov.: *Manili cuspis super galeam hostis elapsa est, slipped along*, Liv.: (ignis) *frondes elapsus in altas, creeping upwards*, Virg. 2. *Fig.* *to slip away, escape: e manibus, to slip between one's fingers*, Cic.: *ex proelio*, Caes.: *de caede*, Virg.: also with Abl. alone, id.: *animus devinctus paulatim elapsus est Bacchidi, slid away from her*, Ter.: in servitutum elapsi, who had insensibly fallen into, Liv. 3. *to get off, escape from condemnation, punishment ex criminibus*, Cic. 4. *to pass away, disappear: vita*, Lucr.: *assensio omnis illa, fades away*, Cic.

3. *to get off, escape from condemnation, punishment ex criminibus*, Cic. 4. *to pass away, disappear: vita*, Lucr.: *assensio omnis illa, fades away*, Cic. 5. *to escape from (v. rare): pugnam aut vincula*, Tac.

ē-lāborātus, a, um, *Part.* [elaboro].

3. *to get off, escape from condemnation, punishment ex criminibus*, Cic. 4. *to pass away, disappear: vita*, Lucr.: *assensio omnis illa, fades away*, Cic. 5. *to escape from (v. rare): pugnam aut vincula*, Tac.

ē-lāboro, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. *Neutr.* *to labour, exert oneself, take pains: usu. constr. with ut and Suly. or in with Abl.* With *Suly.*: *non tam ut proximi causis elaborare soleo, quam ut ne quid obsum*, Cic. With *in* and *Abl.*: *in re, to take pains over a thing*, id.: *less freq. with n and Acc. with a view to something*, Quint. 3. *to labour on, take pains with, to work out, elaborate* (in Cic. mostly *pass.*). In act.: *non Scitulae dapes dulcem elaborant saporem, cannot with all their nicety create a relish*, Hor.

ē-lāborātus, a, um, *Part.* [elaboro].

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ē-lāborātus, a, um, *Part.* [elaboro].

first principles, rudiments of an art or science: puerorum, Cic. 2.

Poet.: the beginnings of other things: prima Romae, Ov.: cupidinis pravi, Hor. [From the root of alo and oleo, "means or material of growth."]

elementarius, a, um, *belonging to the elements (rare):* senex, an old man only in the alphabet, Sen.

elenchus, l, m. = ἐλεγχος, a rare kind of pearl: Plin.: Juv. c. II. elench, orum, m. = ἐλεγχος, perh. criticisms (title of a work), Suet. (or catalogues).

elephantiasis, is, f. = ἐλεφαντίασις, a virulent kind of leprosy, elephantiasis: Plin.

elephantinus, a, um, ad. = ἐλεφαντινός, of ivory, ivory: Plin.

elephantus, l, m. (rarely f.) (less freq. *elephas*, ntis: Mart.: Lucan): *elephas*, an elephant: Cic.: Virg.: Liv.: *elephantio* corio circumtutus, thick-headed, stupid, Pl. II. Meton.: ivory: Virg.

elephas, v. *elephantus*.

eleutheria, ae, f. = ἐλευθερία, liberty: Pl.

elēvo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to lift up, raise: contabulationem, Caes. II. Fig.: to lighten, alleviate: aegritudinem, Cic. 2. to lessen, diminish, impair, detract from: perspicuitatem, id.: auctoritatem, Liv. 3. to make light of: causas offensivum, Cic.: res gestas, Liv. With personal object: elevat Etruscos, disparages them, id.

elices, um, m. plu. [liquo] a trench, a drain. Col.

elicio, licul or lexi (elicit, Caes.) *elictum*, 3. v. a. [lacio] to draw out, entice out, bring out, elicit: aliquem hinc foras, Pl.: hostem ex paludibus *elivisue*, Caes.: ad pugnam, id.: in proelium, Tac. Of inanimate objects: ferrum et terrae cavernis, Cic.: lacrimas, to draw tears, Pl.: cadum, to be the means of drawing forth, Hor. 2. Jovem, Manes, etc., to call down by religious rites, to raise, conjure up a departed spirit by magic arts: Ov.: Cic.: Hor.: so, fulmina, to draw down, Liv. II. Fig.: terra elicit herbescentem ex eo (sc. semine) viriditatem, gently entices it out, Cic.: etiam ex infantium ingentis voces et querelas, to draw forth, elicit, id.: veritatem, Tac.

elictus, l, m. [elicio] surname of Jupiter, prob. = he who is called forth, Liv.

elictus, a, um, Part. [elicio]

elido, si, sum, 3. v. a. [laedo] to knock, strike, or dash out, to tear out, squeeze out: aurigam e curru, Cic.: ignes nubibus, Ov. Fig.: (imago) recta retrorsum eliditur, is thrown back, reflected, Lucr.: morbum, to expel, Cels.: Hor. II. to break or dash to pieces, to shatter, to crush: talos alicui, Pl.: nervos, Caes.: angues, to crush, strangle, Virg. Fig.: to break down, destroy: (poetae) nervos omnes virtutis elidunt, Cic.

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ē-ligo, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a. [lēgo] to pick out, gather: pedes e capite pullos, pick them out (with the fingers), Varr.: herbas, pluck up, id.

II. to choose (implying a number from which a selection is to be made: cf. deligo): ex malis minima, Cic.: de tribus, id.: a multis commodissimum quodque, to take what is best from a number (of masters), id.

ē-limino, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [limen] to turn out of doors: aliquem, Pac. Fig.: dicta foras, to blab, Hor.

ē-limo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to file up, polish: Ov. Fig.: to elaborate, cultivate; to finish, perfect: σχολιον aliquod, Att in Cic.

ē-linguis, e, adj. [lingua] speechless (rare): Cic.: Liv. II. without eloquence: Cic

ē-linguo, i. v. a. [id.] to tear out any one's tongue: with Acc. of person, Pl.

ē-liquo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to clarify, strain: Sen.

ē-lisus, a, um, Part. [elido]

ē-lisus, a, um, adj. boiled: Hor. II. sodden, well soaked: Mart.: Pers. [By some derived from latus, cf. prolixus: acc. to Corssen, "taken out of water": for (says Non) "hiam aquam veteres vocaverunt," v. liquo]

ē-lisus, v. belleborus.

ē-lisus, is, f. = ἐλλειψις, in rhetor. an ellipsis: pure Lat. detractio: Quint.

ē-lisus, ellum, ellam, v. ecce.

ē-lisus, avi, atum, i. v. a. to let or hire out, to farm out: fundum, Cic.

ē-lisus, ōnis, f. [eloquor]. In rhet. oratorical delivery, elocution: Cic

ē-lisus, ōnis, n. a short saying, sentence, maxim: Solonis, Cic. 2. most freq.: an inscription on a tombstone: id.: on the images of ancestors: Suet.: on votive tablets: id. 3. a clause in a will. Cic.: Su. 4. a record, report in criminal cases: id. [A Latinization of Gr. ἐλεγχος]

ē-lisus, entis, Part. [eloquor]

II. Adj.: eloquent (cf. facundus, naturally gifted with power of speech: disertus, a clever speaker): Cic. [Imp.: Quint. Sup.: Tac.

ē-lisus, ōnis, f. [id.] eloquence: Cic.

ē-lisus, ōnis, n. [id.] eloquence (chiefly poet = preced.): Hor.: Virg.

ē-lisus, ōnis, 3. v. a. dep. to speak out, utter, declare, state, express. With Acc.: id quod scribit eloqui, Cic.: Caes. Absol.: perge eloqui, Ter.

II. Esp to speak in an oratorical or eloquent manner (absol.): et Graece ab eloquendo *ἐλίσσω*, et Latine eloquens dictus est, Cic.: Quint.

ē-lisus, a, um, Part. [elavo]

ē-lisus, xl, 2. v. n. to shine out, shine forth: Cic. Poet of the glitter of bees, Virg. II. Fig.: to show itself: to be apparent, manifest: ex quo elucebit annis constantia, Cic.

ē-lisus, a, um, Part. [eluctor] that

ē-lisus, a, um, Part. [eluctor]

ē-lisus, a, um, Part. [eluctor]

ē-lisus, a, um, Part. [eluctor]

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ē-lisus, a, um, Part. [eluctor]

ē-lisus, a, um, Part. [eluctor]

may be escaped from by struggling: Sen.

ē-luctor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. Neutr. to struggle out, force a way through: aqua omnis, Virg. Fig.: eluctantium verborum (homo), a man of struggling words, i.e. not a quick speaker, Tac. II. Act. to struggle out of, to surmount by effort: tot act tam validas manus, Liv.: locorum difficultates, Tac.

ē-luctor, avi, atum, i. v. a. (dep. Cic) to compose by lamplight, i.e. at night: Cic.: Tac.

ē-luctor, si, sum, 3. v. n. and a. Lit.: to play out, hence to play to an end, cease playing (rare): eludet, ubi victum senserit, Ter. (acc. to others, in sense, II. 4). II. Act. to win from one at play (rare): anulum (with Acc. also of person from whom), Pl.

2. In fencing: to parry a blow: hastas, Mart. Absol.: Cic. Hence,

3. to elude, foil, baffle: eludebant nostros, they baffled the attacks of our men, Caes.: eludit gyro interior, eludes (her pursuer) by taking an inner circle, Virg. 4. Most freq., to deceive, frustrate: senes, to make fools of them, Ter.: Cic.: Liv.: more fully, contumelios eludere, id.

ē-luctor, xi, 2 v n and a. to mourn the full time (rare): patriam, Cic. Absol.: Liv.

ē-luctor, e, adj. [lumbus] weak in the loins: of style, wanting in vigour, emaculated, Tac.

ē-luctor, ōnis, 3. v. a. to wash or rinse out: wash clean: vascula, Pl.: purpureum colorem, Lucr.: corpus, Ov. Fig.: to sweep clean (of): stagna Maevius (sc. avibus), Col. 2. to get rid of, squander: Pl. 3. Fig.: to wash away (guilt): scelus, Virg.: Cic.: crimen, Ov.

ē-luctor, a, um, Part. [ludo]

ē-luctor, a, um, Part. [ludo]

ē-luctor, a, um, Part. [ludo]

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ē-luctor, a, um, Part. [ludo]

make over one's potestas to another; to alienate, sell: agrum, Suet.: Quint.

II. Fig. in gen.: to give up, surrender, sell, enslave: nunc ego, mulier, tibi me totum emancupo, Pl.: nemini emancipata (enectus), in bondage to no one, Cic.: Hor.

ē-māno, avi, atum, i. v. n. 3. to cease or flow out: Lucr.: Cic. poet. Fig.: to spring out of, proceed, emanate from: ex fonte (aliquo), Cic. 2. to spread, be diffused: latius, Flor. 3. Very freq.: to spread abroad, become known: in vulgus, Cic.: also absol.: fama, sermo emanat, id. Impers.: emanabat, it became generally known, Liv.

ē-mātūresco, rūi, 3. v. n. incept. to come to maturity (v.): Plin. 2. Fig.: to soften, be mitigated: ira, Ov.

ēmax, acis [emo; cf. edax, loquax, etc.] very fond of buying: Cic. Poet.: prece, mercenary worship, i. e. seeking to buy some favour of the god, Pers.

ēmbēma, ātis, n. (Abl. plur. emblematibus, Cic.): ἐμβήμα, inlaid work; also, ornaments on gold and silver cups, etc., which might be put on and off: Cic. 2. tessellated work, mosaic: vermiculatum, marked as if with worm-tracks, id.

ēmbōlum, il, n. = ἐμβόλιον (lit. something inserted), an interlude, ballet: Cic.

ēmendābilis, r, adj. [emendo] that may be amended, capable of correction: error, Liv.

ēmendāte, adv. faultlessly, perfectly, purely: Cic. Comp.: Plin.

ēmendatio, ōnis, f. [emendo] a correction, emendation: Cic.

ēmendātor, ōris, m. [id.] a corrector, amender: Cic.

ēmendātrix, icis, f. [id.] she who corrects: Cic.

ēmendatus, a, um, Part. [emendo].

II. Adj.: faultless, perfect, pure: mores, Cic.: vir, Hor.: locutio, Cic.

ē-mendōo, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to obtain by begging: Suet.

ē-mendo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [mendum] to free from faults, correct, amend: civitatem, to improve, Cic.: vitia adolescentiae, to reform them, Nep.: Ov. Esp. with ref. to faults of language: Cic.

ēmensus, a, um, Part. [emetor].

ē-mentior, itus, 4. v. a. dep. to put forth or utter falsely, to feign, fabricate, pretend: quae dixisti modo, omnia ementitus, Pl.: aliquid, Cic. With Acc. and Infin.: id. Absol. = to deceive, id. Perf. part. in pass. signif.: forged, fabricated, pretended, id.

ē-meror, eris, i. v. a. dep. to buy up, purchase: aditum principis, to purchase access, Tac.: adulterium, to purchase immunity for, id.

ē-mēreo, ūi, itum, 2. v. a. and ē-mēreor, itus, 2. v. dep. to obtain by service, to merit, earn: quid ego emere mali? Pl. Poet. with Infin.: Ov. 2. Poet. with Acc. of person: to earn (the favour) of, to lay under

obligation: virum, id.: Tib. II. Milit. t. t. to serve out, complete one's term of service: stipendia, Liv. Esp.

Part. perf. in pass. sense: emerita stipendia, campaigns in which one has served, Sall.: militia, Suet. Fig., emeritis stipendiis libidinis, having served out one's time to (i. e. got a discharge from) passion, Cic. 2. In gen.: annuum tempus (sc. magistratus) emeritum habere, id.

ē-mergo, si, sum, 3. v. a. and n. Act.: to bring forth, raise up: usually reflect. or with pron. reflect. to come forth, to rise up, emerge: tibi (somnia) subito sum visus emeris e flumine, Cic.: emeris paludibus, extricating oneself from, Tac. Fig.: sese ex malis, Ter.: Liv. II. Neutr.: to come forth, come up, emerge: equus emeris e flumine, Cic.: de paludibus, Liv.: ex Antiati in Appiani, to escape, Cic. Absol.: sol, id. poet.: Tac. Pass. Impers.: unde emergi non potest, Ter. 2. Fig.: to raise or extricate oneself from: to emerge, get clear: ex miserrimis sordibus, Cic.: ex obnoxia pace, Liv.: Cic. 3. to rise to greatness: in fastigium, Vell.: absol., haud facile emergunt, (the poor) find it hard to rise, Juv.

4. to come out, appear: ex quo magis emergit, quale sit decorum illud, becomes evident, Cic.

ēmeritus, a, um, Part. [emerore]

II. As subst. emeritus: a soldier who has served his time, a veteran, an exempt: only in plur. Tac. III. Adj.: that has become unfit for service, worn out: equi Ov.

ēmerus, a, um, Part. [emerge].

ēmetica, ae, f. = ἐμετική, a vomit, an emetic: Cacl. in Cic.

ē-mētor, mensus, 4. v. a. dep. to measure out: spatium oculis, Virg.

II. Meton.: to pass through, pass over, traverse: esp. in p. part. and perf. tenses: quum totam ferme longitudinem Italiae emensis essent, Liv.: tot inhospita saxa, Virg. Fig.: quinque principes emensus, having survived, Tac. 2. to impart, bestow: aliquid patriae, Hor.: Cic. Perf. part. with pass. sig.: passed through, traversed: majorem partem itineris emensam cernunt, Liv.

ē-mēto, 3. v. a. to reap from: plus frumenti agris, Hor.

ē-mico, cūl, cātum, i. v. n. to spring out, spring forth: e corpore sanguis, spouts, Lucr.: saxa tormento, Liv.: juvenum manus emicat, darts forth, Virg. Of the motion of the heart: cor emicat in pectus, leaps against my breast, Pl. 2. Fig.: to shine forth, be conspicuous: Agrippinae conseruationis mentis emicuit, Tac.: inter ceteros Themistoclis gloria emicuit, Just.: a Hor.

ē-migro, avi, atum, i. v. n. to remove, depart: ex illa domo, Cic.: e vita, id. domo, to emigrate, Caes.

ēminens, entis, Part. [emineo].

II. Adj.: standing out, projecting, lofty: saxa, Sall.: oculi, Cic. Comp.: Caes. 2. Fig.: lofty, distinguished, eminent: ingenium, Quint. Plur. absol., great men, Tac. Comp.: id. Sup.: Quint.

ēminētia, ae, f. [eminens] projection, standing out: hence, appy. reality, Cic. (N. D. i. 38, int.) In painting, the lights (opp. to umbræ, the shades): id. II. excellence: pre-eminence: Vell.

ē-minēo, ūi, 2. v. n. to stand out, project: stipites ex terra, Caes.: ferrum per costas, Liv. Absol.: Caes. 2. Esp. of the lights in painting: to stand out, be prominent: Cic. II. Fig.: to be conspicuous or remarkable: vox eminet una, is audible above the rest, Ov.: Demosthenes unus eminet inter omnes in omni genere dicendi, towers above all, Cic.

ē-minisor, mentus, 3. v. a. dep. to invent: Auct. Her. (dub.)

ē-minor, i. v. n. dep. to threaten: Pl.

ē-minus, adv. [manus] (opp. to communis, i. e. out of the reach of hands), at a distance, from a distance: pugnare, Caes.: oppugnationem incipere, Tac.

ē-miror, i. v. a. dep. to wonder greatly at (rare): aequora, Hor.

ēmissarium, il, n. [emitto] an outlet: lacus, Cic.

ēmissarius, il, m. [id.] an emissary, scout, spy: Cic.

ēmissicius, a, um, adj. [id.] sent out, comice: oculi, prying about, spying, Pl.

ēmissio, ōnis, f. [id.] a sending out, darting forth (rare): radiorum, Gell.: angulis, letting go, allowing to escape, Caes. 2. projecting or hurting: telorum, id.

ēmissus, a, um, Part. [emitto].

ēmissus, ūs, m. [id.] a sending forth, emission: Lucr.

ē-mitto, mīsi, mīsum, 3. v. a. to let go or send out, send forth: e carcere, Cic.: essedarios ex silvis, Caes.: de carcere, Cic.: scutum manu, to throw away, Caes. 2. Esp. manu emitte aliquem, i. q. manu mittere, to release a person from one's potestas, to emancipate: Pl.: Liv. 3. to let slip, allow to escape: Hannibalem e manibus, Liv.: and without prep., id.

4. In sundry phr. subjugum, to pass unde, the yoke, id.: vocem, verbum, to utter, id.: aquam, to let off, id.: sanguinem, to let blood, Col.: animam, to expire, Nep. 5. With pron. refl., to break or burst forth: Cic.

ēmo, ēmi, emptum, 3. v. a. [orig. to take, receive: vide demo, eximo, etc.] to buy: aliquid de aliquo, Cic.: minoris aut pluris, id.: bene, cheaply, id.: male, dearly, id.: also, care, Hor.: in diem, on credit, Nep. II. Fig.: to purchase, gain over, obtain: sententias (iudicium) Cic.: militem, Tac.: aeternum nomen sanguine, Ov.

ē-mōdēror, i. v. a. dep. to *moderate*: dolorem verbis, to vent, Ov.

ē-mōdīlor, i. v. a. dep. to *sing*, attune: Musam, Ov.

ēmōlimentum, i. n. [emollor] lit. a laborious moving out: hence, effort, exertion, labour: neque exercitum sine magno comessatu atque emolimento in unum locum contrahere posse, Caes.

ē-mōlior, itus, 4 v. a. dep. to move out with effort, bring out (rare): venti fretum emoluntur, agitate, Sen.: negotium, to work out, accomplish, Pl.

ē-mollio, ivi or ii, itum, 4 v. a. to make soft, to soften: humor arcus fundasque et jaculorum amenta emollierat, Liv. || Fig. to make mild, gentle: mores, Ov. 2. In a bad sense: to enervate, render effeminate, exercitum, Liv.

ē-mōlo, no perf., itum, 3 v. a. to grind out: hordeum, Veg. 2. to consume by grinding: granaria, Pers.

ēmōlimentum, (sometimes written emolim: cf. monumentum and monumentum), i. n. [emolo] what is got by any course; gain, profit, advantage. nullo emolumento impellunt in fraudem, Cic.: opp. to damnum, Suet. With Gen. rerum, id. : victoriae, fruit of victory, Vell.

ē-mōneō, 2 v. a. to admonish: Cic. (dub.)

ē-mōrior, mortuus (old form of Inf. emorri, Pl.: Ter.) 3 v. n. dep. to die right out, die off, die: nonne emori per virtutem praestat, at once to die, Sall.: aut vincere aut emori, Cic.: So of trees, Plin. || Fig. to perish, pass away, cease: quorum laus emori non potest, Cic.: amor, Ov.: auxilium, Pl. **ēmōrtialis**, e, adj. [emorior] pertaining to death: Pl.

ēmōrtuus, a, um, Part. [emorior].

ēmōtus, a, um, Part. [emoveo].

ē-mōveō, mōvi, mōtum (perf. synop. emostis, Liv.), 2 v. a. to move out, move away, remove: multitudinem e foro, Liv.: muros fundamentaque, to shake, upheave, Virg. || Fig. si morbus pestilentiae ex agro Romano emotus esset, should be got rid of, old formula in Liv.: curas dictis, to drive away, expel, Virg.

ēmpāsis, is, f. = ἐμψασία. In rhet.: emphasis, stress: Quint.

ēmpiricus, i, m. = ἐμπειρικός, a physician whose art is founded solely on practice: Cic.

ēmplastrum, i, n. = ἐμπλαστρον, a plaster, Cato: Cels.

ēmpōrium, ii, n. = ἐμπόριον, a place of trade, a market-town, emporium: Pl.: Cic.: Liv.

ēmpūo (not emtio), ōnis, f. [emo] a buying, purchase: Cic.: Tac.

ēmpūto (emt.), avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to be in the habit of buying (rare): Col.: Tac.

ēmpor (emt.), ōris, m. [id.] a buyer, purchaser: Cic.: pretiosus empor dedecorum, who pays dearly for, Hor.

ēmpus (emt.), a, um, Part. [emo].

ē-mūgio, 4 v. a. to bellow out: Quint.

ē-mūlgeo, no perf., sum, 2 v. a. to milk out: Col. 2. to drain out, exhaust: Cat.

ēmūnotus, a, um, Part. [emungo].

|| Adj., clean-nosed, hence, nice, keen: naris emunctae senex, of keen discernment, Phaedr.: Hor.: limati et emuncti, accurate and nice (of orators), Quint.

ē-mungo, nxi, nctum, 3 v. a. to wipe the nose, with Acc. of pron. ἑξῆς: brachio se emungentem, wiping his nose on his sleeve, Suet.: Auct. Her. Also reflect.: Juv. 2. to cheat: usu with Abl., to cheat of: auro, Pl.: argento, Ter. Without Abl.: Hor.

ē-mūnio, ivi or ii, itum, 4 v. a. to fortify, secure: locum arcis in modum, Liv.: postes, Virg. 2. to build up (to a height): supra modum ceterae altitudinis, higher than the rest, Liv.

3. to clear, make roads through: silvas ac paludes, Tac.

ēn, interj. in lively and emphatic exclamations, etc.: lo! behold! see! see there! (usually with Nom., rarely with Acc.): en foederum interpretes, Cic.: en Varus et legiones, Tac.: en Priamus, Virg. With pronouns, en ego, to, here am I, Virg.: Ov. With whole sentences. en mehercule in vobis resident mores pristini, there! oh yes! Pl. In interrogations: en quid ago? ah! Virg.: Cic. With imperatives: come: hos tibi dant calamos, en accipe, Musae, Virg. [Cf. Gr. ἔν, ἔνι.]

ēnarrābilis, a, adj. [enarrō] that may be related, described or explained (rare). only with a negative, Virg.

ēnarratio, ōnis, f. [enarrō] a detailed exposition, description: Quint.

ēnarrātor, ōris, m. [id.] an explainer: Gell.

ē-narro, avi, atum, i v. a. to explain or relate in detail: omnem rem, Ter.: Pl.: Cic. 2. to expound, interpret (later): Quint.: Gell.

ē-nascor, atus, 3 v. n. dep. to sprout or spring up, arise: rami, Caes. (dub.): cornua (cervorum) cutibus, Plin.: capillus, Liv. Fig.: insula medio alveo enata, that had emerged from the sea, Curt.

ē-nāto, avi, i. v. n. to swim out, to escape by swimming (rare): Hor.:

|| Fig.: to get off: Cic.

ēnātus, a, um, Part. [enascor].

ē-nāvigō, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. Neutr. to sail out, sail away: Suet. Fig.: to escape, get clear of, Cic. || A ct. to sail over: undam, Hor.

ēnoastus, a, um, adj. = ἐνανστος, burnt in, encaustic: Mart.: Plin.

ēndo, prep. = in: for words compounded with endo (indu), v. in- (im-).

ēndrōmis, idis, f. = ἐνδρόμις, a coarse woollen cloak in which athletes wrapped themselves after exercise: Mart. Also, a finer sort used by women: Juv.

ē-nēco (enico), cti (enicavit, Pl.), ctum, i. v. a. to kill completely, to kill, slay. puer ambo angues enicavit, Pl.

||, to exhaust, wear out: enectus fame, id.: arando, Hor. 2. In colloq. lang.: to torment, torture, plague to death. amando, Pl.: rogitando, Ter.

ēnecus, a, um, Part. [eneco].

ēnervātus, a, um, p. adj. [enervo] unmanly, weak, effeminate: Cic.: Sen. **ē-nervis**, e, adj. [nervus] nerveless, enervated, weak (rare): Sen.: Tac.

ē-nervo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to take out the sinews: usu. fig. to enervate, weaken, render effeminate: Cic.: corpora animosque, Liv. See also enervatus. Perf.: enervati atque exsangues, Cic.

enico, v. eneco.

enim, conj. a demonstrative particle, serving either to strengthen an assertion, or to introduce a proof. Never used at the beginning of a sentence, except in the comic poets. 1. To corroborate or verify a preceding assertion, like equidem, certe, vero, and freq. connected with these particles. Indeed, truly, certainly, to be sure. in his est enim aliqua obscuritas, indeed, Cic.: ille (Jumnorix) enim revocatus resistere ac se manu defendere coepit, in fact, Caes. tum M. Metellus id enim ferendum esse negat, it was really not to be endured, Liv. In ironical or indignant discourse. tu enim repertus Philocretem qui superes veriverbo? you indeed? Pl.

2. Strengthened by vero, and usually written as one word enimvero in very deed, in very truth (unlike enim, usually placed at the beginning of the sentence) to be sure, certainly. enimvero iterum hoc quidem non est, Cic. ille enimvero negat, and of a truth, he denies it, id. In corroborating replies. Me Ain vero? So Aio enimvero, Pl. And in ironical or indignant discourse: Ija Ubi voles, arcesse. Si Bene sane. id enimvero hic nunc abest, that, to be sure, is wanting here as yet, Ter. || Most freq. use: to introduce a reason; less emphatic than nam, which stands at the beginning of its clause for: Pl.: Ter.: Cic. Often with reference to some assertion which is to be mentally supplied = why, why then, then: Am. Qui istus potis est fieri, quaeuo, ut dicis, jam dudum, modo? Al. Quid enim censes? te ut deludam? why, what do you think? do you suppose I would deceive you? Pl. So in the common expression: quid enim? for what can be objected to the assertion just made? quid enim? fortasse possumus dicere eundem illum Torquatum? Cic. At enim, in stating an opponent's objection, but it will be said, id. 2. To explain a preceding assertion: for instance, namely, why? Sy. Si futurum est, do tibi operam hanc. Mi. Quomodo? Ut enim, ubi mihi vapulandum est, tu corium sufferas, why in this way, Pl.

Enim (for *enem*) is related to *nam* as *equidem* to *quidem*.

Enimvero, *a. um, Part.* [enitor].

Enitēo, *tūi*, 2. v. n. to shine forth, shine; campus, of rich soil shining from the plough, Virg.: decus enitet ore, beams forth, id. Fig.: to shine, be conspicuous or distinguished: Cic.

Enitescō, *tūi*, 3. v. n. incept. to begin to shine forth, to brighten (cf. *enitescere*): ut oculi hilaritate enitescant, Quint. Poet.: enitescis pulchrior multo (Barine), Hor. Fig.: sibi novum bellum exoptabat, ubi virtus enitescere posset, gain lustre, Sall.

Enitor, *sus* or *xus*, 3. v. n. and *a. dep.* Neutr.: to force or work one's way out or up, to mount up, climb, ascend; in ascensu, Caes.: in editoria, Tac. Absol. of vines, to climb, Virg. 2. In gen.: to exert oneself, make a great effort, struggle: with Acc. of neut. pron.: illud pugna et enitere, make every possible effort, foll. by ne, to prevent, Cic. With Inf. (rare): Ter. Absol.: id. Perf. Part. in *impers* pass. sense: ad nosdem summa ope enisum, they had striven hard, Sall. II. Act.: to bring forth, give birth to: plures partus, Liv. Livia duos virilis sexus simul enixa est, Tac. 2. to climb up, ascend, Alpes et immissa viarum spatia aegre eniti, id.

Enixē, *adv.* strenuously, earnestly: Cic. *Comp.*: Liv. *Sup.*: Suet.

Enixus, *a. um, Part.* [enitor]. II. *Adj.*: strenuous, earnest, zealous: studium, Liv.: virtus, id.

Enixus, *ūs*, m. [id.] a bringing forth: Plin.

E-no, *avi*, 1. v. n. to swim out, escape by swimming (rare): e concha, Cic. in Erythraeam, Liv. Poet.: of flying, Virg.

Enōdātē, *adv.* without knots or difficulties; clearly, plainly: narrare, Cic. *Comp.*: id.

Enōdātio, *ōnis*, *f.* [enodo] an unravelling, development, explanation: Cic.

Enōdis, *e*, *adv.* [enodus] without knots: trunci, Virg. II. Fig. of speech: clear, plain: Plin. Ep.

E-nōdo, *avi*, *atūm*, 1. v. a. to free from knots: vitem, Catō. II. Fig., of speech: to explain, elucidate, unfold, declare: Cic.

E-normis, *e*, *adv.* [norma] out of rule, irregular, unshapely: toga, Quint.: spatium terrarum, of irregular shape, Tac.: corpus, unwieldy, awkward, Suet. II. of unusual size, enormous: hastae, gladii, unusually long or broad, Tac.: Plin.

Enormitas, *ātis*, *f.* [enormis] irregular shape: Quint. II. unusual size: Sen.

Enormiter, *adv.* irregularly: Sen.

E-nōtesco, *tūi*, 3. v. n. incept. to become generally known: Tac.

E-nōto, *avi*, *atūm*, 1. v. a. to take notes of, note down: Plin. Ep.: Quint.

Ensiōulus, 1. m. *dim.* [ensis] a little sword, rapier: Pl.

Ensisifer, *ēra*, *ērūm*, *adj.* [ensis fero] sword-bearing, epith. of Orion: Luc.

Ensigē, *ēra*, *ērūm* [ensis gero], sword-begging: epith. of Orion: Ov.

Ensis, 1. m. a sword: chiefly poet.: Virg.: Liv. (of a Gaulish broadsword).

enthymēma, *ātis*, *n.* = *ἐνθύμημα*, in gen.: a thought, reflection, Cic.: Quint.

2. a kind of argument or syllogism (5, 10, init.).

E-nūbo, *psi*, 3. v. n. to marry out of her rank: e patribus, Liv. 2. In gen., to marry and leave the paternal house: id.

Enūclātē, *adv.* clearly: Cic.

Enūclātus, *a. um, Part.* [enucleo].

II. *Adj.*: clear, honest; suffragia (opp. to *claudantia*), free from interested motives, Cic. 2. Of style: plain and clear: genus dicendi, id.

E-nūclō, *avi*, *atūm*, 1. v. a. to take out the kernels, to clear from the husk: usu. fig.: to make clear, explain: Cic.

Enūmērātio, *ōnis*, *f.* [enūmero] a counting up, enumeration: malorum, Cic. 2. In rhetor.: recapitulation: id.

E-nūmēro, *avi*, *atūm*, 1. v. a. to reckon up, count over: dies, Ter.: Caes. 2. Hence, to pay (count out the money) pretium, Cic. 3. to recount, relate: stipendia, Liv.: proelia, Nep.

Enūntiātio, *ōnis*, *f.* [enuntio]. In rhetor. and logic: a declaration, enunciation, proposition: Cic.

Enūntiātivus, *a. um, adj.* [id.] declarative, enunciative: Sen.

Enūntiātum, 1. n. [id.] a proposition: Cic.

E-nūntio (not *enuncio*), *avi*, *atūm*, 1. v. a. 1. to report or divulge something that should be kept secret: sociorum consilia adversariis, to disclose, Cic.: res Helvetiis per indicium enuntiat est, information was given to them, Caes. II. In gen.: to express, declare: Cic.: in logic, to state a proposition (aliquid), id. III. to articulate, pronounce: literas, Quint.

Enūntio, *ōnis*, *f.* [enūbo] a marrying out of one house into another: gentis, Liv.

E-nūtrio, *ivi* or *iti*, *itum*, 4. v. a. to nourish, bring up (rare): puerum, Ov. Fig.: ingenia, to foster, Quint.

E-o, *ivi* or *iti*, *ire* (issem, isse, for *ivissem*, *ivisse*, (Cic.)), 4. v. n. *irreg.* to go (denoting locomotion of every kind); hence, according to the context, to walk, ride, sail, pass, etc.: ira pedibus, to walk, Liv.: equis, to ride, id.: curru, id.: puppibus, Ov. With cognate Acc., *ire* exsequias, to go in a funeral procession, Ter. Of things: sanguis naribus, Lucr.: Euphrates iam flum mollior undis, Virg.: clamor caelo, rises to heaven, id. 2. to go or march against hostilely: more fully, infestis signis ad aliquem ire, Caes.: ad

hostem, Liv.: contre hostem, Caes. 3. to pass away, disappear (very rare): Lucr. 4. = *abeo*, to turn into: foll. by in: Ov. II. Fig.: in dubium imperi servituti aleam, to run the risk of, Liv.: in lacrimas, Virg.: in poenas, Ov.: ire infutias, to deny (v. *infutias*). 2. Polit. t. t. = *pedibus* ire, or simply *ire* in aliquam sententiam, in voting, to go over or accede to any opinion: Liv. Imper. s. ibatur in eam sententiam, they voted in favour of it, Cic. And opp. to the above, *ire* in alia omnia, to vote against a bill: v. alius, VII. 3. = *veneo*, to go for, be sold at a certain price: Plin. 4. Of time: to pass away: it dies, Pl.: anni, Hor. 5. Of the turn of affairs: go on, turn out, happen: incipit res melius ire quam putaram, Cic. Hence the expression of a wish: sic eat, so may it fare, Liv.

6. With supine, to go or set about to do something: ire perditum gentem universam, id.: dormitum, lusum, Hor.: Virg. Hence the constr. of *Inf. pass.* *iri* with supine, as *Inf. fut. pass.* 1. t., (that) there is a going to do something: Pl.: Caes. 7. Imperat. 1. eas, eat, etc., as a mocking or indignant exclamation: go then, go now: i nunc et cupidi nomen amantis habe, Ov.: i, sequere Italiam ventus, Virg.: Juv. [The root of *eo* is i; cf. Skr. i; Gr. i-civai; Goth. i-dajja (=i); Lith. ei-mi.]

Eō, *adv.* [is]. Of place, denoting motion towards: thither, to that spot: Ter.: Caes.: Cic. Sometimes used instead of a case of the pron. *is*: eo plumbum infundito, pour into it, Catō: eo milites imponere, t. e. equis, on the horses, Caes. Hence, 2. Of analogous abstract relations: so far, to that extent, to such a point: eo aliquem reddigere, Ter.: eo res crevit, Liv. Often with gen.: eo arrogantiae progredi, to such a pitch of arrogance, Suet. Strengthened with usque: usque eo despicere, to such a degree, Nep.

3. To denote a purpose: in order that, to the end that: eo scripsi, quo plus auctoritatis haberem, Cic.: eo natus sum, to that end, Sall. 4. Of time, with dum, donec, quamdiu, &c.: so long, until: usque eo . . . dum . . . Cic. II. In locative sense: there, at that place (rare): cum tu eo quinque legiones haberes, id. Esp. with loci: ut templum exstrueretur eo loci, Tac.

Transf.: res erat eo jam loci, in such a position, Cic. 2. With comparatives: really *lib. neut.* of *is*, ea, id.: by so much, so much more, etc.: eo facilius facere potes, Pl.: eoque major (gloria partur), so much the greater glory, Cic. Esp. with corresponding quo: by so much—by how much (often to be rendered by *the*): id. With eo understood: quo plures erant, major caedes fuit, Liv. 3. To denote a motive or reason: on that account, with *that* view, therefore: eo ero brevior, Cic.

ēōdem, adv. [idem], to the same place: Caes. Fig., to the same point: eodem pertinere, that it (all) had the same meaning or drift, id. Phr.: eodem accedit, to this is added, Pl.

2, in the same place: esp. of loci (cf. eo, II.): in the same position (of affairs), Cic.: Tac.

ēōus, a, um, adj. = ἑώος, ēōos, belonging to the dawn; eastern, orient (poet.): eae Atlantides absconduntur, let them have their morning setting, Virg.: partes, eastern, Hor.: Ov.

ē-pastus, a, um, part. [pasco] eaten up: escape, Ov. (Verb not in use.)

ēphēbus, i, m. = ἐφηβος, a male youth (from 18 to 20 years of age): iuxta ex ephēbis, to attain to manhood, Pl.: Ter.: Cic.

ēphēmeris, idis, f. = ἐφήμερις, a day-book, diary, journal: Cic.: Ov.

ēphippīatus, a, um, adj. furnished with a saddle; mounted on a saddled horse: Caes.

ēphippium, il, n. = ἐφίππιον, lit. anything placed on a horse's back; a saddle (pure Lat. stragulum): Caes. Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 154). Proverb of discontented persons: optat ephippia bos piger, the ox would fain wear a saddle, Hor.

ēphōrus, i, m. = ἐφόρος, a Spartan magistrate, an ephor: Cic.

ēphōta, ae, m. = ἐπιβάτης, a marine: Auct. B. Alex.

ēphōyēsis, is, f. = ἐπιχύσις, a vessel for pouring: Pl.

ēphōreus, a, um = ἐπικόρος, adj. transparent, fine, thin: Pl.

ēphōus, a, um, adj. = ἐπικός, epic: poeta (Ennius), Cic.

ēpigramma, ātis, n. (dat. plur. epigrammatis, Cic.) = ἐπίγραμμα, an inscription: id: Nep. **2**, a short poem, an epigram: Cic.

ēpilōgus, i, m. = ἐπίλογος, the peroration of a speech, epilogue (pure Lat. peroratio or conclusio): Cic.

ēpimēnia, orum, n. plu. = ἐπιμηνία, provisions for a month, a month's rations: Juv.

ēpinicia, orum, n. plu. = ἐπινίκια, songs of victory: Suet.

ēpīrhēdium, il, n. [rheda] a thing to fasten a horse to a carriage: Juv.

ēpistōla and **ēpistūla**, ae, f. = ἐπιστολή, a written communication, a letter, epistle: dare, to dispatch a letter (lit. to give it to the tabellarius or letter-carrier), Cic.: ab epistolis (sc. servus), secretary, Suet. **2**, a dispatching of letters: venio nunc ad tuas literas, quas pluribus epistolis accepi, in several parcels, Cic.

ēpistolium, il, n. = ἐπιστόλιον, a short letter, note: Cat.

ēpitaphium, il, n. = ἐπιτάφιον, a funeral oration, eulogy: Cic.

ēpithalamium, il, n. = ἐπιθαλάμιον, a nuptial song, epithalamium: Quint.

ēpithēōs, ae, f. = ἐπιθήκη, an addition, increase: Pl.

ēpitōma, ac, or **ēpitōmā**, ās, f. = ἐπιτομή, an abridgment, epitome: Cic.

ēpitritos, a, um, adj. = ἐπιτριτος, containing one and a third, 1 1/3: Gell.

2, pes, a metrical foot, consisting of three longs and a short (a spondee with an iambus or trochee): — — — — —

ēpitūrum, i, n. = ἐπιτύρον, an olive-salad, eaten with cheese (ἐν τυρῳ), Pl.

ēpōdes, um, m. plu. a kind of sea-fish: Ov.

ēpōdos, i, m. = ἐπώδος, a species of lyric poem invented by Archilochus, in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one, as in the Epodes of Horace: Quint.

ēpops, ōpis, m. = ἑποψ, a hoopoe: Ov.: v. upupa

ēpōs, (occurring only in Nom. and Acc. sing.; pl. epē, Prop.), n. = ἐπος, an heroic poem, an epic: Hor.

ē-pōto, avi, pōtum, i. v. a. to drink off or up: poculum, Cic.: Liv.

2, Fig.: to absorb, swallow up: omnibus epotis humoribus, Lucr.: ubi terreno Lycus est epotus hiatu, Ov.

ēpūlae, arum, v. epulum.

ēpūlaris, e, adj. [epulum] pertaining to a banquet, at banquets; accubito amicorum, Cic.

ēpūlatio, ōnis, f. [epulor] feasting (rare): Suet.

ēpūlo, ōnis, m. [epulum] a guest at a feast or banquet (rare in this sense): Cic.: App. **2**, Esp.: Triumviri or Septemviri Epulones: a college of priests who superintended the sacrificial banquets to the gods: Cic.: Liv. In sing.: Triumviri Epulo, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 156.)

ēpūlor, ātis, i. v. n. and a. dep [id.] to be present at a banquet. Neutr.: Saliarem in modum, to feast in right Salian fashion (sumptuously), Cic.: Liv. With Abl, dapibus opimis, Virg.: Cic.: Liv. || Act.: epulari, to eat, Plin. Esp. ger. part. in pass. sense: aliquem epulandum povere mensis, to be feasted upon, Virg.

ēpūlum, i, n., and in plur. **ēpūlae**, arum, f. sumptuous fare or dishes: mensae conquisitissimis epulis extruebantur, Cic. Poet.: vestis blattarum ac tinearum epulae, a feast for, Hor. Fig.: oculis epulas dare, Pl.

2, In gen.: a sumptuous meal, a banquet, feast (of religious or solemn banquets, usually in form epulum, sing.): Jovis, Liv.: funebre, Cic. Later, epulua is used of a feast in general: Suet.: Juv. In plur.: epulae extractaeque mensae, sumptuous and extravagant feastings, Cic.: quae (carmine) in epulis esse cantata, id.: divum, Virg.: less freq. of banquets at relig. or public festivals: Cic.: Hor. [Etym. unknown.]

ēquā, ae (Dat. pl. equabus, Pall.), f. [equus] a mare: Cic.: Virg.

ēques, itis, m. [id.] a horseman, rider: Liv.: Hor. || Esp. a horse-

soldier, trooper: opp. to pedes, a foot-soldier: Caes.: also opp. to viri or homines, for pedites, Liv. Meton. or collect.: horse-soldier: cavalry: plurimum in Aetolis equibus praesidi fuit: is longe tum optimus eques in Graecia erat, id. **2**, Equites, the order of knights, the equites, who, among the Romans, held a middle rank between the senate and the plebs: Cic.: Caes. (v. Smith's Ant. 157 seq.). In collect. sing.: the equestrian order: Suet.

ēquester, tris, tre (m. equestris, Liv., like acris, celebris, celeris, etc.), adj. [equus] pertaining to a horseman, equestrian: status, Cic.

2, pertaining to cavalry: proellum, Caes.: pugna, Cic. **2**, belonging to the order of knights: equestri loco natus, of equestrian rank, id.: anulus (i. e. aureus, a badge of the equestrian order): Hor.: equester = eques: Tac. Neut. plur.: equestris, lum, n. (sc. loca), the seats of the knights in the theatre: Sen.

ēquidem, adv. [related to equidem as enim to nam] a strengthening particle: verily, truly, indeed, at all events, etc. [equus] connected with i pers. sing. or plur. for my part, as far as I am concerned: equidem me Caesaris militem dici volui, Caes.: nihil, inquit, equidem novi, Cic. With i pers. plur.: Ter.: Cic. With other pers.: scitis equidem milites, Sall.: vanum equidum hoc consilium est, id. With certe, cetero, etc.: certo equidem noster sum, Pl. || With sed, tamen, verum, etc., in concessive sense: certainly, of course, to be sure, etc.: sic ego nolim equidem apud rusticos, sed multo minus apud vos, Cic.

ēquile, is, n. [equus: cf. bubile, ovile, etc.] a stable for horses: Suet.

ēquinus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to horses: cervix, Hor.: seta, Cic.

ēquiria, orum, n. plur. [id.] the annual horse-race in the Campus Martius in honour of Mars: Ov.

ēquitabilis, e, adj. [equito] that may be ridden over: plantities, Curt.

ēquitatus, ūs, m. [id.] the act of riding (v. rare): Plin. || Meton.: cavalry (the usual scene): Caes. In plur.: id.: Cic. **2**, the equestrian order (rare): Plin.

ēquito, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [equus] to ride. Neutr.: Cic.: Sall.: in arundine longa, to ride a hobby-horse (like a child), Hor. **2**, Of cavalry; to make inroads: id. || Act.: to ride through or over: flumen, Flor.

ēquūlēus (also written eculēus), i, m. dim. [equus] a young horse, a colt, foal: Cic.: Liv. || Meton. of works of art: equulei argentei, probably silver vessels with figures of horses on them, Cic. **2**, an instrument of torture; a wooden rack in the shape of a horse: id.

equulus, *i*, *m. dim.* [id.] a small young horse, a foal: Cic.

equus, *i*, *m.* a horse: esp. a horse for battle or for the race-course: a steed, courser (cf. caballus): Cic.: equus virilique, with horse and foot, i. e. with might and main, Liv.: also equis, viris, Cic.: equo merere, *to serve as a horse-soldier*, id. Jocose, equus ligneus = navis, Pl. 2. In pl. equi = currus: Virg. II. Meton.: equus bipes, a sea-horse, Virg. 2. the constellation Pegasus: Cic. poet.

3. a battering-ram, from its shape; usu. called aries: Plin. (Cf. Skr. *āpa-s* (for *alpa-s*): O. S. *āhu*; O. I. *ech*. In Gr. *ἵππος* (for *in-fos*) *π* corresponds to Lat. *qu* as in *ἔρπου* beside *sequor*. The root is prob. *ak*, to be sharp, swift, whence *acer* and *akus*.)

ēr, *eris*, *m.* a hedgehog: Nemes.

ēr-radiotus (extrad), *adv.* by the roots, Pl.

ēr-rādico (extr.), *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v. a.* to pluck up by the roots, to root out: Varr. Fig.: to destroy utterly: Pl.: Ter. (Hence Fr. *arracher*.)

ēr-rādo, *si*, *sum*, *3 v. a.* to scratch, cut, scrape off: terram, Varr.: aliquem aenatoris albo, to erase from the list of senators, Tac. II. Fig.: elementa cupidinis pravi, to eradicate, Hor.

ēr-rās, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [erado].

erascio and **erectum**, *v.* *heriscio*.

erectus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [erigo]. A *adj.* upright, erect, lofty: (bunnies) humo excitatos celatos et erectos constituit, Cic.: vultus, Ov. In Comp.: praeae, Caes. II. Fig.: elevated, lofty, noble: esp. with some similar adj.

celsus et erectus, Cic.: sublime et erectum Ingenium, Tac. In Comp.: homo, Cic. In bad sense: haughty: id. 2. *intent, attentive*, on the stretch: judicis, id.: erecti suspensique (Horat.), Liv. 3. *courageous, resolute*: alacri animo et erecto, Cic. (Hence It. *erto*, "steep;" subst. *erta*, a "height;" *alt'* *erta*, lit. "on the watch," whence were formed Sp. *alerto*; Fr. *alerte*.)

ēr-rēpo, *psi*, *3 v. n.* and *a* (erepsemus = erepissimus, Hor.). *Neutr.* to creep out, crawl forth: Pl. 2. to creep or climb up: Suet. II. *Act.* to creep up or *climb*: montes, Hor.: Juv.

ēr-epitio, *onis*, *f.* [eriplo] a forcible taking away, seizure, robbery: Cic. **ēr-epitor**, *eris*, *m.* [eripio] a robber, plunderer: bonorum, Cic.

ēr-epius, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [eripio]. **ēr-er-ga**, *prep.* with *acc.* over against, opposite to: lit. of place (rare): qua med erga aedes habet, opposite me, Pl. II. Fig. (usual sense): of feelings and conduct towards a person, and gen. of friendly feelings, etc.: benevolentia amicorum erga nos, Cic.: Caes. 2. Of unfriendly feelings = contra or ad versus: against (not class.): ne malus item erga me sit, ut erga illum fuit, Pl.: Tac. 3. In later authors (esp.

Tag.) of every kind of mental relation: anxii erga Sejanum, Tac.: erga Germanicos exercitus laudes gratesque, id. [From *e rega*, *rega* being an obs. subst., meaning "direction," *v.* *rego*; cf. the phrase *e regione*, which has exactly the same sense, "over against."]

ēr-gastulum, *i*, *n.* [ἐργαστήριον, "to work"] a private prison where the slaves were made to work in chains: Cic.: Liv. 2. *Meton.*: in pl. only (like stabula, servitia, mancipia, etc.): the inmates of an ergastulum: Juv.

ēr-gō (in Ov. and the post-Aug. poets sometimes *er-gō*), *adv.* In connection with and foll. *gen.* (=causa): in consequence of, on account of, because of (archaic): quojus rei ergo, Cato: funeris ergo, Lex ap. Cic.: formidinis ergo, Lucr.: illius ergo, for his sake, Virg. II. *Absol.* (usual sense): consequently, therefore: Esp. in a logical conclusion: negat haec filiam me. suam esse: non ergo haec mater mea est, Pl. 2. In interrogative argumentation: so, so then: ergo haec veteranus milles facere poterit, doctus vir sapiens non poterit? Cic.

3. In consecutive interrogations, then: Ps. Istuc ego jam satis scio. Si Cur ergo, quod sci, me rogas? Pl.: ergo in his adolescentibus bonam spem esse dicemus? Cic. Esp. quid ergo? why then?: quid ergo hanc dubitas colloqui? Pl. 4. With imperatives, then, now: vide ergo, hanc conclusionem probaturus sis, Cic.: desinite ergo, Caes. 5. *Resumptive*, like *igitur*, with dicere expressae or understood: as I was saying, I say, well then: tres viae sunt ad Mutinam, quo festinat animus, ut, etc. Tres ergo ut dixi vive, Cic. So (like *igitur* and *inquam*) after parentheses: id. 6. *so then!* by way of exclamation: ergo Quintilius perpetuus sopor urget! Hor. [For ergo, the root being (cf. *ēr-ga*) *reg* in *rego*, *q* *v.* The prim. meaning "from the direction (or quarter) of."]

ēr-iculus, *il*, *m.* [er] a hedgehog, urchin: Varr. 2. Fig.: milit. *i. t.* *chevaux-de-frise*: Caes.

ēr-igo, *rexi*, *rectum*, *3 v. a.* [rego] to put up straight, to raise or set up, to erect: arborem, Cic.: hastas, Liv.: oculos, to raise, Cic. 2. *Reflect.* or with *prom. reflect.* to raise oneself, to rise: committuntur (pueri), ut sese erigant, id.: erigere sese aut sublevare, Caes.: in digitos erigi, to stand tip-toe, Quint. 3. *to build, erect* (rare): turres, Caes. II. Fig.: to arouse, excite: mentes, aureasque, Cic.: paululum se erexit et addidit historiae majorem sonum vocis, id. 2. *to raise up, cheer up, encourage*: animum demissum et oppressum, id.: rem publicam ex tam gravi casu, Liv.: se erigere, Cic.: se in spem, Liv. (Hence Sp. *erigir*, *ercer*.)

ēr-riplo, *ripiti*, *reptum*, *3 v. a.* [ra-plo] to snatch, tear or pull out: to

snatch away, take away violently or by force. Constr.: the direct object in *Acc.* (or *Nom.* with *Pass.*): that from which the thing is taken, with *ex*, *ab*, *de*, or *Abl.* alone; but a person deprived usu. in *Dat.*: vela armamentaque eripere, Caes.: hirundines ex nido, Pl.: torrem ab igne, Ov.: ensein vagina, Virg.: oculum alieui, Pl.: classem Casari, Caes. Poet.: eripe fugam, flee instantly, Virg. 2. *to deliver, rescue*: Abydenos ex obsidione, Liv.: allicquem ex periculo, Caes.: istum de vestra severitate, Cic. 3. With *prom. reflect.* to rescue oneself, to escape: se sequentibus, Liv.: se leto, Virg.: se morae, Hor. Proverb.: lupo agnum eripere, for an impossible feat, Pl. 4. In *Part. pass.*: snatched away by death, having died suddenly: fatus erepta, Ov. II. Fig.: to deprive of: in this sense usu. with *Acc.* and *Dat.*: vitam allicui, to deprive any one of life, Sall.: vatibus fidem, Ov. Also *absol.* or with *prep.*: potestatem hominis omnino aspicendi, Cic.: omnem usum navium, Caes.: caelumque diemque Teucrorum ex oculis, Virg.

ēr-rōdo, *no perf.*, *sum*, *3 v. a.* to gnaw off or away, to consume: Cic.

2. Fig.: to eat away, corrode: Plin.

ēr-rōgatio, *onis*, *f.* [erogo] a giving or paying out: pecuniae, Cic.

ēr-rōgito, *i*, *v. a.* *freq.* [id.] to ask often, try to find out by asking (rare): Pl.

ēr-rōgo, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v. a.* to entreat, prevail on by entreaties: precibus erogatus, App. II. Polit. *i. t.* strictly, to ask for a grant of public money: hence, to expend such money: pecunias ex aerario, Cic.: in aliquam rem, id. 2. In *gen. sense*: to lay out, expend: more fully, in sumptum erogare, to advance money to meet a certain expense, id.: grandem pecuniam in Tigellinum, to bequeath, Tac.

ēr-rābundus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [erro] wandering (rare): nunc errabundi domos suas pervagantur, Liv. Poet.: vestigia bovis, Virg.

ēr-raticus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] wandering, roving, erratic: cursus (of the "gadding vine"), Cic.: Delos, Ov. 2. Esp. in botany, *i. q.* silvestris, wild: brassica, Plin.

ēr-ratio, *onis*, *f.* [id.] a wandering, going about: Ter

ēr-ratum, *i*, *n.* [id.] an error, mistake: Cic. 2. In moral sense *errata* aetatis meae, errors of my youth, id.

ēr-rātus, *us*, *m.* [id.] a wandering about: longis erratus actus, Ov.

ēr-ro, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v. n.* and *a* to wander or stray about, to wander up and down, to rove: quum vagus et exul erraret, Cic.: ignari hominumque locorumque erramus, Virg. Esp. of cattle, to stray about (undisturbed), id. Of things (stellae) quae errantes et quasi vagae nominantur, *planities*, Cic.: Cocythus errans flumine languida,

winding along, Hor.: pulmonibus erat ignis edax, spreads, Ov. Impers. male tum erratur, *tis ill then straying*, Virg.

2. Fig.: ne vagari et errare cogatur oratio, *to wander from the subject*, Cic.: dubils affectibus errat, wavers, Ov.: ne tuus erret honos, be dubious, uncertain, id.

II. *to miss the right way, to lose oneself, go astray*: homo erranti monstrat viam, Eun. in Cic.: errare via, Virg. More freq.,

2. Fig.: *to wander from the truth, to err, mistake*: tota re errare, *to be mistaken in every point*, Cic.: errans (opp. to sceleratissimus, deliberately wicked), *erring involuntarily*, Sall. With Acc. of a pronoun: mone, quæso, *is quid erro, if I ought I err*, Pl. Poet. also with Acc. of a noun: errabant tempora, *in chronology*, Ov. Pass. impers.: si erratur in nomine, Cic. III. Poet. in part perf.: wandered over or through: erratas dicere terras, Ov.: litora, Virg. [For erro. Cf. Goth. airzan = (πλανῶν), N. H. G. irren, Gr. πλανῶ-σπος, ἀπ-σπος appear to be cogn. We must not compare ἔρρω, which had initial F.]

ERRO, ōnis, m. [erro] *a wanderer, vagabond, vagrant*: Ov.

error, ōris, m. [id.] *a wandering or straying about*: error ac dissipatio civium, Cic.: of the meanderings of rivers: Ov.: of the mazes of the labyrinth: id. 2. Fig.: *a wavering, uncertainty*: fluctuat incertis erroribus ardor amantum, Lucr.: with gen.: viarum, *uncertainty, ignorance*, Liv.

II. *a wandering from the right way, a going astray*: reduxit me usque ex errore in viam, Pl. 2. Fig.: *a departing from the truth, an error, delusion*: rapit in errorem, *to be led astray*, Cic.: deponere, *to abandon an error*, id.: demere, *to undeceive, disabuse the mind*, Hor.: mentis, *distraction, insanity*, Cic.: aliquis latet error, *some deception*, Virg. Rarely, *a moral error, fault*: Ov.

ē-rūbesco, būl, 3. v. n. and a. incept. Neutr. *to grow red, to reddens*: saxa rotatis erubuerunt rosia, Ov. Esp. 2. *to redden or blush with shame, to feel ashamed*: vidi te totis erubescis genis, *blushed all over*, id. Constr. with Abl. of cause alone or with prep.: erubui mecastor propter clamorem tuum, Pl.: in aliqua re, *to blush over or about anything*, Cic.: aliqua re, Liv.: collegam habere, id. II. Act. *to be ashamed of*: show respect for: with Acc.: jura fidemque supplicis erubuit, *respected*, Virg.: ignes (amoris) erubescendi, *of which one need be ashamed*, Hor.

ērūca, æ, f. *a caferpillar, canker-worm*: Col. 2. *a sort of colewort*: Hor.

ē-ructo, i. v. a. *to belch or vomit forth, to throw up* (rare): salnem, Virg. Fig.: caedem sermonibus suis, *to talk of murder in his drunken fits*, 200

Cic. II. In gen.: *to cast forth, emit*: arenam, Virg.

ērūdio, iui or ii, Itum, 4. v. a. [rudis: it. *to bring out of the rough or natural state*: but the word occurs in a fig. sense only] *to polish, educate, instruct, teach*: studiosos discendi erudiunt atque docent, Cic.: a pueris eruditil artibus militiæ, Liv.: Juventutem laboribus, *to train, inure*, Cic.: tirones, *to cause to be instructed*, Suet. With depend. sentence (rare): qua posint erudit arte capi, *shows by what means they may be ensnared*, Ov. Of objects not personal: ut fierent oculos erudiere suos, id.

ērūditē, adv. *learnedly, eruditely*: Gell. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: id.

ērūditio, ōnis, f. [erudio] *instruction, education*: de ejus eruditione quod labores nihil est, *you need not be anxious about his improvement*, Cic.

II. Meton.: *learning, knowledge, erudition*: praeclara eruditione ornat, id.

ērūditrix, icis, f. [id.] *an instructress*: Flor.

ērūditus, a, um, Part. [erudio] II. Adj.: *learned, accomplished, well-informed, skilled, experienced*: politus iis artibus, quas qui tenent eruditil appellatur, *educated men*, Cic.: doctus atque eruditus, id. Of inanimate and abstract subjects: animus, *a well-stored mind*, id.: oratio (opp. to popularis), *learned style*, id.: gustus, Tac. Comp.: literis eruditior quam Curio, Cic. Sup.: Scaevola, homo omnium disciplina juris civilis eruditissimus, id.

ē-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. a. and n. Act.: *to break through, cause to burst forth*: ventus nubem, *to burst through it*, Virg. With pron. reflect. in neut. sign.: portis se foras erumpunt, *they burst forth*, Caes. Fig.: ne in me stomachum erumpant, quum sint tibi irati, *vent their spleen upon me*, Cic. II. Neutr. (more freq.) *to break out, to burst or sally forth*: ex castris, Caes.: ignes ex Aetnae vertice, Cic. Absol.: sive noctu, sive interdiu erumperent, *make a sortie*, Caes.: per hostes, *to break through*, Liv. 2. Fig.: *to break out openly; to end (in something violent or fatal)*: quum illa conjunctio ex latebris atque ex tenebris erupisset, Cic.: in omnium perniciem, *to issue in*, Liv.: quorsum eruptura sit (dominatio) horremus, *what will be the end of it*, Cic.

ē-rūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. *to cause to rush forth, to cast forth, throw out, to dig, tear, or pluck out*: si quid obrutum est, eruere, Cic.: aenum terra, Ov.: negetem ab radicibus imis, Virg.: aquam remis, *to plough up*, Ov. Poet.: *to root out, to demolish*: urbem totam a sedibus, Virg. II. Fig.: *to draw out, bring out (with effort)*: scrutari locos, ex quibus argumenta eruamus, Cic.: sacra recog-

noscere annalibus eruta prisca, *dig out, brought to light*, Ov. 2. *to overthrow, destroy*: lamentabile regnum, Virg.

ērūptio, ōnis, f. [erumpo], *a breaking out, bursting forth*: Aetnaeorum ignium, Cic. 2. Milit. *t. i. a sally, sortie*: ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt, Caes.

ērūptus, a, um, Part. [erumpo].

ērus, i. v. herus.

ērūtus, a, um, Part. [eruo].

eruvum, i, n. *a kind of pulse, the bitter vetch*: Virg. [Cf. Gr. ἐρίβ-υθος, ὀροθος. Lat. v = Gr. β, as in vicia, βικιον.] (Hence It. ervo and lero, the latter from l'ervo; Sp. yervo; Fr. ers.)

ērycinus, a, um, adj. [Eryx] relating to Eryx: hence, Erycina, a name of Venus: Hor.

ērūthinus, i, m. = ἐρύθινος, *a red kind of mullet*: Ov.

esca, æ, f. [for ed-ca, from ēdo] *food*: simplex, *simple fare*, Hor.: Cic. Off. pl. and esp. of dainties, delicacies: Cic. Fig.: tun' vetule, auriculis allenis colligis escas? *dainties for the ear*, Pers. 2. *a bait*: Pl. Fig.: divine Plato escam malorum appellat voluptatem, Cic.

escārus, a, um, adj. [esca] pertaining to food, eating: mena, Varr. Absol.: escaria, Juv. 2. pertaining to a bait: vincla, Pl.

ē-scendo, di, sum, 3. v. n. and a. [scando]. Neutr.: *to climb up, mount up, ascend*: ex alto puteo ad summum, Pl.: in equum, *to mount*, Liv.: in navem, *to embark*, Nep.: in rotam, *to mount the wheel (for torture)*, Cic. 2. *to go up from the sea-coast to any place*: Pergamum, Liv. II. Act.: *to mount, ascend*: suggestum, Tac.

esculentus, a, um [esca] *good to eat, eatable, esculent*: frusta, Cic.

esculetum, esculeus, and esculus, v. v. v.

ēsito, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [ēdo] *to be wont to eat, to eat habitually*: Pl.

essēdarius, ū, m. [essēdum] *a fighter in a (Gallic or British) war-chariot*: Caes.: Cic. 2. *a kind of gladiator*: Suet.

essēdum, i. n. (in the poets only in plur.) [a Celtic word] *a two-wheeled war-chariot of the Gauls and Britons*: Caes.: Virg.: Cic.

essentia, æ, f. *the being or essence of a thing, corresponding in sense to Gr. οὐσία (not class.)*: Quint. [Anomalously formed from esse, inf. of sum.]

estrix, icis, f. [ēdo] *a female glutton or gormandizer*: Pl.

ēsūriālis, e, adj. [esurio] pertaining to hunger: humorously, resident ferias, *keep hungry holidays, fast-days*, i. e. having nothing to eat, Pl.

ēsūrio, no perf., Itum, 4. v. n. and a. desid. [ēdo]. Neutr.: *to desire to*

eat, be hungry, to hunger: Pl.: Cic.: Hor. In part. fut.: (spes est) nos esuriturus satis, Ter. II. Act.: to desire eagerly, covet: Curt.: in pass.: nil ibi, quod nobis esuritur, erit, which I should long for, Ov.

Esuritiō, ōnis, f. [esurio] a hungering, hunger: Cat.

Esus, a, um, Part. [ēdo].
et, conj. simply connecting two words or sentences: and: passim.

II. Connecting two words or sentences, in which the latter more accurately defines what has gone before: and indeed, and moreover, and even, and truly: te jam appello, et ea voce ut me exaudire posses, yea, and with such a voice... Cic. III. With aequae, par, idem, similis, alius, etc.: as, than: nisi aequae amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus, id.: aliter doctos loqui et indoctos, id.

IV. To indicate an immediate result, often to be translated, and then; when lo! dixit, et ex tempore sensit medius delapsus in hostes, Virg. V. To subjoin the minor premiss in a syllogism: nova, but: eorum, quae videntur, alia vera sunt, alia falsa: et quod falsum est, id percipi non potest, Cic. VI. To subjoin an emphatic question or exclamation: and yet, and after all: et sunt qui querantur, id. VII. etiam: and so too, and also; moreover, likewise: haec ipsa mihi sunt voluptati: et erant illa Torquatus, id. VIII. When repeated, et... et, it serves to connect two ideas more closely both... and, as well... as, not only... but also: et discipulus et magister perhibebantur improbi, Pl. With a subordinate que or et: que: nam et semper me coluit diligentissimeque observavit et a studii nostris non abhorret, Cic. 2.

Less freq., tum... et, et... tum, in the same sense: omnis ejus oratio tum in virtute laudanda et in hominibus ad virtutis studium cohortandis consummabatur, id. 3. Et... neque or neque... et, when one clause is a negative (et... et non, et non... et, when only a single word is negative), on the one hand... on the other hand... not, or vice versa: ego vero et expectabo ea quae polliceris, neque exigam, nisi tuo commodo, id.: id et nobis erit pericundum et tibi non sane devium, id. [Orig. etc.; cf. uti, ut, and v. etiam. Cogn. with Skr. ati, "further, besides" (preserved in at-avis, q.v.) and Gr. etc.]

Et-ēnim, conj. serves to introduce a reason or explanation: and in fact, for: praeculare quidem dicis; etenim video jam quo pergat oratio, Cic. In parentheses: ejus autem legationis princeps est Hæjus (etenim est princeps civitatis), id.

Etēsīae, arum, m. plu.=ἐτησίαι (sc. ἀνεμοί), winds that prevail in the Aegean sea annually at midsummer for 40 days; Etesian winds: Cic.

Etēsīus, a, um, adj. [etesiae] Ete-

sianæ flabra aquilonum, Luer. (=etesiae, q.v.).

Ēthicos, ōs, f.=ἠθικῇ, moral philosophy, ethics: Quint.

Ēthicus, a, um, adj.=ἠθικός, phil. t. t. ethical: Gell.

Ēthōlōgia, ae, f.=ἠθολογία, the art of depicting or imitating character: Quint.

Ēthōlōgus, i, m.=ἠθολόγος, one who imitates the manners, actions, gestures, etc., of others; a mimic: Cic.

Ētiam, conj. also, furthermore, too, likewise, besides: atque alias etiam dicendi quasi virtutes sequetur, Cic.: unum etiam vos oro, one thing more, Ter. Esp. in the connection, non modo (solum)... sed (verum) etiam: not only... but also, tenebat non modo auctoritatem, sed etiam imperium in suos, Cic.: Caesar non solum publicas sed etiam privatas injurias ultus est, Caes. II. Intensive- even, nay even: quae omnes docti atque sapientes summa, quidam etiam sola bona esse dixerunt, Cic.: odiose etiam suo nomine Caesarem et Romanos, Caes. After negative sentences, for immo, potius; nay indeed, nay rather: Mamertina civitas improba antea non erat; etiam erat inimica improborum, Cic. Emphatically with comparatives: yet, still: sunt autem etiam clariora, still clearer, id.: multo etiam gravius queritur, much more vehemently still, Caes. So, quam diu etiam? how much longer? Cic. III. As an affirmative: certainly, granted, by all means, yes indeed, yes: Zeno in una virtute positam beatam vitam putat. Quid Antiochus? Etiam, inquit, beatam, sed non beatissimam, yes, happy, but not perfectly happy, Cic. IV. Of time: yet, as yet, still: quum iste etiam cubaret, in cubiculo introductus est, was still in bed, id.: invalidus etiamque tremeps, still tottering, weak in the legs, Virg. With negatives: quia tibi minas viginti pro amica etiam non dedit, not yet, Pl. V. In indignant interrogations: what? pray? etc.: etiam caves, ne videat forte hinc te a patre aliquis exiens? are you on your guard, pray? Ter.: etiam clamas, carnufex? what? you bawl, do you? Pl. And in questions that imply a command: accelerate, etiam respicias? you are looking round, are you? id. VI. With emphatic imperatives: but, indeed, etc.: etiam tu, homo nihili, quod di dant boni, cave culpa tua amissis, just you take care, id.: etiam tu hoc responde, Ter. VII. Etiam atque etiam, constantly, perpetually; repeatedly, again and again: hence also, pressingly, urgently: etiam atque etiam argumenta cum argumentis comparare, Cic.: affirmare promissa, Liv.: quare etiam atque etiam sunt venti corpora caeca, again and again, i. e. most positively, Luer. [Acc. to some, etiam=et jam; but more probably etī is orig. form of et (cf.

ēti), and -am a termination; v. nunciam.]

Ētiam-nunc and (more freq.) **Ētiam-nunc** (only the latter form in Cic. and Caes.) (also separately, etiam nunc and etiam nunc), conj. even at the present time, yet till now, still (usu. with present tenses): Eo Etiamnunc muller intus? Sy. Etiam, Pl.: de materia loquor orationis etiamnunc, non ipso de genere dicendi, Cic. With negations: nec Telamoniades etiam nunc hiscere quicquam audet, Ov. In respect to past time=etiam tunc, till that time, till then, still: quum tristis hiems etiamnunc frigore saxa rumperet, Virg. II.=etiam: also, besides, moreover: his addemus etiamnunc unam Graecae Inventionis sententiam, Plin. [The num in etiamnunc=Gr. νυν and Lat. nunc in nunc, q.v.]

Ētiam-si (also written separately), even if, although: with Indic., to introduce a statement of a fact: ista veritas etiamsi jucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est, Cic. With Subj., to denote a supposition: etiamsi vetet, edim, though he should forbid, Pl.

Ētiam-tum (less freq. **Ētiam-tunc**) conj. even then, till that time, till then, still (always with past tenses): omnes etiamnunc retinebant illum Pericli succum, Cic.

Ētruscus, a, um, adj.: [Etruria] Etruscan; aurum, a golden amulet worn by Roman boys of noble birth: Juv.

Ēt-si, conj. though, although, even if. With Indic., to indicate a fact: gaudeo, etsi nihil scio, quod gaudeam, Pl. With Subj., to denote a supposition: etsi cupidissime expetitur a me sit, Cic. Without a verb: etsi, etsi nequaquam parem illius ingenio, ut meritam gratiam referamus, id. II. To restrict or correct, like quanquam (with Indic.): although, yet, but: vale atque salve: etsi aliter ut dicam meres, Pl.

Ētymōlōgia, ae, f.=ἐτυμολογία, etymology: Cic.

Ētymōlōgicus, a, um, adj.=ἐτυμολογικός, etymological: Gell.

Ētymon, i, n.=ἔτυμον, the derivation of a word: Varr.

et, interj.=εὖ, well done! bravo! Pl.: Tr.: Hor.

eugē, interj.=εὖγε, well done! good! bravo! euge, euge, perbene! Pl. Ironically: excellent! very fine! euge, optime, id.

eunichus, i, m.=εὐνίχος, a eunuch: Cic.

euripus (es), i, m.=εὐριπός, a narrow channel, strait: Cic. II. Meton.: a canal, conduit, sluice: ductus aquarum, quos isti niles et euripos vocant, id. 3. Esp. the trench surrounding the Roman circus Suet.

eurōus, a, um, adj. [eurus; cf. arc-tous, Lesbous] eastern: fluctus, Virg.

eurus, i, m.=εὐρος, the south-east

wind; by some called Vulturus: Virg.: Col. In plur.: Virg.: Ov.

2. Poet.: the east wind (opp. to Zephyrus): id. 3. Meton.: wind in gen.: Virg.

euschēmē, adv. (εὐσχημῶς) becomingly, gracefully: Pl.

ē-vāō, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to empty out, purge: alvum, Plin.

ē-vāō, si, sum, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to go out or forth: ēx balnea, Cic.: oppido, Sall.: abijt, excessit, evasit, erupit, has disappeared (or perli escaped, cf. 3), Cic.: in terram, to disembark, Liv. 2. Of direction upwards: to go up, ascend: evado ad summi fastigia culminis, Virg.: in muros, Liv. 3. to get away, escape: ex fuga, Caes.: e manibus hostium, Liv. 11. Fig.: accedit, ut eo factum animus evadat ex hoc aere eumque perumpat, Cic.: ad conjecturam evadere, to arrive at, Pl. 2. to turn out, fall out, end, result, become: quos iudicabat non posse oratores evadere, Cic.: juvenis evasit vere indolis regiae, Liv. Of abstract subjects: quoniam primum vanum inceptum evasisset, had proved ineffectual, id.: intellego hercle: sed quo evadas nescio, what you are driving at, Pl.: aliquando id, quod somniamus, evadere, comes to pass, is fulfilled, Cic. B. Act.: to pass or get over, pass beyond, leave behind: omnem videbar evasisse viam, Virg.: vada, arva, Ov.: ardua, to climb heights, Liv. 2. to get away, escape from: alieuius manus, Virg.: angustas, Liv.: gravem casum, Tac.

ē-vāō, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [vagina] to draw out of the scabbard, to unsheath: gladium, Just.

ē-vāō, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. Neutr.: to wander forth, to roam about; to spread about, extend: nullo circa ad evagandum relicto spatio, Liv. Fig.: qui appetitus longius evagatur, which range too widely, go too far, Cic. 11. Act.: to stray beyond, overstep: ordinem, Hor.

ē-vāō, ita, 3. v. n. incep. to become strong, increase in strength, to increase, grow: quum evaluissent flagella pedes binos, had grown 2 ft., Plin. 11. Fig.: affectatio quietis in tumultum evaluit, strengthened into, Tac. 2. In perf.: to have power or ability, to be able; with Inf.: sed non Dardanidae medicari cupidus ictu evaluit, Virg. 2. Of a word or expression: to prevail, get into vogue: ita nationis nomen evaluisse paulatim, Tac.

ē-vāō, nūl, 3. v. n. incep. to vanish or pass away, to die away, disappear: Bacchi quum flos evanuit, Lucr.: vinum et balsamentum evanescent vetustate, lose their strength, become rapid, Cic.: cornuque extremae velut evanescere lunae, to fade from sight, Ov. 11. Fig.: ne cum poeta scriptura evanesceret, sink into oblivion, Ter.: omnis eorum memoria

evanuit, Cic. (Hence It. *svanire* & Fr. *evanouir*.)

ē-vāō, idus, a, um, adj. [evanesco] vanishing, passing away, fading (rare): pectora, Ov. Fig.: amor, id.

ē-vāō, antis, shouting, raging like a Bacchante: Virg. [From *evai*, *evoi*, cries of the Bacchantes.]

ē-vāō, ōnis, f. [evapor] an evaporating, evaporation: terrae, Sen.

ē-vāō, ō, i. v. a. to disperse in vapour, to evaporate: Gell.

ē-vāō, avi, atum, i. v. a. to lay utterly waste, to devastate (rare): Liv.

ē-vāō, intj. [a cry of exultation, like *evae*, *evai*, hurra! bravo!]: Pl.

ē-vāō, a, um, Part. [evaho].

ē-vāō, vxi, vectum, 3. v. a. to carry out or forth, to convey out: omnia (signa) ex famis planstris evecta esse, Cic. In an upward direction: ad auras, Ov. With *pron*, rest, or in pass. with refl. sense: to rush forth, ride or sail forth: incaute se evahentes, rushing out, Liv.: evectus effreno equo, galloping forwards, id.: in altum, to sail out, id.: resolutis oris in ancoras evahuntur, i. e. after loosening the ropes which fastened the ships to the shore (v. ora), they rode out on their anchors, id. 11. Fig.: ad decos, to elevate to heaven, Hor.: ut semel e Piraeo eloquentia evecta est, issued forth, Cic.: spe vana evectus, carried forward, Liv.: privatum supra modum evectas opes, exceeded what was becoming a private citizen, Tac.

ē-vāō, velli (vulsi, Flor.), vulsum, 3. v. a. to pull, pluck, or tear out: linguam alieui, Cic.: ferrum, Caes. Poet.: odorem e turis giebils, Lucr.

11. Fig.: to tear out, root out, eradicate, erase: consules non modo ex memoria sed etiam ex fastis, Cic. (Hence It. *svellere*, *svogliere*.)

ē-vāō, vni, ventum, 4 (pres. Subj. *evenat*, Pl.) v. n. to come out, come forth: merces profundo, pulcrior eventit, Hor. 11. Fig.: to come to pass, happen; and with *Dat.*: to befall, happen to, betide: maxime id in rebus publicis evenit, Cic.: ubi pax venerat, had come about, Sall.: vereor, ne idem eveniat in meas litteras, that the same thing will happen to my letter, Cic. Impers.: evenit, senibus ambobus simul iter ut esset, it so happened that, Ter. With *Dat.*: quum mihi nihil improvise evenisset, Cic.: L. Genucio consuli ea provincia sorte evenit, fell to the lot of, Liv.: si quid sibi eventiret, if anything should happen to himself, i. e. if he should die, Suet. 2. to follow, result (as a consequence), to turn out, issue, end (only of things, whilst *evado* is used of persons also): ut nobis haec habitatio bona, fausta, felix fortunataque eveniat, may prove, Pl.: quae (auspicia) sibi secunda evenirent, Cic.

ē-vāō, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to winnow, to fan: Col

ēventum, i. n. [evenio] an occurrence, event (rare): cuiusque facti et eventi causa, Cic. 2. In pl., with Gen. of person or *pron*, acc.: the sum of what happens to anyone; experience, fate: ut ex nostris eventis admonendum putares, to be taught by my experience, id.: aliorum eventis doceri, Tac. 3. issue, consequence, result, effect: consilia eventis ponderare, id.

ēventus, ūs, m. [id.] an occurrence, accident, event, fortune, fate, lot: alieuius eventus maerere, to mourn over what has happened to him (viz. his death), Cic.: in gen. sense, eos eventus rerum, id.: militum, the fate, Liv.: navium suarum, Caes. 11. an issue, consequence, result: eventus est alieuius exitus negotii, Cic.: ex eventu (judicare), to judge by the result, id.: eventus stultorum magister est, Liv.: semper ad eventum festinat (poeta), to the finale, Hor.

ē-verbō, avi, atum, i. v. a. to flog or beat violently: os oculosque hostis, Quint.: clipeum alieui, Virg.

ē-verbō, 3. v. a. to send out, send forth (v. rare): montes evergunt rivos, Liv.

ē-verricūlū, i. n. [everro] a drag-net, seine: Varr. Fig.: everriculum malinarum omnium, the drag-net of all villanies (i. e. taking cognizance of every kind of villany), Cic.: sarcastically of Verres, id. (cf. foll. art.)

ē-verro, verri, versum, i. v. a. to sweep out: stercus ac aedo Vestae, Varr. Fig.: to clean out, plunder completely: sarcastically applied to Verres: o Verria praecleara! quod sanum non everum atque extersum reliquisset, swept clean, Cic.

ēversio, ōnis, f. [everto] an overthrowing: columnae, Cic. 2. a subversion, destruction: templorum, Quint. Fig.: rerum publicarum everisiones, overthrows, Cic.

ēversor, ōris, m. [id.] a subverter, destroyer: civitatis, Cic.: regnum Priami, Virg.

(1) **ēversus**, a, um, Part. [everto] swept out.

(2) **ēversus**, Part. [everto] overthrowing.

ē-vō (-vorto), ti, sum, 3. v. a. to turn out, drive out, thrust out: pupillum fortunis patriis, Cic.: services, to twist, Ter.: evertit aequora ventis, upheaves, Virg. 2. to overturn, overthrow, upset, throw down: navem, Cic.: arborem, Virg. 3. to subvert, destroy: urbes, Cic.: castellum, Hor. 11. Fig.: to overturn, overthrow, subvert, ruin, destroy: aliquem non iudicio sed vi evertere, to ruin, Cic.: leges, testamenta, to set aside, id.: spem, Ov.

ē-vestigātus, a, um, Part. [vestig] tracked or traced out, found out, discovered (rare): Ov.

ēvās, ōdis, f. [from *Evias*, a surname of Bacchus] a Bacchante: Hor.

ēvictus, a, um, Part. [evinco].

ē-vidēhs, entis, *adj.* [video] of things (like perspicuus): *apparent, visible, evident, manifest, plain, clear*: si quid est evidens, de quo inter omnes conveniat, Cic.: signum, Suet.: prodigia, id. *Comp.*: Cic.: Liv. *Sup.*: id.

ēvidenter, *adv.* evidently, manifestly, etc.: Liv. *Sup.*: Suet.

ēvidentiā, ae, f. [evidens] clearness, distinctness in speech: Cic.

ē-vigilo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. *Neutr.*: to wake up, awake: Suet.

ē, to be wakeful, vigilant. Fig.: in quo evigilaverunt curae et cogitationes meae, have been ever watchful (have never slumbered), Cic.

ē, to watch through, pass without sleeping: nox evigilanda, Tib. **2**, Meton.: to compose, prepare by study at night: libros, Ov. **3**, Fig.: consilia evigilata cogitationibus, Cic.

ē-vilesco, lūi, 3. v. n. incept to become vile, worthless, despicable (rare): usque eo eviliuit, ut passim ac propalam contemptui esset, Suet.

ē-vincio, nxi, nctum, 4. v. a. to bind up or round: to entwine: diademate caput Tridatis evinxit, Tac. More freq. in the *Part. perf.*: vincidi Menestheus evinctus oliva, Virg.: euras evincta cothurnis, having the calf of the leg laced up with the buskin, id.

ē-vinco, vici, victum, 3. v. a. to overcome completely, to vanquish utterly (not before Aug. period): evicit omnia assuetus praedae miles, triumphed over all difficulties, Liv.: Aeduis, Tac.: lacrimis evicta, prevailed upon, Virg.: solis imago evinctus nubes, Ov.: platanus caelebs evinctus ulmos, will supplant, Hor. So of places, etc.: to get past or through (poet.). remis Charybdis evicere rates, Ov.

ē, to carry one's point, to prevail: evincunt instando, ut literae sibi ad Tarquinios darentur, Liv. **III**, for convincere: to demonstrate, prove: Hor.

ē-vinctus, a, um, *Part.* [evincio].

ē-viro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [vir] to castrate: Cat.

ē-vicēro, non perf., atum, i. v. a. to deprive of the entrails, to disembowel: Enn. in Cic. **2**, In gen.: to tear to pieces, mangle: accipiter columbam evicerat, Virg.

ēvitābilis, e, *adj.* [evito] avoidable: esp. with negative: non evitabile telum, Ov.

ēvitatio, ōnis, f. [id.] an avoiding: malorum, Quint.

(1) **ē-vito**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to shun, avoid: metum, to round it skillfully, just clearing it, Hor.: causas suspicionum, Cic.

(2) **ēvito**, avi, i. v. a. [vita] to deprive of life, kill (ante-class): vidi Plamo vi vitam evitari, Enn. in Cic.

ēvocāti, ōrum, m. plu. [evoco] veteran and discharged soldiers, again called out as volunteers: Caes.: Cic.

ēvōcatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a calling out, calling forth (rare): inferorum,

an evoking, Plin. **II**, a calling out of soldiers on an emergency (cf. evocati): Aue. Her.

ēvocātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who calls to arms: servorum, Cic.

ē-voco, avi, atum, i. v. a. to call out or forth: (Tullia) evocavit virum e curia, Liv.: mercatores undique ad se, to summon, Caes.: aliquem literis, Cic.: nostrum ad pugnam, to challenge, Caes. **II**, Reing. l. t.: deos, to call upon the gods of a city about to be taken to quit it: Liv. **III**, In public and military affairs: to call out, summon to appear: senatum omnem ad se, Caes.: magnam partem oppidanorum ad bellum, id. **IV**, Fig.: to draw forth, elicit: evocata oratione misericordia, Cic.: eas (tacitas cogitationes) evocat in medium, Liv.

ēvoe (dissyll.), interj. = εὐοι, a joyous shout in the festival of Bacchus: Pl.: Ov.: Virg.

ē-volo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to fly out or forth: ex quercu (aquila), Cic. **2**, to come forth quickly, to rush or spring forth: (hostes) subito ex omnibus partibus silvae evolverunt, Caes.: ut lapidem ferro quom caedimus, evolat ignis, Lucr. **II**, Fig. of the mind: il, quofum animi, spreitis corporibus, evolutat atque excurrunt foras, soar aloft, scorning the body, Cic.

ēvolūtio, ōnis, f. [evolveo] an unrolling or opening of a book; hence, a reading: poetarum, Cic.

ēvolūtus, a, um, *Part.* [evolveo].

ē-volvō, volvi (volui), vōlūtum, 3. v. a. to roll out or forth: to unroll, unfold: vestes, Ov.: volumen epistolarum, to open, Cic.: prorutam in mare evolvere terram, roll it along to the sea, Liv. With pron. reflect. or in pass.: to roll along: evolvere posset in mare se Xanthus, discharge it, self, Virg.: per humum evolvuntur, roll out along the ground, Tac. **2**, Fig. of the thread of fate: to spin to an end: fusos evoluisse meos, i. e. to have cut short my life, Ov. **3**, Meton.: to read a book by unrolling it: librum, Cic.: fastos, Hor.: versus, Ov. **II**, Fig.: to unfold, explain: animi complicatam notionem evolvere, to clear up, Cic.: evolutus incrementis dissimulationis, laid bare, id.: sede patria rebusque summis, stripped off, Tac.: istos incubantes publicis thesauris, ex praeda clandestina evolvas, eject, Liv. **2**, to unfold, disclose, narrate: naturam rerum omnium, Cic.: seriem fati, Ov.

ē-vōmō, ūi, itum, 3. v. a. to vomit forth: Cic. Fig.: tantam pestem (with ref. to Catiline), id. **II**, In me orationem eo impurissimo evomuit, id.

ē-vulgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make public, publish, divulge (rare): civile jus repositum in penetralibus pontificum evulgavit, Liv.: arcanum, Tac.

ēvulsio, ōnis, f. [evello] a pulling out, dentis, Cic.

ēvulsus, a, um, *Part.* [evello].

ex or **ē** (the latter form only before consonants and even there far less frequent than ex. But certain expressions have the same form invariably, as ex parte, ex sententia, ex tempore; and on the other hand, e regione and e republica, used adverbially), prep. with Abl. out of, from (opp. to in).

A, Of space: passim. **2**, In a downward direction: from, down from, off: ex equis desilire, to dismount, Caes. **3**, In an upward direction: globum terrae eminentem e mari, rising above, Cic. **4**, To denote direction (without actual motion): on, at: reliquis ex omnibus partibus colles oppidum cingebant, on all the other sides, Caes. **II**, Hence, with a subst. to denote origin: from: of: ex Aethiopia est usque haec, she is from Ethiopia: is an Ethiopian woman, Ter. Freq. without a verb: Q. Junius ex Hispania quidam, a man of Spain, Caes. **III**, To indicate the place where any thing is done, from, down from: ex equis colloqui, to have an interview on horseback, id.: ex equo (ex equis, of a number of persons) pugnare, to fight on horseback, id. Hence the adverbial expressions, ex adverso, ex diverso, ex contrario, e regione, ex parte, etc. (y. adversus, etc.). Also ex itinere, during or on the course of a journey or march: Cic.: Sall.

B, Of time: from and after a given point of time: from, since: bonus volo jam ex hoc die esse, from this day forward, Pl.: ex quo (ca. tempore), ever since the time when . . . , Virg.: Liv. **2**, immediately after, directly after, after: Cotta ex consulari est profectus in Galliam, on the expiry of his year of office, Cic. So the phrase, aliud ex alio, one thing after another: me quotidie aliud ex alio impedit, id. So, diem ex die expectabam, one day after another, from day to day, id. **II**, Less freq. In specifying a future date, from, after: hunc iudicem ex Kal. Jan. non habemus, id.

C, Of other relations: With verbs which denote taking, receiving (both physically and mentally, as perceiving, learning, hoping, etc.): from, out of, of: solem e mundo tollere: amicitiam e vita tollere, id.: intellexi ex tuis literis te ex Turanno audisse, id.: ex captivis comperit, Caes. **II**, With words denoting the whole from which something is taken. Esp. with numerals: out of, of: ex omnibus seculis vix tria aut quatuor nominantur paria amicorum, Cic.: ex dedicibus Belgis complures, Caes.: ex tribus istis modis rerum publicarum velim scire quod optimum iudices, Cic. **2**, Appy.=genitive (v. rare): has (turres) altitudo pupillum ex barbaris navibus superabat, towers rising from the ships, Caes.: album ex ovo, the white of (taken from) an egg, Cels.

III, To denote the material of which

anything is made: of: *statua ex aere facta*, Cic. **IV.** To indicate the cause or origin: *from, through, by, by reason of, on account of*: *quum esset ex aere alieno commota civitas*, Cic.: in *apem victorie adductus ex opportunitate loci*, Sall.: *ex Transalpinis gentibus triumphare, to gain a triumph from, for victories over*, Cic. **2.** Esp. to indicate that *from* which anything derives its name: *from, after, on account of*: *cui postea Africano cognomen ex virtute fuit*, Sall. **V.** To indicate transition: *from, out of, from being*: *dil ex hominibus facti*, Cic.: *nihil est tam miserabile quam ex beato miser*, id. **VI.** Ex (e) re, ex usu, or ex injuria, etc., to any one's advantage or injury: *aliquid facere bene e re publica, for the good of the state*, id.: *ex usu terrae Galliae, for the good of Gaul*, Caes.: *ex nullius injuria, without injustice to any one else*, Liv. **VII.** To denote conformity: *according to, after, in conformity with*: *ex litteris Caesaris supplicatio decreta est, in accordance with Caesar's dispatch*, Caes.: *ex collegii sententia*, Liv.: *ex senatus consulto*, Cic.: *ex foedere*, Liv.: *ex sententia, as one could wish*, Ter. **VIII.** In adverbial expressions: *e. g. ex aequo, ex commodo, ex diverso, ex facili, ex affluenti, ex continent, ex confesso, ex improvviso, ex inopinato, etc. v. these words*. N.B.—Ex placed after its noun (rare): *terris ex omnia surgunt*, Lucr.

D. In composition ex is usually employed only before vowels and the consonants *h, c, p, q, s, t*; before *f*, the prefix becomes *ef*; and before the other consonants the form *e* is used. A few exceptions to these rules are found: *e. g. epoto and epotus* as well as *expotus*; *escendo* as well as *exscendo*; the forms *ecfero, ecarti, ecfodio*, are not uncommon in good MSS, and from them (not from *exfero, etc.*) the assimilated form proceeds. Moreover, in the compounds of roots beginning with *s*, the *s* is often elided: *e. g. exscidium for excidium* (from *exscindo*), and sometimes double forms of such compounds exist: *e. g. exul, exsul, etc.* But the *s* is more usually retained: as *exasanguis, etc.* **II.** Signification: **1.** Primarily and most freq. *out or forth*: *exeo*; and in an upward direction, *emineo*. **2.** Hence, fig. to imply *change*, the result being indicated by the latter element, *e. g. effeminare, to change a man's disposition into that of a woman*. **3.** In privative sense and equivalent to the English *without*, or the suffix *less*: *e. g. effrenare, elinguis*. **4.** To denote termination, conclusion: *e. g. elugeo*. **5.** Intensive: *e. g. emilor, exalbesco, elaboro, entor*. With an adj. = superlative suffix, as *edurus*. [The original form of this prep. was *ec*, which is found in *ecfero, ecarti, etc.*, and is

identical with the Gr. *ek*, the form *ex* corresponding to Gr. *ek*: cf. *akts, su(b)-e*.]

ex-acerbo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to exasperate, make angry, provoke: Liv.

exactio, ōnis, f. [exigo] a driving out, expelling: *regum*, Cic. **II.** a demanding, exacting: esp. a calling in, collecting of debts: Liv. Hence, **2.** a tax, tribute: *acerbissima exactio caputum atque ostiorum, poll and hearth tax*, Cic.

exactor, ōris, m. [id.] a driver-out, expeller: *regum*, Liv. **II.** a demander, exactor: *operis, an overseer, superintendent*, Col.: *supplicii, an executioner*, Liv. **2.** Esp. a collector of taxes: *Caes.*

exactus, a, um, Part. [exigo]. **II.** A dj.: *precise, accurate, exact*: *exacto affirmare numero*, Liv. *Comp.*: *cura*, Suet. *Sup.*: *vir, very precise, methodical*, Plin. Ep. With Gen. (poet.). *Manuribus, morum fabricae exactior animis, difficile est dicere, whether he were more perfect in character or in his art*, Ov.

ex-actio, ōis, ūtum, i. v. a. to make very sharp or pointed: *vallos furcasque*, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *oculorum, ingenious aciem, to give greater keenness of vision*, Cic. **2.** to excite, stimulate, inflame: *animos in bella*, Hor.

ex-adversum (-advorsum) and **ex-adversus**, adv. and prep. over against, opposite. Adv.: *apud ipsum lacum est pistrina, et exadversum fabrica*, Ter. **II.** Prep.: with Acc.: *ara exadversus eum locum consecrata est*, Cic.

exaedificatio, ōnis, f. [exaedifico] a building up. Fig. of an oration: *exaedificatio posita est in rebus et verbis*, Cic.

ex-aedifico, avi, atum, i. v. a. to build up, to finish building (rare): *opplidum sua pecunia exaedificaverat, he had built it (entirely) at his own expense*, Caes.: *Capitolium*, Cic. (Sometimes the prep. seems to add nothing to the meaning: *e. g. templa deorum, hibernacula militum exaedificare*, Liv.) Fig.: *to finish*: *ne graveris exaedificare id opus, quod institulisti*, id. **II.** to turn out of doors (comice): *me ex his aedibus*, Pl.

exaequatio, ōnis, f. [exaequo] an equaling, levelling. Meton.: *a level, a plane*: Vitruv. **II.** Fig.: *a levelling (of ranks), an equality*: *exaequationem non fero*, Liv.

ex-aequo, avi, atum, i. v. a. Act.: *to equalize, to make equal or level*: *tumulus tumulis exaequabant*, Auct. B. Hisp. Transf.: *argentum argento exaequabitur, shall be balanced, compensated*, Pl. **2.** Fig.: *to place on a level, regard as equal, to equalize*: *neminem secum dignitate exaequare volebat*, Caes.: *vetus miles titoni sese exaequare sineret*, Liv.: *facta dictis, to relate adequately*, Sall. **II.** to make

oneself equal to; to equal, rival: with Acc.: Ov.

ex-aestio, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to boil up, foam up, ferment. Neutr.: *exaestuat mare*, Liv.: Virg. **2.** to be scorched up, to glow: *Aegyptus torrefacti calore solis exaestuat*, Just.

3. Fig.: *to be excited with passion, men exaestuat ira*, Virg. **II.** A ct.: *to give forth, exhale* (rare): *hos igitur tellus omnes exaestuat aestus*, Lucr.

exaggeratio, ōnis, f. [exaggero] a heaping or damming up: in plur.: Just.

II. Fig.: *elevation, exaltation* (rare): *quasi quaedam exaggeratio animi*, Cic.

ex-aggero, avi, atum, i. v. a. to raise by damming, to dam up, heap up: *aggesta humo plantium*, Curt.

2. Transf.: *to enlarge, increase by heaping up*: *rem familiarem*, Cic.

II. Fig.: *to exalt, heighten the effect of*: in good sense, orationem, Cic.: *oratio nimis alta et exaggerata, carried too far, exaggerated, turgid*, id. Xenocrates exaggerans tanto opere virtutem, magnifying and exalting it, id.

ex-agitari, ōris, m. [exagito] a censurer, reprehender: *rethorum*, Cic.

ex-agitto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. to drive out frequently, to stir up, rouse up, disturb, harass: *Lat. faciem, to stir it up*, Col. **II.** Fig.: *to disquiet, harass, persecute*: *exagitati bello premebantur et agriculturam prohibebantur*, Caes.: *at omnes di exagitant me, plague*, Hor.: *exagitari verberibus Furiarum, to be tormented*, Suet.

2. to censure, criticize: *aliquem convicio, to abuse*, Caes.: *quum etiam Demosthenes exagritur ut putidus, is found fault with*, Cic. **3.** to stir up, irritate, excite: *plebem*, Sall.: *tanta vis hominis leniunda quam exagitanda videbatur, it seemed fitter to soothe rather than to provoke so influential a man*, id. In a good sense: *hujus disputationibus et exagritus maxime orator est et adjutus, excited, stimulated*, Cic.

ex-agoga, ae, f. = ἐξαγωγή, an exportation of goods, export: Pl.

ex-albesco, bŕi, 3. v. n. vncp. to become white: esp. to turn very pale: Cic.

ex-alto, avi, atum, i. v. a. (rare): *to raise, exalt*: Sen. (Hence, through low Lat. form *exaltiare*, Fr. *exhausser, exaucer*.)

ex-amen, ōnis, n. [confr. from examen of containing from contagium: in No. II. the sense of weighing, which is often expressed by the root *ag*, shows itself; cf. *exigo* and Gr. *ἀνίσταμαι*] a swarm (of bees): *apulum*, Cic. **2.** Transf.: *a multitude, crowd, shoal, swarm*: *locustarum*, Liv.: *juvenum, lery*, Hor. **II.** the tongue of a balance (rare): *Jupiter ipse duas aequo examine lanceas sustinet*, Virg.

2. Fig.: *a weighing, consideration, examination*: *legum*, Ov. (Hence It. *sciam, sciamo*; Sp. *ensambrar*; Fr. *essayer*.)

ex-amino, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a.

[examen] to form swarms, to swarm: examinant alvi, Col. II. to weigh: (aër) tanquam paribus examinatus ponderibus, Cic.: ad certum pondus, to adjust to a certain weight, Caes.

III. Fig.: to weigh, ponder, consider, examine: omnia verborum momentis, non rerum ponderibus, Cic.

ex-āmuſsim, adv. exactly, precisely, perfectly: v. amussis.

ex-ānclo (less accurately antlo: v. ancilla), avi, atum, i. v. a. to draw or bring out as a servant: esp. to draw out a liquid: vinum poculo pauxillulo, Pl. II. Fig.: to go through, suffer, endure: quemdam laborem, Cic.

ex-ānimalis, e, adj. lifeless, dead (rare): ni illum exanimalem faxo, Pl. 2. deadly, mortal: curae, id.

ex-ānīmatio, ōnis, f. [exanimō] a depriving of breath, a suffocating: vulvarum, hysterics, Plin. II. Fig.: breathlessness: breathless terror, fright: exanimatio, metus subuegens et quasi comes pavoris, Cic.

ex-ānimis, e, and **ex-ānimus**, a, um (the latter form most common in plur.), adj. [anīma] breathless, lifeless, dead (1) form exanimis: cum umbra decedit exanimis, Virg.: exanimem ex equo labentem Scipionem ruit, Liv. exanimē corpus, Ov. (2) form exanimus: exanimum corpus, Lucr. Virg. exanima corpora, Liv. partim exanimos in annem Rhenum projiciunt, Tac. II. lifeless or dead with fear (rare, and only in form exanimis) audit exanimis, Virg.

ex-ānimo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to deprive of breath: fore ut duplicato cursu Caesaris milites exanimarentur, would be out of breath; exhausted, Caes. 2. to deprive of life, to kill: taxo se exanimavit, killed himself by taking poison of the yew tree, id. 3. in pass., gravi vulnere exanimari, to be dying, Cic. II. Fig.: to deprive of life or spirit, to alarm greatly, to kill with fear, grief, etc.: oratio haec me miseram exanimavit metu, has half-killed me with fear, Ter.: adolescentulus sic initio accusationis exanimatus sum, with so overcome (with nervousness), Cic.: te metus exanimant iudiciorum atque legum, id.: cur me querelis exanimas tuis? distract, Hor.

ex-ānimus, a, um, v. exanimis. **exantio**, v. exancio.

ex-āresco, arsi, arsum, 3. v. n. incept. to burst out into a blaze, to kindle, take fire: materies facilis ad exarandendum, Cic. II. Fig.: to be kindled to passion, to break out: Indutionarius multo gravius hoc dolore exarsit, was much more fiercely exasperated, Caes.: hodierno die ad spem libertatis exarsimus, have been aroused, Cic.

ex-āresco, rui, 3. v. n. incept. to become completely dry (rare): vestimenta uvida, Pl.: amnea, Cic. II. Fig.: to become exhausted, extinct, etc.: quum vetustate exaruit opinio, id.

• **ex-armo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to deprive of arms, to disarm: cohortes, Tac. Hence, 2. to deprive of strength, to weaken: Vell. Fig.: to pacify angry feeling: sillum mater Veturia lacrimis suis exarmavit, Flor.

ex-āro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to plough or dig up: radices, Cato: sepulcra, Cic. 2. to raise, produce by tillage: frumentum, id. 3. In gen.: to plough, till, cultivate: Varr. Poet.: quum rugis vetus frontem senectus exaret, furrows it with wrinkles, Hor.

II. By analogy: to write, note down (from the effect of the stylus on the waxen tablets): undecimo die postquam a te discesseram, hoc literarum exaravi, Cic.: exaravi nescio quid ad te, I wrote something or other to you, id.: librum, Phaedr.

ex-āsiātus, a, um, Part. [ascia] heven out; hence, in gen. properly prepared: opus, Pl.

ex-aspēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make rough, to roughen: fauces, Cels.: undas, Ov.: mare fluctibus, Liv. II. Fig.: to irritate, exasperate: animos, id.

ex-auctorō, avi, atum, i. v. a. milit. 1. to discharge from service, to dismiss: milites, Liv.: se, to dismiss themselves (without orders), id.: ex-auctorari qui senadena fecissent, that those who had served 16 years should receive their discharge, Tac. 2. to dismiss (in disgrace), cashier: Suet.: Tac.

ex-audio, i, vi or ii, itum, 4. v. a. to hear at a distance or outside: quum aliquantulum progressus esset, subito exaudivit hinnum, Cic.: maxima voce, ut omnes exaudire possint, dico, id.: id clariore voce (dixit) ut maxima pars militum exaudiret, might hear (outside the council-tent), Caes. 2. =the simple verb: to hear: exaudi, vultusque attolle jacentes, Ov. II. to hearken, listen to, regard, grant: vota precesque, Virg. Absol.: to give heed to, obey: ridebit monitor non exauditus, Hor.

ex-augēo, 2. v. a. to increase exceedingly (rare): opinionem, Ter.

ex-auguratio, ōnis, f. [exauguro] a desecrating, profaning: Liv.

ex-augūro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to apply a consecrated thing to profane uses, to desecrate, profane (rare): fana, Liv. (From exauguratus comes it. sciagurato.)

ex-auspicio, i. v. n. to take an augury from anything: ex vinculis, Pl. **ex-ballista**, i. v. a. [ballista] to finish with the ballista (snout): Pl.

ex-bibo, i. q. e-bibo. Pl.

ex-caeco, avi, atum, i. v. a. to blind, make blind (rare): Cic. Transf.: to deprive a plant of the eyes or buds: Col. 2. to stop up a river, channel, etc.: Ov. 3. to darken or render dim: fulgor (argenti) excaecatus, Plin.

excalceatus, a, um, Part. [excalceo]. II. Adj. unshod: Suet. 2.

Esp. of an actor, not wearing the buskin (cothurnus): acting in comedy: and as subst. in pl., comic actors, Sen.

ex-calōso (-calico), avi, atum, i. v. a. to take off the shoes from: with Acc.: pedes praebere excalcandos, Suet. Pass. in refl. sense: to take off one's shoes: Vell. 2. Esp. of tragedians: to take off the cothurni: Sen.: cf. preceding art.

ex-calſacio, no perf., factum, 3. v. a. to heat: Plin.

excalcſatio, ōnis, f. [excalcacio] a heating: Plin.

excalcſatorius, a, um, adj. [id.] heating: Plin.

ex-candescētia, ae, f. [ex-candescō] glowing anger: Cic.

ex-candescō, dūi, 3. v. n. incept. to take fire, to kindle, to glow: Plin. II. Fig.: to glow, to burn, esp. with anger: haec nullam habent vim, nisi ira excaudit fortuito, Cic.: haud ultra verba excaudit, his wrath did not go further than words, Suet.

ex-canto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to charm forth, to bring out by enchantment: Hor.

ex-carnifico, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to tear anyone to pieces (rare): aliquem, Cic. II. Fig.: to torment, torture: Ter.

ex-cavatio, ōnis, f. [excavo] a hollowing out: lapidis, Sen.

ex-cavo, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to hollow-out: trullam, Cic.

ex-cēdo, cessi, cessum (perf. Subj. syncope. excessus, Ter.), 3. v. n. and a. Neutr. to go out, go away; to depart, retire, withdraw: constr. with ex and Abl., Abl. alone, or absol.: ex civitate, Caes.: ex Italia, Cic.: ex finibus or simply finibus, Caes.: ex his tenebris in lucem illam, Cic. Absol.: abijt, evasit, excessit, erupit, id. 2. Esp. to go beyond, rise above: alter in Pontum, alter usque Aegyptum excessit, Just. More freq. of inanimate subjects: ut nulla (pars) excederet extra, project, Cic. 3. to depart (from life), to die: vita, id.: e medio, Ter.: and absol.: Tac. II. Fig.: quum animus Eudemi e corpore excessisset, Cic. 2. to pass out of, to leave; to proceed: ex magisterio alioque, Pl.: palma, to resign, Virg.: ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias, passed out of childhood, Cic.: ad patres etiam ad publicam querimoniam excessit res, went so far as, Liv.: eo laudis excedere, to reach such a height of fame, Tac.: cura ex corde excessit, departed, Ter.: quum cupiditatum dominatus excessit, Cic. 3. to depress: ad enarrandum, Liv. B. Act.: to depart from, to quit: with Acc. (rare and not before Liv.): urbem, id. Pass. impers.: Crotoneum excessum est, id. II. Fig.: to go beyond, surpass, exceed: gloriam, Suet.: fastidium equestre, to reach a higher rank than, Tac.

excellens, entis, Part. [excello] II. Adj.: high, lofty: corpore ex 305

cellens, of lofty stature, Vell. 2. Fig: distinguished, surpassing, excellent: deos rerum omnium praestantia excellentes, Cic.: studium, admirabile, exemplary, Caes. Comp.: ova excellentiora, Plin. Sup.: excellentissima virtus, unparalleled, Caes.

excellenter, adv. admirably: Cic. Comp.: id.

excellētia, ae, f. [excello] superiority, excellence: with objective gen.: animantium reliquarum, superiority over, Cic.: with subjective gen.: animi excellentia magnitudoque, id.

ex-cello, celsum, 3. v. n. to rise, elevate oneself, Fig.: animus excellit rebus secundis, is elated by success, Cato.

2. 'Esp.: to be eminent, to distinguish oneself, to surpass, excel: gen. in good sense: constr. with *Dat.*, prep. Inter or super, or absol.: dignitate principibus excellit, Cic.: inter aliquos, id.: super ceteros, Liv. Absol.: excellit atque eminet nomen regium, Cic. With *abl.* of manner or respect in which anyone excels: ingenio, virtute, etc.: id.: Caes. In bad sense: vitilis, Cic. [The simple verb *cello* is not found: cf. *antecello*.]

excelsū, adv. high; loftily: si vitis scandit excelsius, Col. Fig.: excelsius magnificentiusque et dicet et sentiet, Cic.: excelsissime floruit (Sparta), Vell.

excelsitas, ātis, f. [excelsus] height, loftiness: montium, Plin. Fig.: animi, Cic.

excelsus, a, um, Part. [excello]

11. Adj.: lofty, high, elevated: mons, Caes.: locus, Cic. Comp.: cornu (bovis), Caes. Sup.: mons, id. Neut. as subst. after prep.: simulacrum Jovis in excelsio collocare, on a height, Cic. 2. Fig.: lofty, sublime, noble, etc.: magnus homo et excelsus, id.: animus, id. Comp.: orator grandior et quodammodo excelsior, id. Sup.: excelsissimae victoriae, unparalleled, Vell. Phr.: in excelsio aetatem habere, in a high station, Sall.

exceptio, ōnis, f. [excipio] an exception, restriction, limitation: consiliorum sine ulla exceptione communitas, Cic.: neque te patior cum exceptione laudari, id. In plur.: unus imperit nullis jam exceptionibus, Tac.

11. In law: the exception of the defendant to the plaintiff's statements, inserted in the praetor's edict; a plea: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 5.)

excepto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [id.] to continue to take out or up, to catch up (rare): barbarulos mullos exceptans de piscina, amusing himself with catching, Cic.: hos singulos exceptans, receiving these one at a time, Caes.: equae exceptant leves auras, snuff up, Virg.

exceptus, a, um, Part. [excipio]

ex-cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3. v. a. to sift out, separate: fures a farina, Col.: ex captorum numero, Liv. (Hence *it. scernere*.)

ex-cerpo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. [carpo] to pick or take out: semina poma, Hor. 11. Fig.: to pick out, choose, select: etiam excerpere ex ipsis (malis) si quid inesset boni, Cic. 2. Esp. to make extracts from a book in course of reading: quod quaque commodissime praecipere videbatur, excerptimus, I have culled the best rules from each, id.: nihil unquam legit quod non excerpteret, he never read without taking notes, Plin. Ep.

3. to take out, leave out, except: de numero, Cic.: numero, Hor. (Hence through middle age Latin part. *excarpsus* and *scarpus*, lt. *scarso*; Fr. *chairs*; Eng. *scarce*.)

excerptio, ōnis, f. [excerpo] an extract from a work: Gell.

excerptus, a, um, Part. [excerpo]. Neut. as subst. excerptum, an extract: Quint.

excessus, ūs, m. [excedo] a departure (from life), and absol. death: e vita, Cic.: post obitum, vel potius excessum Romuli, id.

excētra, ae, f. a snake, serpent (rate): Pl. Fig.: as term of reproach: Liv. [Etym. unknown]

excidiū, ōnis, f. [excendo: v. exciditum] a destroying, destruction: Pl.

excidium, ii, n. [for exciditum, from *excendo*] overthrow, demolition, destruction: urbis, Liv. In plur.: petit urbem excidiis, assails it with (means of) destruction, i.e. seeks to destroy it, Virg.

ex-cido, cidi, 3. v. n. [caedo] to fall out or from: gladii de manibus exciderunt, Cic.: e digitis excidit ansa meos, Ov.: Palinurus exciderat puppi, Virg. Esp. of the lots cast into a vessel: to fall or leap out (rare): ut cuiusque sors exciderat, Liv. 11. Fig.: to drop out unawares, to slip out, escape: verbum ex ore alcuius, Cic.: libellus, me imprudens et invito, excidit, was published without my knowledge and against my wish, id. 2. Esp. of the memory or mind: to be forgotten, overlooked, etc.: de memoria, Liv.: animo, Virg. With *Dat.* of person: at mihi ista exciderant, had escaped me, Cic. Absol.: excidit ut pterem, I forgot to beg, Ov. 3. to pass away, be lost, perish: vera virtus quum semel excidit, Hor.: excidit omnis luctus, Ov.

4. to be deprived of, to lose, miss: with *ex* or *abl.*, of what is lost: uxore, to miss, be disappointed of, Ter. Hence fig., to fail in: magnis tamen excidit ausis, Ov. 5. to pass into: in vitium libertas excidit, degenerated into, Hor.

ex-cido, cidi, cism, 3. v. a. [caedo] to cut out or off, to cut or hew down: lapides e terra, to quarry, Cic.: omnes arbores longe lateque fell, Caes.: excisum latus rupis in antrum, hewn out into a cave, Virg. 2. to raze, demolish, lay waste, destroy: domos inimicorum suorum, Cic.: Trojam, Virg. 11. Fig.: to extirpate, banish: aliquid ex animo, Cic.

ex-cieo, v. excio, mit.

ex-cio, ixi or ii, itum (long and short form of pass. part. equally freq.: form *excio*: exciet, Pl.: *impr.* exciere, Liv. *Pass. imperf.* excibat, id.), 4. v. a. Lit.: to move or set in motion out of: to cause to move out of, to bring or get out, to rouse: suum latebris, Ov.: consilium ab urbe, Liv.: quid est quod me excivisti ante aedes? called me out, Pl. 2. Of things: to call forth, produce: molens in undis, to rouse a storm, Virg. 11. Fig.: to rouse, excite; to frighten, terrify: clamor subito ortus dictatorem quoque ex somno excivit, Liv.: qualis commotis excita sacris Thylas, in a state of excitement, frenzied, Virg.: mens, restless, troubled, Sall. Poet.: pulsusque pedum tremit excita tellus, perh. frightened, quaking, Virg. 2. to produce (a disturbance), excite (a passion): tumultum, terrorem, Liv.

ex-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. [capio] to take or draw out: clipeum cristasque rubentes excipiam sorti, withdraw, exempt, Virg. Fig.: servitute exceptus, rescued from slavery, Liv. 11. to except, make an exception of: hocce ego homines excipio et necerno liberiter, Cic.: excepti de antiquis praeter Xenophanem memini, id. In *abl. absol.*, with noun-sentence: excepto, quod non simul esses, cetera laetus, thus excepted, that you are not with me, Hor. 2. In an agreement, law, et., to except by name, to make a formal exception (rar.): quum Graecus Italia perirent, exceptis medicis, they made an exception in the case of physicians, Plin.: in Hadrianiis de dene nec exceptum tale quicquam fuerit, no such exception had been made, Liv. 111. to catch, capture, take, receive: sanguinem patra, Cic. se in pedes excepti, sprang to the ground, Liv.: filiorum extremum spiritum ore, Cic. 2. Esp. in milit. operations: (1) to cut off fugitives, etc.: multos ex fuga dispersos excipunt, Caes. Liv. Soud the chase: fugientes feras, Virg.: aprum latitante, Hor. (15) to take the place of, relieve: ut alios alii deinceps exciperent, Caes. 3. In gen. sense: to receive: aliquem benigno vultu, Liv.: Cic. Of inanimate subjects: postero die patenti itinere Pratiens campus suos excipit, received them, Liv. Poet.: porticus excipiebat Arcton, caught the (coolness of the) north, lay to the north, Hor. Fig.: to continue, prolong: memoriam illius viri excipient omnes anni consequentes, will take in charge, perpetuate, Cic. 4. to meet, intercept; to withstand: Germani celeriter phalange facta impetus gladiatorum exceperunt, Caes.: pericula, Cic.: vim frigorum hiememque, id.: motus excipit prima futuros, was the first to catch the coming change, Virg. With non-personal subject: quid reliquis accideret, qui quae-

que eventus exciperent, *would overtake them*, Caes. 5. *to catch up, overtake, listen to*: maledicto nihil facilius emittitur, nihil citius excipitur, Cic.: assensu populi excepta vox consulis, Liv.

IV. *to come next to, to follow after, succeed*: linguam ad radices ejus haerens excipit stomachus, Cic.: tristem hlemem pestilens aestas excipit, Liv.: hunc (locutum) Labienus excipit, Caes. Absol.: turbulenter inde animus excipit, *succeeded*, Liv.

excisio, ōnis, f. [excido] *a destroying (rare)*: Auct. pro dom.

excisus, a, um, Part. [excido]

excitatus, a, um, Part. [excito] II. Adj.: *lively, vigorous, vehement, strong, loud*: acutus et excitatus sonus, Cic. Comp.: clamor, Liv. Sup.: odor, Plin.

excito, avi, atum, I v. a. freq. [excito] *to rouse out or forth, to bring or send out, to wake up*: feras, *to rouse up*, Cic.: aliquem a portu, Pl.: e somno, Cic.: testes, *to summon*, id.: a mortuis (ab inferis), *to raise from the dead*, id.: Of things: ignem, *to kindle*, Caes.: incendium, Cic. 2. Esp. *to build to a height*: *to erect*: sepulcrum (with special ref. *to lift*, sepulchrum), id.: turres, Caes. II. Fig. *to arouse, awaken, excite, stimulate, enliven*: animos omnium ad laetitiam, id.: aliquem ad laborem et ad laudem, Cic.: Of the emotions, etc.: *to excite, rouse, kindle*: risus, id.: plausum, id.: iras, Virg.

excitus, a, um, Part. [excito]

exclamatio, ōnis, f. [exclamo] *a loud calling or crying out (rare)*: Auct. Her. II. In rhetoric, an exclamation: Cic.

exclamo, avi, atum, I v. n. and a. Neutr.: *to call or cry aloud, to call or cry out*: quum exclamasset Laellium, Cic.: contiones saepe exclamare vidi, *to applaud loudly*, id. II. Act.: *to shout out, to exclaim*: maxima voce exclamavit: Alcumena, adest auxilium, Pl.: mihi libet exclamare, pro deum, Cic.: With ut and Subj.: when a command or exhortation is implied: exclamavisse, ut bono esset animo, bade them be of good courage, id. 2. With personal object: *to call upon*: voce clara exclamavit uxorem tuam, Pl.: Cicronem exclamavit, called out aloud to Cicero, M. Anton. in Cic.

exclūdō, ōis, sum (perf. syncop. exclūsi, Ter.), [clūdo, claudō] 3. v. a. *to shut out, exclude, to cut off, remove, separate*: ego excludor, ille recipitur, Ter.: aliquem foras, Pl.: aliquem ab re frumentaria, Caes.: With inanimate objects: fervidus excludere lectus (solis), *to exclude*: afford a shelter from, Hor.

2. Of birds, *to hatch*: ex ovis pullos, Cic. 3. *to knock out*: oculum, Pl.: Ter. II. Fig.: *to exclude, cut off, hinder, prevent*: excludi ab omni doctrina, Cic.: ne anni tempore a navigatione excluderetur, Caes. (Hence from part. Sp. *exclusa*; Fr. *excluse*.)

exclūsio, ōnis, f. [excludo] *a shutting out, exclusion (v. rare)*: Ter.

● **exclūsus**, a, um, Part. [excludo]

II. Adj.: *nunc ego sum exclusissimus, completely shut out*, Pl.

excoctus, a, um, Part. [excoquo]

excogitatio, ōnis, f. [excogito] *a contriving, devising, inventing*: Cic. **excogitatus**, a, um, Part. [excogito] II. Adj.: *sought out, choice* (= exquisitus): excogitissimae hostiae, Suet.

ex-cogito, avi, atum, I v. a. *to consider thoroughly or profoundly; to find out by reflecting, to contrive, devise, invent*: aliquid mali aut sceleris, Cic.: multa ad avaritiam excogitabantur, many new devices were resorted to for the purposes of cupidity, Caes.

ex-cōlo, cōlūi, cultum, 3. v. a. *to work carefully; tend, cultivate*: vineas, Plin.: lanae, *to spin fine*, Ov.

2. *to improve, polish, adorn, perfect*: marmora, quibus solum, quibus parietes excolantur, may be decorated, Plin.: urbem, beautify, embellish, Suet. II. Fig.: *to improve, ennoble, refine, perfect*: ex agresti immanique vita exculiti ad humanitatem sumus, Cic.: inventas qui vitam excolere per artes, Virg. 2. Of persons: *to honour* (poet = colere). deos, Phaedr.

ex-coquo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to boil out, dry up*: usque coquito, dum diderim excoquas, boil away, Cato: ferrum excoquit ignis, hardens, Ov.: omne vitium, *to bake or burn out every noxious property*, Virg. Fig.: tam excoctam (illam) reddam atque atram quam carbo est, I will bake her as black as a coal (spoil her beauty), Ter.

II. Fig.: *malum, alicui, to devise*, Pl.

ex-cors, cordis, adj. [cor] *without intelligence, without understanding, senseless, idiotic, stupid*: Pl.: quae anus tam excors inveniri potest, quae illa extimescat? Cic.: Hor.

excrementum, i, n. [excerno] *what is sifted out, refuse*: Col. II. With ref. to the human body: *excrement, ordure*: Plin.: oris, spittle, Tac.: narium, mucus of the nose, id.

excreo, v. excreo.

excrecescens, ntis, Part. [excreo] II. Subst. neut.: *a morbid excrescence*: Plin.

ex-cresco, ēvi, etum, 3. v. n. incep. *to grow out or forth, to grow up, rise up*: quae palmae si satis excreverint, Col.: in hos artus, in haec corpora quae miramur excresecunt, develope these muscular frames at which we marvel, Tac. 2. Esp. of morbid excrescences: excreverat in dexteriore latere ejus caro, Suet. II. Fig.: *to grow exceedingly, increase*: litium series, id.

(1) **excrētus**, a, um, Part. [excerno]

(2) **excrētus**, a, um, Part. [ex-

cresco]. II. Adj.: *grown up, full grown*: hoedi, Virg. [In the passage referred to, however (G. 3, 398), some explain excre as from excerno; translating, new-born: v. Conington.]

excruciabilis, e, adj. [excrucio] *deserving of torture*: anus, Pl.

ex-crucio, avi, atum, I v. a. *to torment greatly, to torture, to distress greatly*: servos fame vinculisque, Caes.: hominem ingentium fumo excruciatum semivivum relinquit, Cic.

II. *to inflict mental pain or distress*: non loquor plura, ne te quoque excruciem, id.: esp. with locative animi, Antipho me excruciat animi, Ter.

excubiae, arum, f. plu. [excubo] *a lying out of doors*: Pl. 2. Esp. milit. i. t. *a watching, keeping watch*: haec arma, excubiae, vigiliae, Cic.: vigilum canum tristes excubiae, Hor. Poet.: excubias divum aeternas, watch-fires, Virg. 3. Meton.: the persons keeping watch: a watch, guard: Tac.

excubitor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who keeps guard, a watchman, sentinel*: castella noctu excubitoribus ac firmis praesidiis tenebantur, Caes.: tribunus excubitor, captain of the watch, Suet.

ex-cūbo, būi, bitum, I v. n. *to lie or sleep out of doors; to armat in agro excubarent, Cic. II. Esp.: *to lie out on guard, to keep watch*: duae semper legiones pro castris excubabant, Caes. Poet.: (Cupido) pulchris excubat in genis, keeps vigil, Hor. Of non-personal subjects: quae (naves) ad portum excubabant, kept watch, Caes. 2. Fig.: *to be watchful or attentive*: excubabo vigilaboque pro vobis, Cic.: animo, id.*

ex-cūdo, di, sum, 3. v. a. *to strike or beat out*: sillici scintillam excudit, Virg. 2. *to hatch out*: of birds: ova; also, pullos ex ovis, Col. II. Meton.: *to forge, shape, mould*: excurrent alii spirantia mollis aera, Virg.

2. In gen.: *to prepare, make*: ceras, id. 3. Fig.: *to compose*: Cic.

exculcatus, a, um, Part. [exculco]. **ex-culco**, avi, atum, I v. a. [calco] *to tread or beat out (rare)*: furfures, Pl. 2. *to tread down, to stamp firm or close*: singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra exculcabantur, rammed down and made secure with earth, Caes.

exculcus, a, um, Part. [excolo]

excūratus, a, um, Part. [curo] *carefully attended to*: Pl.: victus, dainty, id.

ex-curro, cūcurri, less freq. curri, cursum, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr.: *to run out or forth, to hasten forward*: excurrat aliquis, qui hoc tantum mali filio suo nuntiet, Cic.: excurro in Pompeianum, make an excursion, id.

2. Esp. milit. i. t. *to sally forth, to make a sortie*: omnibus portis, Liv.: also, *to make an invasion*: in fines Romanos, id. 3. Of things: fons ex

summo montis cacumine excurrrens, *springs forth*, Curt. **4.** *Geographi t t to run out, project, extend: al-
timum sinu palmarum excurrit, Liv.
Curt. II. Fig. t to run or spread
out, to extend, display itself: campum
in quo excurrere virtus posset, Cic.
ne oratio excurrat longius, run to too
great a length, id. B. Act (rare)
t to run through Fig. t excursu spatio,
Ter. 2. to pass over, omit: multa,
ne modum excedam, excurrit, Sen*

excursio, *gōr*, *f* [excursio] a running out or forth: *excursio moderata* (speaking), Cic. 2. Esp mult t t (1) a sally, sortie; an incursion, invasion: "crebras ex oppido, excursibus faciebant, Caes. oram mari- infestant excursibus crebris faciebant, descents, Liv. (2) the advance of skirmishers at the commencement of a battle: *levis armaturae excursio*, Liv. (fig. of the commencement of a speech). Also of a launching out or digress in a speech: Quint.

excursus, ūs, m. [id] a skimmer; a scout, spy; Cic
excursus, ūs, m. [id] a runn-
out or forth; *excursusque brevis* =
tant (apes), *excursions*, Virg. 2.
E-p might t t a sally, charn, atar!
an uncod. *excursus*; *multum*, (S)

3. Meconograph *t t a*
projecting, projection: promontorium
vasto excursu, Plin II. Fig. a
dipression: Quint

excūsābilis, (, *adj* [excuso] *that*
may be excused, excusable (rare)
Ov

excūsātē, *adv* without blame, excusably: Quint. *Comm.* 1.1.10

excusatio. *Gen. f. [excusare] an-
ezusung, excusa* con-*str. with Gen*
absol. : with cur, quominus, etc. *Wit.*
Gen. obj. : peccati, etc. *With sub-*
and obj. Gen. combined *excusatio* *Ser-*
Sulpian *legations ob audas, an excu-*
sation of himself from undertaking the
legation, on the part of S, id. *With*
causal Gen. : excusatio necessitates
vel a-ati, on the ground of, id. *Ab*
absol. with cur, quominus (the latter
only after a negative, *etc. illa per-*
fugia, quae immut sibi ad excu-
sationem, id. *accipio excusationem in*
tuam, qua usus es, etc. etc., id. *in mi-*
nistrum ullam, quominus abscess, satis-
civam excusationem in viam esse, no-
citizen had thought any excuse really
justly his not attending, id.

excūsātus, a, um, *Part* [excuse]
II. *Adj.* : *excusable*; *con* (excusator, *Part*) : *excusatissimus* (essm., *ssm*)

ex-cūso, avi, atum, i r a *to excuse* (a person) *from a charge*, *to free from blame*; *to excuse*: *se de aliquā re, caus.* Atticæ meae volui me ita excusare, ut . . . sic se apud antiquum id. in p. : dixi, cur excusatus abirein, alleged reasons *to excuse myself for*

getting off, Hor. 2. With ref to the fault committed: *tarditatem literarum mearum*, Cic. *missos ignes excusat*, *apologizes for having hurled his bolts*. Ov. II. *To allege in excuse, to plead*

as an *excuse*. With *decc* : propinquitate[m] excusavit, *pleaded relationship* as his excuse. Cic. morbum, to *excuse* oneself on the ground of illness, id. Liv. With *decc* and *Infim* : si (prehensum sumus) excusemus, ebrios nos te scire, let us *plead* drunkenness, Pl.

III. to exempt, absolve, release (from a charac.) with *but* : vni in universum usuari mallet, from which he would prefer to be wholly exempted, Luc.

excussē, *adv.* with an effort, violently: Sen

excussus, a. um, *Part.* [excutio]
excūsus, a. um, *Part.* [excudo]

ex-cutio, cussi, cussum (perf
voly) excussit, for excussit, Pl. i;
e a [quasi] to shake out or off,
cast out, drive out; to send forth.
lit ras in terram, to scatter them on
the ground, Cic. equos excussit equum
terre, Liv. lapide clavum, to
knock off, Pl. poma vinti excutiant,
shake down, Ov. ut ne exutiam at-
que credat domo, take myself off,
for comantes toros, to toss his baggage
mature Virg. v. tela, to discharge, Tac.

excussus laxare rudites, to uncoil and
loose the sheets, *Vire* = So also, *lucrum*
excutere, of the action of throwing out
the arm in hurling swimming, etc.

OV. *son* 2. *to search, &c.* *to shake* (by shaking a person's garments, &c.) *to execute* *to squid forte* *ferru* *habust.*

Cic. II. Fig. 30 get rid of, *excitantur omnes neptias, shake out* descend, id omnia ista nobis studi-
um de manibus excitantur, *are wrested from our hands*, id aliqua negotia
eure excussus propriis, *turned out*

excitetur. 2. to set on, excite, incite, to: explicando excitandoque verbo, the Hon. If senators, and from part excite it: second: For example:

ex-dorsão. *1 r a* [dorsum nt to deprive of the back, *Of fishes to take out the backbone.* P]

execo, execror, exequor, etc, v
exaco, exacror, etc

ex-ēdō ēh, ē-um (pres. *Sedy* ex-ādū, Pl.) ; v. a. to eat up, devour, consume : frumentum, Virg. Proverb. tute hoc intri-sti, tibi omne exēd-idum, you have cooked (lit. pounded) the dish, and you must eat it, Ter. 2. li. gen. to consume, destroy : ex-a-cabra rubrum, pil-a, racta, Virg. (p)gammā exē-si pō-teribz partibz versuculorum, ef-fect by time, Cic. ex-se arbori-anum, hollow, Virg. Fig. rem publicam, to prey upon, de-struct, To quibz futurum censeo, quem asside-re exē-dit, consume thy property, Ter. agnūto exest animus, Cic. ex-

spectando exeder miser, am worn out.

exēdra, *ac, f.* = ἐξέδρα, a hall furnished with seats for conversing or disputing in; a lecture-room: Cic

exēdrium, *n*, *n* = ἐξέδριον, a sitting-room, parlour: Cic

exemplar, *āris*, *n.* (also *exemplare*, *is*, *n.* Lucr.) [exemplum] *a pattern, model, original, example*; *utile propositum nobis exemplar Uheni*, Hor. *exemplar formaeque rei publicae*, Cic. *In pto* : *exemplaria Graeca, models*, Hor. II, *a transcript, copy* (none fig. *exemplum q* *l* *literarum*, Asin. Pollio in Cic. *librum in exemplum transcriptum melle*, of which *1000 copies have been taken*, Plin. L.

III, Fig. an image, likeness: *tanquam exemplar aliquod sui, a portrait of oneself (a friend)*. (16)

exemplāre, *n.* v. exemplar, mit
exemplum, *i, n* that which is
taken out of a larger quantity, a
sample: *exemplum veritatis* and *the*

II, anything selected as a model for imitation, a pattern, original, example in mutuum in smaller frame, ex animal example virtas transforatur, from a living model, Cicero, quasi ex aliis causa, as a pattern, example, id, diverse moribus etiam illo example, constant Posidonius, that a example, that case, id, 2, In particular a precedent by which anyone is guided, esp. in public action, example Pompeii in accordance with the precedent, et in P, id, omnia nuda exempla ex fortis vita sumit, id, but examples have grown out of and

3. Esp. a. *virtutis*, ex-
 -*emplum* punishment (lat. *habet et quod*
 -*exemplum*, omne magnum exemplum,
 -*et per se per se*, 'as' in *virtutis*
 -*quod* in *novissima* *exempla* *Mithras*
 -*habet et quod* *exemplum* *et quod* *et quod*

4. *Transf* a transcript, copy of a written or literary work.

gr, a participle, Pl. *literatum*, *epistolae*, Cic. *Sall.* III, *a plan, model, nature*; multi more etc., atque example vivunt, Pl. more of example populi Romani, by usage and precedent, Cui^s. Sp. of the *tenor*, purport of a letter, etc. *litterae* also example of the same tenor, Cui^s. *Eremitico-mo*, *p* having arisen between *m* and *t*, as in *tem-p-lum*) (*Hence* It. example, *ex-mplo*, Sp. *ex-mplo*.)

exemptio, ōnis, *f* [eximo] *re-*
moral: Varr. Col

exemptus, a. uni. *Part* [eximo]
exentéro, avi, atum, 1. *a* [ex-ent-

Just II. Transf. to empty: *in insupium alicujus*, Pl 2, to torture, torment: *expectando exedior miser atque exentor*, id

ex-ēō, *li* (rarely *ivi*), *Itum*, 4 *r n*
and a. **A.** Neutr: *to go out or
forth, to go away*: *dum intro eo atque
exeo*, Pl. *ex urbe, oppido*, Cic. *e fin-
ibus suis*, Cuv. *ab aliquo, from one's
house*, Ter. *in alias domos tanquam*

release, free, etc.: sapientis est, quum stultitia sua impeditus sit, quoquo modo possit, se expedire, Cic. ex servitute filium, Pl. se aerumnis, Ter.

2. to put in order, arrange, set right: velim rem, at poteries, expeditas, Cic. nomina mea, expedit, solve, settle, pay, id.: fallaciam, put into operation, Pl. 3. to disclose, unfold, narrate: omnem expeditam famam, Virg.: priusquam huiusmodi rei initium expedit, Sall. 4. In 3. pers. sing., and impers. sign: (lit. it frees from difficulties, promotes the end: hence) it is profitable, advantageous, useful, expedient: nihil nec expedire nec utile esse, quod sit injustum, Cic. With Infinit. clause as subject: expedit bonas esse voces, it is for your interest, Ter. With Subj. clause as subject: expedire omnibus dicunt, ut singulae civitates sualesque habeant, Just. With Adj. instead of subject: si ita expedit, if such a course is for the best, Cic.

expeditis, adv. without impediment, readily, promptly, quickly, expeditiously: celeriter expeditique, Cic. imp.: expeditus navigare, to have a more favourable passage, id. Sup. facillime it expeditissime, id.

expeditio, ōnis, f. [expedito] Milit. t. an enterprise against the enemy, an expedition, campaign. militis in expeditionem misit, Caes. II. Rhetor.: a disposing of certain suppositions: Auct. Her.

expeditus, a, um, Part. [expedito] II. Adj. unimpeded, disengaged, ready, at hand: ut expeditus in Galliam proficisci posset, without anything to hamper him, Cic. expedita Sagana, tucked up, Hor.: expedito homine et parato opus est, without encumbrances, Cic. Of things expedito loco actura navigia relinquunt, commodious, Caes.: via expeditior ad honores, a readier way, Cic. pecunia expeditissima, the readiest, id. In neut. absol.: in expedito habent integras copias, ready for action, Liv. 2. Milit. t. without baggage (impediments), lightly equipped (freq. in Caes.) Caesar aux. legiones expeditas ducibat: post ea impedimenta collocarat, id. Liv.

ex-pello, pūb, pulsū, 3 v. a. to drive or thrust out or away, to eject, expel: porta Esquilina expellente pecus, drive out, Liv.: aliquem pinguo, Caes.: sagittam arcu, to let fly, Cic. ad componendum Orientis statum expulsum, forced to hurry away, Suet. Fig. naturam expellas furca, thrust nature out, Hor.: quae res cum dubitatione expulit, removed, Caes.

ex-endo, di, sum, 3 v. a. to weigh out, weigh, aliquem, Pl. Fig.: expende Hannibalem, weigh him in the scales, Liv. 2. Exp. to weigh out money in payment, to pay down: antepende praetoris expensum est auri pondo centum, Cic. 3. to lay out,

expend: xx milia talentum in hoc sumptus, Just.: Hor. (See also expensus) 4. to estimate, rate, value at: hunc hominem decet auro expendi, Pl.

II. Fig.: to weigh mentally, ponder, estimate, consider: expendendos cives, non numerandos puto, Cic.: omnes casus, Virg.: belli consilia, Tac.

2. to pay a penalty (to the full), suffer a punishment: scelorum poenas expendimus omnes, Virg. (Hence it spendere)

expensus, a, um, Part. [expendo] expended, spent, esp. as merchant t. t. expensum, i, n. what is entered on the credit side of an account book (cf. acceptus, no II): bene igitur ratio accepti atque expensi inter nos convenit, our debit and credit account balances, Pl. And in part. ferre alicui expensum (or pecuniam expensam), to charge as paid, carry to the debit of: cuius minus Dolabella Verri acceptum t. tulit quam Verres illi expensum tulit, D. had credited Verres with less than Verres had debited him, Cic.: quibus sine fenore pecunias expensas tulisset, had put down to their debit, advanced, Liv.

experge-facio, feci, factum, 3 v. a. [expergo] to awaken, rouse: experge-factus e somno, Suet. II. to awake, stir up, excite: si forte expergelacere to posses, Cic. probrum, to stir up causes, a scandal (cf. civo, fin.), Pl. mulo, to awaken the music of the lyre, Lucr.

expergeño, factus, v. experge-facio

expergisoor, porrectus (also expurgisoor, 3 v. n. dep. [expergo] to awake, si dormis, expergisoor, Cic.

II. Fig. to rouse or stir up oneself: quin igitur expergisicium Sall.: Cic.

expergitus, a, um, Part. [expergo] ex-ergo, gi, altum, 3 v. a. t. to stretch out (v. pergo), hence, to awaken, rouse up (v. rare) in, quinquam expergitus (stat, awakened from death, Lucr.)

experients, ōnis, Part. [experio] II. Adj. enterprising, active, industrious: et experientissimus ad dirigentissimus arator, most painstaking, Cic.: experientis ingenii, of an active nature, Or. With Gen.: genus experientis laborum, ready to undergo toil, id.

experientia, ae, f. [id.] a trial, proof, experiment: experientia patrum amplificandi, the endeavour to enlarge, Cic. veri, trial, experiment, Or. II. Meton. experimental knowledge, practice, experience (late): non autem neque rerum experientia tantae molis par, Tac. Virg.

experimentum, i, n. [id.] actual proof, experience (whereas periculum is simply a trial) hoc maximum est experimentum (full by Acc and Inf.), this is the most convincing proof that . . ., Cic. omnium virtutum ex-

perimenta edere, to furnish examples of every virtue, Vell. 2. Collectively: experience, as consisting of many examples, in this sense usu pl.: Metello experimentis cognitum erat, Metellus had learned from actual instances, Sall.: nullus castrorum experientis, with no military experience, Tac. experimento meo, as the result of my own experience, Quint. 3. result, issue: Tac.

ex-pērior, pertus, 4 v. a. dep. to try, prove, put to the test: constr. with Acc., depend clause, or absol. With Acc.: uti eandem belli fortunam experientur, Caes. With personal object: vin' me experiri? make trial of me, Pl. With depend clause: in me ipso expērior, ut exalibescam, my experience is that . . . (Cic. Absol.: experiendo magis quam discendo cognovi, by experience, id. experti scire debemus, id.: experto crēde, believe one who has had experience, Virg. II. to try to do, to attempt, to make trial of: sese omnia de pace expērior, Caes. libertatem, to enjoy, Sall. 2. In law, to try or test by law, to go to law: aut intra praetoris aut summum iure expērior, Cic. 3. Hence, to try issues with, to contend: maritūne moribus mecum expērior Pl. ut interire quam Romanos non experiri mallet, Nep. [cf. or nepos, nepos (nepos), nepos, Lat. peritus, periculum, Gutli far-an, to go, Ing. fare, O H G a-fer-u (N H G erfah), I experience]

experrectus, a, um, Part. [experisco]

ex-bers, tis, adi. [pars] having no part in, not sharing in, not privy to: With Gen.: ne experts partis esset de nostri bonis, Ter. communis juris et consilii Cic. II. Meton. destitute of demand, free from, without: With Gen. laboris, all omnis eruditionis experts atque ignarus, Cic. Chum (cymum) maris experts, that has never crossed the water (chom-grown), or perh. unmixed with sea-water, Hor. With Abl.: fama atque fortunis expertes, Sall.

expertus, a, um, Part. [experio] II. Adj. tried, proved, known by experience: virtus praesens, experia atque perspecta, Cic. 2. In act. sense, with Gen.: expertus belli juvenes, experienced in, Virg.

expētesso or expētisso, 3 v. a. [expeto] to desire, long for. Pl.

expētisso, v. expētesso

expētissus, a, um, Part. [expeto]

ex-pēto, i, vi or li, itum 3 v. a. and n. Act.: to long for, seek after, aspire to, desire, wish. With Acc.: nihil nisi quod honestum est expetere, Cic. expetitur divitiae ad usus vitae necessarios, id. Of an inanimate subject: mare medium terrae locum expetens, striving to reach, id. With depend clause (poet.): hoc primum scire expeto, quod perderis, Ter. 2. to

exact (retribution) : poenas ob bellum impium, Liv. **3.** *to reach, attain to, to outlast* : bono si quid male facias, actum expetit, Pl. **II.** Neutr. with *in* and *Acc* : *to light upon, befall* : ut in eum expatant omnes clades huius belli, *may fall upon him* (or *perh that they may bring upon him had the penalty* : v. *supr* 1, 2), Liv. : *ista mendacia in huius tergum*, Pl.

expātiō, ōnis, *f.* [expiō] *satisfaction, atonement, expiation* (rare) : scelerum, Cic. foederis rupti, Liv.

expictus, a, um, *Part* [expingo] :

expilatio, ōnis, *f.* [expilō] *a juggling, plundering* (rare) : sociorum, Cic.

expilator, ōris, *m* [id] *a pillager, plunderer*, Cic.

ex-pilo, avi, atum, *i v a* *to pillage, rob, plunder* : socios, Cic. avarum, id. *Fig.* : surienda sunt nobis ab ipsis, a quibus expilati sumus, *plagiarized*, id.

ex-tingo, pinxi, pinctum, *i v a* *to put out, depict, paint over* : Plin. **II.** *Fig.* of speech : *to put to rest, depict, describe to the life* : motus hominum, Terentium, Cic.

ex-pio, avi, atum, *i v a* *to make satisfaction or atonement, to purify* : *from crime, to atone for, expiate* : servus, Hor. tua = i. e. di immortales per nostros milites expiaverunt, *have atoned for*, Cic. **II.** *in gen.* *to make a needs for, make good* : legatorum injurias etque caedem, Liv. *beneficio deorum et virtute militum expiata in cunctis, impud. ok.*, Caes. **2.** *to appease, soothe* : maues mortuorum, *id.*

expiro, v. expiro
ex-piscor, uis, *i v a* *dep* [lit. *to fish, to hunt*, *fig.* *to search out, ferret out* : promde expiscare, quasi non posset Terentius in eis ab illis omnia expiscatum, Cic.

explānābilis, e, *adj* [explano] *clear, plain* : vox, Sen.

explānātē, *adv* *plainly, clearly, distinctly* : scriptum, Gell. *Comp.* : deinde rem explanatus, Cic.

explānatio, ōnis, *f.* [explano] *a making plain, an explanation* : somnis explanationes adhibere, Cic. **2.** *Exp* as a *fig.* of speech, id.

explānator, ōris, *m* [id] *an explainer* : Cic.

explānatus, a, um, *Part* [explano] : **II.** *Adj.* *plain, distinct* (rare) : explanata vocum impressio, *clear articulation*, Cic.

ex-plāno, avi, atum, *i v a* *to flatten or spread out* (v. rare) : Plin. **II.** *Fig.* of speech : *to make plain or clear, to explain* : in obscuram explicare : *to make clear* : *ad* : *et* : *de* : *facilis intelligi quam explanari potest, id de egypti hominis moribus pauca prius explanatio sunt*, Sall.

explaudo, v. explodo
explēmentum, i, n [explēo] *that*

which fills up. Lit of food *a filling, stuffing* : Pl. **II.** *Fig.* of speech : *complement, supplement* : Sen.

explendeseo, v. explendeseo

ex-plēo, ōvi, ātum (contracted formis explers, Cic. explescent, Liv.), *i v a* [v. plenus] *to fill out or up, to fill* : *agere* : explent, Caes. bovem strictis frondibus, *to give him his fill of*, Hor. : *quum constituit set domis omnibus explere mundum*, Cic. **II.** *Fig.* *to fill up, complete* : numerum, Caes. : *centurias, to obtain the full number of votes*, Liv. : *partem relictam, to make good an omission*, Cic. : *damna, to repair*, Liv. **2.** *Exp* *to satisfy, sate, glut, appease* : diuturnam satum explere cupiens, Cic. famem, Plautus : *omnem expectationem diuturni desiderii nostri*, Cic. se caede diu optata, Liv. **3.** *to fulfil, discharge, execute, perform* : amicitiae munus, Cic. **4.** *Of time to complete, hush, bring to a close* : expletum annum habeto, Pl. fatales annos, Tib.

explētiō, ōnis, *f.* [explēo] *a satisfying*

explētus, a, um, *Part* [explēo]

II. *Adj.* *full, complete, perfect* : quod perfectum expletumque sit omnibus suis numeris ac partibus, Cic.

explōrātē, *adv* *plainly, clearly* : Cic.

explōratiō, ōnis, *f.* [explōro] *an unfolding, unfolding* : rudentis, Cic. **II.** *Fig.* of speech *an unfolding, unfolding*, an *exposition* : *explanatio*, fabularum, id.

explīcator, ōris, *m* [id] *an expounder, explainer* : Cic.

explīcatrīx, icas, *f.* [id] *a female expounder* : Cic.

explīcātus, a, um, *Part* [explīco]

II. *Adj.* *spread out* : Capua planissimo in loco explicata, Cic. **2.** *plain, clear* : causa facilis atque explicata, id.

explīcātus, ūs, *m* [id] *an unfolding, unfolding* : *crurum*, Plin.

II. *Fig.* of speech *an explanation, exposition* : *difficiles explicatus habent*, Cic.

explīcitus, a, um, *Part* [explīco]

II. *Adj.* *disentangled, unimpeded* : *hence easy* (= expeditus) : ex consiliis duobus explicatus videbatur, Herodam reverti, Caes.

ex-plīco, avi and ui (the latter since the Aug. per.), ātum or itum (Cic. uses mostly atum, Caes. atum and itum), *i v a* *to unfold, unfold, spread out, to loosen, undo, to unfold, to spread out*, Pl. : *vestem*, Cic. : *volumen, to open*, id. *Fig.* *frontem sollicitum, to smooth*, Hor. **2.** *to extend, display* : *frondes omnes* (pampinus), Virg. ut *forum laxaremus et usque ad atrium Libertatis explicaremus, extend*, Cic. **3.** *Exp* *milit t t to form in line, to deploy*, ordinem, Liv. equites se *formatim* explicare coeperunt, *to form in squadrons*, Caes. **II.** *Fig.* *explicata atque excute intelliger-*

tiam tuam, display, Cic. **2.** *Exp. to disentangle, set in order, arrange, to requite, adout, wish* : bellationem, id. : *consilium*, Caes. : *nihilio plus explicet ac si insanus paret, will make no more out of it*, Hor. : *explicuit sua arma, carried victoriously through*, id.

3. *Of speech* : *to develop, unfold, set forth, exhibit, treat, state* : *aliquid apertissime planissimeque explicare*, Cic. : *funera fando, fully to set forth*, Virg. : *philosophiam*, Cic.

ex-plōdo (also explando), si, sum, *i v a* *to drive out or off by clapping* :

org of a player, to hoot off : *histrio exsultator et exploditur*, Cic. : *explosa Arbuscula, hissed off the stage*, Hor.

2. *In gen.* *to reject, to reject, discard* : *se illud idem, quod tum* (explosum et ejectionem scit, nunc retulisse demor), Cic. *hoc genus divinationis vite explosum, has entirely discredited*, id.

explōrātē, *adv* *for a certainty, securely, surely* : *hac ad te explorare scribo, on good grounds, with certainty*, Cic. *Comp.* : *exploratus promittere, with greater certainty*, id.

explōratiō, ōnis, *f.* [explōro] *an examination, exploration* : Tac.

explōrator, ōris, *m* [id] *a searcher out, examiner, explorer, a spying person, a spy* : *rerum*, Pl. **II.** *Milit t t a spy, scout, one of a reconnoitring party*, Caes. **3.** *explorator viae* : *one who ran before the emperor to clear the way*, Suet.

explōratorius, a, um, *adj* [explorator] *pertaining to searching out, exploratory* : *corona*, a reward for scouts or those who sought out and pursued the enemy, Suet.

explōratus, a, um, *Part* [exploro]

II. *Adj.* *established, confirmed, certain, sure* : *ut ei jam exploratus consiliatus videretur, secured*, Cic. : *victoria, certain*, Caes. : *michi exploratum esse, ita esse, ut scribis, I am certain, convinced*, Cic. *Comp.* : *facilior et explorator*, id. *Sup.* : *exploratissima victoria*, Vell.

ex-plōro, avi, atum, *i v a* *to search out, examine, investigate, explore* : *With Acc.* *explora rem totam, (Cic. altera (manus) motu caecum iter explorat, feels out the way, Ov. ad explorandum idoneum locum castris, Caes. insidias, to seek out, Virg. In part. perf.* : *examined, ascertained, known* : *perspecta et explorata perscrubere*, Cic. : *v. exploratus*. *Abol.* : *explorato, it being ascertained* : *explorato, jam profectos amico, noctem quietam agit*, Tac. **II.** *Milit t t to spy out, reconnoitre* : *itineris egresusque (Cic. postremo loca atque tempora cuncta explorat, Sall. occulte explorare loca, Caes. III. to try, test, put to the proof* : *suspensa foci explorat robora fumus, searches and seasons*, Virg. : *animos*, Ov. [On primary sense, v. ploro]

explōsiō, ōnis, *f.* [explōdo] *a driving off by clapping* : Caes. in Cic.

explōsor, oris, m. [id.] a *hisser*: ex primo ordine explosorum, Cic.

explōsus, a, um, Part. [explodo].

ex-pōlo, īvi or īi, itum, a. v. a. to smooth off, polish: aedes, Pl. II. Fig.: to polish, embellish, improve: parentes (liberos) expolunt, docent literas, Pl. expoluit Dionem Plato doctrinis omnibus, Cic.: orationem, Quint.: consilium, to polish off, complete, Pl.

expōlitio, ōnis, f. [expolio] a smoothing off, rubbing up, polishing, finishing: urbana, of a house in the city, Cic. II. Fig. of style: an adorning, embellishing: in verbis inest quasi materia quaedam: in numero autem expolitio, id.

expōlitus, a, um, Part. [expolio].

II. Adj.: polished, smooth, neat, clean: dens expolitior, Cat.

ex-pōnō, pōnī, pōtum (perf. expōsivi, Pl.: Part. expōitus, Virg.), 3 v. a. to put or set out, to expose: stravit lectulos et expōuit vasa, set out, Cic.: in omnibus collibus expōitis hostium copias conspexit, *drawing out, displayed*, Caes. Esp. of children, to expose: puellam ad necem, Pl.: Liv.

2. Naut. t. t. to set on shore, to disembark: milites ex navibus, Caes. the place where, expr. by in and *ter* or *cess* (freq.) Abl.: in terram, id.: Liv.: in litora, id.: in Africa, id.: also absol.: adveci frumentum, expōsui, *unloaded, unpacked*, Cic.

3. Mercant. t. t.: p. ciuium, to offer, or be ready to put: de oppio bene curasti, quod et pccc. expōuisti, id. 4. to leave exposed or unprotected, to expose: ne inermes provinciae barbaris nationibus expōrīntur, Tac. II. Fig.

to set forth, give out: totam causam ante oculos expōitam consideremus, Cic.: orationem, to publish, id. primum, to offer, id. 2. Esp. of discourse: to set forth, exhibit, explain, state: obscura diuclend, id.: narrationem, id.: eadem multitudinem, Caes. (Hence Ital. *espone*.)

exporrectus, a, um, Part. [exporrigo].

ex-porrigo, rexi, rectum (contr. imperat. exporrigi, Ter.), 3 v. a. to stretch out, spread out, extend: crura exporrigentia se, Plin. exporrecto labeo, *protruded*, Pers. Fig. exporrigi frontem, smooth your brow, banish care, Ter. (Hence It. *spingere*; Sp. *espumar*.)

expōrtatio, ōnis, f. [expōrto] exportation: Cic. II. banishment, deportation: Sen.

ex-por-tō, avi, atum, i. v. a. to carry out, to convey away, export: aurum ex Italia, Cic.: corpora loca carunt in tectis, Virg.

ex-pōrō, pōpōci, 3 v. a. to ask earnestly, beg, request, entreat, implore: quam (misericordiam) ipse non implorat, ego autem, p. pugnantem hoc, et imploret et exporret, Cic. signum prociui, Caes.: pacem precibus, Liv. With In-

fin.: Illuc iterum audite labores expōset, Virg. II. Esp. = deprecere, to demand any one to be delivered up for punishment, as a prisoner, etc.: ad expōsendos eos legati missi sunt, Liv.

expōiticius, a, um, adj. [expōno] exposed (of a foundling) Pl.

expōitio, ōnis, f. [id.] an exposing of an infant Justin. II. Of speech: a sitting forth, exposition; a showing, narration: Cic.

expōitū, a, um, Part. [expōno]

II. Adj. open, free, accessible: limen, Stat. Fig.: accessible, affable: homo obrius et expōitus, Plin. 2.

In a bad sense: common, vulgar: Juv. **expōstulatio**, ōnis, f. [expōstulo] an expostulation, complaint (rare) Cic.

ex-pōstūlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. to demand vehemently or urgently, to require: aures meae auxilium expōstulant, Pl.: Armeniam praedictis victimis expōstulabat, Tac. 2. Esp. to require any one to be delivered up, to demand for punishment: auctoris cordis ad poenam, Suet. II. to find fault, dispute, expostulate: to complain of: const. the person blamed, expressed by *cum* with Abl.: by *de*, by *de*, and *intra*, or by *relat* clause: nihil t. cum di. his ipse rebus expōstulm, Cic.: cum aliquo iuguriam, Ter. tum obstricta expōstulavit mecum, parum misum sibi, Pl.: mittebat oratores, qui suo nomine expōstulari ut, cum possessione depelleretur, to make a complaint, asking why, . . . Tac.

4. **ex-ōtus**, v. expōtus

expresse, ade with pressure: Fig. expressly, distinctly, clearly: Auct. Her.: Col.

expressus, a, um, Part. [exprimo]

II. Adj.: prominent, distinct, manifest, clear, plain: expressi milii soliti nihil expies i. nihil commentis, nothing substantial, clear, defined, or standing out before the eye, Cic.: corpora laetitia expressa, well developed in the muscles, muscular, Quint. Fig. non expressa signa, sed adhibita virtutum, Cic. Of distinct pronunciation: expressio sermo, more articulated, Quint. Of affected pronunciation: Cic. **ex-primo**, pressi, pressum, 3 v. a. [primo] to press or squeeze out, to force out: liquor exprimitur per densa foramina (ultri), Ov. Fig. blanditus ab aliquo nummulum aliquod, squeeze out, extort, Cic. And of the object, pressed or squeezed: Venus madidas exprimit nubre comas, Ov.

2. to form by pressure, to model, form, portray, express. (faber) et ungues exprimit et molles mutabitur aere capillos, Hor. expressa in cera ex annulo imago, i. e. a print taken in wax, Plin. vestis stricta et singulis artus exprimit, showing the outline of, Tac. II. Fig.: to extort, wrest, elicit: quum nullam omnino vocem exprimere posset, Caes.: expressa est

Romani necessitas obsides dandi, Liv.: confessionem cruciatu, Suet. 2. to imitate, copy, represent, to portray, describe, express, esp. in words: hanc speciem Pastores caelavit argento et poster expressit Aethias versibus, Cic.: Mithridaticum bellum magnum atque difficile totum ab hoc expressum est, easily depicted, id. Of translations: verbum de verbo expressum extulit, translated literally, Ter. fabellae Latinae ad verbum de Graecis expressae, Cic. Of pronunciation: nolo exprimi literas putidius, to be over-much or affectedly articulated, id.

expōbratio, ōnis, f. [expōbro] a reproaching, upbraiding: alieni aliquis rei, Liv. quasi expōbratio est immemor benefici, Ter.

expōbrator, ōris, m. [id.] one who reproaches, a reproacher, upbraider: Sen.

expōbratrix, icis, f. adj. [id.] reproaching, upbraiding: Sen.

ex-prōbro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [prōbrum] to make a matter of reproach or censure; to accuse of any disgraceful action: and in gen. to charge, upbraid, reproach: odiosum sane genus hominum officia expōbrantium, i. e. reproaching their friends by reminding them of favours conferred, Cic. virtutum stam. in Philippo bello, i. e. basing of the obligation they had laid the Romans under, Liv. With reference to all-god fact: faciam amico, to reproach him with it, glit, Ov. amici de muliere, Nep.

ex-prōmo, mpti, mptum, 3 v. a. to take out or forth, to fetch out, bring forth: humanas oco in aurem, Pl. maestras voces, Virg. II. Fig. to show forth, discover, exhibit, display: expromit benignum ex te ingenium, Pl. in meo primo crudelitatem exprompisti tuam, *wreaked on*, Cic.

2. to disclose, declare, state: occulta apud animum, Ter. sententiam, Tac. expromit ut, quid sentiam, Liv.

ex-romptus, a, um, Part. [expromio]

ex-pugnābilis, e, adj. [expugno] that may be taken or reduced, expugnable (rare): urbs terra marique expugnabilis est, Liv.

expugnans, antis, Part. [expugno]

II. Adj.: that overcomes, efficacious: expugnantior herba, Ov.

expugnatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a taking by storm: urbis, Caes.: hostilis, Cic. In plur.: nocturnae aedium, house-breakings, id.

expugnator, oris, m. [id.] one who takes by storm (rare): urbis, Cic. Fig. pudicitiae, a violator, id.

ex-pugno, avi, atum (old Inf. fut. expugnassere, Pl.), i. v. a. to take by assault, to storm, capture, reduce (whereas, oppugnare is simply to assault): oppidum Noviodunum eximere oppugnare conatus, expugnare non potuit, Caes.: Cirtam armis, Sall.:

naves, *Gaes.* Philippum et Nabin ex-
ognatos, *conquered*, Liv. II. Fig.
to conquer, subdue, overcome: sapientis
animum, Cic. pertinetiam legatorum,
Liv. expugnatis precibus uxoris, Just.

2. to gain by fighting or petty
nacity: sibi legationem, to extort, Cic.
quae tua virtus, expugnabis, you will
gain admiration, Hor. With cogn
Acc.: coepta, to carry successfully
through, accomplish, Ov.

expulsio, ōnis, f. [expello] a driv-
ing out, *expulsion*: Cic.

expulso, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq.
[id.] to drive out, to expel: Mart.

expulsor, ōnis, m. [id.] one who
drives out, an expeller (rare): Cic.

expulsus, a, um, Part. [expulsi]
expultrix, icis, f. [id.] she that
drives out or expels: Cic.

expumo, v. expumio
expunctus, a, um, Part. [expun-
go].

ex-pungo, punxi, punctum 3 v. a.
Lit. to prick out, to cross or block out,
erase, expunge: ut expungatur nomen,
may be cancelled, Pl. decurias judi-
cium, Suet. 2. to scil. aside, remove.
Pers.

expno, v. expuo
expurgatio, ōnis, f. [expurgo] a
justification, vindication, excuse: Pl.

expurgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to purge
out, cleanse, purify: quicquid emor-
tum est, (truncat ut viti), clear out the
dead parts of a tree, (Cul. Poet.).
quae poterunt inquam satis expurgare
(m.) cicuta? cure of poetic frenzy,
Hor. Fig. expurgandus est sermo,
purified from barbarisms, Cic. 2.
Exp. to expulate, vindicate, justify,
excuse: ut expurgare tibi volo, Pl.
Ter. 3. Sal.

expūtesco, 3 v. n. incept. to rot,
putrefy: Pl.

ex-pūto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to lop
off, prune: veteranam vitem, Col. II.
Fig. to consider well, to examine:
utramque rem simul, Pl. 2. to fa-
thom, comprehend: Planc. In Cic.

exquaero, v. exquiro, ad inā.

ex-quiro, sivi, situm (exquaeris,
Pl. exquaesivero, id.), 3 v. a. [quaero]
to search out, thoroughly or carefully;
to seek for, inquire, ask: causas divi-
nationis, Cic. quasi per saturam sen-
tentias, to take votes in the lump (v.
satur), Sall. verum, to investigate,
Cic. tunc exquirit per divitiacum,
carefully ascertained, *Gaes.*

ex-quisite, adv. *carefully, accu-
rately, excellently, exquisitely*: quum
de eo crimine accurate et exquisite dis-
putavisset, Cic. Comp. to id.

exquisitus, a, um, Part. [exquiro].

II. Adj. *carefully sought out,
ripenly considered, choice, excellent, ex-
quisite*: reconditae exquisitaeque sen-
tentiae, Cic. munditia non odiosa
neque exquisita nimis, too exquisite,
id. Comp. accuratus et exquisitus
dicendi genus, more choice and out of
the way, studied eulogy, id. Sup.: lau-

datur exquisitissimis verbis legiones,
id.

exradicitus, adv. v. eradicatus.

exradico, v. eradico
ex-sacrificio (exacr), i. v. n. to
sacrifice: Poet. ap. Cic.

ex-saevio (exae), 4 v. n. to rage
itself out, *cause raging*: Liv.

ex-sanguis (exang), e, adj. de-
prived of blood, bloodless: exsanguia
corpora mortuorum, Cic. umbrae, Virg.

2. pale, wan: ex-sanguis metus,
Ov. cuminum, making pale, Hor.

II. Fig. powerless, feeble, weak:
exsanguis et attritus, Tac.

ex-sarcio (also exarcio, exsercio, or
exercio), sartum, 4 v. a. to patch up;
and in gen. to amend, repair, restore
(rare) sumptum, Ter.

ex-satio (exat), avi, atum, i. v. a.
to satisfy, satiate, glut: exsatiati cibo
vinoque, Liv. Fig. clade exsatiata
domus, Ov.

exsaturabilis, e, adj. [exsaturō]
that may be satiated: with neg. nec
exsaturabile pectus, unsatiable, Virg.

ex-saturo (exat), avi, atum, i. v. a.
to satisfy completely, satiate (rare).
ejus cruciati atque supplicio pascere
oculos animumque exsaturare, Cic.

exscendo, v. escendo
exscensio (excens), ōnis, f. [escen-
do] a debarkation, landing: Liv.

ex-scindo (excindo), idi, issum, 3
v. a. to cut out or down, to extirpate,
destroy: Pergama, Virg. hostium, Tac.

ex-scro (excr), i. v. a. and n. to
have or cough up to spit out: per-
tissim exsecratur pituita, Col. 2.
N. ut. nunquam exsecrare ausus,
Suet.

ex-scribo (exsc), psi, ptum, 3 v. a.
to write out, write off, copy (rare).
tabulas, Cic. 2. Of paintings, to copy:
imagines exscribere et pingere, Plin.

3. In gen. to write or note down:
nomina, Pl. II. Fig. to copy or
take after, to resemble (= referre):
filia totum patrem mira similitudine
exscripsit, Plin.

exscriptus, a, um, Part. [exscribo]

ex-sculpo (exculp), psi, ptum, 3
v. a. to cut or chisel out, to dig out,
to carve: nescio quid e quercu exculps-
sem, quod videtur simile simulacri,
Cic. 2. to scratch out, erase: hos
versus Lacedaemoni exculpsere, Nep.
II. Fig. to get out, elicit, ex-
tort (rare): ex aliquo verum, Ter.

ex-sco (also exco; and exsico,
exico, Pl.), cbi, ctum, i. v. a. to cut out
or away: vitiosas partes, Cic. Poet. -
quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecrat, cuts
out, deducts from the principal, Hor.
2. to cut, castrate: Cic.

exsecrabilis (excer), e, adj. [exse-
cror]. Pass. execrable, accursed, de-
testable: exsecrabilis ac dirum solum,
Val. Max. II. Act. execrating:
carmen, imprecator, Liv.

exsecratio (excer), ōnis, f. [id.]
execration, malediction, curse: Thy-
es-

tea ista exsecratio est, Cic. II. a
solemn oath combined with imprecations:
ubi fides? ubi execrationes? id.

exsecratus (excer), a, um, Part.
[exsecror]. II. Adj. *accursed, execrable, detestable*: non te exsecratum
populo Romano, non detestabilem,
scias, Cic.

exsecror (excer.), atus, i. v. a. and
n. dep. to curse, execrate: tibi pes-
tem exoptant, te exsecrantur, Cic. In
se ac suum ipsius caput exsecratus,
quod . . . imprecating curses on his
own head, because . . . Liv. II. to
take a solemn oath with imprecations:
omnis execrata civitas, bound by oath,
Hor.

exsecro (excer), ōnis, f. [exsecro]
a cutting out: linguae, Cic.

exsectus (excer), a, um, Part. [ex-
seco].

exsecutio (excer), ōnis, f. [exse-
quo] an accomplishing, performance,
execution: negotii, Tac. II. Of dis-
course: a discussion: desiderat pro-
prium et longam executionem, Sen.

exsecutor (excer), ōris, m. [id.] an
accomplisher, performer: malorum
propositorum, Vell. II. In law: a
prosecutor, an avenger. offensarum
inimicitarumque, Suet.

exsecutus (excer), a, um, Part.
[exsequor].

exsequiae (exsequ), arum, f. plu.
[id.] lit. the following of a corpse be-
yond the walls, a funeral procession,
funeral obsequies: amici conveniant
ad exsequias cohonestandas, Cic. justae
exsequiae, id. also justa exsequiarum,
Liv. a quoque rite solutis, Virg. ex-
sequias ire, to attend the funeral,
Ter. II. = reliquiae, the mortal re-
mains (late): Eur.

exsequialis (exsequ), e, adj. [exse-
quiae] pertaining to a funeral, fune-
real: carmina, dirges, Ov.

ex-sequor (exsequ), ctus, 3 v. a.
dep. to follow to the end, to pursue,
follow: Cat. 2. Esp. to follow or
accompany to the grave: aliquem omni
laude et laetitia, Poet. ap. Cic. II.
Fig. to follow, follow after, accom-
pany, to go after, to pursue: non
igitur dubium, quin aeternitatem ma-
luerit exsequi, to follow after, take
pattern after, Cic. cur non omnes
fatum illius (Pompeii) una exsecuti
sumus? follow, subject ourselves to, id.

2. Esp. to follow up, prosecute,
carry out: to perform, execute: in-
cepta, Liv. jus suum, to assert, main-
tain, *Gaes.* 3. to go through with
in speaking, to relate, describe, tell:
quae vix verbis exsequi possum, Cic.
caelestia dona aeri mellis, to describe
in detail, Virg. 4. to pursue with
punishment, to punish, avenge: deorum
hominumque violata iura, Liv. de-
licta, Suet. With Acc. of person (rare).
I. Tarquinum Superbum ferro, Igni,
executurum, will pursue to the last
extremity; will wreak vengeance upon,

Liv. 5. To search out by careful enquiry: summa omnia cum cura inquirendo exsequebatur, id.

ex-sero (exer), *serā*, *sertum*, 3. v. a. to put out or forth, thrust out. linguam ab irrisu exerens, Liv. herba exserit e tepida molle cacumen nuno, Ov. II. Fig. to employ: exseram in librum tuium Jus, quod dedisti, will avail myself of, make use of, Plin. Ep. 2. To reveal, show: paululum principem exseruit, showed himself a sovereign, Suet.

ex-sero (exert), 1. v. a. *freg* [exsero] to continue to stretch out, thrust forth: Scyllam ora exsertantem, Virg. **exsertis** (exert), a. um, Part. [exsero]. II. A. d. j. : of parts of the body protruding from the dress, *care*, uncover: deatris humeris exsertis, Caes. unum exseria latus Camilla, Virg.

ex-silio (exib), *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to kiss out or forth: dirum quiddam, Sen. 2. E-p. to kiss off an actor: histrio exhibitur et exploditur, Cic.

ex-siccatus, a. um, Part. [exsicco]. II. A. d. j. : dry, jejune: orationis genus, Cic.

ex-siccō (exicc), *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to dry up, make quite dry: arborum, Cic. 2. E-p. to drain dry, to empty (a bottle) vna culcilli, Hor.

ex-sico (exic), v. exsiccō.

ex-silio (exig), *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to mark out, record (rare): pontifici sacra omnia exscripta exsignataque attribuit, Liv.

ex-silio (exil), *siliū*, 4. v. n. [salio] to spring out or forth, to spring on, to leap up, to start up: puer citus e cunis exsiliit, Pl. 1. properans de s. ilia exsiliit, sprang, Cic. Of inanimate subjects, as light, fire: tum quoque lumen exsiliit, darts forth, Lucr. 1. Ov.

ex-silium (exil), *il*, n. [exsili] banishment, exile (involving loss of civil rights, which were only suspended by the lighter penalty of relegation. v. Smith's Ant. 173): exacti in exsilium innocentis, Cic. Liv. II. Meton. a place of exile, a retreat: Cic. in plur.: diversa exsilia quaerere, Virg. 2. In plur.: abstr. for conc. v. exsilia, those who are banished, exiles: Pl. num exsiliis mare, Tac.

ex-sincēratūs, a. um, *adj* [sincerus] corrupted: t. g. um, 2. e beaten, Pl. (conj. dub.)

ex-sisto (exist), *sisti*, *sistum*, 3. v. n. to step out or forth, to come forth, emerge, appear: e latribus, Liv. 1. ab inferis, Cic.: hoc occultum, interitum ac domesticum malum non existit, does not come to light, id. 2. To spring, proceed, arise, become: venies de stercore, Lucr.: plerumque in calamitate ex amicis inimici existunt, Caes. ex quo existet, ut de milio quippam fiat, it will result, Cic. II. Meton. : to be visible or manifest, to appear, exist, to be: ut in corporibus magnae dissimilitudines sunt, sic in animis existunt majores etiam varie-

tates, id. timeo, ne in eum existam crudelior, proce, id.

ex-solūtus, a. um, Part. [exsolvo]. **ex-soivo**, *solvi*, *solutum* (exsolūtor, Lucr.: exsolūse, Ov.), 3. v. a. to loose, unloose, unbind, undo: nexus, Lucr.: pugionem a latere, to unbind, Tac.: brachia ferro eodem ictu, to open, id. Of an inanimate subject (ignis) ex-solvit glaciem, dissolves, melts, Lucr. 2. E-p. to set free, release, deliver: aliquem vinchis, Pl. se corpore, Virg. 3. to discharge, pay: nomina mea, clear them off, Cic. 1. gata, to pay off legacies, Tac. II. Fig. : to throw off, lay aside, rid oneself of: legis nexus, id. 2. to release, free: artis religionum annos noli, Lucr.: annos religione, Liv. curis, Virg. 3. to discharge, pay an obligation, promise, etc.: nec ex-solvit quod promiserat, Cic.: jurandum, Liv. id. id, id. 4. to solve, explain: Lucr. (H. que It. scingere, scire)

ex-somnis (exomni), e, *adj* [somnia] sleepless, wakeful: (Tri-phonē) vestibulum ex-omnis serrat, Virg.

ex-sorbē (exorb), *bi*, 2. 1. a. to suck out, suck or sup up, suck in, drain: ora, Plin. Fig. : civilem sanguinem, Cic. : animam aniborum, to swallow up, to destroy, Pl.

ex-sors (exors), *sorsis*, *adj*, who has not drawn lots; also, that for which no lot has been drawn, chosen without lot, or specially: (poet.) : voluit rex magnus Olympi exsortem ducere honores, i. e. as one specially privileged, Virg. II. In gen. : having no share in, free from, deprived of with gen.: dulcis vitae exsortes, id. 1. 1. ex-sors secundi, that does not call, Hor.

ex-spātor (exp), *atus*, 1. v. n. dep. to get out of the course, to spread out, extend: to degress, expatiate: expatiatur equi, Ov. arbores latissimam umbra, Plin. Fig. : hoc expatiand. gen. et. Quint.

expectabilis (expect), e, *adj* [expecto], to be expected (rare): Tac.

expectatio (expect), *ōnis*, f. [id] an awaiting, expecting, expectation With object Gen.: expectatio boni, Mall, Cic.: summa rerum expectatio, Caes. In plur.: crebras expectationes nobis tui commovet, Cic. With de: quantum tu mihi moves expectationem de sermone Bibuli! id. With noun-sent.: me major expectatio tenet, quibusnam rationibus ea tanta vis comparatur, id. Absol.: praeter expectationem, contrary to expectation, id. In plur.: has expectationes habemus duas, id.

exs *vetatus* (expect), a. um, Part. [expecto]. II. A. d. j. : expected, longed for, desired, welcome: carus omnibus expectatusque venies, Cic.: quibus Hector ab oris, expectate, venis? thou long expected one, Virg. ubi te expectatum ejecisset furas, whose death has been longed for, Ter. Comp.: expectator, Pl. Sup.: adventus

suavissimus, expectatissimus, Cic. Phr.: ante expectatum, sooner than was expected, Ving.

ex-specto (expect), *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to look out for, await, expect: consi. r. with Acc., depend. clause, conj., or absol. With Acc.: adventum alieujus, Caes.: ultima semper expectanda dies homini est, Ov. With depend. clause: quid hostes consili caperent, expectabat, Caes. With conj.: iusticus expectat dum defluat annus, waits till... , Hor. Imper. pass.: expectari diutius non oportet, quin ad castra iretur, that they ought not to wait longer, Caes. Absol.: comites ad portam expectare dicunt, are waiting, Cic. Of an abstr. subject: to await: seum tranquilla senectus expectat, Hor.

II. To expect with desire or fear, etc.: to hope for, long for: to apprehend. With Acc.: longiores epistolae expectabo, I shall eagerly look out for, Cic. meam expectant mortem, wish for, Ter. majorum motum Galliae expectans, apprehending, Caes. The source from which anything is expected, expr. by ab or ex: aliquid ab liberalitate alieujus, id. aliquid ex alieujus, Cic. Absol.: aliquando ad verum, ubi minime expectavimus, pervenimus, Quint. III. Port of an abstr. subject to have need of, require: salutarumque alicui propositus propugnans arcus expectant, require, Virg.

ex-spergo (exp rg), *no perf*, *spersum*, 3. v. a. [spergo] to sprinkle over: sanguineque exspersa natare limina, e besprinkled, Virg. II. To disperse, dissipate: exspici quo possit vis animae, be diffused, Lucr.

exs *versus* (expers), a. um, Part. [exspergo]

ex-spēs (expes), *adj* [only in nom. sing.] without hope, hopeless. With Gen.: vitae, Tac. Absol.: si fractus evadat exspes navibus, Hor.

exspiratio (expir), *ōnis*, f. [exspiro] a breathing out, exhalation: Cic.

ex-spiro (expuro), *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. and n. A. et. to breathe out, to exhale, give out, lose: animam miorum in ignes, Ov. 1. huius pectore, Virg. 2. Port. to emit, cause to spring forth: cadavera vermes, producer, Lucr.

II. Neutr. : to blow forth, rush or come forth: vis fera venturum, Ov. 2. to breathe one's last, to expire. atram tundit humum exspirans, Virg. inter primam curationem exspavit, Liv. Fig.: si ego morerer, necum exspiratura res publica erat, id.

ex-splendescō (expl), *dōi*, 3. v. n. incept. to shine forth, glitter: ignis, Sen. Fig.: corporis amnique dotes exsplenduerunt, Suet.

ex-spolio (expol), *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to spoil, pillage, plunder: fana atque domos, Sall. 1. sese, Cic. Fig.: exercitus et provincia Pompeium, id.

ex-spūmo, *arc*, 1. v. n. to foam or froth out: Cels

ex-spūo (expuo), *bi*, *atum*, 3. v. n.

and a *to spit out, to spit*. Lit. quum ille gustasset et expuisset, Varr.: sanguinem, Plin. 2. *T r a n s f.* : *to cast out, eject, emit*: quod mare (te) conceptum spumantibus expuit undis? Cat. Humorously, lacrumam unam, *to spit out a single tear*, Pl. 3. *F i g.* : *to expel, banish, remove*. miseriam ex animo, Ter.

ex-sterno (ext), avi, atum, i. v. a [v. consterno] *to drive out one's wits, to terrify, affright* (poet. and rare) aliquem assiduis luctibus, Cat. Ov.

ex-stillo (ext), avi, i. v. n. *to drop or trickle out* (rare): sinapis, oculi ut exstillent, facit, Pl.

exstimulātor (ext), ōnis, m. [exstimulō] *an inciter, instigator*: Tac.

ex-stimulō (ext), avi, atum, i. v. a *to prick, to goad*: aulico, Plin. 11. *F i g.* : *to excite, instigate, stimulate*. aliquem dicti, Ov. exstimulatur a libertis, ut ostenderet, Tac.

exstinctio (ext), ōnis, f. [exstinguo] *extinction, annihilation*, Cic.

ex-stinctor (ext), ōnis, m. [id.] *an extinguisher* (rare). Por. exstinctor sed auctori incendi, Cic. 2. *an annihilator, destroyer*: patriae, id.

exstinctus (ext), a, um, Part. [exstinguo]

ex-stinguo (ext), nxi, netum (perf. Subj. exstingui, fut. exstinguat, Pl. contr. exstingat, Virg.), 3 v. a. *to put out, quench, extinguish*: recens exstinctum lumen, Lucr. exstincta lumina, Cic. 2. *Meton.* *to deprive of life or strength, to kill, destroy* animata alium, Ter. juvenem fortuna morbo exstinguit, *cut him off*, Liv. quem lubi: me exstingendi invasi a passion for my destruction, Sall.

11. *F i g.* : *to abolish, destroy, annihilate* leges, Cic. veritatem laborare nimis saepe, autem, exstingui nunquam, *often sorely tried, never completely crushed*, Liv. superiore gloria rei militaris exstincta, *their former prestige annihilated*, Caes. [Stinguo in this word is by Plut. regarded as identical with that in di-stinguo, cogn. with Gr. σῖνω; by Curtius it is vi. ued as different, and connected with Germ. er-sticken, to choke, smother.] (Hence Fr. éteindre.)

exstirpo (ext), avi, atum, i. v. a [stirps] *to pluck up by the root, to root out*: arbores, Curt. 11. *F i g.* : *to eradicate, extirpate*: vitia, Cic. ex animo humanitatum, id.

ex-sto (ext.), i. v. n. *to stand out or forth, to project, to stand above*: (milites) quum capite solo ex aqua exstarent, Caes. resuper a quora, Ov. 2. *F i g.* : *quo magis id, quod erit illuminatum, exstare atque eminare videtur, stand out to view*, Cic. 11. *Meton.* *to be visible, appear*: to be extant, to exist, to be auctor doctrinae ejus non exstat, i. v. n. *no author of his learning is known*, Liv.: Sarmeniti domina exstat, still lives, Hor.: exstant epistolae Philippi ad Alexandrum, are ex-

stat, Cic. 2. *Impers.* with rel. clause (rare): exstat, it is well-known, is clear (like constat), foll. by Acc and Inf., id. **exstructio** (extr), ōnis, f. [extruō] *a building up, erecting* (rare): tectorum, Cic.

exstructus, a, um, Part. [extruō]. **ex-struō** (extr.), xi, ctum, 3 v. a. *to pile or heap up, magnam acervum* (librorum), Cic.: anistros, *to heap full*, Hor. 2. *Esp.* : *to build up, raise, rear, erect*: sepulcrum, Cic.: tumulus, Caes. 11. *F i g.* : *extrue animo altitudinem excellentiamque virtutum, build up*, Cic.

exsuctus (excut), a, um, Part. [exsugo]

ex-sūdo (exudo), avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. Neutr. *to come out by sweating, to exude*: exsudat inutilis humor, Virg. 11. *Act.* : *to discharge by sweating, to sweat out*: quum oliva, quicquid habuit amurcae, exsudavit, has thrown off, discharged, Col. 2. *F i g.* : *to toil through, to undergo* causas, Hor.: certamen, Liv.

ex-sūgo (exug), xi, ctum (fut. exsugebo, Pl.), 3 v. a. *to suck out*: humorē, Varr.: sanguinem alicui (alicuius), Pl.

ex-sul (exul), ōlis, a banished person, exile (for the diff. between the exsul and the relegatus, cf. exsilium), Cic. Romae, sen fors ita luserit, exsul, Hor. Jem.: exsul Hypermetra, Ov. *F i g.* : *exsul mortis, deprived of reason*, id.: it is uncertain whether sal in this word, as also in c-sul, praesul, is connected with the Indo-European root sar, to go, whence saluo, or with the root of sed-co, cf. solum.]

exsulatio (exul), ōnis, f. [exsulo] *banishment, exile* (v. rare) Flor.

exsulo (exulo), avi, atum, i. v. n. [exsul] *to be an exile, to live in banishment*: Cic. in Volscos exsulatum abiit, Liv. *F i g.* : *p. rri, nam domo exsulo nunt, Ter. animo* (opp. to corpore manere), *to be absent in mind*, Cic. (dub.)

exsultābundus (exult), a, um, adj. [exsulto] *leaping for joy, exulting*. Just.

exsultatio (exult), ōnis, f. [id.] *a springing up, leaping, frisking*: puerilis, Col. 11. *F i g.* : *excessive rejoicing, exultation*: Tac.

exsultum (exult), adv. [exsilio] *frivolously, friskingly*: Hor.

exsulto (exult), avi, atum, i. v. n. *freq.* [id.] *to spring vigorously, leap or jump about*: equi ferocitate exsultantes, Cic.: taurus in herba, Ov. 2. Of inanimate subjects sanguis emicat exsultans alto, *spouting up on high*, Virg. breves (syllabae) si continuantur, exsultant, skip, hop, Quint. 11. *F i g.* : *to exult, to rejoice exceedingly, to run riot, to revel, to rant, to boast*: rex ille (Tarquinius) victoris divinitus subnixus, exsultabat insolentia, Cic. gestus, Tac. 2. *Esp.* of speech. *to move freely, expatiate*;

range at liberty: quum sit campus, in quo exsultare possit oratio, Cic.

exsuperābilis (exup), e, adj. [exsuperō] *that may be overcome, surmountable, superable* (poet.): non exsuperabile saxum (Sisyphi), Virg.

exsuperantia (exup), ae, f. [id.] *pre-eminence, superiority* (rare): omnem exsuperantiam virtutis oderunt, Cic.

ex-sūpēro (exup.), avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. Neutr. *to mount up, tower on high*: exsuperant flammæ, Virg. *F i g.* : *to get the upper hand, to prevail, excel*: arma capessant, et si non poterunt exsuperare, cadant, Ov. 11. *Act.* : *to surmount, rise above, exceed*: exsuperat jugum, climbs, Virg. *F i g.* : *to surpass, exceed*: omnes Tarquinius superbia, Liv. 2. *to overcome, overcome*: materia vires exsuperante mense, being beyond my strength, Ov.: ca cum consilium, *to prevail over*, thwart, Virg.

ex-surdo (exurdo), avi, atum, i. v. a. [surdis] *to render deaf, to deafen*: auris curiae, Val. Max. 11. *T r a n s f.* of taste: *to dull, blunt*: palatum, Hor. **ex-surgo** (exurgo), surrexi, 3 v. n. *to rise out, rise, to get up, stand up*: tu autem, nisi molestum cense, paulisper exsurgo, Cic.: in milit. sense, *ex insidiis*, Liv. 11. *F i g.* : *to rise up, recover*: (causa) nunquam exsurget, Cic.

ex-suscito (exuse), avi, atum, i. v. a. *to rouse from sleep, awaken*: te galorum cantus exsuscit, Cic. 2. *T r a n s f.* of fire *to fan, kindle*: flammæ exsuscit aura, Ov. 11. *F i g.* : *to stir up, rouse, excite*: quæ cura exsuscit animos, Cic.

exta, orum, n. *plu the entrails (the heart, lungs, liver, etc., whereas viscera includes also the stomach and lower intestines)*: dare, *to offer them*, Liv.: reddere Marti, Virg. Cic. (It was from the exta of animals sacrificed that the haruspices drew their divinations.) [Etym uncertain.]

ex-tābesco, būi, 3 v. n. *incept. to waste or pine away*: fame, Suet. 11. *F i g.* : *ceteras opiniones fictas dicturitate extābuisse, have faded away, died out*, Cic.

extantia, v. extantia.

extāris, e, adj. [exta] *pertaining to the entrails* (rare) aula (i. e. olla), for cooking entrails, Pl.

extemplo (unconstr. extempulo, Pl.) *dim. adv.* [ex tempore] *in a very little time, immediately, straightway, forthwith* (mostly praeclassic or poet.: occurs once in Cic.) quum occidisti extemplo? Pl. quid fingat extemplo, non habet, *on the spur of the moment*, Cic. Virg. Correlative with the particles ubi, ut, quum, quando, postquam: utque impulsit (Turnus) arma, extemplo turbati animi, Virg.: postquam introit, extemplo cognovi, Ter.

extemporālis, e, adj. [ex tempore] *on the spur of the moment, without pre-*

paration, extemporary: oratio, Quint.: facultas, Suet.

extemporālitas, ātis, f. [extemporālis] the faculty of extemporaneous speaking or versifying: Suet.

extempūlo, adv. v. extemplo.

ex-tēdo, di, tum and sum, 3 v. a. to stretch out, spread out, extend: brachium, Cic.: capita tignorum, Caes.: cornua aciei, Curt.: coepit agros extendere victor, to enlarge his boundaries, Hor.: latus extenta Lucrino stagna lacu, of wider extent than, id. Refl.: extenditur, he stretches himself out, Virg.: jussit et extendi campos, subscindere valles, to extend themselves, spread out, Ov. Proverb: ille per extentum funem mihi posse videtur ire poeta, to walk on a tight rope, i. e. to perform a very difficult feat, Hor. 2. Poet.: to lay (any-one) prostrate: fulva moribundum extendit arena, Virg. II. Fig.: to extend, increase, enlarge: famam factis, id.: cupiditate gloriae, Liv. 2. to strain (one's power): se supra vires, to overtax their resources, id.: quum se magnis itineribus extendit, exerted himself, Caes.: extensus itineribus, by forced marches, Liv. 3. Esp. of time: to extend, prolong: comminationes ad medium noctem, Suet.: curas venientem in annum, Virg. (Hence it. *stendere*; also subst. *it. stendardo*; Sp. *estandarte*; Fr. *etendard*; Eng. *standard*.)

extensus, a, um, Part. [extendo].

extēto, i. v. a. frag [id.] to stretch out, extend: extendit nervos, Lucr. II. Fig.: vires, to exert, Pl.: quid tu venisti huc extētatū? to attempt, id.

extēntus, a, um, Part. [extendo].

II. Adj.: extended, extensive, wide: cf. *extendo*. Sup.: quam extēntissima potest valle locat, as open and extended as possible, Liv.

extēntiatio, ōnis, f. [extenuo] a thinning out: vitium, Plin. II. Fig.: a lessening, diminution: extēntiation, as a figure of speech: Cic.

extēntiatus, a, um, Part. [extenuo]. II. Adj.: thinned, weakened, weak: (copulae meae) sunt extēntissimae, very much thinned, reduced, Brut. in Cic.

ex-tēnō, avi, atum, 1 v. a. to make thin, fine, or small: to reduce, diminish: dentibus extēnuatur et molitur cibus, broken up and ground, Cic.: aer extēnuatus, rarefied, id.: militi t. to open out troops, reducing their depth: medium aciem, Liv. II. Fig.: to diminish, lessen, weaken: famam belli, id.: vires, Hor.: acque verbis augeat suum munus, red etiam extēnuat, makes light of it, Cic.: crimen, id.

exter or **extērus, tēra, tērum, adj.** [ex, with compar. suffix] on the outside, outward, external, foreign, strange. Posit.: esp. in phr. *exterae nationes*, *exterae civitates*, *foreign*,

Cic.: ab extero hoste, id. II. Comp.: exterior, ius, outer, exterior: opp. to interior, id.: Caes.: comes exterior i. e. on the left side, Hor. III. Sup. extremus and extimus.

extrēmū (= extero-imus) 4, um, outermost, utmost, extreme: extremum oppidum Allobrogum est Geneva, Caes.: extremos curris ad Indos, the remotest, Hor.: in extrema fere parte epistolae, just at the end of, Cic.: in extremo ponte turrim constituit, at the end of the bridge, Caes. Subst.: finitum est, habet extremum, Cic. With part. gen.: in extremo montis, Sall. In plur.: extrema agminis, Liv. 2. Fig. of time or order: latest, last: meius extremus anni, Cic.: extremo anno, Liv.: extrema pati, to bear the final doom, Virg. Subst.: die (= diei) extremum erat, Sall. Adverb.: alloquor extremum maestos amicos, for the last time, Ov.: ad extremum, at last, Cic.

3. Of quality or degree: used, like ultimus, to denote both the highest and the lowest grade: (1) utmost, highest, greatest: extremam famem sustentare, Caes.: extremae dementiae est, the height of madness, Sall. Subst.: ad extrema descendere, to resort to extremities, Pollio in Cic. Adverb.: improbus homo, sed non ad extremum perditus, utterly, Liv. (2) at the last gasp, all but hopeless, desperate: etiam in extremis suis rebus, in the utmost possible danger, Caes.: ad extrema ventum foret, in . . . all would have been lost, Liv. (3) lowest, vilest, meanest: mancipia, Sen. alimenta vitae, Tac. B. extimus (formed directly from *ex*; cf. *intimus*), a, um, outermost, farthest, most remote (rare): extimus (orbis), qui reliquos omnes complectitur, Cic.

ex-tērebō, no perf., atum, 1 v. a. to extort by boring, to bore out (rare): ex eo auro, quod extēbratum esset, Cic. II. Fig.: to extort, obtain by force: nunquam hercle istuc extēbrabis tu, Pl.

ex-tergeo, si, sum, 2 v. a. to wipe out or off, to wipe dry, wipe: acra, Plin. II. Fig.: to strip clean, to plunder: quod fanum non eversum atque extersum reliqueris? Cic.

exterior, ius, v. exter.

extērus, adv. v. extra.

ex-terminō, avi, atum, 1 v. a. [terminus] lit. to drive beyond the boundaries; hence, to drive out or away, to expel, banish (more rhetor. than *ejicio* or *expello*): C. Marcellum exterminandum ex illa urbe curavit, Cic.: aliquem a suis domus penatibus, id. II. Fig.: to put away, put aside, remove: quaestiones physico, id.

externus, a, um, adj. [ex] outward, external: externus et adventicius tepor, coming from without, borrowed, Cic. Partitively, *externi* ne quid, nothing external, Hor. II.

Esp. with respect to family or country: *foreign, strange*: auxilia (opp. to domesticae opes), Caes. bella (opp. to civilia), wars with other nations, Quint.: religio, Cic.: gens, Virg.: amor, love for a foreigner, Ov. Subst.: canum odium in externos, toward strangers, Cic.

ex-tēro, trivi, tritum, 3 v. a. to rub out, off, or away (rare): extritus viribus ignis, decided by friction, Lucr.: congestas exteret ille nives, will tread, Ov.

ex-terreo, ti, itum, 2 v. a. to strike with terror, to frighten, affright (strengthened from simple verb: most freq. in pass.). praeter modum exterreri, Cic. repentinum periculo exterriti, Caes. Poet.: (anguis) exterritus aestu, roused, made wild, Virg.

extērus, a, um, Part. [extergeo].

extērus, a, um, v. exter.

ex-tēro, 3 v. a. Lit. to unweave: hence, fig.: to plunder, cheat: Pl.

extillo, v. extulio

ex-timesco, mhi, 3 v. n. and a. incip. to be greatly afraid of, to agitate with fear, to dread: Neutr. equum ipsi gladiatorum repentins sibilis extimescebant, were frightened, Cic. Impers. pass.: si filius Arminii in regnum venisset, posse extimesci, there might be reason for fear, Tac.

II. Act.: patrem, Ter. quarum rerum casus erant extimescendi, Caes.

extimulo, v. extimulō

extimus, a, um, v. exter, fen

extinctus, extinguo, etc v. extinctus, extingui, etc

extirpo, v. extirpo

extispex, leis, m [exta specio] one who predicts from the inspection of entrails, a diviner, soothsayer Cic

extispiciū, ii, n [extispex] an inspection of entrails for the purpose of divination: Suet

exto, v. exsto

ex-tollo, 3 v. a. to lift out or up, to raise up, elevate: onera in jumenta, Varr.: alte cruentum pugionem, Cic.

2. Esp. to build up, erect: fundamentum substruunt, extollunt, Pl.

II. Fig.: to raise, elevate, exalt: ubi illa antiqua libertas, quae extollet jam caput debebat? Cic.: aliquem supra ceteros, Tac. 2. to put off, defer: res seras ex hoc die in alium diem, Pl.

ex-torqueō, si, tum, 2 v. a. to twist out, wrench out, wrest away: arma e manibus, Cic.: inhaerentem atque incubantem Italiam Hannibalem, to force him to quit his hold, Flor. 2. to wrench out, put out of joint, dislocate: articulum, Sen.: in servilem modum lacerati atque extorti, dislocated by torture, Liv.

3. to examine by torture: extorque, nisi ita factum est, put me to the torture, Ter. II. Fig.: to obtain or take away by force, to extort; extorque, Caes. 2. Of abstract things: extorquere ex animis cognitiones verborum, quibus imbuti sumus, forcibly to divest the

mind of ideas, Cic. : *aliqui errorem, to disabuse him*, id. : *cui sic extorta voluptas, whose fond delusion has thus been torn from him*, Hor.

extorris, *c.*, *adj.* [ex and terra, *q. v.*] *driven out of one's country, exiled, banished*: hinc extorres proferuntur, Cic. : extorris patria, domo, Sall. : socii suis extorres agmen, *band of exiles*, Liv.

extortor, *ōris*, *m.* [extorqueo] *an extorter*: bonorum, Ter.

extortus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [extorqueo] *extra*, *adv.* and *prep.* [exterus].

Adv. on the outside, without: quum extra et intus hostem habent, Caes. : *nil extra est in nuce duri* (a paradoxical statement), Hor. et in corpore et extra esse bona, in the external world, Cic. With verbs of motion ut nulla pars huiusce generis excederet extra, id. (*comp.* : (urbes) exterius sitae bimari spectantur ab Isthmo, situated without, Ov. 2. Meton. except: esp. with quam, or quum *except that, unless that*: ut omnia Paecanalia diruerent extra quam si quid ibi vetusta ara aut signum consertatum esset, Liv. 11. *Prep.* with Acc. : outside of, without, beyond: Iliacos intra muros peccatur et extra, Hor. extra portam Collinam, Cic. With verbs of motion fines terminaque, extra quos egradi non possum, id.

2. Fig. with abstract substantia esse extra noxiam, free from, Ter. extra ordinem, out of the ordinary course, by special arrangement, Cic. : extra quotidianam consuetudinem, contrary to, Caes. 3. excepting, except (for *pre* *ter* rare) extra unum te, Pl. : extra duces paucosque praeterea, reliqui in bello rapaces, Cic.

extractus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [extraho].

ex-trāho, *ā*, *utrum*, *3 v. a* to draw out or forth, to drag out : rē ex aqua, Pl. telum e corpore, Cic. de vulnere, Ov. : anulum sibi deficienti, Suet. With personal objects : extrahitur domo Iantans Oppianicus a Manilio, Cic. : rure in urbem, Hor. 11. Fig. to extricate, release, to draw out, extract : urbem ex periculis maximis, Cic. (scelera) ex oculis tenebris in lucem, Liv. : Epicurus ex animis hominum extrahit radicatus religionem, sought to eradicate, Cic. 2. to protract, prolong, put off : res varis calumnias, to spin them out by sundry devices, id. : pugnam in posterum, Tac. bellum in tertium annum, Liv.

3. to waste, spend : Catone dicendi mora dies extrahente, Caes.

extrāneus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [extra] *that is without, external, extraneous, strange*: causa, Auct. Her. 11. Esp. foreign, strange, not related: et Subst. : a stranger; filiam extraneum coetu prohibere, Suet. (Hence Fr. *étranger*.)

extrāordinārius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* out of the common course, extraordinary: imperium, Cic. : pecuniae, perquisites,

etc., not according to law, id. : cohortes, not included in the rank and file of the legions, Liv. : honos, special, not included in the regular cursus honorum, Cic. : petitio, irregular candidature, id.

extrārius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [extra] *outward, external, extrinsic*: lux, Lucr. res, external things, Cic. 11. Esp. of family relationship: strange, unrelated: hanc conditionem, si cui tulero extrario, to any stranger, Ter.

extrēmītas, *ātis*, *f.* [extremus] *the extremity, end*: Cic.

extrēmūs, *a*, *um*, *v. exter.*

ex-trīco, *avi*, *atum*, *1 v. a* (depon form, extrico, Pl.) [trīcae] *to disentangle, extricate, to clear, free* (rare). extricata densis cervae plagis, Hor. 2. Transf. mercedem aut numos unde extricat, procures with difficulty, scrapes together, id. 11. Fig. to unravel, clear up : Varr.

extrīloor, *v. extrico, ad int.*

extrīnsecūs, *adv.* [from exter cf. altrinsecus, intrinsecus] *from without, from abroad*: in dicendo aliquid extrinsecus alicunde quaerere, Cic. : imminens bellum, Liv. 2. without, on the outside: (nummum) circumdedit corpore et vestivit extrinsecus, Cic.

extrītus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [extero].

ex-trīdo, *si*, *sum*, *3 v. a* to thrust out or forth, to drive out, drive away: aliquid ex aedibus, Pl. : fons, Ter. a latrobris suis extrusi hostes, Tac. With inanimate objects : extruso mari aggere ac milibus, kept out, Caes. merces, to get rid of, sell, Hor. Fig. rerum novitate extrusa volutas, thrust out, supplanted, Lucr.

extruo, *v. exstruo.*

extrūsus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [extrudo].

ex-trūbero, *avi*, *atum*, *1 v. n* and *a*. [tuber] : Neutr. to swell out or up, to rise: Plin. 11. Act. to cause to swell up, to raise. surrigit plana, valles extuberat, Sen.

ex-tūmēo, *2 v. n* to swell up: Pl.

ex-tūndo, *tūdi*, *tūsum*, *3 v. a* to beat out, strike out, force out : calcibus frontem extudit, kicked him, Phaedr.

11. Fig. priusquam id extudi, squeezed out, extorted, Pl. quis nobis extudit (hanc) artem? struck out, densed, Virg. quum labor extudent fastidia, has driven off, Hor.

ex-turbo, *avi*, *atum*, *1 v. a* to drive or thrust out, to drive away, thrust away : homines e possessionibus, Cic. : cunctos aedibus, Pl. 2. Specially, to divorce (a wife) : Tac. 11. Fig. : spem pacis, to banish, Liv. : mentem, to disturb, Cic.

ex-ūbero, *avi*, *atum*, *1 v. n* to come forth in abundance, to grow luxuriantly, to be abundant, to abound : alte spumis exuberat amnis, rises high and foaming, Virg. : pomis exuberat annus, teems, id. : ex multa eruditione, ex pluribus artibus exundat et exuberat eloquentia, derives its fullness and richness, Tac.

exunctus, *v. excus.*

exundo, *v. exsudo.*

exungo, *v. exungo.*

exuli, *v. exsuli.*

exulceratio, *ōnis*, *f.* [exulcero] *a soreness, festering, excruciation*: Cels. Fig. : verebar, ne haec non consolatio sed exulceratio esset, aggravation, Sen. **ex-ulcēro**, *avi*, *atum*, *1 v. a* to make sore, to cause to suppurate or ulcerate: Cels. 11. Fig. : to make worse, to exasperate, aggravate : ea, quae sanare nequeunt, exulcerant, Cic. : ignominia exulcerat animi, Liv.

exulo, *v. exsulo.*

exulto, *v. exsulto.*

ex-ultō, *avi*, *atum*, *1 v. n* and *a*. Neutr. : to howl or cry out, to howl violently: Ov. 11. Act. to call or evoke with howlings: Cybeleia mater Phrygen exulata modis, id.

exunctus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [exungo].

ex-undo, *avi*, *1 v. n* to flow out or over, to overflow: fons, Plin. : tura balsamaque vi tempestatum in adversa litora exulant, are cast on the shore, Tac. 2. to pour forth abundantly, to rush forth : to overflow : exundans ingenii fons, gushing, overflowing, Juv. exundat et exuberat eloquentia, Tac. (v. exubero, fin.)

ex-ungo, *non perf.* *unctum*, *3 v. a* to anoint: Pl. 2. to spend on—*unctus*, *id.*

ex-ūo, *ūi*, *ūtum*, *3 v. a* to put off, draw out or off, to pull off, strip : serpentes exuit in spinis vestem, casts its slough, Lucr. : jugum, to shake off, Liv. (also, se jugo, id.). alas, to lay aside, Virg. Pass. in refl. sense. cornua exurit, lays aside, drops, Ov.

2. to strip, despoil, deprive of : with Acc. of that from which anything is taken, and Abl. of that which is taken away : hostem armis, to deprive him of arms, disarm him, Caes. Liv. : impeditis, to capture his baggage train, Caes. : castris, to take his camp, Liv. Absol. exuto Lepido, deprived of all his military resources, Tac. 11. Fig. to lay aside, cast off, divest oneself of : with Acc. to denote what is put off : humanitatem, Cic. : silvium animum, Virg. : mores antiquos, Liv. Pass., with Acc and Inf as subject : nihil quidem ex animo exui non potest, esse deos, I cannot divest myself of the belief, Cic. 2. to free from : si ex his te laqueis exterius, extricate yourself, id. [The word is probably ex-u-o, not as some suppose from a root *ud* : cf. induo.]

exupero, *v. exsupero.*

exurgēo, *2 v. a* to squeeze out : Pl.

exurgo, *v. exsurgō.*

ex-ūro, *usti*, *ustum*, *3 v. a* to burn up, consume : domi suae vivus exustus est, Cic. classem Argivum, burn to ashes, Virg. Fig. : alius infectum scelus exurit igni, is burnt out (cleansed by fire), id. Transf. to dry up : loca exusta solis ardoribus, Sall. paludem, Virg. 11. Fig. to con-

sume, destroy: *exustus flos veteris*
ubertatis, Cic.

exuscito, v. exsuscito.

exustio, ōnis *f.* [exuro] *a burning up, conflagration*: exustiones terrarum, Cic.

exustus, a, um, Part. [exuro].

exūtus, a, um, Part [exuo]

exuviae, arum, *f. plu* [id] *what is stripped or taken off, clothing, equipments, arms, etc.* (mostly poet.) PYRAMUS erige et arma viri exuviasque omnes super imponas, Virg. 2. *the (stripped) off skin of an animal: coluber post novus exuvius, having cast its slough, id.* Comice: bubulae, *things of ox-hide*, Pl. 3. *Esp spoils stripped from an enemy, as arms, etc.: cruvius indutus Achilli, arrayed in the armour of Achilles, Virg. (locus) exuvius nauticus et classium spoliis ornatus, Cic.*

F, the sixth letter of the Latin alphabet, occupies the same place as the digamma or vau in the Greek alphabet, which it corresponds in form, though entirely different in phonetic character. Initial *f* in Latin takes its rise from I. E. *bh* or (less frequently) from *dh*, sometimes irregularly from I. E. *gh* (which is properly represented by Latin *h*). Hence it corresponds to Gr. *φ* or *θ*, and sometimes to Gr. *χ*. Thus we have Gr. *φέρω* beside Lat. *fero*; Gr. *φαίω*, *φῆμι*, Lat. *fari*, *fama*; Gr. *φενύω*, Lat. *fugio*; Gr. *φω*, Lat. *lux*. On the other hand we have Gr. *θίπ* beside Lat. *ferus*; Gr. *θύρα*, Lat. *fores*; Gr. *θερμός*, Lat. *formus*; Gr. *θω*, Lat. (*suff*) *his*. And again we have Gr. *χρίω* beside Lat. *frio*; Gr. *χολή*, Lat. *fel*; Gr. *χαρίς*, Lat. (*ad*) *salutem*, *salvatio*. F occurs but little in the middle of Latin words, in which place *b* usually correspond to *φ*, as in *ambo* (*ἀμφω*), *nebula* (*νέφος*); but *f*, from *bh*, is sometimes found in the other Italian dialects, *v* *serosa*. Again, though *d* in the middle of Latin words is regularly found as the representative of original *dh* (as in *ades*, *aidō*), *f*, from *dh*, appears in *rufus*, which has therefore been supposed to have been borrowed from a provincial Italian dialect, the true Latin being *ruber*, which bears to *ἐρυθρός* the same relation as *alber* to *οἰδαρ*. Though *f* most commonly represents Gr. *φ* (when initial), it was phonetically different; that it was not, like *φ*, an aspirate, is sufficiently shown by its inability to assimilate a preceding nasal; thus, whilst in *ἐμφανής* the nasal is assimilated, we have in Latin not *im-ficio* (as we have *im-petus*) but *in-ficio*. The same thing appears from the possibility of a reduplicated *f* in Latin as *fe-felli* (beside *πέ-φυ-κα*). Other than nasal pre-

fixes are assimilated by *f*; thus *affero*, *thus affero*, *affero, disfero, effero*, for *ad-fero, ob-fero, dis-fero, ec-fero*. II. According to Grimm's law, Latin *f*, from *bh*, corresponds to *b* in Gothic, and to *p* (or *b*) in Old High German; thus, Lat. *frater*, Goth. *bróðrar*, O. H. G. *brüder*, Lat. *fagus*, Goth. *bōka*, O. H. G. *puocha*, Lat. *fiore*, A-S. *(w)ich* (which goes with Gothic *biunan*, O. H. G. *poran*); whilst, when it arises from *dh*, it corresponds to *ð* in Goth and O. H. G. *t*, thus, Lat. *foies*, Goth. *ðaur* and Eng. *door*, O. H. G. *tor*; Lat. *ferus*, A-S. *deor* and Eng. *deer*, O. H. G. *tiur*; and, when it arises from *gh*, to *g* in Goth and O. H. G. *k* (or *g*), thus Lat. *fel*, Eng. *gall*, O. H. G. *gallā*. III. In the Romance languages *f* in general remains unchanged, sometimes, however, it changes: (1) (when it begins a word) to *h*, this occurs chiefly in Spanish, in which it is very common; thus, Lat. *ferum*, Sp. *hervio*; Lat. *hius*, Sp. *hijo*; Lat. *fabulari*, Sp. *hablar*; Lat. *facere*, Sp. *hacer*, it also appears in Fr. *hors* from Lat. *foris* (n) Into *b* thus, Lat. *floodidus*, It. *buccolo*, Lat. *furifex*, It. *forbice*, but this change is very rare

fāba, ae, *f* a bean, our broad or horse-bean: Cato: not eaten by the Pythagoreans, Cic. Proverb.; *St* Repperi *Ly.* Quid repperisti? *St* Non quod pueri clamitant in faba se repperisse, Pl: istaec in me ceduntur faba, *I shall have to smart for it*, Ter [Prob for *fag*-va, cf φαγεῖν] (Hence [*it* fava; *Fr* fève])

fābālis, e, *adj.* [faba] pertaining to
beans, bean- stipulae, Ov

fābēlla, ae, fⁱ dem [fabula] a brief narrative, a short story: nihil debet esse in philosophia commenticiis fabulis loci, Cic. 2. Esp. a short fable, a tale: aniles, Hor. 3. a short play, haec tota fabella, quam est sine argumento' Cic. (Hence: il favello)

fāber, fābri, m. (*gen. plur.* use fabrum Cic.) *a worker in wood, stone, metal, etc.; a forger, smith, carpenter, etc.* (dist. from artifex, which has reference to the workman's inventive power, and from optex, which regards his skill as a mechanic). With qualifying terms: faber tignarius, carpenter, Cic.; fabri ferrarii, blacksmiths, Pl. *Absol.*: hominum pro fabro aut pro tectore emere, i. e. a carpenter, Cic. ex legibus fabros defendant, the engineers, Caes.; praefectus fabrum, the chief engineer, id. *Prov. verb.*: faber est quisque fortunae suae, every man is the maker of his own fortune, Appian in Sall. [Some derive the word, with suffix *ber*, from *fat* root *fa*, cogn. with Skr. *dāi*, Gr. *δαν* in *δανίζω*, and Eng. *do*, *v. facio*] Hence Fr. *jeu* in *orfèvre* = *auri* (faber)

fäber, bra, brum, *adj.* [faber] *workmanlike, skilful, ingenious*: argb, Oy.

făbrē, adv. in a workmanlike manner; skilfully, ingeniously: hoc factum est fabre, Pl.

fābrē-fācio, fēcl, factum, 3. v. a.
to make or fashion skilfully (rare):
p̄rioribus et ad id fabrefactus navi-
gans, built specially for that purpose.
LIV

fābrēfactus, a, um, *Part.* [fabre-facio]

fabrica, ac, *f* [faber] *the workshop of an artisan*: Vulcanus, qui Lemini fabricae traditur praefuit, Cic. II. Meton *the art, trade, or profession of an artisan*: pictura et fabrica ceteraque artes, architecture, id. 2. In gen. *any skilful production, a fabric*: admirabilis fabrica membrorum animantium, id. 3. In the comic writers, *a crafty device, trick, stratagem*: factus fabricis et doctis dolis, smart dodges, Pl. (Hence Sp. *torja*; *Fr. jauge*.)

fābricātio, ōnis, *f* [fabrīcor] a making, framing, construction by the rules of art (rare) tota hominis fabricatio, structure, Cic 2. Fig¹ of style: id.

făbri**c**ător, ōris, m. [p.d.] an arti-
ficar, framer, forger, contriver, fabri-
cator (rare) ille fabricator tanti operis
(mundi). Cic. doli, contriver, Virg.

2. Fig. - doctor ac morbus leti fabricator uterque est, *causer, producer* Lucr.

făbrica, v fabrica

fabricor, atque, i. v. a. *dep.* and fabrico, avi, atumi, i. v. a. [fabrica] to make out of wood, stone, or metal, to frame, forge, construct, build Depon. II. qui signa fabricatorum, Cic. naves, Tac. 2. Act. i. pugnatum armis, quae post fabricaverat usus quibus experientia had forgid Hor. In pass.: fabricatum ad id apti sculculum, a stand made for the purpose, Liv. in nostros fabricata est machina muros, Virg. II. In gen.: i. prepare, form, fashion Depon. ut a ipsa dii immortales ad usum hominum fabricati, paene videntur, Cic. 2. Act. i. philosophia animum format et fabricat, Sen.

fābrīlis, *e*, *adj.* [*faber*] *pertaining to an artificer: scalprum*, *lav* *dextra*, *Ov* : *eriatum*, *of the sculptor or artist*, *Cic.* *Subst* - *fabriha*, *num*, *n plu.* *tools: tractant fabriha fabri*, *Hor*

fābŭla, ae. *f* [fari] a *narration*, *narrative*, *account*, *story*: poetica magis decora fabulis, *Lat*: mutato nomine de te fabula narratur, *tale*, Hor fabula fias, *the town's talk*, *id.*

2. *conversation* (Post-Aug) Tac
3. *affair, concern, matter* (collo-
quial) sed quid ego aspicio? quae

bulae' *stories; stuff; nonsense*. Ter. In apposition. Jam te premet nox fabulaeque Manes (= fabulosi), *themes of story, legendary*, Hor. 2. a dramatic poem, drama, play: id. (scenici) sibi accommodatissimas fabulas eligunt, *choose the plays most suitable for themselves*, Cic. Fig. non solum unum actum, sed totam fabulam conficissem, id. 3. an apologue, fable: quae (res) vel apologum, vel fabulam vel aliquam contineat irrisorem, Cic. nota illa de membris humanis fabula, Quint. Phaedr. Proverb. : lupus in fabula, of a person who comes just as we are talking about him, Ter. (Hence It *fabula*; Sp. *fabla*, *huma*; Fr. *fable*).

fabŭla, ae, f. dim. [fab] a small bean. Pl.

fabŭlāris, e, adj. [fabula] fabulosus: *historia, fabulous history, mythology*. Suet.

fabŭlātor, ōris, m. [fabulator] a narrator, a story-teller: *lectitoribus aut fabulatoribus accessitis*, Suet.

fabŭlōr, atus (Inf. nec fabularier, Pl. 1 v. dep. [fabula] to speak, converse, talk, chat. *clare adversum fabulātor*, Pl. cum aliquo, Suet. 2. to invent, say falsely: *aliquid*, Liv. (Hence Cic. *fabulā*).

fabŭlōsē, adv. *fabulously*. Plin. **fabŭlōsus**, a, um, adj. [fabula] fabulosus: *palmabres, legendary, frequent themes of story*, Hor. Hydaspe, id.

facessō, -ēssē, itum, 3 v. intens. a and n. (related to facio, as capessō to capio and lacesso to lacio). A c't. to do eagerly or earnestly, to despatch, perform, execute, accomplish: *pussa facessunt*, Virg. mille facessō pios, Ov. L. 2. Esp. in bad sense, to bring on, cause, occasion, create: *aliquid negitum*, Cic. : *innocenti periculum*, id. II. Neutr. to hasten away, retire, depart: *propere ex urbe, ab ore atque oculis populi Romani*, Liv. Operae facessant, servitia silent, Cic.

facētē, adv. *finely, properly, elegantly*: *hanc ego rem exorsus sum facētē et calidē*, Pl. 2. *wittily, facetiously, pleasantly, humorously*: *aliquid facētē et comidē dicere*, Cic. Comp. nos ab isto nichilone facētus eludimur, id. Sup. id.

facētias, arum, f. plu. (also in sing. facietia, ar. Pl.) [facetus, cf. arguetia, from argutus] *disputing, sprightly behaviour* (only in Pl.) mulier, cui facietiarum cor corpusque sit plenum, Pl. 2. *wit, witty sayings, witticisms, pleasantry, drollery, humour, facetiousness* (v. dicacitas) (sales), quorum duo genera sunt, unum facietiarum, alterum dicacitatis, Cic. P. Scipio omnes sale facietusque superabat, id. : *asperis facietus illius, sarcasms*, Tac.

facētus, a, um, adj. *elegant* (v. rare): Pl. II. Fig. of behaviour. *fine, courteous, polite, genteel* (rare). Ter. ut cuique est actus, ita quemque face-

tus adopta, *politely*, Hor. 2. Of style. *fine, elegant*: *molle atque facium* Virgilio adnuent Camenae, *softness and elegance*, id. 3. *merry, witty, jocose, humorous, facetious*: esse facietum atque salsum, Cic. dulcem et facietum Socratem accipimus, id. ironiam facietam et elegantem, id. Sup. : *Aristophanes facetissimus poeta veteris comediae*, id. [Prob from root bla, to shine, augmented by k, v facies, fax.]

faciēs, ēi, f. (plur. v. rare, and *dat. plu.* does not occur) *appearance, figure, shape* (disting. from figura, which is simply outline; from forma, shape or form viewed aesthetically; and from species, outward appearance) earum nutrix quae sit facie mihi expedit. M. Statura haud magna, corpori aquilo, Pl. Of things curvata in montis faciē circumstetit unda, Virg. haec faciēs Trojae, quum caperet, erat, Ov. : *antequam Vesuvius mons ardens faciē loci verteret, changed the aspect of the country*, Tac. Proverb. verte omnes tete in faciēs, i. e. resort to every expedient (in allusion to Proteus), Virg. 2. Esp. face, visage, countenance: *non quaeruntur ea, quae nobis non possumus fingere, facies, vultus, sonus*, Cic. curvo nec faciem litore dimovet, Hor. : *quam liberali facie*, Ter. Poet. cūa dabit faciem, faciēs neglecta peribit, a *beautifuller, beauty*, Ov. II. Fig. : *external form, look, condition*: *formam quidem ipsam et tanquam faciem honesti vides, Cic. quibus rebus immutata faciēs urbis erat*, Sall. ad id tam faciem est modus, qui me macerat, is of such a nature, Pl. 2. *external appearance* (as opposed to reality): *patience, pretence*: *publici consili facie*, Tac. III. Meton. : *look, sight, aspect*: *quae seculum faciēs?* Virg. [Prob from I E bla, to shine, appear (cf. Gr φα-ν-ω-ς, φα-ν-ω-ς), augmented by k, v facies, fax.] (Hence It *faccia*; Sp. *faz*, Fr. *face*).

faciē, adv. *easily, without trouble or difficulty*. Cic. Liv. Comp. id hoc facilius eis persuasit, Caes. Sup. : *amimus in morte facillime volat*, Cic. With a negative : *not easily, hardly, with difficulty*: *haud facile dixerim*, id. Liv. 2. *readily, willingly, without hesitation*: Cic. Comp. id cum habeo nullum, ubi facilius esse possum quam Asturae, id. 3. *pleasantly, agreeably, well* : *propter eas (nugas) vivo facilius*, Pl. 4. *certainly, unquestionably, beyond dispute*: *virum unum totius Graeciae facile doctissimum, indisputabile*, Cic. virtute, existimatione, nobilitate facie princeps, id. Ssenna omnes adiac nosros scriptores facile superavit, id.

5. In stating a large amount: *huic hereditas facile ad IIS tricies vni testamento propinquui sui, at the lowest estimate, fully*, id.

facilis, e, adj. [facio: lit. *that may be done or made*; hence] *easy to do, easy, free from difficulty* (opp. to difficilis) quae facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat, Caes. : *cecerem et facilem exitum habere*, id. : *facilis descensus Averno*, Virg. : *sonnus, coming unsought*, Hor. : *fiscina, easily made*, Virg. Comp. iter multo facilius atque expeditus, Caes. Sup. : *quod est facillimum facis*, Pl. 2. With ad (flu. foll. by gerund): *haec ad iudicandum sunt facillima, very easily settled*, Cic. 3. With the 2nd supine: *facilia factu*, Liv. : (Cyclops) *nec visu facilis nec dictu affabilis ulli*, Virg.

4. With Inf : *facilis vincere ac vincl vultu eodem*, Liv. Esp. with Inf. as subjct: *quod illis prohibere erat facile*, Caes. 5. With Dat. : *terra facilis pecori, suitable, proper*, Virg. : *campus operi facilis*, Liv. 6. Adverbially, in facili, ex (e) facili, easily: *quum exitus haud in facili essent, easy*, id. e facili, Ov. II. *readily, quick* (of persons): *facilis est expeditus ad dicendum*, Cic. III. Of character. *easy, good-natured, comes, benigni, faciles, suaves, homines esse dicuntur*, id. : *quid dicam de moribus facillimis, affabile*, id. : *faciles Napaea, pleasurable*, Virg. IV. Of fortune, etc. : *favourable, prosperous*: *res et fortunae tuae quotidie faciliores mihi et meliores videntur*, Cic. : *facilem victu, abounding in wealth (means of living)*, Virg. (Hence Ital. *facile*; Sp. *facil*; Fr. *facile*).

facilitās, ātis, f. [facilis] *easiness, ease, facility*: *haec in bonis rebus facilitas nominetur, in malis proclivitas, readiness, disposition*, Cic. 2. Of speech. *facility or fluency of expression*, Quint. II. Of character. *willingness to oblige, good nature, affability* (v. comitas) si illius comitatem et facilitatem tuae gravitati severitatem asperseris, Cic. : *mansuetudinem morum ac facilitatem*, id. 2. In a bad sense: *levity, heedlessness*: Suet.

facilitē, i q. facile, q. v. **facinorōsus**, a, um, adj. [facinus] *criminal, loaded with guilt* (rare): *quintum genus est omnium facinorosorum*, Cic. Sup. : *facinorosissimus sicarii*, id.

facinus, ōris, n. [facio] a deed, action, esp. of a bold or daring nature (disting. from flagitum, a deed of shame) atrox visum id facinus patribus plebique a revolting deed, Liv. : *nefario facinore admissa*, Caes. : *facinus pulcherrimum, a most glorious achievement*, Cic. In plur. : *mirabilia facinora*, id. 2. For res or negotium: *quod facinus video?* Pl. II. Esp. : *a bad deed, villainy, crime*: *facinus est vincere civem Romanum, an outrage*, Cic. : *nihil facinorosius, nihil flagitii praetermittere*, Liv. In plur. : *furiae viduae facinorum et sceleris*, Cic.

2. Meton. : *an instrument of*

villainy, said of a poisoned cup: facinus excussit ab ore, Ov.

facio, feci, factum, 3 v. a. and n. (in pass. fio, factus, fieri) (*imper. fac*, as well as *face*, esp. in Pl. and Ter.: *fut. perf. faxo*, Virg.: *perf. Subj. faxim*, faxit, faximus, faxitis, faxint, Pl., Ter., etc.; the last also in Cic.: *facio* for *fecissem*, Pl.), to make, in the most comprehensive sense of the word; to prepare, produce, bring to pass, do, effect, create, commit, etc. (=ποιεῖν, having special reference to productive power or energy, while agere implies practice or action = παράγειν). A *ct.*: in simplest sense, to produce by action: pontem, to build, Caes.: castra, to construct, form, id.: iter, to make a journey, to march, id.: verba, to speak, make a speech, Cic.: Liv. poems, to compose, Cic. 2. to do, in this sense oftener intrans. with *ade*: v. infr. I usu with *neut. pron.* or *adv.*: imperata alicuius, to do his bidding, Caes. multa tulit fecitque, does a great many things, Hor. nec semel hoc fecit, id. Esp. in *phr.*: quid facerem, what was I to do? Virg. quid faciam Philomela, what is she to do? Ov. Freq. foll. by *abl.* (alone or less oft. with *de*), or *Dat.* quid hoc homine facias, what are you to do with this fellow? Cic. quid faceret huc conclusionem, i. e. how should he refute it? id. (cf. infr. IX) 3. to cause, bring to pass, gain: pecuniam, to make, acquire, id.: so, rem, Hor. audientiam orationi, to procure a hearing for, Cic. neque sui potestatem fecisset, had never given them an opportunity of fighting with him, Caes.: fecerat sibi morem circumdandi, he had made it his regular practice, Liv.: stipendia, to serve in the army, Sall. 4. to give: esp. with *nomen* juvenis nomen fecit, Pencillo mihi, gave me the name of, Pl. i. inde cognomen factum Publicolae est, was consequently given, Liv. Also with *Acc.*: potestatem, to grant certain power or liberty: qui sociorum civis Carthaginienses fieri vellent, potestatem facturum, would grant permission, would empower them to become such, id. 5. With *noun-sent.* as *obj.*, expr. by *ut* and *Subj.*: faciam ut equis doli semper meminerit, Pl. (this constr. is very freq. after *pass. form.* by *fit* interduum *ut*, it sometimes happens that, Cic.) Rarely with *Inf.* (poet.) quatinor coram me cerneret letum fecisti, hast made me see, Virg. II, to make into something, to render; to appoint: constr. with *direct obj.* and *complementary Acc.* filium heredem, to make a daughter heiress, Cic.: vectigalia sibi detulit, to render them less profitable, id. Esp. in *pass.*: to become: disciplina doctor facta civitas, id. 2. to appoint, elect: consules facti, Liv. (freq.) 3. Tullium ex hoste regem factum, id. 4. With *gen.* dicimus, etc., to bring under subjection: omnium oram usque ad Iberum flumen Romanae ditionis

fecit, id. III. With *gen.* of value or *adv.* of price or degree: to value, esteem, regard: voluptatem virtutis minimi facit, Cic. parum id facit, Sall.

IV. to represent, feign, assert, say: in eo libro, ubi se cum Pansa colloquentem facit, Cic. V. to make believe, pretend: facio me alias res agere, id.

VI. In the *imper. fac*, suppose, assume: fac imagines esse quibus insensetur animi, grani (for the sake of argument), id. exitum fac me meruisse, Ov.

VII. to carry on or follow any trade or profession: quum mercaturas facerent, Cic. VIII. to perform or celebrate a religious rite, to make an offering, to sacrifice: res divinas apud eos deos in suo sacratio quotidie facit, id. Absol.: id. With *abl.*: quum faciam vitula pro frugibus, shall offer sacrifice with a calf (=shall offer a calf), Virg. Pass *impers.*: quum populo heret, when sacrifice was being offered, Cic. IX. Special *Phr.* with *pass.*: to be done with, to happen to, become of, quid Tulliola in a fiet? Cic. quid mihi fiet? Ov. quid de illa fiet fiducia igitur? Pl. (cf. *supr.* 1, 2). Hence the phrase, si quid faciamus aliquo, euphemistically for if one should die. Cic. 2. ut fit as usually happens, as is commonly the case: paulisper, dum se uxor, ut fit, comparat, commoratus est, id. So, qui fit, how happens it? Hor. 3. fiat, an expression of assent, so be it very good! nat. geratur mos tibi, Pl.

4. dictum ac factum, no sooner said than done: v. dico, II B. Factum with adverbs, to do, deal, or act in any manner: bene fecit Silius, qui transierit, Cic. 2. With *cum* or *ab.*: to take part with, side with, and with *contra*, to take part against: si respondisset idem sentire et secum facere Sullam, id. commune est, quod nihil magis ab adversariis quam a nobis facit, id. II. to be good of or use for, to be of service: in castrum, nec aquas faciunt, nec terra, nec animi, do not benefit me, Ov. III. Freq. used in second clause of a sentence, to avoid repetition of the verb: iubeat miserum esse, libenter quatenus id facit (=miser est), since it is his humor to do so, Hor. [Acc. to Corssen, with augmentative *k*, from I E bha, to shine, appear (cf. *fac-o*, *claro*), prim. sense being 'to bring to light', so he makes (for *fu-i-o*) = Gr. *pho* from I E bhu, to be. Curtius derives facio from I E dha (whence *de* in *de-pono*) augmented by *k*, so he regards as for *fu-i-o* from the same root, facio and *de* being related as *facio* and *co* (root *k*, or *qu*)]. (Hence It. *fare*; Sp. *hacer*. Fr. *faire*.)

facteion, jestingly formed by Cicero, after the analogy of the Greek verbs, for faciendum quare, ut opinor, *phac-eation*, id. quod in facis, et isto consulatus non fiocti facteion, we must not care a straw for them, Cic.

facticius, a, um, *adv.* [factio], artificial, factitious (non-class.). Colores, Plin.

factio, ōnis, f. [id.] a making, doing, preparing (rare). testamenti factio nulla est, right of making a will, Cic. quae haec factio est? dealing, proceeding, Pl. II. a company of persons acting together, a class, order, sect, party: id. 2. Esp. a company of personal adherents or partisans, a political party, side, faction (a political clique; hence disting. from secta, a philosophical sect, and from partes, one of the great political parties) paucorum factione oppressus, Caes. factionibus inter ordines certabatur, id. 3. a division or party of characters in the games of the circus (of which there were four, named after their colours: albata, prasinata, russata, veneta) Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. B.) (Hence It. *fazione*, Sp. *faccion*, Fr. *façon*.)

factiosus, a, um, *adv.* [factio] lit. fond of doing (rare) lingua factiosa, mighty with the tongue, i. e. promising a great deal, Pl. II. that has or seeks to form a party, powerful or eager for power, rarely factiosus, seditiosus (hence not the equivalent of turbulentus or seditiosus) Sall. vi factiosa tyrannus illa vel regia, oligarchica, Cic.

factito, avi, atum, i v a *freq.* [facto] to make or do frequently, to invent to make or do Pl. haec apud maiores nostros factitata, Cic. verus, Hor. 2. to put into a trade or profession conditions argumens, Suet. Tac. II. Esp. to make or declare a person: 2. et quem palam hereditatem a patre tuarant, Cic.

facto, i v a *freq.* [factio] to make, do, perform: operis quicquam, Pl. (dub.)

factor, ōris, m. [id.] a maker, doer, performer, perpetrator. Pall. 2. In ball-playing, he who strikes the ball, the batsman. Pl.

factum, i n [id.] that which is done, a deed, act, exploit (v. facinus). praediarum actum divinum factum, Cic. diuclum facti, quicquid, habet, well begun is half done, Hor. cum factis vir magnificus tum factorum ostentator, achievements, Liv. sanam extendere factis, Virg. 2. Esp. bonum factum, a good deed, i. e. well done, fortunate: Pl. maiorum bona facta, Tac. Hence as a form at the beginning of edicts Suet. (Hence Ital. *fatto*, Sp. *hecho*; Fr. *fait*, and, from it, Eng. *fact*.)

factus, a, um, *Part.* [factio]. II. *Adj.* (v. rare) factus nihil facit, he is no nearer bringing it to pass, Pl.

facul, v. facile.

facula, ae, f. *dim.* [fax] a little torch, a splinter used as a torch: Varr.

2. Fig. Pl. (Hence It. *faccola*; Sp. *hacha*.)

facultas, ātis, f. [facul = facilis]

capability, possibility, power, means, opportunity: facultates sunt, aut quibus facilis sit, aut sine quibus aliquid confici non potest, Cic. With Gen. gratificandi, a means of gratification, id. 2. With ad. ad ducendum bellum, Caes. 3. With ut: hanc facultatem ut hominum studia complectantur, the power of, Cic. 4. Absol.: hinc abite, dum est facultas, while you have the opportunity, Caes.

II. Meton. for copia, opes: a sufficient or great number, abundance, stock, store, plur. goods, riches, property, numerum facultas, Cic. omnium rerum, quae ad bellum usum crant, summa erat in eo oppido facultas, Caes. Esp. in Pl.: videndum ne major benignitas sit quam facultates, means, Cic. singulorum facultates et copiae divitiae sunt civitatis, id. tantas videri Italiae facultates, supplies, resources, Caes.

facunde, adv. eloquently: nimis facite nimisque facunde maiestates, Pl. alioqui, Liv.

facundia, ae, f. [facundus] the faculty of speaking well, eloquence. Sall. (Hence Fr. *facundie*.)

facunditas, ae, f. [id.] fluency Pl.

facundus, a, um, adj. [lari] that speaks with ease or fluently, eloquent, (naturally gifted, and so distinct from disertus, which denotes a clever, practised speaker, and from eloquens, in true sense, eloquent) Pl. in Pl.: facundus apud Atlantis, Hor. facundum faciebant aliorum, Ov. 2. Of things: lingua, Hor. Liv.

faecus, a, um, adj. [faex] impure only in the voc. Pl.

faecula, ae, f. [dim. [id.] the lees of wine. Pl. used in the form of a crust (used as a condiment or as a drug) Lu. Hor.

faex, faecis, f. grounds, sediment, lees, dregs of liquids: poti faeces tenuis cadit, the very dregs, Hor. 2. the lees or crust of wine. id. 3. the liquor or brine of pickles: Ov. II. Fig.: res itaque ad summam faecem turbatae residit, to the lowest dregs of the people, Lucr. apud illam perditissimam atque infimam faecem populi, Cic. [Ety. unknown.] (Hence It. *feceria*, Sp. *hez*, Fr. *feces*.)

faeus, a, um, adj. [fagus] of beech, beechen: Plin.

fagineus, a, um, adj. [id.] of beech, beechen: alvius, Ov.

faginus, a, um, adj. [id.] of beech, beechen: frons, Ov. pocula, Virg. (Hence Fr. *fagine*.)

fagus, i, f. beech-tree: Virg. Caes. [Goth. *bōka*, Eng. *beech*, are cognate, as is also Gr. *φάγος*, though the name of a different tree.] (Hence It. *faggwo*: Sp. *haya*.)

fala (phala), ae, f. a wooden scaffolding used in sieges, from which missiles were thrown into a city: Enn. Proverbia ista, qui hastis trium murorum causa subeunt sub falas, run a great

risk for a slight gain, Pl. 2. In plur.: certant towers or pillars in the Circus: Juv.

falārica (also phal), ae, f. a sort of missile, covered with tow and pitch, which, being set on fire, was discharged into a besieged place: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. cor.): Vug.

falcarius, i, m. [falx] a sickle- or scythe-maker: dieo te priore nocte videri inter falcarios, i.e. into the street of the scythe-makers, Cic.

falcatus, a, um, adj. [id.] furnished with scythes: curru, quadrigae, Liv. 2. scythe-shaped, curved: ensis, a scimitar, Ov.

falcifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [falx fero] scythe-bearing, holding a scythe: manum, Ov. Epithet of Saturn. id.

Falerinus, a, um, adj. *Falerian*: neut. as subst. Falerinum (sc. vinum), *Falerian wine*. Hor.

falācia, ae, f. [fallax] deceit, trick, artifice, stratagem (in Cic. only in plur.) doli, machinae, fallaciae, praestigiae, Cic. Sing. per dolum et fallaciam, Pl.

fallacilōquus, a, um, adj. [fallax loquor] speaking deceptively or falsely: malitiae, Att. in Cic.

fallāciē, adv. deceitfully, fallaciously: Cic.

fallax, acis, adj. [fallō] deceitful, deceptive, fallacious: barbari (astrologi) vani atque fallaces, Cic. Ov. Of things: ut tamen in herbis non fallacibus fructus appareat, Cic. arva, Ov. With Gen.: hominum amicitiae fallaces, Tac. Comp.: fallacior undis, Ov. Sup.: oculorum fallacissimus sensus, Cic.

fallo, fefelli, falsum, 3. r a. to make to fall, to make to slip: glacie pedes fallenti, Liv. II. Fig.: to deceive, trick, dupe, cheat, disappoint: laqueis captate frus et fallere visco, Virg. is enim sum, nisi me forte fallo, unless I am greatly mistaken, Cic. meam in negotiū susceptū fallit, blinds, Liv. nure sagaces falleret hospites, impose on, Hor. domum sterilis saepe fefellit ager, disappointed, Ov. Reflect to deceive oneself, be mistaken: errore quodam fallimur in disputando, Cic. ordinis haec virtus erit et Venus, aut ego fallor, Hor. 2. Of things: fidem hosti datam fallere, to break one's word, Cic. Poet.: tu facim illius falle dolo, assume, imitate, Virg. 3. Absol.: dictis factisque omnibus ad fallendum instructis, Liv.: Cic. 4. Impers.: fallit (me), I deceive myself, am mistaken nisi me propter benevolentiam forte falleret, id.

III. Esp. to deceive by perjury, to swear falsely: si sciens fallo, if unwittingly I deceive, id.: matris cineres opertos fallere, to swear falsely by the ashes of your mother, Hor. IV. = latere, to be concealed from, to escape the observation of: with Acc.: custodes Liv. Thessalosque ignes et miqua Trojae castra fefellit (Priamus), Hor.

falsus, ae, f. [falsus] untrue, unjustly: cui si assensus sum, non assentiar saepe falso, Cic.

falsidicius, a, um, adj. [falsus dico] speaking falsely, lying: fallaciae, Pl.

falsificus, a, um, adj. [falsus facio] that acts falsely, working deceit: Pl.

falsiūrus, a, um, adj. [falsus iuro] that swears falsely: Pl.

falsilōquus, a, um, adj. [falsus loquor] false-speaking, lying: Pl.

falsimōnia, ae, f. [falsus] a trick, imposition: Pl.

falso, adv. untruly, erroneously, unjustly: non possum quemquam insimulare falso, Cic. adesce quis equites falso nuntiabantur, Caes. falso queritur de natura sua genus humanum, unreasonably, Sall.

falsus, a, um, Part. [fallo] II. Adj. false (as opp. to true, verus), counterfeit, spurious (as opp. to genuum, sincerus), and in gen. deceitful, feigned, pretended: testes aut casu veri aut malitia falsi fictique esse possunt, Cic. testamenta, forged, id. rumores, Caes. vates, Liv. crimina, Hor. falsis terroribus implet, groundless, id. falsi Simocentis ad undam, counterfeit, Virg. In the neut. absol.: ex falsis verum efficit non potest, Cic. teli in falsum iactus, at random, without effect, Tac. (Hence Fr. *fauz*.)

falx, falcis, f. a sickle, reaping-hook, scythe, etc. Virg.: falce rames amputans, with the pruning-knife, Hor.

II. Meton. a military implement used in sieges, falces praearatae insortae affixaeque longioris, non absimili forma muralium falcium, Caes. (Cogn. with *flecto* and Gr. *φοκάρις*) (Hence It. Sp. *falce*, Fr. *fauz*.)

fama, ae, f. [fari] common talk, the report or substance of the common talk, a report, rumour, saying, tradition (disting. from rumor, a single narrative or report; and from sermo, conversation) usu. in sing.; constr. absol. with de or depend. sentence; rarely with Gen. Absol.: Cic. fama forebat, report said, Liv.: Daedalus, at fama est, fuens, Virg. With de fama de Tituri morte, Caes. With a depend. sentence: id.: Cic. Hor. Graecos ea tenuisse fama tradit, tradition has it, Tac. With Gen.: vix ad aures meas istius suspicionis fama per-

Absol.: speculator Carthaginiensium, qui per biennium fefellerat, had escaped detection, Liv. Impers.: fallit (with Acc.), it escapes one's notice, one is ignorant, etc. (usu. with negatives): non me fefellerit, sensi, Pl. neque Caesarem fefellerit, Caes. V. to pass or beguile (the time); to allenate or assuage pain, care, etc.: interea medias fallunt sermonibus horas, Ov.: studio fallente laborum, Hor. [Cf. Gr. *σφαλλω*, O II G. *fallan*; Eng. *fall*. The I E root was *spal*; hence, after loss of s, the Germanic f.] (Hence It. *fallire*, Fr. *faillir*.)

falsē, adv. (rare) falsely, untruly, unjustly: cui si assensus sum, non assentiar saepe falso, Cic.

falsidicius, a, um, adj. [falsus dico] speaking falsely, lying: fallaciae, Pl.

falsificus, a, um, adj. [falsus facio] that acts falsely, working deceit: Pl.

falsiūrus, a, um, adj. [falsus iuro] that swears falsely: Pl.

falsilōquus, a, um, adj. [falsus loquor] false-speaking, lying: Pl.

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venit, Cic. II. *public opinion*: and more freq. objectively, *the fame* or *reputation* of an individual, whether good or bad: contra opinionem militum famamque omnium, to the discredit of, Caes.: popularis, popular fame or favour, Cic.: bene loquendi, id. 2. Esp. in a good sense, *fair fame, reputation, renown*: fama et existimatio, Cic.: fama liberalitatis, reputation for, id.: virtus, fama, decus divitis parent, Hor. belli, renouen, Liv. 3. In bad sense = infamia, *ill fame, infamy* (rare): fama atque invidia, S. M.

fāmātus, a, um, adj. [fama] in bad repute; notorious, disreputable. causa, Cic.

fāmēlicus, a, um, adj. [fames] famished, starved: Pl.: armentia, Juv.

fāmēs, is, f. hunger: fame confici, to be starving with hunger, Cic.: famem tolerare, Caes.: levare, to alleviate, Tac. III. Meton. famelicus (rare): fames, quae tum erat in hac Asia, Cic. 2. In gen. poverty, indigence: aliquem ad famem recitare, Ter. Of style. poverty of expression (opp. to ubertas and copia). Cic.

fāmigeratio, ōnis, f. [fama] gerō; a report, rumour. Pl. famigerator, ōnis, m. [id.] a tale-bearer. Pl.

fāmigerator, ōnis, m. [id.] a tale-bearer. Pl.

fāmilia, ae, (with pater, mater, filius, and filia, the *gen sing* usually takes the archaic form *familias*, although *familia* and *familiaris* also occur in this connection), f. [famulus] the whole number of slaves belonging to one master, a household establishment, domestics: qui emoret eam familiam a Catone, Cic. Of slaves belonging to a particular temple: illi Larini in Martis familia numerantur, id. Of serfs or vassals: Orgonem ad iudicium omnem suam familiam cogit, Caes.

II. Meton.: a house and all belonging to it, a family estate: Cic. decem dierum vix mihi est familia, means support, Ter. 2. Esp. paterfamilias, materfamilias, etc., or paterfamilias, materfamilias, etc. (also separately, paterfamilias, materfamilias, etc.), the proprietor of a house or estate, head of a family, the mistress of a house, matron: Nep. sicut enim paterfamilias his de rebus loquitur, an individual household, Cic. illum filium familias habere tibi copias divitiarum non potes, a son under the father's power, a minor, id. Formi paterfamilias, Caes. Gen. plur. paterfamilias, Suet. 3. family = donors (rare). Pl.

III. In respect to relationship, a family as part of a gens: Laeli cum et Mucronum familiae, Cic.: Sall. 2. a fraternity,

sect, troop, school (rare): familia tota Peripateticorum, Cic.: familia gladiatorum: familia Fausti, id. Hence, dyceve familiam, to be at the head, to be the first or founder of a sect, etc.: Lucius quidem, frater ejus, familiam ducit, id. (Hence Fr. *famille*.)

familiāris, e, adj. [familia] pertaining to slaves or servants: in this sense rare and only subst.: familiaris, is, m. a slave, servant: Pl. II. pertaining to a house, household, or family: domestic, private: habere rationem rei familiaris, have regard to his property, Cic.: copiae, Liv. pecuniae, Tac.

III. Meton.: familiar, intimate, friendly, and (more freq.) subst. a familiar acquaintance, friend (a wider term than amicus, which has reference to friendliness of disposition and affection) non modo hominum sed etiam familiarum hominum occidere, Cic.: jam tunc a pueris in omnia familiaria iura assuetus, the rights of intimacy, Liv. quibus familiarium rei comp. familiaris, Cic. Sup. homo amantissimus, familiarissimus, conjuncti omnes officii, id. Subst. per C. Valerium Proculum familiarum suum cum eo colloquitur, Caes. Sup.: quod M. Aemulus unus est ex meis familiarissimis atque intimis maxime necessarius, Cic.

IV. In divination, of those parts of the animal which related to the party that sacrificed (opp. to hostilis) (haruspices) fissum familiare et vitale tractant, id.

familiāritas, ātis, f. [familiaris] familiarity, intimacy, familiar intercourse, friendship: familiaritas tanta nullo cum hospite, Cic. inter mulieres familiaritatem auctam, friendship, Liv. In plur.: familiaritates habere fidus amantissimos, firm friendship of those that love us, id. 2. Meton. in plur. for familiares, intimate acquaintance, friends: Suet. In sing. Tac.

familiāriter, adv. familiarly, on friendly terms: nihil turpius quam cum eo bellum gerere, quicquam familiariter vixisse, Cic. Comp.: familiaris factum, id. Sup.: cum Verre familiarissime et amicecum vivere, id.

fāmōsus, a, um, adj. [fama] much talked of, famed, celebrated, renowned: ponet famosae mortis amorem, Hor. mors, Tac. Esp. in bad sense - infamous, notorious: Hor. famosam venetis Martium, Tac. 2. In active sense - famous, slanderous, scandalous: carmen, a lampoon, Hor. (Hence Fr. *fameux*.)

fāmula, ae, f. [famulus] a female slave: also, female attendant, maid-servant: suscipiunt famulae, Virg. Fig. si virtus famula fortunae est, the handmaid of, Cic.

famulāris, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to slaves or servants (rare): vestis, id. jura, e of servitude, Ov.

famulātus, ūs, m. [id.] servitude,

slavery (rare) quam miser virtutis famulatus servitius voluptati Cic.

fāmūlor, atus, i v n dep. [id.] to serve, attend upon (rare): Cic.

fāmulus, i, m. (old form famuli, Luet.: in Oscan, fameli), a slave, servant: hos quidem, ut famulos, vinculis propere ac custodia coereamus, Cic. Used by the poets in preference to servus dant famuli manibus lymphas, Virg. 2. Also of free agents, esp. of the ministers, etc. of the gods an attendant, minister: Idaeae matris famuli, Cic. sacrorum, Ov. [Ety. uncertain.] Also used as *adv* famulus, a, um, serving, serviceable, servile (poet.): aquae, Ov.

fānaticus, a, um, adj. [fanum] inspired, enthusiastic: jam subventibus armatibus muros fanatici Galli occurrunt, Liv. 2. Meton.: fanatic, furious, furious, mad: isti philosophi superstitionis et paene fanatici, Cic. error, Hor.

fāndus, a, um, Part. for place

fānum, i, n [fari] a place consecrated to a deity (by public pronouncement of the augurs), a sanctuary, temple (v. templum) Xerxes inflammari Atheniensium fana jussisse dicitur, Cic.: Dianae, Caes. habitandaque fana apud reliquit, Hor.

fār, farris, n. a sort of grain, spelt, the earliest food of the Romans, whether roasted whole or ground into meal, grits: far, quod a lorum veteres appellaverunt, Plin. una farris libra, a pound of meal, Hor. O. In plur. gravi ibi flava serps mutato sidere farrā, Virg. (Cf. A-S here (barley). The root is prob. the same as that of *fero*.)

farcio, farsis, fartum, q v a to fill full, stuff, cram pulvisus perliculus Melitensi rosa fartus, Cic. 2. to stuff or cram into, in os farciri panis imperavit, Sen. [Cogn. with φάρσσω (pharsso) v frequens.] (Hence Fr. *farcir*.)

farrārus, i, m. the plant coll's foot. Plin. In form farferus. Pl.

fārīna, ae, f. [far] ground corn; meal, flour: Plin. 2. Meton. any powder: folia myrti siccantur in farīna, id. II. Fig. the material of which a thing is composed, its nature, quality: nostrae farinae, of our sort or kidney, Pers. (Hence Fr. *farine*.)

fārīnārius, a, um, adj. [farina] pertaining to meal: Plin.

farrāgo, ōnis, f. [fur] mixed fodder for cattle, mash: Virg. 2. Fig. a medley, hodge-podge: nostri libelli, Juv. 3. Meton.: a trifle: Pers.

farrātus, a, um, adj. [id.] filled with corn, olla, Pers.

farrata, ōnis, m. [id.] 2. made of corn: n pl farrata, preparations of meat, Juv.

fartilis, e, adj. [farcio] stuffed, crammed: anseres, Plin.

fartor, ōnis, m. [id.] a sausage-maker: Ter. 2. a crammer or fattener of fowls, poulterer: Cic.: Hor.

fartum (fartum), i, n [id] stuffing, filling. Comice fartum facere ex hostibus, to make minced meat of them, Pl. (v Tyrell ad Ml 1, 1, 8).

fartus, a, um, Part [fartio]
fas, *indul* n. divine law (disting. from jus, human law, and oppo to nefas, q v). Cic quicunque eum dicit jus fasque est, permitted both by human and divine law, Liv 2. In gen. as a predicate, and hence used equivalent to an adj: right, proper, allowable, lawful, fit, permitted (by conscience or by divine law) nec id, quod vere honestum est, fas est cum utilitatis repugnantia comparari, nor is it right, Cic non esse fas Germanos superare, it was impossible, Caes fas prohibet, Ov. ultra fas, unduly, Hor fas omne abruptum, every obligation, Virg fas gentium, the law of nations Tac [Cogn with fari] v effatus and sanum), divine 'word']

fascia, ae, f [cogn with fasis] a band, a surgical bandage, swathe, girth, philt. divinitus eras fascis, Cic fascis opus est, swaddling clothes, Pl fascia lecti sui cubicularis, a bed-girth, Cic 2. Meton a band or streak of cloud in the sky, Liv

fasciatum, ade in bundles. Quam fasciatum, i, m, dum [fasci], a small bundle, packet, epistolarum, Cic. hororum, Hor fasciculum ad naves admodum, a bunch of flowers, Louquet, Cic

fascino, i, v a [fascinum] to enchant, bewitch, fascinate, necesse quis teneris oculis iniliu fascinat agnos, Virg

fascinum, i, n a bewitching, witchcraft Pl 2. Meton the male organ of generation (because a figure of it was used as a preventive against witchcraft) Hor [Commonly connected with Gr βάκναος, βακναῖος, but a difficulty arises from the irregular representation of original bh (which we infer from Lat f) by b instead of φ]

fasciola, ae, f dim. [fascia] a small bandage. Hor.

fascis, is, m a bundle, packet, parcel, lignorum, Tac. injusto sub fascie, torquendo under an oppressive burden, i e soldier's equipage, Virg II. Esp in plur fascies. a bundle carried before the highest magistrates, consisting of rods and (originally) an axe, with which criminals were scourged and beheaded, the fascies (v Smiths Ant 174): ut sibi duodecim lictores cum fascibus ante: liceret, Cic i demissi populo fascies, lowered (as a mark of respect) before the people, id. Fig. cedere fasciesque summittere, acknowledge oneself inferior, id 2. Meton a supreme office, esp the consulship (poet) illum non populi fascies, non purpura regum flexit, Virg [Etyim. uncertain] (Hence Et fascio: Sp fazo, haz, Fr faiz: also, through Low Lat. fascellus, It. fastello; Fr fascceau)

fassus, a, um, Part [fateor].

fasti, orum, v fastus.

fastidio, ivi or li, itum, 4. v. n. and a. [fastus] to feel disgust or nausea, to loathe, dislike, despise. Neutr. ut fastidus, now nice you are! Pl. Aet iumi fastidus omnia praeter pavonem rhombumque? are you too dainty to eat anything else? id II. Fig of mental aversion: to be disdainful, scornful, haughty, to disdain, despise, scorn, dislike. Neutr. in rege factis saepe fastidiunt, show dissatisfaction, Cic. With Gen., like taceret fastidit mei, he looks down upon me (turns up his nose at me), Pl Aet. i. (haec) fastidit et odit, Hor. prices aliquis, Liv Of things somnus agrestium levis virorum non humilis domos fastidit, scorns not, Hor. In Part perf: non fastiditus si tibi, lector, cito, Ov 2. With Infin: ne fastidieris nos in sacerdotum numerum accipere, scorn not, Liv

fastidiosus, a, um, ady [fastidium] that feels disgust, squeamish, fastidiously, scornfully, disdainfully: lunc ego jam stomachans, fastidiosus, in a tone of disgust, Cic Comp.: fastidiosus, id

fastidiosus, a, um, ady [fastidium] that feels disgust, squeamish, fastidiously, disdainful, scornful: quid ille fastidiosus est, Pl 2. Fig. Antonius facili in causis recipiendis erat, fastidiosus [fassus, now nice, particular, Cic] deminus terrae fastidiosus, disdaining the limits of dry land, Hor In good sense, very refined and delicate: aurum sensus, Auct Her II. Aet that creates disgust, (rare) fastidiosam de se re copiam, that tries, cloying, Hor

fastiditus, a, um, Part [fastidio] that feels disgust, fastidiously

fastidium, i, n [fastus] distaste for food, squeamishness, loathing: cili satias et fastidium, nausea, Cic In plur magna movet stomacho fastidia, Hor Transf of the sight. Seculorum in hominum insolentium indignitate fastidium, disgust of the eyes, i e at seeing, Cic II. Fig dislike, aversion, fastidiousness, disgust: ab aliqua re fastidio quodam et satiate abalienati, id In plur: spectatoris fastidia ferre superbi, Hor 2. scornful contempt, haughtiness, disdain (stronger than superbia, which is pride as opp to humility, and weaker than insolentia, which is pride active and int use, and pushed to the extreme of offensiveness: disting also from arrogantia, which is assumption arising from a feeling of superiority) fastidium arrogantiamque fugianus, Cic In plur: Amarylhis superba pati fastidia, Virg.

fastigatus, a, um, Part [fastigio] II. Adj sloping to a point: sloping down collis leniter fastigatus, Caes

fastigium, il, n [fastigio] a slope: Caes: cloratus e fastigio in Tiberim ductis, sloping downwards, Liv 2.

Meton, in arch., a pediment, the gable end of a roof (v Smiths Ant, 176) fastigia aliquot templorum a culminibus abrupta, Liv: evado ad summum fastigia culminis, Virg II. the extreme part, regarded from below: top, height, summit: colles pari altitudinis fastigio, Caes. Hence, the roof of a house. Virg. Fig. opeti inchoato et prope jam absoluto, tanquam fastigium imponimus, top-stone, Cic 2. depth, (from the bottom upwards): forsitan et scrobibus quae sint fastigia quaeras, Virg III. Fig: the highest point or degree, the most exalted rank or dignity: dictaturae semper altius fastigium fuit, Liv 2. In gen., dignity, rank, condition: (M Laetorio) curatio altius fastigio suo data est, id: tanquam mortale fastigium egressus, Tac 3. a leading or chief point, head in a discourse (rare): summa sequar fastigia rerum, Virg. [Etyim. uncertain] (Hence Fr. jaile)

fastigio, avi, atum, i, v a to slope: to bring or raise to a point: Plin In Part perf: fastigata, sicut tecta aedificiorum sunt, testudo, Liv

fastus, a, um, ady [fas], with dies: a day on which judgment could be pronounced, on which courts could be held; a court-day (opp to nefastus: q v): (dies) fastus erit, per quem lege licebit agi, Ov 2. More commonly absol. fasti, orum, m pl. Cn Flavius fastos circa forum in albo propositus, set up a list of the court-days, Liv. Cic II. Meton (in plur) a table or book of all the days of the year, with their festivals, magistrates, events, etc.; a calendar, almanac: quum diem festum ludorum de fastis suis sustulissent, id as title of a poem: a poetical calendar, Ov tempora si fastoque velis evolvere munda, registers, Hor (v Smiths Ant. 175)

fastus, us, m. scornful contempt, haughtiness, arrogance, pride (poet, or late) fastus inest pulchris, Ov. quanto cum fastu circum spectemus, Hor [Etyim. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. faste)

fastus, uum, pl m a calendar (= fasti v fastus, II.) Varr. Luc.

fatalis, e, ady [fatum] pertaining to fate, ordained by fate or destiny, decreed, destined, fated, fatal. fatalis et immutabilis continuatio ordinis semperiterni, Cic. deae, i e the Fates, Ov: libri, i e Sibyllini, Liv judex, doom-fraught, Hor II. Esp in a bad sense, dangerous, destructive, deadly: telum, Virg monstrum (referring to Cleopatra), Hor

fataliter, adv. according to fate, fatally, Cic: Ov

fateor, fassus, 2. v a dep. to confess, own, acknowledge (gen. term for confession or acknowledgment; disting. from profiteri, which implies public and voluntary avowal; and from confiteor, which usu. has reference to previous concealment or denial). Constr.

with *Acc.* and *Inf.*; rarely with the *Acc.*, *de*, or *absol.* With *acc.* and *inf.*: Cic. *jura inventa metu iniqui fateare necesse est, you must needs allow*, Hor. With *Acc.*: sensus suos, Ov.; paupertatem, id. With *de*: quum de facto turpi aliquo aut inutili aut utroque fateatur, Cic. *Absol.*: Iona sum, fautor, Ter. II. Met on: to discover, show, indicate, manifest (rare): utique sedet vultu fassus Telamonius iram, Ov. mors sola fateatur, quantula sunt hominum conspiciula, Juv. Pass: hunc (agrum) exopere nominatum, q' i publicus esse fateatur Cic. (dub.). [Cf. Gr. *φά-μαι, φα-ν-αι*. The same root, with lengthened vowel, is seen in *fari*.]

faticianus, a, um, *adj.* [fatum cano] fate-foretelling, prophetic.

faticianus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] prophetic: sortes, Ov.

faticidius, a, um, *adj.* [fatum dico] that predicts fate, prophetic: vates, Virg.; Themis, Ov. Subst.: faticidius, a prophet: Cic.

faticifer, era, erum, *adj.* [fatum fero] death-bringing, deadly, sonat una faticifer arcus, Virg.

faticigatio, ois, *f.* [fatigo] weariness, fatigue (stronger than lasetudo, and implying exhaustion): eorumque atque hominum, Liv.

fatigo, a, v, atum, i, v. a. to weary, tire, fatigue; to vex, harass: (militi) magno aestu fatigati, Caes.: Cic. Romani multo ante labore pro-lusendo fatigati, uocari out, Sall. aliquamdiu pugna atroci quum semet ipsi fatigassent, Liv. Poet. with ref. to inanimate objects: navis ductus fatigat, wearies out the waves, i. e. withstands their shocks, Virg.: venient invigilant pueri silvasque fatigant, beat the woods till they are weary, id.: ulli remigio noctemque diemque fatigant, wear out, id.: qualis equos Thrissa fatigat Ilia-pelyce, id. 2. Fig. to weary, importune, chide, to plague, to torment: precibus raptarum fatigata, Liv. prece qua fatigent virgines sanctae Vestam? importune, Hor. [Cf. Gr. *φα-τι-σco, ad-fatim*.]

fatiliquus, a, um, *adj.* [fatum loquor] dealing fate, prophetic. Subst.: a prophet, a prophetic (rare): Carmenta mater, Liv.

fatim, adv. abundantly [v. affatum and fatigo]

fatisco, i, v. n. (fatiscor, Lucr.) to open in cracks or clefts, to gape or crack, to split: (navis) rimis fatiscunt, Virg. II. Fig.: to grow weak, become exhausted; to drop, decrease: ipse exercitusque per inopiam et labores fatiscabant, Tac. [Cf. Gr. *φα-τι-σco*. The root is the same as that of Gr. *φα-τι-σco*, i. e. *fatigo*, the ideas of exhaustion and dissolution being connected.]

fatulus, ae, f. fatulus.
fatultas, atus, *f.* [fatulus] foolishness, silliness, fatuity (rare): Cic.
fatum, i, n. [fari, v. for] a prophetic

declaration, an oracle, prediction (rare): ex fatis Sibyllinis haruspenticum responsa, Cic.: Liv.: Si ille non resideret arvis oblitus fatum, Virg.

II. **destiny, fate**: In philosophical language, the eternal, immutable law of nature (as disting. from *fort.*, mere chance, which seems not to work according to any definite law): fieri omnia fato ratio cogit fieri, Cic.: Iunt hoc sive munus sive rei publicae fatum, id. In plur.: orbe Saturno, tibi cura magni Caesaris fatis data, Hor. 3. Met on: that which causes the fate of a person or thing: Illo tria fuisse audi fatis, quae illi forent exitio, Pl.: duo illa rei publicae paene fata, Gabinium et Pisonem, Cic. III. Esp. bad fortune, ill fate, calamity, misfortune: summi fatum querebantur, Caes.: quod si jam fatum extremum rei publicae venit, Cic. Freq. for death: sic Hortensii vox exstincta fato suo est, id. Sometimes in plur.: jambiudum peccas, si mea fata petis, Ov. IV. In plur. personified: Fata, the fates. Prop.

fatulus, a, um, *Part.* [fat]

fatulus, a, um, *adj.* foolish, silly, simple (stronger than stultus): non modo nequam et improbus, sed etiam fatuus et amens es, Cic. mores, Pl.

2. Subst. fatulus, i, m, fatula, ae, *f.* a fool or gester, kept by Romans of rank for their amusement: Sen. [Perh. cogn. with *fate* in *fati-sco*, q. v. and Gr. *φα-τις*; cf. *φα-τις*, empty.] (Hence *fat*.)

fauces, um, *f. plu.* (in the poets also sometimes in the *abl.* sing.: fauce, Ov.: Hor.) the throat, pharynx, gullet: sitis fauces urit, Hor. laqueo innectere fauces, to strangle, Ov. Fig. Immoichidos prout fauces defensionum tuarum, he has it by the throat; i. e. can dispose of it as he pleases: *urbem in bellum a faucibus ereptam esse, from the very jaws of*, id. II. Transf. of places: a narrow road, narrow outlet, defile, *pas.*: Corinthus posita in angustis atque in faucibus Graeciae, Cic. qua fauces erant angustissimae, Caes. Of the crater of Etna, Cic. Lucr. 2. a chasm, gulf, abyss: patet fatis terrae faucibus, Cic. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence Ital. *fauca*, *foce*; Sp. *hor*.)

fauste adv. favourably, auspiciously, fauste, feliciter prospereque evenire, Cic.

faustitas, atis, *f.* [faustus] good fortune, happiness; personified as a goddess: Ceres almaque Faustitas, Hor. **faustus**, a, um, *adj.* [for faevitus from *favor*, *favos*, like *honestus* from *honus*, etc.] 1. favourable; hence of *personified omen*, fortunate, auspicious (rare): esp. in formulae of prayers: quod bonum faustum felix fortunatumque esset, Cic.: o nox illa fausta hunc ubi illi: omen, Liv.

fautor (also unconstr. **favior**, Pl. and Cic.), *oris, m.* [faveo] a favourer, furtherer, promoter, patron. With *Gen.*: cuius ego dignitatis ab adolescentia fautor, Cic.: fautor et cultor honorum (populus), Liv.: Lucili fautor inepte, foolishly fond of, Hor. With *Dat.*: quum tam multos et bonos viros quis (Mancus) honori viderem esse favitores, Cic. *Absol.*: sat habet fautorum semper, qui recte facit, applauders, Pl.

fautrix, icis, *f.* [id.] a patroness, protectress. With *Gen.*: regio fautrix suorum, Cic. With *Dat.*: Thais nostra omni est fautrix familiae, Ter.

favæa, ae, *f.*, a girl (*παιδίσκη*, Gr.): Pl. (dub.)

faveo, favi, fautum, 2. v. to be favourable, to be well disposed or inclined towards: to favour, promote, befriend, protect (opp. to *invidere*, q. v.). With *Dat.*: favere et cupio to *Plautus* propter eam affinitatem, Caes.: rebus Gallicis, id.: qui diligebant hunc, illi favebant, Cic. ingenuus faveit plan-dique sepulchris, Hor. Pass *impers.*: non modo non videtur illi actati, verum etiam fautor, Cic. *Absol.* dum faveit non et Venus, *v. propitius*, Hor. II. Esp. in sacrifices and religious ceremonies, favere linguis (rare) linguis, ore, etc., to speak good words (= Gr. *εὐφρονέω*) or to abstain from evil words, hence to refrain from all speech, to be silent: idcirco rebus divinis, quae publice fierent, ut faverent linguis impubatur, Cic. faveo linguis, grant me your respectful attention, Hor. 2. to applaud (= *plaudere*)

tum clamore, qualis ex insperato faventia solet, Liv.: Virg. [The orig. idea seems to be that of *shining*, looking brightly on, cf. *favilla* and Gr. *φαιφαισπορος, πειφαισπορος*.]

favilla, ae, *f.* glowing ashes, embers, scintillas: agere ac late differe favillam, Lucr.: neque jam cineres eiecatamque favillam ferre potest, Ov. 2. the still glowing ashes of the dead: valentem favillam vatus amicus, Hor. [For etym. v. *faveo*.]

favior, *oris, m.* fautor.

Favonius, i, m. [perh. cogn. with *faveo*, q. v.] the west wind, also called Zephyrus, which blew at the commencement of spring, and promoted vegetation: Cic.: Hor.: aestas in favonium conversa, Tac.

favor, *oris, m.* [faveo] favour, goodwill, inclination, partiality, esp. of a party (v. *beneficium*): consulatum favorem ac spe dependunt, Liv.: in gratiam et favorem nobilitatis Jugurtha venit, Sall. 2. acclamation, applause, at theatrical and other exhibitions (= *plausus*): quem favorem secum in scenam attulit Panurgus, Cic.

favorabilis, e, *adj.* [favo] in favour, popular, beloved, pleasing, agreeable: oratio, Tac.

favus, i, m. a honeycomb: Cic.: Virg. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence It. *faro*.)

fax, facis, *f.* a torch, flambeau,

furtherer, promoter, patron. With *Gen.*: cuius ego dignitatis ab adolescentia fautor, Cic.: fautor et cultor honorum (populus), Liv.: Lucili fautor inepte, foolishly fond of, Hor. With *Dat.*: quum tam multos et bonos viros quis (Mancus) honori viderem esse favitores, Cic. *Absol.*: sat habet fautorum semper, qui recte facit, applauders, Pl.

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favus, i, m. a honeycomb: Cic.: Virg. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence It. *faro*.)

fax, facis, *f.* a torch, flambeau,

link: alij faces atque aridam materiem jacebant, Caes. Cic. dilapsam in cineres facem, Hor. Esp. the torch carried before the bride on her way home, usually made of white-thorn, or pine Pl. Virg. i. faces nuptiales, Cic. Hence, Meton.: a wedding, marriage: face nuptiali digna, Hor. Also in funeral processions, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 176) Also of the light of the heavenly bodies (poet.): canentes rite crescentem face noctilucam, Hor. 2. a fiery meteor, shooting-star: facibus visis caelestibus, Cic. II. Fig. anything that inflames or excites, incitement, stimulus: cause of ruin, destruction me torret fax mutua Calais, flame of love, Hor. dicendi faces, fire of eloquence, Cic. dolorum faces, agones, id. omnium incendiorum fax, instigator, id. fax hujus belli (Hannibal), fire-brand, Liv. [For etym., v. facetus and faces]

faxim, faxo, v. facio

febricula, ae, f. dim [febris] a slight fever (rare) februlam habere, Cic.

febris, is (Acc sing febreum and februm Abl most freq febrim), f. (for febris, from ferre) a fever: si cui venae sic moventur, hic habet februm, Cic. sestus febrigue jactari, id. In plur. opella forensis adducit febre, Hor. II. Fig. a source of uneasiness, torment: nunc certe -cu, hoc febrim tibi esset, Pl.

februa, -rum, n. v. februum.

februalis, i, v. februum.

februarus, is, m. or februaris mensis [februm] the month of expiation (because on the 15th of this month the great feast of expiation and purification, Februa, was held), February. Until the time of the decemvirs the last month of the Roman year, afterwards the second Ov. Cic.

febrūata, ae, v. februum.

febrūum, i, n. in the Sabine and old Lat lang a purification. Februa Romani dixerunt piacula patres, Ov. Hence Februa, -orum, n. plu., the Roman festival of purification and expiation (the Lupercalia), celebrated on the 15th of the month hence called February (v. Februarus); whence Februalis, Februalis, and Februatia, surnames of Juno, who was worshipped at this festival, Februatius (dies), the festival itself; and Februus, a surname of Luperus, who presided over it.

fecialis, v. fectialis

fecundus, adv. fruitfully: Plin.

fecunditas, atis, f. [fecundus] fruitfulness, fertility, fecundity aquarum inductionibus terris fecunditatem damus, Cic.: agrorum, id. mulieris, id. 2. Fig. volo se efficit in adolescente fecunditas, luxuriance of style, Cic.

fecundo, i, v. a. [id.] to make fruit-

ful to fertilize: viridem Aegyptum nigra fecundat arena, Virg.

● **fecundus** (incorrectly fecundus), a, um, adv. fruitful, fertile (of soil, plants, and animals; whereas fertilis, ferax, are properly used only of soil): fessiones agri repastinationesque, quibus fit multo terra fecundior, Cic.: mons silvae frequens fecundusque, Tac.: domus gnatu erit fecundae conjux, Hor. 2. Fig.: rich, abundant, abounding in. fecundi calices quem non fecere disertum? plentiful, Hor.: secunda culpa saecula, abounding in crime, id. fons, copious, Ov.: Aemilium genus fecundum bonorum civium, Tac. 3. making fruitful, fertilizing excipe fecundae patienter velura dextrae, the blows with a throng of skin given to women by the luperi, which were supposed to promote fruitfulness, Ov. [Fe-cundus, from fe for fer, formed by vowel-extension from root fu (v. sum, and cf Gr. fōw, to produce); so fle-o through fle-ro from root flu, to flow. Hence fe-tus, femina, fe-nus, and probably fe-liz]

fel, felis, n. the gall-bladder, gall, bile: gallinaeum, Cic. 2. any poisonous liquid, poison (poet.): vipers, Virg. II. Fig. (poet.) bitterness, acrimony, animosity. amor et melle et felle est fecundissimus, Pl. 2. anger, choice, wrath: hic vero Alcides furis exarserat atro felle dolor, Virg. [cf. or xol-as xol-ā, O H G gallā, Eng. gall. The I E root had initial gh, see on letter F.] (Hence It. felle, Sp. hiel; Fr. fiel)

felēs, is, f. a cat. Cic. II. Fig. a thief, robber felēs virginalis, girt-thief, Pl. [Prob. from same root as fecundus, 'prolific']

felicitas, atis, f. [felix] fruitfulness, fertility (in this sense rare). Plin.: good fortune, felicity (cf. felix). Cic.: summi felicitatem Helvetiorum bello esse perspectam, Caes. In plur. incredibiles felicitates, turns of good fortune, Cic.

felicitate, adv. fruitfully, abundantly, hic segetes, illic venunt felices uvae, Virg. II. auspiciously, favourably ut caesa bene atque felicitate eveniret, Cic. In wishes and exclamations: good luck! dictum Felicitate, the congratulation is duly offered, Liv. 2. luckily, happily: omnes sapientes semper felicitate, absolute, fortunate, vivere, Cic. Comp.: Ov. Sup. bella cum finitum felicitissime multa gessit, Cic.

felix, icis, adv. [v. fecundus] fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile: nulla felix arbor, fruit-bearing, Liv. ramu feliciores, Hor. felicio regis, Ov. II. Meton. of good omens, auspicious, favourable, propitious: quod tibi mihi-que sit felix, sub impetum tuum redeo, Liv. o dea, sis felix, nostrum que leves, quae unquam, laborem, Virg.

2. lucky, fortunate, successful

(disting. from beatus, which implies real happiness): Polycratem Samium felicem appellabant, Cic.: Sulla felicissimus omnium ante civilem victoriam, Sall. canam recepto Caesare felix, blest in the recovery of Caesar, Hor. With Gen. (Gr. constr.) o te, Bolane, cerebri felitem (v. cerebrum), id.: felices opum dies, lucky for doing particular things, Virg. With Inf. (poet): quo non felicio alter ungere tela manu, more successful in poisoning arrows, i. e. more skilful, id.

felix, icis, v. filix.

femen, inis, v. femur

femina, ae, f. [v. fecundus] lit. one who brings forth, hence, a female: of human beings, a woman (with reference to sex, and opp. to vir, disting. from mulier, which has reference to age, and is opp. to virgo and puella): Cic.: Virg. As a term of reproach to effeminate men Ov. 2. Of animals, usu. as adj.: a female, she: (bestiarum) aliae mares, aliae feminae sunt, Cic.: pisces, Ov. 3. Of plants and minerals: Plin.

feminalia, ium, n. plu. [femen, q v.] coverings for the thighs: Suet. **feminatus,** a, um, adj. [femina] womanish, effeminate: sic feminata virtus afflictā occidit, Cic. poet.

feminus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a woman, womanly, feminine: femineae sortis, of the female sex, Ov. amor, love for a woman, id.: poena, inflicted on a woman, Virg.: kalendae, the first of March (on which the Matronalia were celebrated), Juv.

2. womanish, effeminate, unmanly: pectus, Ov.: amor praedae, Virg.

femininus, a, um, adj. [id.] in gramm., of the feminine gender: Quint.

femur, ōris or inis (the latter from a Nom. femem, mentioned as existing by Plac. & Abl. usu femore, but feminibus in pl.), n. the thigh: frons non percussa, non femur, Cic.: stiptus feminis crassitudine, of the thickness of a man's thigh, Caes. [Etyim. uncertain]

fēnēris (faen, foen), e, adj. [fenus] pertaining to interest or usury: lex, Liv.

fēneratio (faen, foen), ōnis, f. [feneror] a lending on interest, usury: Cic.

fēnerato (faen, foen), adv. with interest: illam mecastor fenerato abstulisti, Pl.

fēnerator (faen, foen), ōris, m. [feneror] one who lends on interest, a money-lender, usurer: Cic.: Hor.

fēneror (faen, foen), atus, i, v. a. dep. o fenero, avi, atum, i, v. a. [fenus] to lend on interest: binis centenis feneratus est, at 2 per cent (per month, 24 per cent. per annum). Cic.

2. to diav by usury: ad fenerandas diripiendasque provincias, id. II. Fig.: neque beneficium fene-

ramur, trade in benefits, id.: *fenestra* istuc beneficium tibi pulchre dices, *richly repaid, rewarded, Ter.*

fenestra, ae, f. an opening in a wall to admit the light, a window (respecting their construction, etc., v. Smith's Ant. 144, s. v. domus): Cic. per fenestras in novam viam, through the windows opening on the new road, Liv.: bifores, Ov. juncta, clorata, Hor. (in turri) fenestras ad tormenta mit-tenda in struendo reliquerunt, *loop-holes*, Caes.: concludere aliquam in fenestram, the window-ecces, Pl.: ingen-tem lato dedit ore fenestram, a large opening, Virg. Transf. a hole through the tip of the ear (made for ear-rings): molles in aure fenestras, Juv.

Fig. an opening, opportunity: hui quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris? Ter. [This word implies Gr. φανέρω (from root φαν), of which it is the Latinized form] (Hence Fr. *fenêtre*)

fenēus (faen, foen), a, um, adj. [fenum] of hay (rare). homines fe-nos in medium ad tentandum pericu-lum projectos, figures stuffed with hay, Cic.

fenilia (faen, foen), ium, n. plu. [id.] hayloft, Virg.

feniseca (faen, foen), v. fenus-
fenisex (faen, foen), ēcis (also fe-niseca, ae, Pers), m. [fenum seco] a mower: Varr. Poet.: countryman, rustic: Pers.

fenum (faen), i, n. [same root as fecundus, q. v.] hay: Varr. fenum alios aiebat esse oportere, ought to eat hay, i. e. were hutes in comparison, Catul. in Cic. Proverb. fenum habet in cornu, he is a dangerous fellow (from the custom of binding the horns of vicious cattle with hay), Hor. (Hence It. *feno*, Sp. *heno*, Fr. *join*.)

fenus (faen), ōris, n. [v. fecundus] lit. what is produced, or gained from anything; proceeds; esp. interest on money lent: pecunias fenorii dabat, on interest, Cic.: dives positus in fenor-nimis, rich in money laid out at inter-est, Hor.: diserebant (de) gravitate fenoris, usury, Tac. 2. Meton.: capital lent on interest (rare): Pl.

Fig. In gen. gain, profit, ad-vantage: terra reddit quod acceptat, alias minore, plerumque majore cum fenore, Cic.

fenusculum (faen), i, n. dim. [fe-nus] a little interest. Pl.

fēra, ae, f. [ferus] a wild animal, wild beast (v. bestia). immuni et vastae insidens beluae, Cic. multa in ea silva (Heremnia) genera ferarum nasci constat, Caes. Of a sea-monster. Ov. Of the constellations of the Great and Little Bear: magna minorque ferac, id.

feraciter, adv. fruitfully: laetus feraciusque renata urbs, Liv.

feralis, e, adj. [etymol. dub.] acc. to Varr. from *fēro*, though the quan-tity of the e is different; in Ovid, how-

ever, the subst. *Feralia*, v. infra, has a short e) pertaining to the dead or to corpses: cupressus, funereal, Virg., tu tamen extincto feralia munera ferto, offerings to the dead, Ov. 2. Subst. *Fēralia*, ium, n. plu. the festival of the dead (celebrated annually on the 17th or the 21st of February): Cic. Liv.: also, ferale dies, Ov. 11. Meton.: deadly, fatal, dangerous: dona, id.: amicus, Tac.

fērax, ācis [fēro] fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile (opp. to sterilis, v. fecundus) acris, Cic. Sordida, Hor. With Gen. Iberia, venenorum ferax, id. With Abl. illa (terra) ferax oleo est, abounding in, Virg. 2. Fig. nullus feracior in philosophia locus est, no branch of philosophy is more fertile, Cic.

ferculum, i, n. [fēro] that on which anything is carried, a frame, stand, etc. for carrying spoils, the images of the gods, etc., in public processions: spolia duces hostium caesi suspensa fabricato ad id apte ferculo, Liv. 2. a dinner tray, a course or service, also, a single dish: ubi multa de magna superessent fercula cena, Hor.

fērē, adv. nearly, almost, about quinta fere hora, about the fifth hour, Cic. semper fere, almost always, id. tantum fere, little more than, id. totius fere Galliae, Caes. eodem fere tempore, Liv. fere medium caeli metam, about the zenith, Virg. 2. Hence with negatives to limit or qualify them: nihil fere intulit, almost nothing, little or nothing, Cic.: neque ulum fere totius hiemis tempus, Caes. Similarly with other words: quum circa hanc fere consultationem discipulorum omnis vertetur, mainly on this point. Liv. 11. in general, for the most part, usually (as opp. to *sometime*, occasionally, rarely, interduum) quod non fere ante autumnum, Caes. Hor. fereon with plerumque or plerique: hic solebamus fere plerumque tam operiri, Ter. non sunt antiquiores, quam fere plerique, qui avari avaro reprehendunt, Cic. [For etym., v. ferno.]

ferentarius, ii, m. a sort of light-armed soldier, either horse or foot, who fought with missiles: Sall. Tac.

Fig. one who is active or ready: illum tibi ferentarium esse amicum inventum intelligo, a friend ready to assist, Pl. [Perh. connected with *fēro*.]

fērētum, i, n. = φέρετρον, a litter, bier, etc. pure Lat. ferculum: bier, Ov.

feriae, arum, f. plu. holidays, festi-vals: (respecting them v. Smith's Ant. 177) Cic. 2. Transf. rest, leisure: praestare Herpiae longas ferias, term of peace, Hor. Conice: venter gutturque resident esuriales fenas, keep hunger-holidays, fast, Pl. [Feriae i- for feras; cf. festus. The

root is uncertain.] (Hence It. *fiere* - Fr. *faire*.)

fēriātus, a, um, Part. [ferior]. 11. Adj. keeping holiday, dis-engaged, at leisure: Deum sic feriātum volumus cessatione torpere, Cic. Of things (rare): machaeta, unem-ployed-idle, Pl.

ferinus, a, um, adj. [ferus] per-taining to wild beasts (mostly poet.): caro, Sall. vultus, Ov.: lac, Virg.

2. Esp. ferina, ae, f. (sc. caro), the flesh of wild animals, game, veni-son: Virg.

fērio, a, v. a to strike, smite, beat, cut, thrust (the forms of the *Peif* sup-plied by peiculo, q. v.) paucem, Cic.: murum arctissim, Sall. stricto ferit retinacula ferio, cuts to pieces, Virg.: fores, to knock, Pl. Poet.: sublimi feriam sidera vertice, i. e. shall reach, Hor. Absol. cornu ferit ille, ca-veo, bulbo, Virg. Of things his spec-tries etiam si oculi possent ferri, Cic.: feruntque summos fulgura montes, Hor. Poet. sole fere radius oriente cacumina primis, Ov. ferit aethera clamor, lashes, makes the welkin ring, Virg. 2. I. sp. to give a death-blow, to slay, kill, securi, to behead, Cic. apium, Ov. Hence of slaughtering for sacrifice: tu ille die, Jupiter, populum Romanum sic frito, ut ego hunc porcum hic hodie feriam, Liv.: Hor. Whence the phrase, fatus fere, to make a covenant, to strike: a treaty is, quicum foedus ferri in Capitolio viderat, Cic. 11. Fig. minus multa patent in eorum vita, quae fortuna ferat, fere exposed parts for fortune to strike i. e. they are less liable to be afflicted by fortune), Cic.: balba feris amoso verba palato, make them sound against the palate, utter, Hor. 2. to cizen, cheat, gull (colloq.): ubi illa pendente ferit, jam amplus orat, Pl. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *ferdere*, Sp. *ferir*.)

ferior, atus, i v. n. dep. [feriac] to rest from work, keep holiday (usu in p. part q. v.) male feriatus Tiroas, keeping ill-timed holiday, Hor.

feritas, ātis, f. [ferus] wildness, savageness, roughness: feritas et im-manitas beluae, Cic. tauri, Ov. 2. Meton. of things. Scythici loci, id.

fermē, adv. nearly, almost, about: duodequadragesimo ferme anno, Liv.: erant ejusmodi ferme situs oppidorum, Caes. 2. With negatives, to limit or qualify them: hoc non fere sine mag-nis principum vitis event, scarcely ever, Cic.: nec ferme res antiqua alia est nobilior, hardly any other, Liv.: haud ferme ulla civitas intacta semi-nibus ejus motus fuit, hardly a city, scarcely one, Tac. Similarly with other words: jam ferme moriens me vocat, just about dying, Ter. 11. generally, usually, for the most part (like fere, opp. to raro and interduum): quod ferme event, Cic.: ferme in om-nibus proeliis, Sall. [Both fere and

ferme appear to be cogn. with *firmus*, meaning 'fast by,' 'close by'.

fermento, avi, atum, i. v. a. [fermentum] to cause to rise or ferment; in pass., to rise, ferment: Plin.

fermentum, i, n [contr. for fermentum, from ferveo, ferveo] that which causes fermentation, *beaven*, yeast: Plin. 2, perh a drink made of fermented barley, malt liquor, beer: Virg. v. Kennedy (v. g. 3. 380). II. Fig.: anger, passion, ferment (poet and rare): (uxor) nunc in fermento tota est, Pl. Also of the cause of anger or vexation: accipe, et istud fermentum tibi habe, Juv.

fēro, tuli, lātum, ferre, irreg v a (also redupl. in the perf. tenses, tetuli, etc., Pl and Tr. passim) (tuli and tetuli are connected with tollō, q. v.; lātum is the euphonic form of tlatum, which is cogn. with Gr. τάλ, τλα (cf. τλήναι) and with tollō to bear, carry, bring Lit.: numerus eorum, qui arma ferre possent, Caes. Proverb in silvam ligna ferre (indicating folly =), 'to carry coals to Newcastle', Hor.

2. to bring as an offering, to offer: haec tibi victor Romulus rex regia arma fero, Liv. Virg. 3, to bear, produce, yield, quoniam (florum) frons terrae solutae, Hor. Ph. ventrem ferre, to be pregnant, Liv.: Vari. II. to carry off, take away by force: alii rapiunt ricinas feruntque Pergama, spoli, Virg. So esp. in phrase, ferre et agere, of taking booty, plundering, where ferre applies to portable things, and agere to men and cattle (v. ago). Liv. 2, to get, receive; accipere, obtain: immus, Ov. Hor. III. to set in motion, to lead, conduct, drive: capto expulsi si tuleris manus, raise, id. castra moveri et signa ferri jussit, to be put in motion, Caes. gradus, Ov.: ferre pedem, to advance, Virg. Absol.: qui ventus ferebat, bore, dove, Caes.

2. With pron reflect., or reflexively in pass. to move or go swiftly, to hasten, rush; and of things, to jump, run down, etc. cum ipsa pacis insula nihil sese obviam ferre vellet, Cic.: alii aliam in partem perterriti ferebantur, were rushing panic-struck, Caes.

B. Fig.: to bear, carry, bring: ille finis Appio alienae personae ferendae fuit, of bearing an assumed character, Liv.: uti opem ferant fratri, render assistance to, id.: Caes. 2, to move, to bring, to lead, to conduct, drive, raise, cur haec exempla paravi? quo feror? to what am I bringing myself? Ov. so, animus fert, with Inf.: my mind leads me, I design: in nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas corpora, id. 3, to bear, support; put up with, suffer, tolerate, endure; allow, permit: iam deforme spectaculum ferro possent, bear, endure, Liv.: suum cuique incommodum ferendum est, each must bear his own misfortune, Cic.: si vestra voluntas feret, if such be your pleasure,

id. 4, to lead in a particular direction; to direct: ita sui periculi rationes ferre ac postulare id. 5, to bear, bring forth, produce: id.: aetas parentum, pejor avis, tulit nos nequiores, Hor. II. to carry off, take away: omnis fert aetas, animum quoque, Virg. 2, to bear away, to get, obtain, receive: palmam, to win, Cic.: eadem ferunt responsa, Caes. III. to present, show; esp. with adv. or adverbial phr. denoting publicity to make public, to disclose: haud clam tulit fram adversus praetorem, made no secret of it, Liv. laetitiam apertissime ferre, Cic. So, prae se ferre, to show, make no secret of: cuius rei tantae facultatem consecutum esse me non profiteor, secutum me esse prae me fero, id. 2, of discourse. To report, relate, assert, say: haec omnibus ferri bat sermionibus, Caes. Esp. in 3 per pl. without expressed subject: Fr on dit, the y say and pass. usu with Inf. or absol. fuisse quendam ferunt Demaratum, Cic. ut ferunt, according to report, as tradition has it, Liv. non sat idoneus pugnae ferebaris, were generally spoken of as, reckoned, Hor. hunc (Mercurium) omnium inventorem artium ferunt, Caes. IV. Polit. and juris. 1: suffragium or sententiam ferre, to give a vote, to vote: Cic. legum (privilegium, rogationem) ad populum, or absol. to propose a law, etc. id. ferre iudicem, to offer or propose to the defendant as judge id. Hence, iudicem alicui ferre, to propose a judge to, i. e. to bring a suit against, to sue a person: Liv. 2, Mercant. i. e. to enter in a ledger or account book. quod minus Dolabella Verri acceptum retulit, quam Verres illi expensum tulerit, set down as paid, Cic. (cf. Skr bhār, Gr. φέρω: Goth. bair-a (=fero), Eng. bear.]

ferocia, ae, f. [ferox] untamed spirit; warlike temper. In good sense: Romana virtus et ferocia, Liv. 2. In bad sense: overbearingness, presumption: quae haec, malum, ferocia est, Pl. arrogans atque intoleranda ferocia, Cic.

ferocitas, ātis, f. [id.] wild or untamed courage, high spirit, fierceness (used in both good and bad sense = ferocia) In good sense: corporis viribus et animi ferocitate ceteris praestare, Cic. 2. In bad sense: presumption: ferocitatem reprimere, id.

ferociter, adv. courageously, bravely: strenue et ferociter facta in bello, Liv. Comp.: Sall. Sup.: Liv. 2, defiantly: presumptuously, haughtily: asper et ferociter et libere dicta, Cic.: respondere, Liv. Comp.: Cic.

ferox, ōcis, adj. [ferus] In good sense: high-spirited (disting. from ferus, which means naturally wild); daring, warlike: equi, Pl. Aequorum magna gens et ferox, warlike, Cic.: Tullius ferox, Liv. adversus singulos ferox, id. Sup.: ex pastoribus duo

ferocissimi delecti ad facinus, most daring, id. II. In bad sense: headstrong, untameable, haughty, insolent: patribus ferox esse, defiant towards the senators, Liv. Comp.: victoria civilis ferociores impotentioresque reddidit, emboldens, Cic. With Gen.: linguae feroces, Tac. With Inf.: ferox est viginti minas meas tractare sese, Pl. (Hence Fr. farouche.)

fersamentum, i, n. [ferrum] an implement or tool made of, or shod with, iron, esp. agricultural. agrestibus fersamentis, Liv.: bonorum fersamentorum studiosum fuisse, weapons, Cic.

ferrāriās, arum, f. [strictly fem. of iron] mines, with fodinae understood, an iron mine, q on works: Caes.: Liv.

ferrārius, a, um, adj. [ferrum] pertaining to iron: fabri, blacksmiths, Pl.

ferrātīlis, e, adj. [ferratus] furnished with iron: of slaves who are ironed, or fettered: Pl.

ferrātus, a, um, adj. [ferrum] furnished, covered, or shod with iron: hasta, Liv. sudes, Virg. agmina, clad in armour, Hor. belli ferratos postes, Enn. ap. Hor. 2. Subst. ferrati, orum, m. plu (sc. milites), soldiers in armour, Tac.

ferreus, a, um, adj. [id.] made of iron, iron: Britanni utuntur aut aere aut taleis ferreis pro numo, Caes. Poet.: ferrea telorum seges, Virg.

II. Fig.: hard, unfeeling, hard-hearted, cruel: qui virtutum duram et quasi ferream esse quamdam volunt, Cic.: os ferreum, impudent (as we say, brazen), id.: praecordia, hard as iron, Ov. 2, firm, rigid, unyielding, immovable: (Cato) ferrei prope corporis animique, Liv.

ferricrepīnus, a, um, adj. [ferrus crepo] clanking like irons or fetters: Pl. [The term seems to be -inus, on the common analogy of geographical names.]

ferritērium, ii, n. [ferrum tero] a place where irons or fetters gall: comically for ergastulum. Pl.

ferritērus, i, m. [id.] a comic name for a slave who is galled with irons or fetters: Pl.

ferritribax, ācis, adj. [vox hybrida, from ferrum and τριβω] iron-galled, i. e. with fetters: comically of slaves plagipatidae, ferritribaces viri, Pl.

ferrūgīneus (also ferrūgīnus, Lucr.), a, um, adj. [ferrugo] of the colour of iron-rust, rusty, dusky: cymba, Virg.

ferrūgo, īnis, f. [ferrum; like aergo from aeo] iron-rust. Plin. 2. Meton.: the colour of iron-rust, a dirty red (rubigo) or dusky colour: viridis ferrugine barba, Ov.: sol caput obscura nitidum ferrugine textit, murky gloom, Virg.

ferrum, i. n. iron: Cic.: Caes.: Hor. Fig.: of hard-heartedness, cruelty, etc. gerere ferrum in pectore, Ov. II. Meton.: any iron instrument a plough: ferro scindimus aequor,

Virg. a *spade*: ferro mitiget agrum, Hor. an *axe*: mordaci velut icta ferro plus, id. a *dart*: petita ferro belua, id. the *point of an arrow*: exstatat ferrum de pectore aduncum, Ov. an *iron stylus*: dextra tenet ferrum, id. a *hair-scissors*: solutus longos ferro rescare capillos, id. *curling-irons*: crines vibratos calido ferro, Virg. Esp. a *sword*: Cic. aut ferro aut fuste interire, Cic.: intactum ferro corpus Liv. audiet cives acuisse ferrum, *whetted the sword*, Hor. So, ferrum et ignis, like *our fire and sword*, to denote utter destruction: hostium urbes agrique ferro aque igni vastantur, Liv. So, ferro flammaque: id. 2. *battle, war, force of arms*: decernere ferro, Cic. [Perh. cogn. with fir-mus.] (Hence It. *ferro*; Sp. *hierro*; Fr. *fer*.)

ferrumen, inis, n. [ferrum] a kind of cement: Plin.

ferrumino, avi, atum, i v a. [ferrumen] to cement, solder, bind: Plin. Fig. labra labellis ferruminant, *they glue their lips together*, Pl.

fertilis, ae, adj. [fero] bearing fruit, fruitful, fertile (opp. to sterilis) of fecundus Absol. agri optimi et fertiles, Cic. Comp. Ov. Sic. quae fertilissima sunt Germaniae loca cum Hercyniam silvam, Caes. With Gen.: frugum pecorisque, fruitful in, Hor. Fig.: abundant, productive (poet. and in post-Aug prose): fertus pectus habes, Ov. 2. that makes fruitful, fertilizing (poet. and in post-Aug prose): dea (i.e. Ceres), id.

fertilitas, atus, f. [fertilis] fruitfulness, fertility; abundance: loci, Caes. Of animals. (Rhes) indoluit fertilitate sua, Ov.

fertus, a, um, adj. [fero] fertile poet ap. Cic.

ferula, ae, f. a plant, the pith of which is combustible; whence it is said to have been used by Prometheus when he stole fire from heaven: Plin. 2. Meton. a stick, rod: Hor.: Juv.: a good: Ov.

ferus, a, um, adj. wild (of animals and plants), in a wild state (opp. to cior, tame): varia genera bestiarum vel cicurum vel ferarum, Cic.: fructus, Virg. Meton. of places: silvae, Hor. 2. Subst. ferus, i, m. a wild animal (poet.). of a horse: Virg.: of a goat: id. II. Fig.: wild, rude, uncivilized; savage, barbarous, cruel: nulla gens est neque tam immanis uetula neque tam fera, Cic. fera Numantia, Hor.: ut caneretur fera fata, cruel, dire, id.: visam Britannos hospitibus feros, savage, inhuman, id. [Cf. Gr. *θηρ*; A-S. *deor*, Eng. *deer*, O. H. G. *un*] (Hence It. Sp. *fero*; Fr. *fier*.)

ferve-facio, feci, factum, 3. v. a. [ferveo] to make boiling hot, to heat, boil, melt: patinae sepe fervescunt, Pl. in the part. perf.: plix arte facta, melted pitch, Caes.

fervens, entis, Part. [ferveo]. II. Adj.: boiling hot, glowing, burning:

aqua, Cic.: Caes.: vultumque modesto sanguine ferventem, glowing with modest blood = blushing, Ju.

2. Fig.: hot, heated, inflamed: animus, Cic.: rapido ferventius ammi ingenium, impetuosus, Hor.

ferverer, adv. hotly, warmly: loqui, Cael. ap. Cic.

ferveo, bui, 2 v. n. (also ferveo, q v) to be boiling hot, to boil: to ferment, glow: quaecumque immunda fervent allata popinis, steam, smoke, Hor. 2. to be in a ferment, opere omnis semita fervet, is all alive with the bustle, Virg.

II. Fig.: to be heated or agitated, to rage, rave, usque eo fervet efferturque avaritia, Cic.: fervet immensusque ruit profundo Pandarus ore, gloues, Hor.: fervet opus, is all alive, Virg.

fervesco, 3 v n incept [ferveo] to begin to boil, begin to glow, to grow hot: Pl. Fig.: (animus) fervescit (ira), Lucr.

fervidus, a, um, adj. [id.] boiling hot, glowing, fiery: quarta pars mundi (i.e. ignis) tota natura fervida est, Cic.: sidus, i.e. the dogstar, Hor. Comp.: merum, id. 2. Fig. fiery, passionate, vehement, impetuous, violent: florenti juventa fervidus, in the heat of the heyday of youth, id. mortis fraternae fervidus ira, all on fire with rage, Virg. praepropera ac fervida ingenia, impetuosus, Liv.

fervo, felvi, 3 v n. (acc. to Quint an obsolete form of ferveo; yet it occurs in Virg.) to be boiling hot, to boil: to ferment, glow: sol fervit, Gell. Poet. to boil up, foam, rare omnia tunc pariter vento nimibusque visibiles fervere, Virg. 2. to be in a ferment: Marte fervere, id. II. Fig.: to be heated or agitated, to rage, rave quum fervit maxime, Ter. [Acc. to some, cogn. with Gr. *θερμω*, *θερμω*, and Lat. *formus*, warm.]

fervor, oris, m. [ferveo] violent heat, a raging, boiling, fermenting: mundi ille fervor purior quam hic noxer calor, Cic.: caput incensum fervore gerebant, a raging heat, fever heat, Lucr. In plur.: medi fervores, noonday heat, Virg. 2. Fig.: heat, vehemence, ardour, passion: fervor concitatioque animi, Cic. pectoris, passion, Hor.: maris, an unsafe condition (caused by pirates), Cic.

fescennini, orum, m plu [Fescennia, a city of Etruria] fescennine verses, fescennines: nuptiales, Sen. (v Smith's Ant 178) Strictly adj.: fescennini verus, Liv.

fessus, a, um, adj. [connected with fatigo, fatisco] wearied, tired, exhausted: de via fessus, Cic.: fessi vomere tauri, Hor. With Gen. (poet.): fessurum, weary of adventures, Virg. Of things: fessum vulnere corpus, enfeebled, disabled, Liv.: levat arte fessos corporis artus, diseased, Hor. Fig. fessas non vincula nares ulla tenent, Virg.

festinans, antis, Part. [festino].

II. A. Adj.: hasty, in haste: Cic.

festinanter, adv. hastily, speedily, quickly: id. Comp.: Tac.

festinatio, onis, f. [festino] a hastening; hurrying: quid haec tanta celeritas festinatione significat? Cic.: praefectura, Liv. In plur. = occasions of hurry, Cic.

festino, avi, atum, i v n and a. [festinus] Neutr. to hasten, make haste, hurry: quanquam festinas, non est mora longa, Hor.: ad singulare Antonii factum festinat oratio, Cic.

II. A. C. t. to hasten, hurry, accelerate. With Infm.: ille defungi proelio festinat, Liv. componere lites, Hor. With Acc.: festinare fugam, Virg. Pass.: nec virgines festinantur, are not married too early, Tac.

festinus, a, um, adj. [v confestum] hastily, hastening, quick, speedy (poet.). cursu festinus ahielo, Ov.: vesti tegeas, tibi quam noctes festina diesque urgebam, Virg.

festive, adv. joyously, delightfully, gaily: in loco festivo sumus festive accepti, Pl. 2. humorously, facetiously, smartly festive agere fabellam, Cic. As indicating approval of what is said: quare bene et praecclare quamvis nobis saepe dicatur belle et festivo munim saepe nolo, id.

festivitas, atis, f. [festivus] festive gaily, festivity Pl. As a word of endearment: mi amicum, mea vita, mea festivitas, my joy, my delight, id. 2. complaisance, kindness: mei patris festivitas et facilitas, Ter. 3. pleasantly, facetiously: in illo genere perpetuae festivitates, flow of humour, Cic. (Gorgias) his festivitatibus insolentius abutitur, plays upon words, id.

festivus, a, um, adj. [festus] pertaining to a holiday, lively, gay, festive ludi, Pl. II. Meton. agreeable, pleasing, charming: iuculenta atque festiva femina, id. nonne igitur sunt ista festiva? Cic. 2. Of speech: humorosus, pleasant, witty (Socrates) dulcis et facetus festivique sermonis, humorosus in conversation, Cic.

festuca, ae, f. a stalk, stem, blade: Plin. 2. a rod with which slaves were touched in the ceremony of manumission (called also vindicta): Pl. [Ety. uncertain.]

festum, i, n. [festus] a holiday, festival: a festal banquet, a feast (poet.): cur igitur Veneris festum Vinalia dicant, quaeritis? Ov. In plur.:

festus, a, um, adj. [connected with ferre, q v] pertaining to holidays (opp. to profesti): solemn, public, festal (dies) festi atque solennes, Cic. tempus, Hor.: dapes, id.: fronde, Virg. 2. festive, cheerful, joyous (rare) in exclamations O festus dies hominis, Ter.

feteo, fetidus, etc. v. foeteo, foetidus, etc.

fētiāles, ium, m. plu. a *Roman college of priests, who sanctioned treaties when concluded, and demanded satisfaction from the enemy before a formal declaration of war*: Cic : Liv Less freq. in sing : A. Cornelius Arvina fētiāles verba fecit, id. (v Smith's Ant 178.) [Etyim unknown.]

fētlālis, e, adj pertaining to the
fetiales (v. preced art) fetial reli-
gione sancire, Cic. caerimonias, Liv

fētūra (foet), ae, f [v fecundus]
a bringing forth, bearing, breeding
actas (bovis) fēturac habilis. Virg

2. Meton *young, offspring, brood* - alios dies ad ubertatem lactis feturaeque servanto. Cic

fetus (foet), a, uni, adj. [v fecundus] *pregnant, breeding*: lenta salix fetor pecori, Virg. vulpes, Hor. 2. Transf. *fruitful, productive* terra

feta frugibus, Cic. **3.** In gen. *filled, full* machine. *feta arum, teeming with*, Virg. **II.** *that has brought forth, newly-delivered* feta triculenta ura, a bear with cubs, Ov. *lupa, Virg.*

fētus (foet), ūs m. 'id.] a bringing forth, breeding, dropping, hatching, etc. *canium* (*bestiarum*) in fetu (cf. in

Cic. 2. Of plants. *a bearing, producing*: id. II. *Nectar* *young*

ones, offspring, progeny, brood. crivae lactis: fetus, a fawn, (v. Germania) quos horrida parturit fetus, the German brood, Hor. 2. Of plants, fruit, produce. ager novatus et abratatus, quo meliores fetus possit et grandiores fieri, the arbutus fetus, the

3. Fig. nec ulla aetate uberior
oratorum fetus fuit, *progeny, growth*.

fi, mery pah 'foh' at a bad smell.
fi, fi, toutet 'I'l
fibre at f a fibre filament in

flora, *ac.*, *f.* a fibre, filament, in plants or animals: stirpium, root-fibres, Cic. , perlucentes numerare in pectore fibras. Ov. II. *labe* or sea-

pectore fibrils, *ov.* II. *lobes* or *segment*, of the lungs or liver esp with ref. to the auspices: *quid fibra valeat*, accingo the *?* *liver* sense *entrails*

accipio, Cic. 2. In gen. sense, *entrans* (poet. or in Post-Aug. prose) *caesorumque boum fibras de more crematis* (ly. nec fibris requies datur ulla

earthen: si id in ceris fingeretur aut fictilibus figuris, Cic. 2. Subst. fictile, is, and more freq fictilia, rum, *n. plu.* an *earthen vessel*: omnia fictilibus (ponuntur), Ov. Also, *earthen* sources of destiny. Lxx.

2. Esp. a feigning, counterfeit-
ing: ficti appereus magis quam veri.

ing; notio apparet magis quam confessa, Quint. 3. In rhetor. and law - an assumed or fictitious case, a supposition.

fictor, ōris, m [id] one who makes images of clay, wood, wax, etc; an image-maker, moulder; deos ex facie

indige-maker, moulder: deos ea facie
novimus, qua pictores fictoresque vo-
luerunt, Cic. Fig. vitae agenda,
maler. Pl. 2 a former counter.

maker, Pl. 2. a feigner, counterfeiter : *fandi fictor* Ulixes, a master of deceit, Virg.

fictūra, ae, *f* [id] *a forming, fashioning*. Pl

fictus, a, um, *Part* [fingo] II.
Adj. feigned, fictitious, false: in
argumentis nihil fictum est. Cic. : genu-

annuntia nihil fictum est, Cic. : genitus, Ov. Of persons pro bene sano ac non incauto fictum astutumque vocamus *talcs*. Her. ficto pectore *homo*.

mus, false, Hor. ficti pectore, *hypocritae*, Virg. Subst. fictum, 1, a deception, fiction (poet). ficti pravi-que tenax id

ficūla, ae, *f. dim.* [ficus] a little
fig: Pl
ficulnus (ficulnōus) a num adz of

ficus, *f* and *ūs*, *f* (usually of the 2nd declension) a *fig-tree*, *qued dice*

2. Meton *the fruit of the fig-tree* a *fig*. *fig* is *victitamina* and

dis, Pl. s'annaque pulla f'icus ornat-
arborum, Hor. dum f'icus prima calor-
um: *the first time fig. 1. is in the bloom-*

que, the first ripe fig, i.e. in the beginning of autumn, id (Hence It *fico*, Sp *higo* In low Lat *ficatum*, secure was properly the liver of a goose

act sense; *showing fidelity*: whereas *fidus* has rather a *pass* sense; *trustworthy*, *to be relied on*). *Absol.*: *boni fidelesque socii*, Liv. *fidelior*, Cic. *fidelissima conjux*, id. *desideris icta fidelibus*, *congruit patrum* Cicero, *boni fidelesque socii*, Liv.

quaerit patria Caesarem, *loyal, sincere*, Hor. With *Dat.*: qui unum Deiotarum fidelem populo Romano iudicavit, Cic. With *in* and *Acc.*: quam fidei animo et benigno in illam fuit Ter. With *in*

et benigno in illam tul, Ter. With *in* and *Abl.*: in amicis fideles, *in their dealings with*, Sall. As subst. fidelis is a trustful person, conf.

dels, .is, m a trusty person, conj-
dant. si quem tuorum fideliū volēs
ad me mittas, Cic. 2. Fig. of
things to be demanded upon : sum-

things, to be depended upon; sure, safe, strong, durable: *torica*, Virg. *portus*, Ov. (Hence Sp *fiel*; Fr *féal*).

fīdēlītās, ātis, *f.* [fidelis] faithful-
ness, trustiness, fidelity, loyalty. Cic.
fides fidelitasque apud eum erga Pl.

fīdēlīter, *adv.* faithfully, loyally.
constanter et fīdēlīter in amicitia ali-
cuius permanere. Loy : abouid fīdēlīter

curare, Cic - retinent commissa (aures), Hor (*comp* : fidelius, Ov *Sup.* : Plin 2 *securely*, per quorum loca

hast thou broken faith? Att. ap. Cic.: inter se fidem et iusjurandum dare, Caes. f. fidem exsolvere, Liv. 2. Esp. a promise of protection or security. In nec in gen. protection: fidem et publicum iussu senatus dedi, promised him protection in the name of the state, Cic. fide accepta ab legatis vim abfuturam, Liv. 3. eae suae omnis in fidem atque potestatem populi Romani permittit, trusted themselves to the promised protection and power of, Caes. di, obsecro vestram fidem v. your protection, help, Pl. 3. allegiance (as based on a promise of fidelity): Bellovacis omni tempore in fide atque amicitia civitatis Aeduae fuisse, Caes. [The Latin root *f*id corresponds to Gr. *φίδο* (for *φίδο*) = *φίδομαι*.] (Hence It *fede*, Sp *fe*, Fr *foi*)

fides, is, and more freq in plur fides, ium, *f*. a gut-string, string of a musical instrument: Prud. II. Meton.: a stringed instrument, lyre, lute, cithara: fidibus canere praecitare, Cic.: fidibus canoris ducere qu-rus, Hor.: fidibusne Latinis Thebanos aptare modos studet, i. e. to imitate Pindaric strains in Latin poetry, id. In sing.: sume fidem et pharetram fides manifestus Apollo, Ov. 2. a constellation, i. e. Lyra, the Lyre: credit clara fides Cyllenae, Cic. poet [Latinized form of Gr. *φιδών*]

fidicen, inis, *m*. [fidēs cano] a luteist or lyre-player: Socratem fidibus docuit nobilis fidicen, Cic. Transf. a lyric poet (poet). Latinus, Hor.

fidicina, ae, *f*. [fidicen] a female luteist or lyre-player: Pl. Ter.

fidicinus, a, um, *adj* [id] of or for playing on stringed instruments, for lute-playing: ludus, Pl.

fidicula, ae, and more freq fidiculae, arum, *f*. plu. *dim* [fidēs] a small stringed instrument, a small lute or cithara: Cic.

fido, *fnus* sum, *3* v. n. to trust, confide, put confidence in: with Dat. of personal object: qui sibi fidit, Hor. puer bene sibi fidens, Cic. With Abl. of impersonal object or circumstance (cf. confido): arcu fidi Getae, Ov. With Inf.: fidi manare poetica mella te solum, Hor. [For *fido*, formed by vowel-extension from *f*id, root of fides, q. v.]

fiducia, ae, *f*. [fido] trust, confidence, reliance, assurance: spes atque fiducia, Caes.: usu with depend gen., of that on which reliance is placed: tyrannorum vita, in qua nulla fides, nulla stabilis benevolentia potest esse fiducia, Cic.: hac fiducia virum Tullius Sabinus bellum indicit, confidence, Liv.: mirabundi, unde tanta audacia, tanta fiducia sui victis audebat, self-confidence, id. 2. Also absol. for fiducia sui, self-confidence, assurance: quae sit fiducia capto, what his ground of confidence as a captive is, Virg.: alacres et fiduciae pleni ad Alesiam proficiunt, Caes. 3.

trustiness (=fides II) only in Pl.

II. In law property entrusted to another on condition that it should be restored, a deposit: fiduciam committere, accipere, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 179).

fiduciarius, a, um, *adj* [fiducia] legal t. relating to a thing held in trust, fiduciary: Justin. 2. In gen. entrusted, given, or held in trust: urbem alicui veluti fiduciam dare, Liv.

fido, a, um, *adj* [fido] trusty, to be depended on, sure (cf. fidēs) amici, Hor. fidissima atque optima uxor, Cic. fidora haec genera nominum fore ratus, Liv. ne quid usquam fidum proditori esse, faith not to be kept with a traitor, id. dolores suos quasi ad fidissimum deferre, his most trusty friend, Tac. II. Of things sure, certain, safe: Romanis pax fida cum Porcena fuit, Liv. familiaritates fidae, firm friendships, Cic. spes fidissima Teucrum, never-failing, Virg.

figlinus, or unconstr. **figilinus**, a, um, *adj* [figulus] pertaining to a potter: Plin.

figo, xi, xum (*Part perf* fecta, Lucr.), *3* v. a. to fix, fasten, drive in, attach, affix: mucrones in cive an in hoste, Cic.: arma quae fixa in parietibus fuerant, hung up, id. spolia Curiaiorum fixa eo loco, Liv. quam damnatis crucis servis fixoras, hadst fixed in the ground, erected, Cic. vestigia, plants his steps, Virg. sedem Cumis, to fix his abode, Juven. 2. to transfix, pierce, hunc intorto figit telo, Virg. Fig aliquid malicieux, to sting, Cic. II. Fig. to fix, fasten, earnestly direct, settle: figit in virgine vultus, Virg. primo fige loco, fix this in your mind before everything else, Juven. Of abstract things ego omnia mea studia in Milvici consultiu hui et locavi, concentrated, Cic. [Prob. cogn. with Gr. *σφγγω*, to bind tight, hold close.]

figilāris, e, *adj* [figulus] pertaining to a potter, potter's: rota, Pl.

figulus, i, *m*. [root fig in figo] a potter: Plin. Poet of the builders of the brick walls of Babylon: a figulis munita urbs, Juven.

figūra, ae, *f*. [id] a shape, figure, form (v. facies) ista in figura hominis feritas et immanitas beluae, Cic.: uri sunt specie et colore et figura tauri, Caes. navium figura, id. figuras retulit antiquas, Ov. 2. Of the epicurean atoms or ultimate parts of bodies: Lucr. 3. Poet. a shade or phantom of the dead: morte obita quales fama est volitare figuras, Virg.

II. Fig. quality, kind, form, species, nature, manner: ex vi et ex numero et ex figura negotii, Cic.: occurrant animo perundum mille figuras, modes of death, Ov. 2. In rhetor. a figure of speech: Cic.

figūrātus, a, um, *Part* [figura] II. *Adj*. formed, fashioned,

shaped: boum ipsa tegra declinant non esse se ad onus accipimur figurata, Cic. Of speech, figurative: oratio, Quint.

figūro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [figura] to form, fashion, shape: mundum, Cic. 2. Fig. os tenerum pueri balbumque poeta figurat, forms, moulds, Hor. 3. In rhet. to adorn with rhetorical figures: tam translatis verbis quam propriis figuratur oratio, Quint.

filatim, adv. [filum] thread by thread: distrahere, Lucr.

filia, ae (*part* and Abl. plus filabus and filius) *f*. [filus] a daughter: In apposition: virginem filiam, Cic. Filia familias, or (as one word) filiafamilias, v. familia. 2. female offspring, offshoot (poet.): Pontica pinus, silvae filia nobilis, Hor.

filicatus, a, um, *adj* [filix] adorned with fern: pateras, on which fern-leaves are engraved, Cic.

filioīa, ae, *f*. *dim* [filia] a little daughter: Pl. Cic.

filioīlus, i, *m*. *dim* [filius] a little son: Pl.

filius, ii (voc. fili), *m*. a son: Filius familias, or filiusfamilias, v. familia. 2. Meton. terrae filius, a son of mother earth, i. e. an obscure, mean person (opp. to nobilis, etc.): hinc terrae filii nescio cui committere epistolam, Cic. fortunae filius, a child of fortune, fortune's favourite, Hor. Acc. to some a form root *fu*, v. sum, and cf. Gr. *φύω* = (Hence It *figlio*, Fr. *fil*, Sp. *hijo*.)

filix, lus, *f*. fern: Virg. Hor. [Eym. unknown] (Hence It *felce*.)

filum, i, *n*. a thread: Virg. Ov. Poet. the thread of life spun by the Fates: sororum filatium, Hor. Proverb. pendere filo (tenui), to be hanging by a thread, to be in great danger: omnia sunt hominum tenui pendencia filo, Ov. 2. Esp. the fillet of wool round the upper part of a flammion's cap, a priest's or ambassador's fillet: legatus capite velato filo (lanae vilamen est), aude Juppiter, inquit, Liv. II. Meton. a string, cord, filament, fibre: clatata inauratae consona fila lyrae, the strings, Ov. croci, threads used in weaving, id. 2. outline, contour, form, shape: forma quocumque hinc solis debet flumque videri, Lucr.: mulieris, Pl. III. Fig.: of speech, texture, sort, quality: munusculum levissimum, crasso filo, of coarse texture, Cic. tenui deducta poemata filo, fine, elegant style, Hor. [Perh. from *fig-um*, from root of *fig-o*, to fasten] (Hence It. Sp. *fila*, Fr. *file*, *d-filer*, "to go in a row behind one another," *d-filer* "a narrow way.")

fimbriae, arum, *f*. plu. [connected with fibrā] the extremity of anything, esp. if separated into shreds and filaments, a border, edge, fringe: mactentes emicnorum fimbriae, the extremities of the curls, Cic.

fimbriatus, a, um, *adj.* [fimbriae] separated into shreds or filaments, fringed: usus est lato clavo ad manus fimbriato, Suet.

finus, i, m. *dung, manure, excrement*: Virg. 2. Poet for limum, dirt, mire: id. [Perh from same root as fu-mus, suf-fi-ro, q. v.]

findo, fidi, fissum, 3. v. a. to cleave, split; part, separate, divide: hasta fissa transit praecordia ligno, Virg. huius aut findit Canis aestifer arva, causes to crack, id.: patrios findere sarculo agros, to hoe, till, Hor.: cor meum et cerebrum finditur, are bursting, Pl. 2. Fig. to divide (poet and rare) qui dies mensem Veneris marinae findit Aprilem, halves, Hor. [The root is fid, cogn. with Skr bhud, "to cleave," Eng bite] (Hence Fr. fendre)

finjo, finxi, fictum, 3. v. a. to shape, form, fashion, frame, make (v. creo) esse aliquam vim, quae finxerit hominum, Cic. 2. Etp of the plastic arts to shape or form in wax, clay, stone, etc.: to mould or model. e ora, id.: fingendi ars, of making statues, id.: pocula de lupo, Ov.

3. to arrange, adorn, dress, trim (poet.). crinem, Virg. saepe manus agros manibus fingebat amicis, gently stroked (v. effingo, fin), Ov. II. Fig.: in genu to form, fashion, make: natura fingit homines et creat imitatoris et narratores factis, Cic.: hi neque vultum fingere, neque interdum lacrimas tenere poterant, tegere their countenances of the desired expression (control them), Caes. operosa parvus carmina fingo, mak', compose, Hor. 2. With a complement: obj.; to form, make into something: si numerum fortuna Simonem finxit, hoc iude him miserable, Verg.: tu quoque dictum finge deo, id. (alibi) spissae nemorum comae fingent Aevolo carmine nobilem, shall render famous, Hor. 3. to form by instruction, to instruct, teach, train: voce paterna fingit ad rectum, id.

4. to form mentally or in speech: to represent, imagine, conceive, sketch out: fingite cogitatione imaginem huius conditionis meae, imagine, Cic.: ex sua natura ceteros fingere, to conceive of, id. With Infin.: finge, aliquem nunc fieri sapientem, nondum esse, suppose, id. 5. to contrive, devise, invent, feign, esp. what is untrue: crimina in aliquem fingere, Cic. [The root is fig, cogn. with Gr. figy-eiv, figy-eiv, the rad. idea is to fashion by feeling, handiplay. The Goth. design (=plasaosein) and Eng. dough come from the same I. E. source] (Hence It. fingere; Sp. fingir, Fr. feindre)

finiens, entis, Part. [finio] II. A d.): finiens oris (or, in late Latin, circulus), the horizon: Cic.

finio, fivi or li, itum, 4. v. a. [finis] to limit, bound, enclose within boundaries: populi Romani imperium

Rhenum finire, Caes.: in ore sita lingua est, finita dentibus, Cic. II. Fig.: to set bounds to; restrain, check: an potest cupiditas finiri? id.

2. For definitio, to prescribe, determine; define, fix, appoint: spatia omnis terminis numero noctium finit, Caes.: hoc autem sphaerae genus in illa sphaera solida non potuisse finiri, could not be defined, marked out, Cic. Pass. impers.: de pecunia finitur, ne maior causa ludorum consumretur, it is decreed, Liv. 3. to put an end to; finish, terminate, complete: in pass. to come to an end, to end: bellum, Caes.: prandia nigris moris, Hor.: vitam mihi ense, Ov.: ut sententiae verbus finiantur, close with verbs, Cic. 4. Absol.: to end, to cease, to finish speaking: finierat Pacem, Ov.: to die: sic Tiberius finit octavo et septuagesimo aetatis anno, Tac.

finis is (Abl. regularly fine; fini, Lucr. etc.), m. and f (masc. more usual and class) a boundary, limit, border: ferro ad extremum finem provinciae Galliae, Liv. In plur.: nec Mamiliam lege singuli, sed ex his tres arbitri fines regemus, Cic. Of the barrier or starting point in a race: Virg. With gen., fine or finl. up to, as far as=terminus (rare): de muro pectoris finis prominentes, Caes. 2. Meton. (in plur.): the territory itself, enclosed within boundaries (with the idea of boundary or limit prominent, and thus distinct from ager, which has respect to surface): in fines Romanos incursionem facit, Liv.: Etruscos incolit fines, Hor. 3. Fig. a limit, restraint: finem et modum transire, to go beyond all bounds, Cic. sunt certi denique fines, in moral sense, the bounds of right, Hor. II. Meton. an end: rogat orandi finem faciat, Caes.: vitae finem afferre alicui, Cic. quem ad finem, till when? how long? id.: imperium sine fine dedi, never-ending, Virg.: meorum finis amorum, last of my loves, Hor. 2. Esp. the end of life, death (late): supremo fine, by death, id. septem a Neronis fine menses sunt, Tac. 3. extreme limit, ultimate point: licetbit etiam finem pro extremo aut ultimo dicere, Cic.: so, finis bonorum, id. (hence the title of Cicero's treatise de finibus): bonorum populi finis est consulatus, i. e. the highest honour, id. 4. end, purpose, final cause: domus finis est usus, Cic.: quod ad eum finem memoravimus, to this end, Tac. III. In rhetor. i. q. finitio and definitio, a definition, explanation: dicuntur argumenta ex finitione seu fine, Quint. [Ety. uncertain, perh the word is from fid in findo, finis instead of fid-nis] (Hence It. fing; Sp. Fr. fin)

finis, adv. to a certain extent, with restrictions: avarus erit, sed finite, Cic.

finitimus, a, um, *adj.* [finis] bordering upon, adjoining, neighbouring: with Dat.: sumus finitimi Aethiabus, Cic.: Galli Belgis, Caes.: latus Boreae, bordering upon the north, Hor. Absol.: civitates, Liv. 2. Subst. finitimi, orum, m. plu. neighbours: Cic.: Liv. II. Fig.: bordering upon; nearly related, akin to: with Dat.: metus aegritudini, Cic.: poeta oratori, id. Absol.: illa, quae propinqua videntur et finitima esse, id.

finitor, oris, m. [finio] one who determines boundaries, a surveyor: Cic. Comically: ejus (argumenti) nunc regiones, limites, confinia determinabo: et rei ego sum factus finitor, Pl.

finitus, a, um, Part. [finio]. II. A d.): in rhetor. of phrases that terminate well: well rounded, full: Cic. fio, eri, v. facio.

firmamen, inis, n. [firmo]. Poet. for firmamentum, a prop, support: Ov.

firmamentum, i, n. [id.] a means of strengthening; support, prop: transversaria tigna, quae firmamento esse possunt, Caes. 2. Fig.: a support, prop, stay: ceterorum ordinum, Cic.: dignitatis, id.: legionem ex subsidio in primam aciem firmamentum ducit, as a support, Liv. 3. In rhetor.: the chief support of an argument, the main point, Cic.

firmator, oris, m. [id.] a confirmer, establisher (rare): pacis firmator, Tac. **firmè**, adv. firmly, steadily: Cic. **firmitas**, atus, f. [firmus] stability, firmness, durability, strength: age spectra, postes cujusmodi! quanta firmitate facti, Pl.: materiae, Caes. 2. Fig.: firmness, endurance, constancy, power: firmatas et constantia, Cic.: animi, id.

firmiter, adv. strongly, solidly: with steadiness: insistere, Caes.: in suo gradu collocari, Cic. Comp.: firmus coire, Ov.

firmitudo, inis, f. [firmus] stability, firmness, durability, strength: tanta in eis (navibus) erat firmitudo, Caes. 2. Fig.: firmness, constancy, strength, stability: firmitudinem gravitatemque animi, Cic.: haec constitutio habet firmitudinem, id.

firmo, avi, atum, i, v. a. [id.] to make firm or steady, to strengthen, fortify, support: corpora juvenum firmari labore voluerunt, Cic.: corpora cibo, Liv. II. Fig.: to fortify, strengthen, secure: to make lasting, stable, or permanent: locum magnis munitionibus, Caes.: urbem colonis, Cic.: provinciam pace praesidisque, id. Absol.: pacem amicitiaque, Liv. 2. to strengthen in resolution: to encourage, animate: cujus adventus Pompeianis compressit, nostrosque firmavit, Caes.: animum, Virg. 3. to confirm, show, prove: fidem, to prove one's good faith, Ter.: omnia, to confirm, Virg.: quum intelligat, quam multa firmetur jure jurando, Cic. 4. to assert positively (=affirmo) With

Acc. and Infm. paratis omnium animis reversuros firmaverunt, Tac.

firmus, a, um, adj. *firm, steadfast, stable, strong, powerful* (opp. to *fragilis*). *carina*, Ov.: *efficere ut valeas*, et ut ad nos firmus ac valens quam primum venias, Cic.: non Hydra secro corpore firmior crevit in Herculeum, with greater vigour, Hor. || *Fig.* *firm* (in power, attachment, opinion, etc.); *fast, constant, steadfast, immovable; powerful, strong*: res publica firma atque robusta, Cic. ratione stabili firmaque, id. spem firmissimam habere, id.: firmior candidatus, who has a better chance of being elected, id. ex infidelissimis sociis firmissimos reddere, id.: exercitus satis firmus ad tantum bellum, adequate, sufficiently strong, Liv. Poet with *hij* fundus nec vendibilis nec pascere firmus, able, capable, Hor. [*Firmus* is cogn. with Skt. *dhar*, "sustinere"] (Hence *It fermo*, Sp. *firmo*, Fr. *ferme*.)

fiscalis, e, adj. [*fiscus*], pertaining to the imperial treasury, *fiscal*: calculum, informations, the fines resulting from which were to go into the treasury, Suet.

fiscella, ae, f. dim. [*fiscina*] a small basket woven of slender twigs, rushes, etc.: Virg. (Hence *It fistella*.)

fiscina, ae, f. [*fiscus*] a small basket of wicker-work: *fiscina ficorum*, Cic. Virg. 2. for leaves, etc.: Ov.

fiscus, i, m. a basket of wicker-work used for olives in the oil-press. Col. || a money-basket, money-bag, purse: *fiscos complures cum pecunia*, Cic. 2. Esp. the state treasury, public revenues: de *fisco* quid egerit Sulpio, quaeram, id. 3. Under the Empire; the imperial treasury, emperor's privy purse (but distinct from his private property), opp. to *aerarium*, the public chest or treasury: quantum pecuniae in aerario et *fiscis* et vegetalibus residuis, Suet. Tac. (in the later period of the empire, identical with the *aerarium*: v. Smith's Ant. 179): *Judaicus, the tax paid by the Jews into the imperial treasury*, Suet. [Ety. uncertain.]

fissilis, e, adj. [*fissus*] that may be cleft or split (rare) *robur*, Virg. 2. cleft, split: comically: ad *focum* si adesces, non *fissile* haberes caput, you would not have had your head split, Pl.

fissio, ōnis, f. [*id.*] a cleaving, dividing: glebarum, Cic.

fissum, i, n. [*id.*] a cleft, fissure (almost confined to augury, and used there of a divided liver) *fissum* in extis, Cic.

fissura, ae, f. [*id.*] a cleft, chink, fissure. Plin.

fissus, a, um, Part. [*findo*]. || Adj. cloven: ungula, Lucr.

fistuca, ae, f. a rammer, beetle (paucor's tool) Caes.

fistulo, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [*fistula*] to ram down. Plin.

fistula, ae, f. a pipe, tube; a water-pipe (usually of lead): Cic. 2. Meton.: a reed-pipe, a shepherd's pipe, said to have been invented by Pan. Virg. dulcis, Hor. eburneola, a pith-pipe, for giving the tone to an orator, Cic. Used like our "cat-calls," to express disapprobation: sine ulla fistula pastoriaca, without a single hiss, id.

3. a writing reed: Pers. 4. a sort of ulcer, a fistula: Nep. [*For fistula*, from *fido* in *fundo*] (Hence *It fischiare*.)

fistulifer, ōnis, m. [*fistula*] a player on the shepherd's pipe, a piper: Cic.

fistulatus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] furnished with pipes: tabulae, Suet.

fistulosus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] full of holes, porous. Plin.

fixus, a, um, Part. [*fido*]. || Adj. fixed, fast, immovable: illud maneat et fixum sit, Cic. 2. Fig. con-ium, id. animo fixum immo-tunque, Virg.

flabellifera, ae, f. [*flabellum* ferō] a fan-bearer, a female slave. Pl.

flabellum, i, n. dim. [through *flabrum* from *flo*] a small fan or fly-flap. Ter. Fig. seditious, i. e. a means of fanning, exciting, Cic.

flabilis, e, adj. [*fligury* (rare)] < Cic. **flabra**, ōrum, n. plu. [*id.*] blasts, esp. of wind; breezes, winds (poet.) Lucr.

flaccō, 2, r n. [*flaccus*] to be flabby or flaccid. Lucr. 2. Fig. to be faint, languid, to flag, drop. Mes-sala *flacuit*, flags, loses courage, Cic. 1. a flaccesco (also flaccisco), cōi, i. v. n. incept. [*flacco*] to wither, try up. Virg. 2. Fig. to become faint or feeble to droop, languish. flaccescat oratio, Cic.

flaccidus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] flabby, flaccid: auris, Col. 2. Fig. languid, feeble: flaccidior turbine fertur Lucr.

flaccus, a, um, adj. flabby: agricul-tur, Varr. 2. Of persons flaccid: Cic. [*Prob cognate with flacus*] (Hence *It flacco*.)

flagello, ōnis, atum, i. r a [flagellum] to whip, scourge, lash: Suet. 2. Fig. putative, to flog the money-market, i. e. charge an exorbitant rate of interest, Pers.

flagellum, i, n. dim. [*flagrum*] a whip, scourge. Hor. 2. Meton. a riding-whip. Virg. the thong of a javelin. id. a young branch or shoot, a. one-shoot: id. the arm of a pulvis-pis: Ov. || Fig. the lash or sting of conscience (poet.) Lucr. Juv. 2. the lash of love, Hor. (Hence Fr. *flagellum*.)

flagitatio, ōnis, f. [*flagitum*] an earnest request or demand, importunity (rare). Cic. In plur.: crebrae populi flagitationes, Tac.

flagitator, ōnis, m. [*id.*] an importunate asker, demander, a dunder (rare): Pl. With *Gen.*: triumph, Liv.

flagitiosē, adv. shamefully, basely, infamously, flagitiously: impure et flagitiose vivere, Cic. Sup.: id.

flagitiosus, a, um, adj. [*flagitium*] shameful, disgraceful, infamous, flagitious: civitas, profligate, depraved, Sall.: vitiosa et flagitiosa vita, de-bauched, Cic.: fama flagitiosissima, infamous, Tac.

flagitium, il, n. [from *flag* in *flagro*, and so orig. burning desire, heat of passion, hence] a shamefully vicious or disgraceful act. a shame, scandal (disting. from *facinus*, a bold daring deed or crime) domestic stupris flagitiosque, Cic. flagrantissima flagitia et adulteria, Tac. 2. In gen. anything shameful or disgraceful: praesae arge colendo flagitium putes, Cic. illa militaria flagitia, those shameful speeches, Tac. || Meton. shame, disgrace: magnam dedecus et flagitium, disgrace and scandal, Cic. flagitium imperio demerit, Liv. 2. As a term of reproach, like *scelus* shame, *dissuade*, i. q. *rascal*, *scoundrel*: flagitium illud hominis! Pl.

flagito, āvi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [from *flag* in *flagro*] to demand earnestly, or repeatedly, to press, importune, *dim.* consilium with *Acc* of thing, *Acc.* of pers., double *Acc.* ab and *Abd.* of pers., *Sing.*, or *absol.* also with *object*-clause (poet.) etiam atque etiam insto atque urgeo, insector, pascor, atque ubi flagito crimini (where observe the limax), Cic. causi postulat, non flagitat, id. quum si per diem ab legionibus flagitatur, was being clamorously demanded, Caes. a te quum tua promissa per litatas flagitabam, urgently claimed, Cic. quotidie Caesar Aedui frumentum flagitari, Caes. quae sint a numina divum flagitat, insists on being told, Virg. || to summon before court, to accuse: ut peculatorem flagitari jussit, Tac.

flagrans, antis, Part. [*flagro*] || Adj. flaming, blazing, glowing: uclum, Virg. flagrantissimae astra Caniculae, Hor. flagrantissimo aestu, Liv. Transl. of colour glittering, shining, clipeo et caelestibus armis, Virg. 2. Fig. glowing with passion, ardent, enthusiastic, Cic. flagrantissima flagitia et adulteria, outrageous, Tac.

flagrantior, adv. ardently, vehemently, eagerly (post-Aug.) Tac.

flagrantia, ae, f. [*flagro*] a burning, burning heat, ardour: Fig.: oculorum, Cic. 2. Meton. as a term of reproach: flagiti flagrantia, thou burning shame! Pl.

flagritrība, ae, m. [*flagrum* triβw] a whip-wearer, i. e. one who wears out the whip with being flogged: Pl.

flagro, āvi, atum, i. v. n. to blaze, flame, be on fire: flagrantes onerariae, Cic.: Virg. || Fig.: to be inflamed

with passion (both in good and in bad sense); to glow, burn; to be violently excited: non dici potest, quam flagrem desiderio urbis, i. e. *how intensely I long for*, Cic. 2. to suffer from; to be the victim of, esp. in cases of notoriety - with *abl.* invidia et infamia, id. - rōmore malo, to have a notoriously bad reputation. Hor. [Flag-ro contains the same root as *July-ro*, *flam-ma* (*flag-ma*), also as Gr. φάεω; Goth. *bairhts*, Eng. *bright*]

flagrum, i. n. a whip, scourge: Pl Liv 2. Meton and poet ad sua qui domitos deduxit flagra Quiritis, by the lash, i. e. to servitude, Juv. As a term of reproach: gymnasiū flagri, school for the scourge, id. - to whom the scourge is often applied, Pl [Connected by Curtius with flag and Gr. φάω, φάβω, which exist beside θάω, θάβω]

(1) **flāmen**, ius, m. a priest of one particular deity, according to Varro, so called from the fillet (flūm) which he wore around his head. There were 15 in all, of whom the flamen of Jupiter, called flamen Dialis, was the highest in rank (v. Smith's Ant. 185) (Cic. Liv. [This word seems to be really for *flag-men*, from *flag* in *flagro*, thus meaning the "kindler" of the sacrifice. Cf. examen for *examen*])

(2) **flāmen**, ius, n. [fl.] a blowing, blast (poet and usu in plur.), a quē - ferunt sua flammā cāsēni, Virg. Of wind-music: Bercynthia flammā tibae, Hor.

flāminica, ac, f. [flamen] the wife of a flāmen, who assisted at the sacrifices. O. Dialis, Tac.

flāminium, ii, n. [id.] the office of flāmen. Cic. Liv.

flamma, ac, f. [for *flagma*, from *flag* in *flagro*; a blazing fire, blaze, flame (disting. from ignis as Eng. flame from fire)] flammāni conijere, to take fire, Caes. - mox cum conijere et flammāni abesse, Liv. ferro flammāque, also flammā ferroque, id. Proverb: flammā fumo est proxima, flame is very near to smoke, i. e. it is dangerous to triffl with temptation, Pl. - flammā cibum petere, to snatch food from the flames, i. e. to be reduced to sore straits for want of food (from the fami-hed wretches who sacrilegiously snatched the meat offered on a funeral pile), Ter. - prius undis flammā (sc. miscelatur), sooner will fire mingle with water (of any thing impossible), Poet. ap. Cic. 2. Meton: that which produces light: light, a star, etc. - erat is splēndidissimo candore inter flammās circulus elucens, among the stars, Cic. flammā media ipsa tenebat ingentem, a torch, Virg. 3. Of colour: flame colour: rubra suffusa lumina flammā, Ov. II. Fig. the flame or fire of passion; esp. of love: amoris turpissimi flammā, Cic. Sall. 2. a devouring flame; used of

any threatening or raging calamity or evil: civilis belli, Cic. invidiae, id. - umplacatae flammā gulae, raging hunger, Ov. (Hence It. *flamma*; Sp. *llama*, Fr. *flamme*.)

flammēarius, ii, m. [flammeum] a maker of bridal veils: Pl.

flammēolūm, i, n. dim. [id.] a small bridal veil: Juv.

flammeo, 3. v. n. incept [flamma] to become inflamed. Lucr.

flammeum, i, n. [id.] (sc. velum), a (flame-coloured) bridal veil: Plin. Poet. flammēa content, changes husbands repeatedly, Juv.

flammēus, a, um, adj. [id.] flaming, fiery: sunt scilicet naturae flammēae, Cic. 2. Meton. of colour flammēus, flame-coloured, fiery-red: Iulianus, Ov.

flammifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [flamma ferō] flame-bearing, i. e. flaming, fiery (poet.) crinis (stellae), Ov.

flamō, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a [flamma] Neutr.: to flame, blaze, burn (poet and perh. only in Pres. Part.) flammantia lumina, Virg.

II. Act.: to inflame, set on fire, burn - in pass. also to burn: ut inturrit aut crucibus affixi aut flammantia, Tac. 2. Fig.: to inflame the mind or passions: omnes exercitus flammaverat arrogantia venientium a Vitellio militum, had inflamed with anger, incensed, id. - flammato corde, Virg.

flammūla, se, f. dim. [id.] a little flame: Cic.

flātus, ūs, m. [flō] a blowing, breathing (mostly poet.) Notus invidio flātus, with unfavourable blast, Hor.: (equi) hūmectant spūmū flātūque sequuntur, with the snorting, Virg. II. Fig. of fortune, etc. - quum prospero flatu fortunae utimur, Cic. 2. inflation, haughtiness (mostly plur.) det libertatem fandi flātūque remittit, Virg. (Hence It. *fiato*.)

flāveō, 2. v. n. [flavus] to be yellow or gold-coloured, esp. in pres part (poet.) flaventes ceras, Ov.: culta, Virg.

flavesco, 3. v. n. incept [flaveo] to become yellow or gold-coloured, to turn a light yellow: molli paulatim flavescet campus arista, Virg. - ne (ebur) flavescere possit, Ov.

flāvus, a, um, adj. yellow, flaxen, golden: and (chiefly poet.) aurum, Virg. - et: flāvum: neas comam, Hor. - liberis, ad [Prob. cogn. with χλωρ (χλω-φρ)]

flēbilis, e, adj. [fleo] Pass.: to be wept over; lamentable: miseram illam et flēbilem speciem, Cic.: Ino, object of compassion, Hor.: flēbilior, more to be lamented, id. II. Act.: that causes to weep (poet and rare) ultor, Ov. 2. weeping, tearful, piteous, Cic. elegia, Ov. - modi, plaintive measures, Hor. (Hence It. *lèvole*, Sp. *feble*: Fr. *foible*.)

flēbiliter, adv. mournfully, piteously

ly: Cic. flēbiliter nomine sponsum mortuum appellat, Liv.

flecto, xi, xum, 3. v. a. and n. Act.: to bend, curve, turn, turn round: arcus, Ov.: animal omne membrum quocumque vult, flectit, Cic.: flexit viam Brutus, turned his course aside (so as to avoid meeting Tarquin), Liv.: flexi fractique motus, contorted, id.: gemmas aces huc, Virg. Reflect: (māvus) flectitur in gyrum, wheels, Ov. 2. Naut. i. t. to double a cape or promontory: in flectendis promontoriis, Cic. II. Fig.: to bend, turn, direct: vocem, Ov.: qui teneros et rudes quum acceperunt, inficunt et flectunt, ut volunt, Cic.: scribentis animum non flectere, v. vero potest, direct, turn away from, Liv. 2. Esp. to bend (in opinion or in will), to move, persuade, prevail upon; soften: quibus i bus flectebat animo atque frangebat, Cic.: flectere si nequeo Superos, Acheronta movebo, Virg. - si flectitur ira deorum, Ov. B. Neutr.: to turn or direct one's course (post-Aug.): quum procul hos laevo flectentes limite cernunt, Virg.: Hasdrubal ad Oceanum flectit, Liv. Fig. ad providentiam sapientiamque flectere, Tac. [Cf. φάλοξ, φάλαξ, falco, falx. The *t* is added to the root, as in *pect-to*, *plec-to*.]

fleo, flevi, fletum (contr. forma *flesti*, Ov.: flevit, Virg.: flesse, Ov.) 2. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to weep (weaker than *plorare* and *lamentari*; disting. also from *lacrimare*, which denotes shedding tears as the outward expression of emotion): ille me complexus atque osculans flere prohibebat, Cic. Pass. impers.: ad sepulcrum venimus in ignem posita est fletus, Ter. Of horses: Suet. 2. Of inanimate things: to drop, trickle: uberibus fluit omnia guttis, Lucr. II. Act.: to weep for; bewail, lament: nec impubem parentes Troion flere semper, Hor. filii necem, Tac. In Part perf.: multum fletu ad superos, wept, lamented, Virg. [For *fleo-o*, from root *flu*; cf. *fluo*, and Gr. φάω, φάω.]

fletus, a, um, Part [fleo] **fletus**, ūs, m. [iu] a weeping: ut urbe tota fletus gemitusque feret, Cic.: haec magna cum misericordia fletuque pronuntiantur, with piteous demonstrations of grief, Caes.

flexānimus, a, um, adj. [flecto animus] (poet.). Act.: that bends or sways the soul, moving, affecting. dicta est flexanima atque omnium regina rerum oratio, poet. in Cic. 2. Pass.: touched, moved, affected: Pac. in Cic.

flexibilis, e, adj. [flexus] that may be bent; pliant, flexible: arcus, Ov. II. Fig. pliant, flexible, tractable: of the voice, opp. to *durus*, Cic. 2. fickle, wavering, inconstant: quid potest esse tam flexibile, quam animus ejus? id.

flexilis, e, adj. [id.] pliant, pliable, supple: cornu, Ov. 2. bent, curved: sinus (comarum), i. e. curled, id.

flexilōquus, a, um, adj. [flexus, loquor] ambiguous, equivocal: Cic.

flexio, ōnis, f. [flecto] a bending, turning: a bend, turn, curve (rare) virili laterum flexione, Cic. 2. Fig. quae devertit flexionesque quasi- stitit, turnings, windings, id. 3. Esp. of the voice, a modulation, inflection, change: delicatior in cantu flexiones, id.

flexi-pēs, pēdis, adj. [flexus] with bent feet; and in gen. turning: hederac, Ov.

flexuōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of turns or windings, tortuous: iter, an intricate channel, Cic.

flexūra, aē, f. [id.] a bending, winding, turning (rare): laterum, Lucr.: vicorum, Suet.

flexus, a, um, Part. [flecto].

flexus, ūs, m. [id.] a bending, turning, winding: e.g. of the winding passages of the ears, Cic.: in aliquo flexu viae, Liv.: Ov. Fig. a turning, transition, change (political): itinera flexusque rerum publicarum, revolutions, Cic.

fictus, ūs, m. [figo, to strike (Liv. Andron.); v. flagrum] a striking, dash- ing together, collision (poet.): Virg.

flō, flavi, flatum, i v n and a Neutr.: to blow: corus ventus in his locis flare consuevit, Caes.: inflexio Berecynthia tibia cornu flabit, will blow, sound, Ov. 2. Act. to blow, blow out (poet. and in post-class. prose): Chimaera acrem flaret de corpore flammam, Lucr.: tibia flatur, is blown, Ov. [Cf. φλά in ἐκ φλάου, to bubble forth; O. H. G. blā-an, Eng. blow.]

flocus, i, m. a lock or flock of wool, etc.: Varr. II. Transf. anything trifling, insignificant, of no account (esp. with negatives, and in the phrase flocci facere, to make no account of) with a negat. ceterum qui sis, qui non sis, floccum non interduim, I don't care a straw, Pl.: prorsus avoco scire, nec tamē flocci facio, Cic. Without a negat.: tu istos minutos cave deos flocci faceris, Pl. [The rad. notion is prob. that of softness v. flaccus] (Hence Sp. fluco, fleco.)

flōrens, entis, Part. [floreo]. II. Adj.: blooming, florid, splendid, etc.: catarvae aere, Virg. 2. Fig. flourishing, prosperous, in the prime, in repute; fine, excellent: with Abl.: hominem florentem aetate, opibus, honoribus, etc., Cic. Abl.: florens et illustris adolescens, Caes. Of inanimate things: florentem atque opulentam urbem reliquit, Liv.: Cic. florens juvenis, in the hey-day of youth, Hor.

flōrēo, ūi, 2. v. n. [flos] to bloom, blossom, flower: haec arbor una (lentiscus) ter floruit, Cic.: pampino gravidus autumnum floret ager, bears its bloom (K) etc., to others, of the hue of the ripening fruits, Virg. Poet.: si bene floreat annus, Ov. II.

Meton. of wine: to froth, ferment: vīna florent, id. 2. to be covered with, to abound with: tum mare vellivolis florebat puppibus, Lucr. III.

Fig.: to be in a flourishing or prosperous condition; to be in good repute, to be eminent, distinguished, etc. constr. with Abl. and absol. With Abl.: in sua patria multis virtutibus ac beneficiis floruit princeps, enjoyed a distinguished position, Cic. Absol.: ergo in Graecia musci florerunt, were held in high esteem, id.: floret Epicurus, holds sway, is in the ascendant, id.

2. Of inanimate things. with Abl.: familia, quae postea viris fortissimis floruit, id. Absol.: florentis domus amicus, a friend of the family in its prosperity, Tac. juvenum ritu florent modo nata (verba) vigentque, Hor.

flōresco, 3. v. n. incep. [floreo] to begin to blossom or flower: puleium aridum florescere ipso brumali die, Cic.

II. Fig.: to begin to flourish or prosper, to grow into repute, ad summam gloriam eloquentiae florescere, id.

flōrens, a, um, adj. [flos] of flowers, made of flowers (poet.) coronae, wreaths of flowers, Pl.: rura, flowery meads, Virg.

flōridus, a, um, adj. [floreo] blooming, flowery, scintilla, festoons, in- prata, Lucr. II. Fig. blooming, fresh, beautiful: Galatea floridior pratio, Ov.: novitas mundi, Lucr. 2. Of discourse: ornate, florid: Demetrius Phalereus est floridior, ut ita dicam, quam Hyperides, Cic.

flōrifer, ōra, ōrum, adj. [flos fero] bearing flowers, flowery (poet.): Lucr.

flōrilegus, a, um, adj. [flos lego] flower-culling: apes, Ov.

flōs, ōris, m. a blossom, flower: florum omnium varietas, Cic. flōs purpureus rosae, the rose's damask bloom, Hor. nuper in pratis studiosa florum, Caes. for flowers, id. II. Meton. the giver of flowers, nectus fa gūct et floribus oras expient, spoken of bees, Virg. 2. the prime or best kind of anything: vici (Bacchi), Pl.: Mim.

3. the finest or highest part (of wine, etc.) vini, aroma, 'bouquet', Lucr.: Pl. 4. By anal.: of the first hairs of the beard. Virg.: the tip of a flame: Lucr.

III. Fig.: the flower, crown, ornament of anything: quod floris, quod roboris in juventute fuerat, amiserant, Liv.: vitae, splendour, glory, Cic. flōs aetatis, the prime of life, Lucr. 2. Esp.: with aetatis; youthful innocence (either of boys or of girls), virginity: Liv. 3. Of speech: a flower, embellishment, ornament: quasi verborum sententiarumque flores, Cic. [Cf. Goth. blo-ma, N. H. G. blume, Eng. bloom. The Gr. ἐκ-φάου and Lat. flō, q. v., are, most prob., cognate.] (Hence It. flore, Sp. flor. Fr. fleur.)

flosculus, i, m. dum [flos] a little flower, floweret: ficta omnia celeriter tanquam flosculi decidunt, Cic. II.

Fig.: blossom, pride, ornament: vitae, youth, Juv. 2. Esp. of style; flower, ornament: omnes undique flosculos (orationis) carpere atque delibare, Cic.

fluctifragus, a, um, adj. [fluctus frango] wave-breaking, latus, Lucr.

fluctuatio, ōnis, f. [fluctuo] a floating hither and thither, fluctuation (v. rare): and Transf. in gen. a tremulous motion, agitation: Sen. 2. Fig. of the mind: wavering, vacillation: Liv.

fluctuō, avi, atum, i v n or (later) fluctuor, atus, i v. dep. [fluctus] to move like the waves, to float hither and thither, to be tossed or driven about: quadremem in salo fluctuantem reliquerat, Cic. fluctat omni- are remittit tellus, undulantes with gleaming brass, i. e. like light glancing on the waves, Virg. 2. Fig. to be restless, uncertain, to waver, hesitate, vacillate: magnaque irarum fluctuat aestu, id.: inter spem metumque, Liv.: Cic.: utrius populi mallet victoriam esse, fluctuatus animo fuerat, Liv.

fluctuor, v. fluctuo
fluctuosus, a, um, adj. [fluctus] full of waves, billowy (rare) mare, Pl.

fluctus, ūs, m. [fluo] a flowing, undulating: Lucr. 2. a wave, billow, surge (freq. in plur.) esp. a wave caused by storms (hence drifting from unda, which is a wave normally produced) fons aequae dulcis, qui fluctu totus operiretur, by the flood-tide, i. e. puppes ad magnitudinem fluctuum tempestatūque accommodatae, Caes. Proverb. fluctus in simpulo, a swim in a puddle ('tempet in a tea-cup'), i. e. much ado about nothing, Cic. 2. Fig. turbulence, commotion, disturbance: in hac tempestate populi et finis, id. rerum fluctibus in mediis, Hor. (Hence It. flutto, Fr. flot.)

fluēs, entis, Part. [fluo] II. Adj.: lax, debauched, enervated, effeminate. Campiani fluentes luxu, Liv. 2. Of style flowing, fluent: oratio, Cic. also in bad sense; diffuse: ne aut dissoluta aut fluens sit oratio, id.

fluenter, adv. in a flowing manner (v. rare): Lucr.

fluentum, i, n. [fluo] a flow, flood, running water, a stream (poet. v. usu. plur.): Xanthique fluenta, Virg.

flūdus (flūdus, Lucr.), a, um, adj. [id.] flowing, fluid: liquor, Virg.: cruor, id. II. Meton.: soft, slack, lax: frondes, Lucr.: mollia et fluida Gallorum corpora, not well knit, Liv.

2. Act.: relaxing, enfeebling calor, Ov.

flūto (contr. flūto, Lucr.), avi, atum, i v n freq. [id.] to float, swim, sail: vavem fluitantem in alto tempestatibus, Cic.: fluitans alvens, Liv.

2. to wave, undulate, flap: vela summo fluitantia malo, Ov.: Lucr.

3. In gen. to be unsteady: fluitans labansque miles, wavering, fac. II. Fig. to be doubtful or uncertain, to waver, vacillate: non finitem dubiae spe pendulus horae, Hor.

flūmen, *flūis*, *n* [id.] a flowing of water; a flood, stream; rapido montano flumine torrens, Virg. Tiberine pater, hunc multem propito flumine accipias, Liv. In plur. frigida Scamandri flumina, Hor. 2. Esp. a river (much more freq. than fluvius, which is not used by Caes. at all, distinguishing from amnis, a broad stream, by the poetical or rhetorical complexion of the latter). flumen Rhodanus, Garumna flumen, Caes. In reference to travelling by water, the phrases secundo flumine and adverso flumine, mean respectively down and up the river, but they are sometimes used in speaking of travelling by land, to indicate the direction of the journey relatively to the course of the river: e.g. secundo flumine ad Lutetiam iter facere coepit, id. Caesari iter erat longius adverso flumine, id. 3. Transf. of other things which flow: a stream, flood sanguinis, Lucr. largeoque humectant flumine vultu in flood of tears, Virg. II. Fig. of discourse or style oratoris, Cic. (Hence lt. *fiume*.)

flūmīnēus, *a*, *um*, *adj* "flumen" pertaining to rivers, found in or frequently rivers (poet.) aqua, in volucribus, id.

flūo, *xi*, *am*, (*ful* perf. *fluere*, Lucr.), *3* *v* *n* [akin to *fluo* and to Gr. *φλῡω*] In flux, fluctus, a guttural is added to the root, cf. struo to flow, in a stream, whereas manare = to flow drop by drop, to ooze, trickle. Hiv. e caum inter fines et Allobrogum Rhodanus fluit, Caes. fluvius in terram Rumi cruor, was sated, spilt, Hor. fluit ignibus animi, becomes fluid, melts, Ov. 2. Transf. to flow, overflow, run down, drip with any fluid with abl. of the thing fluit sudore et lassitudine membra, Liv. Absol. madidare fluens in veste Menoeceus, Virg. 3. To stream like floods, to flow, pour: nodoque sinus collecta fluentes, id. omnique relictis turba fluit castris, pours forth, id. ad terramque fluit devexo pondere cervix, sinks powerless (all muscular energy being lost), id. II. Fig. to move on, proceed: carmen vena pauperiore fluit, Ov. of the writer himself, alter (Herodotus) quasi sedatus amnis, fluit, flows on like a tranquil stream, Cic. in rebus prosperis et ad voluntatem nostram fluentibus, proceeding, moving along, id. res fluit ad interregnum, affairs are moving in the direction of an interregnum, id. 2. To fall away or off, to pass away, to vanish, perish: excident gladii, fluit arma de manibus, id. buccae fluentes, fallen in, tank, id..

sic mihi tarda fluunt ingrataque tempora, pass, Hor. 3. Esp. of style: *ne bediffuse ne fluit oratio, ne vagetur, Cic*

flūto, *v* fluito
flūvīālis, *e*, *adj* [fluvius] pertaining to rivers, river: undae, Virg arundo, id.

flūvīātīlis, *e*, *adj* [id.] pertaining to rivers, river: testudines, Cic

flūvīdus, *v* fluvius

flūvīus, *i* (*g* *u* plur. fluviorum, trisyl. Virg.), *m* [fluo] a river (not in Caes. v. flumen) apud Hypanium fluvium, Cic. (so several times along with the geogr. name). fluvius Taurus, Liv. 8. fluvio dea condidit alto, Virg. 2. Transf. running water, a stream. arbuta sufficere et fluvios praebere recentes, id. (Hence Fr. *fluvir*.)

fluxio, *ōnis*, *f* [id.] a flowing, flow aquarum fluxiones, deluges, Cic. (dub.)

fluxus, *a*, *um*, *Adj* flowing, fluid: succus, Plin. of that from which anything flows (cf. fluo, i, 2) fluxum pertusumque vas, leaky, Lucr. 2. Transf. loose, slack: crinis, Tac: labia, Liv. corpora, flabby, weak, Tac. 3. Fig. lax, loose, dissolute, careless: animi molles et acetate fluxi, Sall. animi fluxioris esse, Suet. 2. fleeting, transient, perishable: res humanae in secundis fluxae, Cic. res humanae, fleeting, Sall. Tac.

fluxus, *ūs*, *m* [id.] a flowing, flow, flux (post-Aug.) Plin.

focāle, *is*, *n* [for faucale from fauces] a neck-cloth, a coat, worn by sick or effeminate persons: Hor. 2. focillo, *avi*, *atrum*, *i* *v* *a*, and *focillo*, *atus*, *i* *v* *dep* [focula] to revive or refresh by warmth, to cherish (rare and only fig.), aegre facilitatus, with difficulty restored to consciousness, Plin. Ip. Fig. societatem, to revive, patch up an alliance, Suet.

focūla, *orum*, *n*, *pl* [foveo], explained by Non as = nutrimenta Comice jam intus ventris fumant focula, good fare, Pl. 2. foculus, *i*, *m* *dim* [focus] a little hearth, a fire-pan, chafing-dish, brazier dextram accenso ad sacrificium foculo injicit, Liv. 2. Meton. fire. bucca foculum excitat, Juv.

fōcus, *i*, *m* [connected by the ancients with foveo; but etym. uncertain] a place or apparatus for heating, a fire-place, hearth: ad focum sedere, to sit by one's fireside, Cic. Hor. Poet. of a funeral pile: Virg. On the hearths of the Roman houses, in little niches, the household gods (Lares) were placed, and for them a fire was kept up: sacrum vetustis exstruct lignus focum, Hor. 2. Hence, meton. house or family: Cic. agellus, quem tu fastidis, habitum quinque focis, by five houses, families, Hor. So esp. in phr.: pro-

aris et focis, in defence of altars and homes: Liv. . cf. ara. (Hence lt. *fuoco*, Sp. *fuogo*; Fr. *feu*, and, from low Lat. *focarium*, Fr. *foyer*.)

fōdico, *no* *perj*, *atum*, *v* *a*. [fodio: cf. vellio, from vello] to dig, to pierce (rare) mercenarius servum, laevum qui fodicit latus, to dig or jog us in the side, Hor. Fig. to keep (any one) in remembrance: Cic.

fōdio, *fōli*, *fossum*, *3* *v* *n*, and *a*. (Imperf. *Inf* pass. fodiri, Pl.) to dig, delat, dig up or out (opp. to arare); to pick, pierce, stab: fodit; invenit auri aliquantum, Cic. . arva, Ov. . puteos, Caes. . ego te pendente fodiam stimulis, will goad, Pl. . equi armos calcantibus, Virg. [Appy. cogn. with *βοδῶν* (β from orig. bh)] (Hence Fr. *four*.)

foecunde, foecundus, etc. *v* *fec*.
foede, *adv* foully, basely, horribly: pugnatum est, Liv. Cic.

foederātus, *a*, *um*, *adj* [foedus] leagured together, confederated, allied: civitates, Cic. Absol. as subst. (only in pl masc.) id.

foedifragus, *a*, *um*, *adj* [foedus frango] league-breaking, perfidious (v. rare) Poem, Cic.

foeditas, *ātis*, *f* [foedus] foulness, filthiness, hideousness: odoris, Cic. . Alpinum, the horrors (of the passage) of the Alps, Liv. . spectaculi, id. 2. Fig. of the mind and character: vitenness: depravatio et foeditas turpissimam animi, Cic.

foedo, *avi*, *atum*, *i* *v* *a*. [id.] to make foul, filthy, hideous; to defile, contaminate; to disfigure, deform: Harpyiae contactu omnia foedant immundo, Virg. foedati agri, land waste, Liv. 2. Fig. Romani ipsam foedavit adventus tuus, polluted, Cic.: multiplex clade foedatus annus, saddened, blackened, Liv.

foedus, *a*, *um*, *adj* foul, filthy, disgusting, abominable, horrible, shocking (much stronger than turpis): immanissimum et foedissimum monstrum, Cic. volucris (ex bubo), Ov.: vietus, Hor. With *Dat* pestilentia foeda homini, terribly fatal to, Liv. Foll. by 2 sup. = foedumque relatu, Ov. 2. In moral or intellectual sense: partim ita foeda, partim ita flagitiosa, vile and disgraceful, Cic. foedum inceptu, fœdum exitu, Liv. scriptores carmine fo do splendida facta linunt, wretched, Hor. [Prob for *for-ius*, "smoky," from Lat. *rostru* in fumus; v. also *fimus* and *foetio*.]

foedus, *is* *n* a league, treaty, compact. Ambiorigem sibi societate et foedere adiungunt, Caes. foedus ferire, icere, pangere, to conclude a treaty (vide the verbs). foedera negligere, violare, rumpere, Cic. solvere, Virg. 2. In gen. a compact, covenant, agreement: foedus fecerunt cum tribu plebis palam, Cic. . thalami, marriage contract, marriage, Ov. 3. Poet. . of things: a law: si omnes

foedere naturae certo discrimina servavit, Lucr. [O L. *foedus*, from *foeid* in *fido* (for *foedo*), which is formed by vowel-extension from *fid* in *fid* s.]

foen, for words so beginning, v *fen* *foetō*. 2 v n [prob cogn with *foe-dus*, q v.] to have a disagreeable smell, to stink: an *foetor* anima uxoris tuus? Pl. 2. Fig. *fi' fi' foetet* tuus mihi sermo, id

foetidus, a, um, adj [foetō] that has a disagreeable smell, stinking, fetid: *isto ore foetidus*, Cic

foetor, ōris, m [id] an offensive smell, a stench: *jacebat in foetore atque vino*, Cic. 2. Fig.: *foetness*, noisomeness: *reconditorum verborum foetores*, Aug ap Suet

foetus, v *fet*.

foliolum, i, n [folium] (se unquid) an unguen or oil made of the leaves of spikenard, and several other ingredients (hence also called *nardium*): *nard-oil*. Juv.

foliatus, a, um, adj [id] leaved, leafy: Plin

folium, i, n, a leaf: *folius ex arboribus strictus*, Cato: *arida folia laureae*, Cic [cf *φύλλον* and prob Lat *folus*] (Hence *It foglia*, Sp *hoja*, Fr *feuille*)

folliculus, i, m *dim* [foliis] a small bag or sack: *folliculus frumentum vehere*, Liv. 2. Esp. a ball to play with, inflated with air, Suet

II, Transf. a husk, pod, shell, skin, follicle: Plin. Poet. the shell of an egg: Lucr. (Hence Sp *holleja*)

foliis, is, m (orig a leathern sack, hence) a pair of bellows, *formae*, quas vos effici sine foliis et sine indubis non putatis, Cic. 2. a playing-ball, inflated with air: pugillatorius, Pl. 3. a leathern money-bag: *tensio folio*, with well-filled purse: Juv. 4. Poet. puffed cheeks: id [cf *φύλλis* (in Hesych) and *θυλακος*]

foliitum, adv by money-bags: ego foliitum ductitabo, by the bagful, Pl

fomentum, i, n [cōtur from *fovimentum*, from *foveo*] a warm lotion or poultice, fomentation: *ascendit, fomenta parat*, Hor. 2. Fig. a mitigation, alleviation: *summorum malorum*, Cic. ut haec ingrata ventis dividat fomenta, consolations, Hor. Poet. nourishment: *frigida curarum fomenta*, id

fomes, tuis, m [foveo] touchwood, tinder: *aspuitque in fomite flammam*, Virg.

fons, fontis, m. a spring, fountain (=Gr *πύγξ*, and disting from puteus, a dug well; Gr. *φρέα*). locum delicti fontibus abundantem, Cic. fontium qui celat origines, Nilus, Hor. Poet. spring-water, *valer* alii fontemque ignemque feribant, Virg. II. Fig. a fountain-head, source, origin, cause (that from which all flows). scribendi recte sapere est et principium et fons, Hor.: *amicitiae*, Cic. mali hujusce Liv. [For *fontis*, from root *fu*, to pour]

fontānus, a, um, adj [fons] of or from a spring, spring: aqua, Cels. Ov

fonticulus, i, m *dim* [id] a little spring or fountain: Hor

for, fatus, fari, i v n and a *dep* defect (of pres only *fatur*, *fantui* in use; fut *labor*, Imper *fare*, ger *fandi*, *fando*, sup *fatu*; Part *fais*, *fantis*, *fanti* m *per* tenses complete), to speak (chiefly poet). Neut. *feto* to pectore *fatur*, Virg. sic *fatus*, with these words, id *fando*, by report, *hearsay* ne *fando* quidem *audium* est, Cic. Virg. II. A. act. (animus) dementit delirare *fatur*, Lucr. *vix ea fatus* etiam, Virg. With relative clauses: *fare age*, quid *venias*, id

2. Esp. to *foetell*, predict: *labor*, quando *hic* te *cura* remordet, id [cf *Gr* *φῆμι* (for *φαμι*), *φαίω* The orig. sense of the root was "to show"] (cf. of *phāos*, *phā-ōw*)

forābilis, e, adj [for] that may be pierced: Ov

forāmen, inis, n. [id] an opening or hole produced by boring, an aperture: *inventa sunt in (scuto) foramina cuneis*, Cato. *foramina* illa quae patent ad animum a corpore, passages, outlets, Cic

forās, adv [connected with *foris*, a door: orig an accus case of a noun of the first declension like *θηρὰ*, lit. to the doors, hence, out of doors, out of the house, forth, out: *foras* perire, Cic (scripta) *foras* dare, to publish, id *ambo* *foras* eieciunt, Liv. Fig. si animus eminebat *foras*, Cic (Hence *it foras*, *fuoris*, sp *fuera*, Fr *hors*) **forceps**, clipsis, m and f a pair of tongs, pincers, forceps: *tenuis*, Virg. Ov [The O L. *forcipēs* was = *forceps* The word is, therefore, from *foris*, *hol*, and *capio*]

fordus, a, um, adj [fero] with a wing, pregnant: *forda* *ferens* *bos* est fecundusque, Ov

forē and **forem**. v *sum*

forensis, e, adj [forum, pertaining to the market or forum, public] *forensis* oratio, delivered in the forum, Cic. Marto *forensis* *floret*, in eloquence, Ov: *vestitu forensi*, in his walking dress, Liv: also absol: *forensia*, dress of state, Suet. *forensis* *factio*, the market-place party or faction, the rabble, Liv

fori, orum, v *forus*

foris, is, and more freq *plur* *fores*, um, f a door, gate, in *plur* *folding* or *double* doors: ut *licet* *forem* *virga* *percuteret*, Liv. *quum* *forem* *cubiculi* *clauserat*, Cic *Plur*: *extra* *fores* *himenque* *carceris*, id *robustae*, Hor

2. Transf in gen. an opening, entrance: *aeneus equus*, *cujus* in *lateribus* *fores* *essent*, Cic. Fig. quasi *amicitiae* *fores* *aperire*, id. [cf *It* *θύρα*; Goth *daür*, Eng *door*, *Il* *G* *tor*; O L *dorus*]

foris, adv [ablat., answering to the accus *forum* *foras*, q. v.] lit. at the

doors; hence *not in the house, outside, out of doors, abroad, without* (opp. to *intus*, *domi*, etc.) *ille* *relictus* *intus*, *expectatus* *foris*, Cic. *parvi* *sunt* *foris* *arma*, *nisi* *est* *consilium* *domi*, *abroad*, id. *haec* *studia* *delectant* *domi*, *non* *impediunt* *foris*, in *public* *life*, id: *egrot*, *foris* *esse* *Gabinium*, is *houseless*, id. 2. *from* *without*, *from* *abroad* (= *extrinsecus*) *fois* *ad* *se* *delata* *arte* *tractat*, id

forma, ae, f *form* (of *facies*), *countour*, *figure*, *shape*, etc.: *corporis* *nostr* *figura* *et* *forma* *et* *statura*, Cic. a *forma* *removeat* *omnis* *viro* *non* *dignus* *ornatus*, *from* *the* *person*, id. *igneae* *formae*, *fiery* *bodies*, id. *forma* *et* *situs* *agri*, Hor. Poet. *formae* *deorū*, *the* *forms* *of* *the* *gods*, for *gods*, Ov. *nisi* *a* *formae* *magnum* *in* *porum*, Virg. 2. Esp. *Am* *form*, *beauty* *In* *th* *formam* *dedertit*, Hor. *spiciat* *in* *forma* *formae*, *slighted* *charms*, Virg. 3. a *model* *or* *mould* *of* *any* *kind*: *forma* *pneuma*, *cons*, Tac: *si* *scilicet* *a* *formae* *non* *aut* *emat*, *lasts*, Hor. II. Fig. *outline*: *general* *idea* *(of* *anything)*. *formam* *quidem* *ipam* *et* *tanquam* *faciem* *honesti* *vides*, Cic. *forma* *rei* *publicae*, a *political* *constitution*, id. 2. Esp. in *philosoph* *lang*, *like* *species*, a *soul*, *kind*: Cic. Quint. 3. In *gram* *the* *quality* *of* *a* *word*, also, *its* *form*, *derivation*, *conjugation*, etc. Varr. Quint. [Prob cogn with *fermus*, the *rad* *notion* *being* *that* *of* *fixed*, *permanent* *shape*]

formālis, is, adj [forma] of or for a form or mould: Plin. 2. having a set form like a *recept* or *circular*, *formal*: Suet

formamentum, i, n [forma] a *shape*, *form* (= *forma*) only in *pl*: Lucr

formātor, ōris, m [id] a *former*, *fashioner*: Sen

formātūra, ae, f [id] a *forming*, *fashioning*: *labrum*, Lucr

formica, ae, f an ant. Cic. Virg. [The relations of this word are obscure, it seems unconnected with *μυρμηξ*]

formicinus, a, um, adj [formica] of or like ants. *gradus*, *creeping*, *crawling*, Pl

formidabilis, e, adj [formido] causing fear, formidable: Ov

formido, avi, atum, i v a and n. to dread, to be greatly afraid, to be terrified (expressing fear in its strongest and most active form; disting from *metuo*, which means simply to be apprehensive of evil, from: *timeo*, which expresses the emotion arising from such apprehension; from *paveo*, which is the fear of cowardice, panic, or timidity; and from *vereor*, which is the fear of respect or reverential awe) with *acc*: ipse *se* *cruciat* *omniumque* *formidat*, *dreads* *the* *worst*, Cic. Hor. Pass: *hic* *classe* *formidatus*, *dreaded* *for* *his* *fleet*, id. With *Inf* *Inf*. (not

class): *si isti formidare credere, Pl. With ne and Subj.: id. Absol.: intus pavel et foris formido, id.

formido, *inis, f. fearfulness; fear, terror, dread*: Stori dehinc formidinem metum permanentem, an abiding state of fear, Cic. pomea, Hor. In plur.: pericula intendunt, formidines opponantur, *terrors*, Cic. 2. *religious dread, awe* (poet.): (poet.): religione sacrae et saevi formidine Martis, Virg.

II. Objectively, that which produces fear, caligantem nigra formidine lucum, dark with black horror, id.

2. Of a scarecrow: furum aviumque maxima formido, Hor. [Appv. cogn. with *forma*, the rad notion being that of being stiffened, held immovable, by fear.]

formidolose, *adv. fearfully, dreadfully, terribly*: Cic.

formidoloseus, *a, um, adj. [formido] full of fear, fearful*: Act. producing fear, dreadful, terrible: foras, Hor. dubia et formidolosa tempora, Cic. id erat formidolosissimum hosti, Liv. II. Neutr. *ex-pressing fear, timid, timorous* (rare): Ter.

formo, *avi, atum, i. v. a [forma] to shape, fashion, form*: matris, quam laquei et format effectio, Cic. classum in Ida, Virg. Fig. to shape, form, prepare, compose, etc. consuetudine in rationes formata, to guide, Cic. personam novam to invent, Hor. sic me formabat puerum dictis, moulded in character, id.

formose, *adv. beautifully*: Quint. **formositas**, *atis, f. [formosus] beauty* (v. rare): Cic. (only as photo- t.).

formosus, *a, um, adj. [forma] finely formed, beautiful, handsome* (denotes beauty of form, distinct from pulch. which denotes beauty in a more general sense, from speciosus, which denotes the beauty of good looks or showiness, and from venustus, which is the beauty that charms or wins) opp. to deformus, Cic.: mulier, well-formed, Hor. pecus, Virg. In gen. sense, nunc formosissimus annus, in all its beauty, id. Ov.

formula, *ae, f. dim. [id.] a fine form, beauty*: Pl. II. Legal: an established mode of expression or procedure: a form, formula in judicial proceedings (the predominant signif.) testamentorum, Cic. sponsionis, id. Meton.: = causa, a lawsuit, action, process, formula excedere, to be cast in a suit, Suet. 2. In gen. any form or condition of contract: antiqua formula juris ac decisionis, their old statutes, Liv. 3. a rule, principle: Stoicorum, Cic.

formus, *a, um, adj., warm*, Fest. s. v. [Cf. Gr. θερμός, *thermos*].

formacalia, *e, adj. [formax] pertaining to an oven*, dem. i. e. the goddess Fornax, Ov.

formacula, *ae, f. dim. [id.] a little furnace or oven*: Juv.

fornax, *acis, f. [from fornus = furnace, q. v.] a furnace, oven, kiln*: Cic.: Pecunia patris fornacibus enses, Virg. vanae Actnae fornaces, craters, Lucr.

fornacatus, *a, um, adj. [fornix] vaulted, arched*: paries, Cic.

fornix, *icis, m. an arch or vault*: fornices in muro erant apti ad excurrendum, arched openings from which to make sallies, Liv. 2. Meton. a brothel: Hor. Juv.

fornus, *i, m. = furnus, q. v.*

fōro, *avi, atum, i. v. a to bore, pierce* (rare): Col. Comice ita te forant patibulum per vias stimulis, Pl. [Cf. Gr. φάρος; A-S *foran*, to bore.]

fors, *fortis, f. [prob. from fero] chance, hap, luck, hazard* (opp. to consilium) ut fors tulit, Cic. Liv. Osi urnam argenti fors quae mihi monstret (good) luck, Hor. II. Adverb in nom. fors, ellipt. for fors sit, perchance, perhaps, peradventure (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): et fors acquas cepit ut praemia rostris, Virg. bsp. with et = fortasse etiam, perhaps too: fors et debita jura vicesque superbiae te mancant ipsum, Hor.

fors-an, *adv. [ellipt. for fors (sit) an] = fortitan, perhaps, perchance, peradventure*: Virg. Hor.

forsit, *adv. [constr. for fors sit] perhaps*: Hor.

forsitan, *adv. [constr. for fors sit an] perhaps, peradventure*: strictly, with Subj.: longior in orationem causa forsitan postulet, Cic. With Indic. (not in Cic.) forsitan ita decuit, Liv.

fortān, *adv. [constr. for forte an] perhaps*: Cic.

fortasse (also, though rarely, fortassis), *adv. perhaps, peradventure, possibly, probably*: fortasse inopiam excusare etiam medicus est animi, Caes. res fortasse verae, certe graves, Cic. demens judicio videt, sanus fortasse tuo, Hor. 2. Ellipt. with Injunct. fortasse te illum mirari coquunt, it may be that, perhaps, Pl. 3. Ironically in replies perhaps so, very likely! Pl. Ter. 4. In designating number, about: elegit ex multis Isocrati libris triginta fortasse versus, Cic. [Acc. to Corssen, fortasse = fortan si vis. Fortasse is for fortassis, as mag. for magis.]

fortē, *adv. [prop. abl. of fors] by chance, casually, accidentally*, freq. with casu, temere, fortuna. casu fieri aut forte fortuna, Cic. quum saepe forte temere eveniunt, quae non audeas optare, Ter. erat forte brumae tempus, Liv. forte ab Aligdo Quinctius consul ridetis Roman, it so happened that he had returned, id. II. To denote uncertainty, haply, perchance, peradventure: With si. si forte statueret Aduaticus esse conservandos, Caes. Cic. si cameram percussi forte, cf. perchance, Hor. With nisi: nemo fere saltat sobrius, nisi forte insunt,

Cic. With ne: ne quid animae forte amittat dormiens, Pl. 2. To denote probability: perhaps (= fortasse); not in Cic.: forte quid expedit, what may perhaps be of some use, Hor.

forticulus, *a, um, adj. dim. [fortis] somewhat bold or resolute* (v. rare): Cic.

fortis, *e, adj. strong, powerful*. Physically equus, powerful, Cic. testudo facta ex fortissimis lignis, Caes.

II. Mentally. brave, manly, etc. (opp. to ignavia): rebus angustus animosus atque fortis appare, Hor.: horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae, Caes.: omnino fortis animus et magnus, Cic.: cavit, ne unquam infamiae ea res sibi esset, ut virum forte non decet, a man of spirit, of proper self-respect, Ter. In bad sense, foll. by ad: nondum erant tam fortes ad sanguinem civilem, i.e. hardened, Liv. Poet. with Inf. fortis et asperas tractare serpentes, Hor. Proverb.: fortis fortuna adjuvat, fortune favours the brave, Cic. 2. Of inanimate things: fortibus oculis, with eyes sparkling with courage, id.: pectus, Hor.: factum, Caes.: placidis miscentem fortia dictis, Ov. [Ety. uncertain. The old form was fortis] (Hence It. forte, Sp. fuerte, Fr. fort; and, through a noun fortia, It. forza, Sp. fuerza, Fr. force.)

fortiter, *adv. strongly, powerfully, vigorously*: astringere, Pl.: fortius attrahere lora, Ov. II. bravely, valiantly, manfully: aliquid fortiter et patienter ferre, Cic.: sustinere impetum hostium, Caes.: perire, Hor.: fortiter occupa portum, resolutely, id. Comp.: pugnare, Caes. Sup.: Dolabella injuriam facere fortissime perseverat, most determinedly, Cic.

fortitudo, *inis, f. [fortis] strength*: (of the body rare). Phaedr. II. Of the mind. courage, both active and passive. fortitudo, resolution, bravery, intrepidity (sometimes restricted to military courage) fortitudo est considerata periculum susceptio et laborum perpassio, Cic.: fortitudinis exemplum, id. gloria belli atque fortitudinis, Caes. malorum rerum audacia fortitudo vocatur, Sall. In plur.: sunt igitur domesticae fortitudines non inferiores militibus, displays of fortitude, Cic.

fortuito, *adv. by chance, accidentally, fortuitously*: ut mihi ne in deum quidem cadere videatur, ut sciat, quid casu et fortuito futurum sit, Cic.: non fortuito aut sine consilio, Caes.

fortitū, *adv. for fortuito: accidentally, casually*: Pl.

fortitūus (long, Hor.: short, Juv.), *a, um, adj. [forte, analog. with gratuitus] that takes place by chance or accident, casual, accidental, fortuitous*: concursio rerum fortitūarum, Cic. subita et fortuita oratio, unprepared-

tated, id. jaceret fortuitos sermones, casual remarks. Tac. cespes, chanceut turf. Hor. Neut. absol.: nihil tam capax fortuitorum quam mare, casualities, Tac.

fortūna, ae, f. [a lengthened form of *fortis*] chance, hap, luck, fate, fortune (good or ill) plus fortunam quam consilium valere, Cic. rei publicae fortuna fatalis, id. belli fortuna, Caes. In plur.: omnes laudare fortunas meas, Ter. II. Esp. without secunda or adversa, either good luck or ill fortune, according to the context. For fortuna secunda, good luck, good fortune, prosperity: a fortuna deseri, Caes. Cic.: imperium in tam paucorum virtute atque fortuna positum, Liv. dum fortuna fuit, Virg. Hor. Hecpe, per fortunas, for heaven's sake, Cic. 2. For fortuna adversa, ill luck, misfortune, adversity (rare) arte emendare fortunam, Hor. III. stat., condition, circumstances, fate, lot. condicio et fortuna servorum, Cic. (Lamp.) aciem populi Romani condicione socii, fortuna servi, id. 2. Meton. (gen. in plur.) property, possessions, goods, fortune: bona fortunaeque, id. omnibus fortunis sociorum consumptis, Caes. Sing.: quo mihi fortuna, si non conceditur uti? wealth, Hor.

fortūnātus, fortunately, prosperously: fortunatē vivere, Cic.

fortūnātus, a, um, Part. fortunatus II. A d. j. fortunatus est hic fortunatus putandus, Cic. fortunatus senex, Virg. Poet. with gen. fortunatus laborum (Gr. constr. μακάριον τῶν ἔργων) happy in his sufferings, id. Comp. Cic. Sup. id. 2. Esp. in good circumstances, well off, wealthy, rich apud Scorpam, fortunatum hominem et nobilem, id.

fortūno, avi, atum, i v a [fortune] to make prosperous or fortunate: to make happy, to prosper, bless tibi patrimonium dei fortunent, Cic.

fortūli, orum, m. plu. dim. [forus] a book-case: Suet. Juv.

forūm, i, n. [by some connected with foras, foris; but etym. uncertain] a public place, market-place, as a place for buying and selling piscarium, Pl. : boarium, Liv. hence of places where markets were held, a market-town, market: Sall. Proverb. scisti uti foro, you knew how to make your market, i. e. to act for your own advantage, Ter. 2. the market-place, forum, as the principal place of meeting, where public affairs were discussed, courts of justice held, money transactions carried on, etc. In Rom. esp. the forum Romanum or aedil forum, an open place between the Capitoline and Palatine hills, surrounded by porticoes (basilicae) and the shops of money-changers (argentariae: v. Smith's Class. Dict. 170.) in foro turbaque, Cic. arruere verba de foro, to pick up in the street, id. hostes in foro ac locis patentioribus cuneant

constiterunt, Caes. loca circa forum, Liv. in medio foro, Hor. 3. Meton. of the administration of justice, public affairs, etc. ut forum et jurisdictionem cum ferro et armis conficiatis, Cic.: ut primum forum attingimus, engaged in public affairs, id. nos hunc Postumum jam pridem in foro non habemus, he would have been a bankrupt long ago, id. 4. any centre of legal business (cf. our "circuits"): civitates quae in id forum conveniant, to that court-district, id. Proverb. res vertitur in meo foro, the matter is pending in my own court, affects me nearly, Pl.

forū, i, m. a gangway in a ship quum alii malos scandunt, alii per foros current, Cic. II. Transf. a row of seats in the circus: loca diversa patibulis equitibusque, ubi spectacula sibi quique facerent, Juv. appellat, Liv. 2. a cell of bees, compehantque foros et floribus horrea texent, Virg. 3. a gaming-board, dice-board: forum aleatorum calcamus, Aug. in Suet. [etym. uncertain]

fossa, ae, f. [fossus, from fodio] a ditch, trench, fosse: vallo fossaque munire, Caes. fodere fossam, Liv. circumdare moenia vallo atque fossa, Sall.

fossilis, e, adj. [id.] dug out, dug up, fossil. Plin.

fossio, ōnis, f. [fodio] a digging (rare): recenti fossione terram fumare calentem, Cic. In plur. fossiones agri, id.

fossor, ōris, m. [id.] a digger, deliver. Virg. 2. In gen. a peasant: gaullet nivisam populeus fossor ter pede terram, Hor. 3. In contemptuous signif., a labouring fellow, a clown. Poet.

fossura, ae, f. [id.] a digging. Cic. In plur. complanata juga fossurum montium, Suet.

fossus, a, um, Part. [fodio]

fētus, a, um, Part. [feto]

fōvea, ae, f. a small pit (cadavera) humo tegere ac fossis abscondere, Virg. 2. Esp. a pitfall in foveas, Luciden, Cic. Hor. 1. fig. a snare, ita decipimus fovea lenonem Icyum, Pl. [etym. uncertain] (Hence It. fossa)

fōvō, fōvi, fōtum, 2 n. a to warm, keep warm: ut et penus pellis foveant, ne frigore laedantur, in munuscula fovet ille manu, keeps up, Ov. II. Meton. to cherish, foster. Lit. to foment (whether with warm or cold applications) corpus foveunt, que fovunt, id. vultus lymphis, Virg. Poet. in gen. interdum grimo fovet inscia Dido (puerum), cherishes, caresses, id. 2. Fig. to support, assist: Cic. (duo duces) pugnantibus nortabantur et prope certa fovebant spe, encouraged, animated, Liv. ingenu et artes, patronize, Suet. vota ammo, Ov. [etym. uncertain]

fractus, a, um, Part. [frango]

II. Adj. weak, feeble, faint:

ne audis fractiorem esse anigo, more disheartened, Cic. fracta voce loquendo libertas, with effeminate voice, Juv.

fraeno, fraenum, etc., v. fren.

frāga, orum, n. plu. strawberries: Virg. Ov. (Hence Fr. fraises)

frāgilis, e, adj. [frag, root of frango, easily broken, brittle, fragile (opp. firmus). cadi, Ov. rami, Virg.: myrtus, Hor. Poet.: aquae, ivae, Ov.

2. In gen. weak, perishable, frail (physically or mentally) corpus, Cic. fortuna, id. anni fragiles et meritor aetas, the frail years (of old persons). Ov. (Hence It. fragile, Fr. fragile)

frāgilitas, ātis, f. [fragilis] brittleness, fragility. Plin. 2. Fig. weakness, frailness, frailty: humani generis inbecillitatem fragilitatemque extimescere, Cic.

frāgmen, tus, n. [frag, root of frango] a fracture. Val Fl. 2. Mostly in plur. fragmina, um, pieces broken off, fragments, ruins, wreck. silvium, Lucr. temorum, Virg. Absol. in bits of wood, chips, treads et fragmina ponti imperat, Ov. Sing. thronum saxo atque ingenti fragmine montis Lucretium sternit, fragment of a mountain, piece of rock, Virg.

fragmentum, i, n. [id.] a piece broken off, a piece, remnant, fragment (usually in plur.) fragmenta septorum, Cic. tegularum, Liv. Sing. fragmentum lapidis, Cic.

frāgor, ōris, m. [id.] a breaking, breaking to pieces. Lucr. 2. Meton. a crashing, crash, noise, din. Cic. fragor telorum, quae diruebantur, Liv. pluviae, Virg.

frāgōsus, a, um, adj. [frāgor] apt to be broken, fragile (poet. or in post-class. prose). Lucr. 2. Transf. suggest, unferen silvis horrentia saxa fragosis, Ov. Fig. of style fragosa atque interrupta oratio, Quint.

II. crashing, rushing, roaring (poet.) torrens, Virg.

frāgro, avi, i v n. to emit a scent, to smell, to reek (poet. or in post-class. prose, esp. freq. in the imperf. part) both of pleasant and of unpleasant smells. Virg. Mart. [etym. uncertain] (Hence Fr. flaver)

frāmea, ae, f. [an old Germ. word] a spear, javelin, used by the ancient Germans. Tac. Juv.

frango, fregi, fractum, 3. v. a. to break, break in pieces, dash to pieces, shiver (used when the things broken are hard or brittle, when they are flexible or such as need to be torn, scindere is the word employed) alter alterius ubicunque fractus est ova, frangit, Cic. compluribus navibus fractis, wrecked, Caes. corpora ad saxum, Virg. crus, Hor. si quis imple manu senile guttur frangerit, strangled, id. 2. to break up small, to grind, bruise, crush: glebam identibus virg. quam (fortuna) existimo ab animo firmo et gravi tanquam fluo-

tum a saxo frangi oportere, Cic. || Fig.: to break down, to crush, shatter; to weaken, diminish, violate, to soften, move, touch, propeis calamitatis frangi, Caes. te ut ulla res frangat? shake thy resolution, affect thee, Cic. animo fracto, with a broken spirit, id. dolore, id., mandata, to break your trust (in double sense), Hor. imperium quod frangat, shatter, id. [The root is *frag* of Gr. *spay* in *spay-via* (orig. *bh* having exceptionally become *f* in the Greek word), Goth. *bruk-an*, Eng. *break*]

frāter, tris, m. a brother. duos fratrum Manibus dedi, Liv. fratres gemini, twin-brothers, Cic. fratres gemelli, Ov. || Transf.: as a term of endearment among friends, 'frater', 'palor', addo, Hor. 2. As honorary title given to allies. Aedui, fratres consanguineque a senatu appellati, Caes. 3. Of near relations by blood frater patruelis, a cousin, Cic. and abster, Ov. perh. also for lover (cf. Fr. *beau-frère*), a brother-in-law, sister's husband, prope attonitus ipso congressu Numida, gratias de fratre libe remisit agat, Liv. 4 Fig. of things of a like kind. aspicias illos positos ex ordine fratres (cf. *libri*), Ov. [cf. Skr. (stem) *bhrātṛ*, (Gk. *φρατήρ*, *φράταρ* (words which have retained only a political sense), Goth. *brōthai*, Eng. *brother*, O I *brōthi*] (Hence Fr. *frère*)

frāterculus, i, m. dim. 'frater', a little brother. Juv. 2. Transf. a term of endearment for a friend. Cic. **frāternē**, adv. in a brotherly manner. facis tu quidem fraterne, Cic. tibi perneades, to a me fraterne amari, *tu*, a brother, id.

frāternitas, atq, f. [fraternus] brotherhood, fraternity (v. rare) Tac. **frāternus**, a, um, ad. [frater] brotherly, fraternal: amor, Caes. parricidium, murder of a brother, Cic. invidia, against a brother, Sall. || In wider and less exact sense. fratercrat, fraterna peto, the arms of my cousin (Achilles), Ov. 2. brotherly, like a brother, friendly: propter amorem in nos fratrum, Cic. Hor. Poet. of animals yoked together at tristes arator macerem abjgens fraterna morte juvenum, the death of his companion, Virg.

frātricide, ae, m. [frater caedo] the murderer of a brother, a fratricide: Nep.

frandatio, ōnis, f. [frando] a cheating, deceiving, defrauding; deceit, fraud (rare): hinc fides pugnat, illicne fraudatio, Cic.

fraudator, ōris, m. [id.] a cheat, deceiver, defrauder (rare) creditorum, Cic.

fraudo, avi, atum, i, v. a. (old Perf. Subj. fraudassis, Pl.; and in the depon. form, fraudus siet, id.) [fraus] to cheat, beguile, defraud. Constr. with Acc. of pers. and Abl. of thing.

quē Caecilius a Vario magna pecunia fraudaretur, Cic. milites praeda, Liv. fraudans se ipse victu suo, id. With Acc. of pers. only: fidem, Pl. creditores, Cic. (ii) With Acc. of thing only: to embezzle, purloin: stipendium iquitum, Caes.

fraudulentia, ae, f. [fraudulentus] a disposition to deceive, dishonesty, fraudulence (rare) Pl.

fraudulentus, a, um, ad. [fraus] prone to deceive; dishonest, fraudulent: Carthaginienses fraudulentum mendaces, Cic. cum populo et duce fraudulento, Hor. Sup. Pl.

fraus, fraudis, f. (Gen. plur. fraudum, Cic.) fraudum, Tac.) cheating, deceit, imposition, fraud (disting. from dolus, which implies artifice or cunning, and from fallacia, which has special reference to trickery by words): sua quoniam fraus et suus terror maximus erat, a man's chief tormentor is his own dishonesty and his evil conscience, Cic. sese dedere sine fraude constituit, without deception, honourably, Caes. fraude ac dolo aggressus est (urbem), Liv. fraude mala, by an unhappy theft, Hor. legi fraudem facere, to evade, Pl. In plur.: fraudes atque fallaciae, Cic. Meton. of persons: a cheat, deceiver, cheat (rare) Pl.

fraus, fugitive, fraudis populi, fraudulentus, Pl. 2. In gen. a bad action, offence, crime: fraudem capitale admittere, Cic. fraudem committere, Hor. In plur.: fraudes inextinguibiles, Cic.

|| In pass. sense a being deceived, delusion, error, mistake: in fraudem incidere, id. fraude loci et motus, deception as to or arising from, Virg. 2. injury, delinquent, damage produced by deception or ignorance: id mihi fraudem tulit, Cic. esse alicui fraudi aut crimini, to tend to his injury, id. Esp. in plur. sine fraude, without injury, without damage, quod sine fraude mea populi Romani Quiritium fiat, facio, without prejudice to, as far as may be without detriment to, Liv. ceterae multitudinem diem statuit, ante quam sine fraude liceret ab armis discedere, without fear of punishment, Sall. modo coeques viperino Bistonidum sine fraude crimines, with impunity, unhurt, Hor. [cf. *frastr* The prim meaning appears to be 'detriment, injury'. The word is perh. cogn. with Gr. *φρασι*, the sense of which is preserved in *frustum*. With the form *fraus* (dis of *merc-e* (dis))]

fraxinus, v. fraudo, ad. int.

fraxineus, a, um, ad. [fraxinus] of ash-wood, ashen: sudas, Virg. hasta, Ov.

fraxinus, i, f. an ash-tree, ash: Virg. Hor. 2. Meton. an ash spear or javelin. Ov. (Hence Fr. *frêne*)

fraxinus, a, um, ad. [fraxinus] of ash-wood, ashen. for *fraxineus*. Ov.

frēmēbundus, a, um, ad. [fremo]

growing, snorting, muttering, murmuring (poet.): (Achilles) curru fremebundus ab alto desiluit, Ov.

frēmītus, ōis, m. [id.] a dull roaring sound, a murmuring, humming, snorting, roaring, growling, etc. maris, Cic. marinus, Virg. clamor fremitusque, Caes. plautu fremitque virum consonant omne nuntius, Virg. In plur.: rapidi frenitus, Luc.

fremo, ōi, tum, i, v. n. and a Neutr. to emit a hollow, roaring sound, to murmur, resound, roar; to growl, snort, howl, etc.: venti, Ov. loc. Virg. fremant omnes licet, mutter, grumble, Cic. 2. Act. to murmur out something, to grumble, growl, rage at or after. With acc. of neut. pron. uno omnes eadem ore fremebant, Virg. With Acc. and Infinit. jam vero Arris consulatui sibi ereptum frenit, Cic. [cf. Gr. *βοῶμαι* (orig. *φρεμω*; cf. *φρομύς* and *φρεμώσσομαι*] (Hence Fr. *fremu*)

fremor, ōris, m. [fremo] a low roaring, murmuring (for *frenitus*) Virg.

frendo, no perf., frēsum and frēssum (v. no it), i, v. n. Neutr. to gnash the teeth. frendeat dentibus, Pl. frendens aper, Ov. (Hannibal, frendens gemensque ac vix lacrimis temperans, Liv. || Act. to crush, grand faba fressa, crushed beans, Col. faba fressa, Cels. [With French Gr. *χρεμι* in *χρεμ-ετ-ίζω*, *χρεμ-άω*]

freni (fraeni), orum, v. frenum, ad. int.

freno (fraeno), avi, atum, i, v. a. (fr. num) to bridle: equos, Virg. ora cervi capistris, Ov. || Transf. in gen. to bridle, curb, restrain, check (Aculus ventos) imperio premit ac vinculis et carcere frenat, Virg. Fig. furorē alicuius, Cic. (voluptates) sua temperantia frenavit ac domuit, Liv.

frenum (fraen), i, n. (more freq. in plur. fraena, orum; and heterocl. freni, orum, m.), a bridle, curb, bit: equa quae fraena recipere solet, Cic. mihibant frenos, checked, Liv. Sing.: frenum mordere, to take the bit between one's teeth, to grow stubborn: sed ut mores, frenum momordi, Cic. alteri se calcaria addidere, alteri frenos, with the one he had to use the spur, with the other, the curb, id. || Fig. means of guiding or governing.

*restraint, etc. (usu. plur.). date frenos impotenti naturae, allow full scope, Liv. fraena licentiae mittere, Hor. Sing.: ni frenum accipere et victi parere fatentur, Virg. [The rad meaning is that of 'hold-fast', cf. *fractus* and Gr. *φρασθαί*. *Fir-mus* belongs to the same group of words.] (Hence It Sp. *freno*, Fr. *frein*)

frequens, entis, ad. that often does or experiences something; repeated, frequent, constant (often to be rendered in Eng. by the adv.) erat ille Romae frequens, was a frequent visitor at

Rome, Cic. : frequens Platonis auditor, assiduus, constant, id : quod filium frequentiore prope cum illis quam secum comibat, *offener in their society*, Liv. : adesse frequens senatui, Tac. 2. Of things : repeated, frequent : pocula, liberal potations, Cic. frequentior fama, Liv. 11. Of an assembly, etc. : full, crowded, numerous : frequentissimo senatu, Cic. : huc quam frequentissimi conveniunt, they assemble in the greatest possible numbers, Caes. : ut armati frequentes adessent, in full numbers, Liv. : populus frequens, thronging, Hor.

2. Of places, filled, full, crowded : populosus, frequented, well stocked, constr. absol. with Abl. and in Tac. also with Gen. Absol. : frequentissimum theatrum, Cic. nulla (prae-fectura) tanta Italia frequentior dici possit, more populous, id : celebre et frequens emporium, much frequented, Liv. With Abl. : loca aedificis, much built over, id. terra colubris, abounding in, Ov. With Gen. quod talis silvae frequens fecundusque erat (mons), Tac. [The word is cogn. with farcio, q. v.]

frequentatio, ōris, f. [frequens] frequency, frequent use, a crowding together : Gril. 2. Esp. in rhetor. argumentorum, Cic.

frequentatus, a, um, Part. [frequens] 11. Adj. frequent, common, much used pavementa, Plin.

2. full of, rich or abounding in. genus (orationis) sententis frequentatum, Cic.

frequenter, adv. often, frequently : ad aliquem frequenter venire, Cic. Comp. : id. 11. numerously, by many (rare) Romani inde frequenter migratum est, in great numbers, Liv.

frequentia, a, f. [frequens] an assembling in great numbers, a numerous attendance, concursus, and meton. a numerous assembly, multitude, crowd, throng. With Gen. summa hominum frequentia, Cic. Absol. : domum reduci cum maxima frequentia ac multitudine, id. Of things. magna frequentia sepulcrorum, a large number of tombs together, id. creber rerum frequentia, fullness of matter (of Thucydides), id.

frequento, avi, atum, i v a [id.] to visit or resort to frequently, to frequent, to do or make use of frequently, to repeat : sermones eorum, qui frequentant domum meam, Cic. : Hymeni clamant, Hymenaei frequentant, Ov. nec ideo conjuga et ducationes liberum frequentabantur, became more frequent, Tac.

11. to fill with a great number or multitude, to crowd, people, to bring together in numbers : urbes sine hominum cultu non potuissent nec aedificari nec frequentari, be peopled, Cic. : templa frequentari nunc deo, to be crowded, Ov. : quos quum casu hic dies ad aerarium frequentasset, had assembled

in great numbers, Cic. 2. Esp. to assemble in great numbers for a festival, etc., to celebrate : sacra, Ov.

fressus and **fressus**, a, um, Part. [frendo]

fretensis, e, adv. [fretum] pertaining to the straits of Sicily : mare, Cic.

fretum, i, n (also fretus, ūs, m. q. v.) a strait, sound, channel. Cic. fretum Siciliense, the Sicilian Straits, the Straits of Messina, id. also called fretum Sicinae, Caes. and sometimes absol. fretum, the Straits, as we say the Channel for the Eng. Channel : quum se ille septimo die venisse a freto dixisset, Cic. fretum nostri maris et Oceanus, the Straits of Gibraltar, Sall.

11. Poet. esp. in pl. : the sea in freta dum fluxu current, Virg. Euxinum, Ov. 2. a raging, swelling, heat, violence : aetatis freta, Lucr. Fretum, an estuary, seems connected with fero, fervore, q. v.]

fretus, ūs, m. a strait (archaic form=fretum) angustia fretu, Lucr. In his sense, perangusta fretu divisa servitutus ac libertatis iura, Cic. 2. Poet. the spring, as the period of transition fectus ipse annu, Lucr.

fretus, a, um, adv. relying on depending upon, trusting to, constr. with Abl., rarely with Dat. With Abl. virtute et vmbus Pl. multigentia vestia, Cic. With Dat. (confinied to Livy) multitudinis hostium, nulli res praeterquam numero frata, Liv. (Onetium v. frenum.)

frico, cui, catum or ctum, i v a [frigo] to rub, rub down : lavari aut fricari aut tergeri, Pl. si prout frictus oculi angulus, Juv. Hence, through low lat. frō fricare, It. frictare. Fr. froter.

(1) frictus, a, um, Part. [frico]

(2) frictus, a, um, Part. [frigo]

frige-facto, i v a [frigo] to make cold, to cool : es Pl.

frigeo, 2 v n. a. to be cold (opp. to calere) valde metus, ne frigescas in hiemis, Cic. corpora quae lavant frigentis et ungunt, i v e. tum cold (in death), Virg. 11. Fig. to be inactive or at a stand-still, to be lifeless, languid, frigid of things, to flag, droop : quod tibi supra scripsi, Caruium valde frigere, jam calet, Caes. ap. Cic. ubi friget (sc. sermo), flags, halts, Ter.

2. to be coldly received, coldly treated, disregarded : friget patronus Antonius, Cic. prima cantio Pompeii frigebat, was coldly received, id. [Pl. Gr. ψύγω, ψύγω, which seem to have lost an orig. init. φ.] Hence through the barbarous **frigitus**, Fr. frissonner.

frigesco, frigi, 3 v n. incept. [frigo] to become cold, to be chilled : Lucr. ubi frigesce pedes minusque intellegit, Tac. 11. Fig. to become inactive, languid, faint : Pl. Parthi vos nihil calfaciunt, nos hic frigore frigescimus, are as flat as can be, Caes. ap.

Cic. 2. to grow cold towards any one : Pers.

frigida, ae, f. (sc. aqua) [frigidus] cold water (opp. to calida or calida, warm water) frigidam aegro dare, Suet.

frigidarium, i, n [id.] the cooling room in a bath : Vitruv.

frigide, adv. inactive, slowly, feebly (v. rare) quae cupunt, tamen ita frigide agunt, ut nolle existimantur, Caes. ap. Cic. 11. flatly, trivially, insipidly, frigidly. quae sunt dicta frigidus, Quint.

frigide-facto, i v a [frigidus] to make cold, to cool : Pl. (dub.)

frigidulus, a, um, adv. dim. [id.] somewhat cold and stiff puella, Virg. (Hence, through low Lat. frigidulosus, Fr. frileux.)

frigidus, a, um, adj. [frigo] cold, cool, chill (opp. to calidus) ut calida et frigida, et amara et dulcia, Cic. loca frigidissima, Caes. : frigidus aera vesper temperat, Virg. Proverb. aquam frigidam suffundere, to pour cold water over, i v e. to slander, Pl.

2. Esp. of a dead person, someone stiffened with fright illa (Enrychee) Stygia nabit jam frigida cymba, Virg. membra nati, Ov. frigida mens criminibus, i v e. a guilty conscience making the blood run cold, Juv. frigidus manat per compita rumor, non rursus, Hor. 11. Fig. without ardour or energy, cold, frigid, indifferent, inactive, remiss, indolent facile minus lentus in dicendo et pacis frigidus, Cic. : accusatoribus frigidissimus attitit, lukewarm, indolent id. (Empedocles) ardorem frigidus Aetnae insiluit, in cold blood, Hor. (apud) contemnitque favos et frigida tecta requiunt, not animated by labour, Virg. 2. without force or point, flat, dull, trivial, frigid cave in ista tana frigida, tam puerina cautissima delitescas, Cic. frigidum et aere in pect. dull and far-fetched, Suet. (Hence It. freddo, Fr. froid.)

frigo, xi, ctum or ctum, i v a to cool, perish, dry frigus nescis, Pl. frictum crebro, Hor. [Cf. Gr. ψύγω.] (Hence It. friggere, part. frullo, whence Eng. frizzle, Fr. frire.)

frigus, ōris, n. [on the root, v. frigeo] cold, coldness, coolness (opp. to calor, and distinct from algor, which is cold as felt) ne ipse frigore conficiatur, that he himself may not perish with cold, Cic. opacum, i v e. the cool shade, Virg. dissolvit frigus, Fr. frigus amabile, acceptable, grateful coolness, id. In plur. denoting intensity or prolongation of cold) ut tectis septi frigora caloresque pellamus, Cic. proper frigora frumenta in agris matura non erant, the unusually cold season, Caes. 2. Esp. (poet.) the cold of winter (like calor for summer). lac nulu non aestate novum, non frigore deit, Virg. 3. the coldness of death, death : act illi solvantur frigore mem-

bra, id. **4.** a cold shudder, produced by fear: extemplo Aeneae solvuntur frigore membra, id. **II.** Fig.: coldness in action, inactivity, dullness: Caesi ap Cic (v frugesco) **2.** a cold or frigid reception of a person or thing, esp a discourse: coolness, coldness, indifference, disapproval: majorum ne quis amicus frigore te feriat, coolness, loss of favour, Hor.

frigutio (also frigitio), **4** v. n. to stagger, stagger: quid frigitus? Pl **frigo**, avi, utum, i v. a to rub, break, crumble: glabras terrarum, Lucr (Cogn with Gr. $\chi\rho\omega$)

frutillus, i, m a dice-bor: Juv. **frivulus**, a, um, adj silly, empty, trifling, frivolous, paltry, worthless sermo, Auct Hor. auspicium, Suet

2. Subst. frivola, orum, n plu wretched furniture, paltry things inter frivola mea, Sen [Acc to Corssen, from fri in frius, frico, "rubbed down, worn out, shabby"]

fruxus, a, um, Part [frigo] **frondator**, oris, m [frons] a leaf-stripper, a dresser, pruner of trees, etc Virz Ov

frondéo, 2 v. n [id] to put forth leaves, to be in leaf, to become green nunc frondeat silvae, Virg: exarum ramis frondeat pendit, id

frondesco, dúl, 2 v. n incip [frondéo] to become leafy, to put forth leaves, to shoot out Cic

frondeus, a, um, adj [frons] of leaves, covered with leaves: memora, Virg: tecta, laeta, virginitates, trees in full leaf, id: casa, embowered, Ov

frondifer, era, erum, adj [frons ferri] leaf-bearing, leafy (poet): munus, Lucr

frondosus, a, um, adj. [frons] full of leaves, leafy: vertex collis, Virg rannus, Ov

frons, dis, f a leafy branch, green bough, foliage: nigra, sombi foliage, Hor Ov Plur Cic spargit agrestes tibi silva frondes, Hor **II.** Poet a garland of leaves, leafy chaplet: id (Etyim unknown.)

frons, frontis, f. the forehead, whether of men or animals insignem tonni fronte Lycorida (a small forehead being admired by the ancients), Hor Of animals a media fronte unum cornu existit, Cuv. **2.** the human brow, the countenance (generally), as an index of the mind and feelings: esp vith ref. to care, anxiety, etc sollicitam explicare frontem, to smooth an anxious brow, Hor: frontem contrahere, to knit the brows, Cic: ut frontem ferias, beat your brow (as a sign of veneration), id: laeta, Virg. In plur: ei populo grata est tabella, quae frontes aperit hominum, mentes tegit, Cic

3. With ref to modesty or its opposite: frons urbana, town-bred face: i. e. assurance, impudence, Hor: also, inverecunda, Quint: salva fronte, without blushing, Juv. **4.**

Meton. doctarum hederæ praemia frontum, learned (poetic) brows, Hor.

II. Transf. the forepart of anything, the front, façade, van, etc (opp. to tergum or latus) coenas ante frontem castorum struit, Caes: aqua fronte ad pugnam procedebat, Liv dextra fronte prima legio incessit, on the right front, Tac: Esp a fronte, adverbially, in front, before (opp. to a tergo and a latere) a tergo, a fronte, a lateribus, Cic: Caes **2.** the outer end of a book-roll or volume: Ov **3.** In measuring land, breadth or frontage: mille pedes in fronte, trecentos in agrum, Hor **III.** Fig the outside, exterior: external appearance: utrum fronte an mente, whether only in show or in sincerity, Cic: fronti nulla fides, there is no trusting to outside show, Juv [Frontis] = Gr $\delta\text{-}\rho\alpha\upsilon\sigma\epsilon\iota\varsigma$. In oppos the face is prophetic, the rad part $\phi\alpha\upsilon$ is cogn with Eng brow: (Hence It front, affronter)

frontalia, lum, n plu [trons] an ornament for the forehead, frontlet, of horses Liv

fronto, onis, m [id] having a broad forehead Cic

fructuarius, a, um, adj. [fructus] pertaining to produce, productive: agri, for which a portion of the produce is paid, Caesi ap Cic

fructuosus, a, um, adj [id] abounding in produce, productive, fruitful: profitable, advantageous: locus opportunissimus ac fructuosissimus, most productive, Caes: res rustica bene culta et fructuosa, Cic **2.** Fig (vita) fructuosior hominum, generi, a life more productive of good to mankind, id

fructus, a, um, Part [fruor] **fructus**, us (old Gen sing. fructi, Ter) [id] an enjoying, enjoyment: Pl ad animi mei fructum atque lautitiam, for my enjoyment, Cic: fructum oculis ex alieyus casu capere, to feast one's eyes on, Nep **II.** Meton the means of enjoyment, proceeds, produce, fruit, profit, income, etc pecuniae, income, interest, profits, Cic aurum ex fructu metallorum accoravat, income, produce, profits, Liv **2.** Fig fruit, consequence, effect: posse liberalitate uti, is est pecuniae fructus maximus, Cic: ex re decerpere fructus, Hor (Hence It. frutto, Sp fruto, Fr fruit)

frugalis, e, adj [frux] pertaining to produce: maturatus, App. **2.** economical, thrifty, temperate, frugal, and in gen worthy, honest (only in Camp and Sup) colonus parcissimus, modestissimus, frugalissimus, Cic. (For posit is used diti, frugi, from frux, q v)

frugalitas, atis, f. [frugali] economy, temperance, thriftiness, frugality, and in gen worth, honesty: ego frugalitatem, id est, modestiam et temperantiam, virtutem maximam iudico, Cic Of style: quadam elo-

quentiae frugalitate contentos, limited measure, Quint

frugaliter, adv. moderately, temperately, thriftyly, frugally: rem sobrie et frugaliter accurrere, Pl: parce, frugaliter vivere, Hor.

fruges, um, v frux **frugi**, v frux

frugifer, era, erum, adj. [frux fero] fruit-bearing, productive, fertile: Cic: nihil frugiferum in agro collectum, Liv messes, Ov **2.** Fig: hoc blud est praecipue in cognitione rerum salubre ac frugiferum, Liv

frugiferens, entis, adj [id] fruit-bearing, fruitful (for frugifer): Lucr.

frugilegus, a, um, adj, [frux lego] fruit-gallering: formicae, Ov

frugiparus, a, um, adj [frux pario] fruit-producing, fruitful: letus, Lucr

fructus, a, um, Part. [fruor]

frumentarius, a, um, adj [frumentum] pertaining to corn, corn: in milit lang. pertaining to provisions: res, commissariat, Cic lex, respecting the distribution of grain, id: loca, abounding in corn, Caes: provinciae, id. navis, a corn ship, id **2.** Subst frumentarius, id, m. a corn-dealer: Cic lav

frumentatio, onis, f. [frumentor] a providing of corn: milit. t. t. a foraging: Caes: Suet. In plur.: pabulationes frumentationesque, Caes.

2. a distribution of corn: Suet.

frumentator, oris, m [id] a provider of corn, a forager: Liv

frumentor, atus, i. v. n dep [frumentum], milit t. t. to fetch corn, to forage, Liv

frumentum, i, n [contr from frugmentum, from frug in fruges, cf. frumentum] produce, esp of the various kinds of cereals: hence, corn, grain: Galli turpe esse ducunt frumentum manu quacere, Cic frumenta in agris matura non erant, the crops of grain, Caes: frumentum coemere, to buy up stores of grain, Liv: largitiones frumenti facere instituit, grants of corn, id **2.** Transf. frumenta, the small seeds (properly flowers) of figs: Plin. (Hence Fr. froment)

frunisor, frunitus, 3 v. n. dep. [for frug-ni-scor, from frug in frux; v fruor] to enjoy, with Acc and Abl: hinc tu, nisi malum, frunisci nihil potes, ne postules, Pl

frunitus, a, um, Part [frunisor]

frui, fructus and fructus, 3 v. n. dep [it to feed oneself with; hence, to enjoy, delight in (disting from uti by carrying in it the idea of pleasure). Constr with Abl, less freq with Acc or absol With Abl: omnibus in vita commodis una cum his fruuntur, Caes: neque te fruuntur et tu nobis caros, enjoy your society, Cic. otio fruor, id With Acc: Ter Freq in gerundio nobis hanc fruenda relinqueret, quae ipse servasset, Cic.: res fruenda

oculis, *Lav. Absol.*: di tibi divitias dederunt artemque fruendi, *Hor.*: Cic.

2. *Esp. legal t. t.* to have the use and enjoyment of a thing, to have the usufruct. certis fundis patre vivo frui solum esse, *Cic.* [*For frugui* - cf. *frug-es, fruct-us*; *Goth bruk-jan*, mod. *German bruch-en*]

frustillatim, adv. [*frustillum*] in small pieces: *Pl.*

frustra, adv. in a state of deception, in error: jam hi anibo et servus et hera frustra sunt duo, are deceived, in error. *Pl.*: frustra habere aliquem, *Tac.*

II. without effect, to no purpose, uselessly, in vain: frustra telum mittere, *Caes.*: Cic. postquam alia frustra tentata erant, with no result, *Liv.*: frustra mortis cupidum, *Hor.* As exclam.: in vain id 2. without reason or cause, groundlessly frustra ac sine causa, *Cic.* ut multi, nec frustra, opinantur, *Suet.* [*On etym.*, v. *fraus*.]

frustrāmen, *inik*, n. [*frustror*] deception: *Lucr.*

frustratio, *ōnis*, f. [*id*] a deceiving; deception, disappointment, frustration: frustratorem eam legis tollenda esse, a trick for the purpose of setting aside the law, *Liv.*

frustrātus, *ūs*, m. [*id*] a deceiving, deception: *Pl.*

frustror, *atus*, i. v. dep. (also *act* frustror), are [*frustra*] to deceive, disappoint (one's expectations), trick: frustrari quum alios tum etiam me ipsum velim, *Cic.* nec Tarquinios spe auxilii frustrabor, *disappoint.* *Liv.* Inceptus clamor frustrator hiantes, balks their gaping mouths, i. e. the attempt fails them, *Virg.* *Absol.*: Cocceus vide ne frustror, *Cic.* 2. *Act.*: ego me frustror, *Pl.*

frustulentus, a, um, adj. [*frustum*] full of small pieces: aqua, i. e. filled with crumbs, *Pl.*

frustum, i, n. a piece, bit (of food): necesse est offa objecta cadere frustum ex pulli ore quum pascitur, *Cic.*: pars in frusta secant, *slices, steaks, Virg.* Comice frustum pueri, you bit of a boy! *Pl.* [*On etym.* v. *frans*]

frutex, *icis*, m. a shrub, bush: frutices inter membra condebant, *Lucr.*

2. *Transf.* - as a term of reproach, like caudex, stipes blockhead: *Pl.* [*Corssen compares Gr φρύξω, a rush*]

fruticetum, i, n. [*frutex*] a place full of shrubs or bushes, a thicket: *Hor.*

fruticō, *avi*, *atum*, i. v. n. and *fruticōr*, i. v. n. dep. [*id*] to put forth shoots, to sprout out; to become bushy: excisa est arbor, non evulsa: itaque, quam fruticetor, vides, *Cic.* 2. *Poet.* of the hair fruticante pilo, growing bushy, *Juv.*

fruticōsus, a, um, adj. [*id*] full of shrubs or bushes, bushy: vimina, *Ov.*: litore, *id.*: mare, *Plin.*

frux, *frūgis*, and more freq. in the plur. *frūges*, um, f. [*on etym.* v. *frui*] fruits of the earth, produce of the fields; pulse, legumes, and in gen. fruits, produce (but the fruits of trees are usu. designated by *fructus*, and *grain* by *frumentum*). *Cic.* dulcedine frugum maximeque vini voluptate captam, *Liv.* flumen opportunum quo ex mediterraneis locis fruges devehantur, id simul pomifer autumnus fruges effudit, *Hor.* *Sing.*: ut non omnem frugem neque arborem in omni agro reperire possis, *Cic.* II. *Fig.*: like *fructus*, result, success, value: quae virtutis maturitas et quantae fruges industriae sint futurae, *id Poet.* - centuriae seniorum agitant expertia frugis, object to what is without good object, *Hor.* facere frugem, to act with advantage, *Pl.* 2. *Esp.* of moral character frugi (most prob. a dat. form lit for food, fit for food hence) as an indeclin. adj. useful, fit, proper, worthy, honest, temperate, frugal: frugi hominem dici non multum habet laudis in rege, *Cic.* parum hic vivit frugi dicatur, *Hor.* Strengthened with bonae permolestus ac bonae frugi, *Cic.* *Phr.* ad (bonam) frugem se recipere, to return to virtue, to reform oneself, *Cic.*

fūcātus, a, um, *Part. Pass.* [*id*] painted, coloured; counterfeit, spurious: merceres, fallaces quidam et fucosae, *Cic.* ambitiosae fucosaeque amittit, shewy but vain, *id.*

fūcō, *avi*, *atum*, i. v. a [*fucus*] to colour, paint, dye: alba nec Assyrio fucator lana veneno, *Virg.* tabulas colore, *Tac.* 2. *Esp.* of cosmetics, to paint, rouge: *Ov.*

fūcōsus, a, um, adj. [*id*] painted, coloured; counterfeit, spurious: merceres, fallaces quidam et fucosae, *Cic.* ambitiosae fucosaeque amittit, shewy but vain, *id.*

fūcōs, i, n. = *ōfucus*, sea weed or rock lichen. *Plin.* II. *Meton.* red or purple colour: intus vestes summi admirabili fuco, *id.* *Hor.* *Ov.* 2. *Esp.* rouge: vetulae, quae vitia corporis fuco occultant, *Pl.* 3. a kind of red glue secreted by bees, bee-glue: i. q. propolis, *Virg.* III. *Fig.* - pretence, disguise, deceit, dissimulation: quidam venustatis non fuco illitus, sed sanguine diffusus color, *Cic.* sine fuco, undisguisedly, *Hor.*: sine fuco et fallacis, *Cic.*

fūcōs, i, m. a drone, the male of the honey-bee, *Virg.*

fue, *interj.* denoting aversion, *foh' fie!* *Pl.*

fūga, ae (old *Gen. sing* fugai, *Lucr.*) f. (v. *fugio*) a running away, flight: fuga ab urbe turpissima, *Cic.* dant sese in fugam milites, take to flight, *id.* fugam capere, *Caes.* hostes dare in fugam, to put to flight, *id.* but fugam dant nubila caelo, hasten away, *Virg.* - facere fugam (= fugare), to

cause flight, *Liv.*: but also *to take to flight, to flee*, *Sall.*: capessere fugam, *Liv.* *Poet.* in plur.: celeres fugae, *Hor.*

2. *Esp.* flight from one's native land; expatriation, exile, banishment (v. *exsilium*): sibi exsilium et fugam deprecari, *Cic.*: dura fugae mala, the hardships of exile, *Hor.* In plur.: quoties fugas et caedes jussit principes, *Tac.* 3. In gen. a flying, swift course or motion, speed (*poet.*) expectet facilemque fugam ventosque ferentes, a swift voyage, *Virg.* - fuga temporum, flight, *Hor.*

II. *Fig.*: a fleeing from, avoiding, disinclination, aversion: with obj. gen. laborum et dolorum, *Cic.* culpa, *Hor.* quorum pars secunda datur fuga, a happy escape from, *id.*

fūgāciter, adv. in fleeing (only comp. in use) fugacius bellum gerere, (of whose whole strategy is running away), *Liv.*

fūgax, *acis*, adj. [*fugio*] apt to flee, flying swiftly, swift, fleet, capricious, *Virg.* mor et fugacem persequitur virum, *Hor.* equi, id. *Phloee*, *coy*, *id.* *Comp.*: ventis volucricque fugacior aura, *Ov.* *Sup.*: ignavisimius et fugacissimus hostis, *Liv.* II. *Fig.* fleeting, transitory: haec omnia contempe brevia, fugacia caduca existima, *Cic.* fugaces labuntur anni, *Hor.* 2. With *in* fleeing from, shunning, avoiding: sollicitaeque fugax ambitionis erant, *Ov.*

fūgiens, *entis*, *Part. Pres.* [*id*] II. A. adj. fleeing, fleeting, vanishing, vanishing, moving, flat, rapid, *Cic.* With gen. of obj. fugiens laboris, averse to labour, indolent, *Caes.*

fūgio, *fūgi*, *fugitum*, i. v. n. and a. to flee or fly, to take flight, run away. *Neutr.* ex ipsa corde, to flee, escape. *Caes.* Proverb. ita fugas ne praetercasam i casa 2. *Transf.* to pass quickly, to speed, to hasten away: totius fugiens per granaria rivus, *Virg.* Tantalus a labris sitiens fugentia captat flumina, *Hor.* fugit retro levis juvenitas, flies away, *id.*

3. *Esp.* to vanish, disappear, pass away, perishes fugit irrepabile tempus, *Virg.* annis, *Hor.* inmemoriae lucent in annalibus digerendis, *Liv.*

4. *Fig.*: to have an aversion to: omne animal appetit quodam et fugit a quibusdam, *Cic.* B. *Act.*: to flee from, seek to avoid, to avoid, shun: concilia convulsusque hominum, *Caes.* *Liv.* *Esp.* to leave one's country, to be exiled from: non patriam fugimus, *Virg.* *Hor.* 2. *Meton.*: to succeed in shunning, to escape = effugio. - insidiatorum, *id.* cuncta manus avidas fugient herodis, *id.*

II. *Fig.* conbaspem multitudinis, *Caes.*: superbia arrogantiæque magno opere fugamus, eschew with all our might, *Cic.* In pass. quod si curam fugimus, virtus fugienda est, must needs be shunned, *id.* 2. *Poet.* like *Gr. φεύγω* with *Inf.*: to avoid doing,

forbear, beware: quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, Hor. Virg. 3. Meton. to escape, tanta est animi tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, et eludes the sight, is movable, Cic. Esp. with Acc. of person, to escape one's notice, not to be known to, etc.: hominem amantem hoc fugit, id. quom res nulla fugerit, whom nothing escaped, who observed or knew everything, id. With Infm. or clause as subject: de Dionysio fugit me ad te antea scribere, id. [Cf. Ski. bhug, flectere; Gr. φεύγω, φεύγ, Goth. hugan, mod. Germ. biegen, to bend.] (Hence It. *fuggire*, Sp. *huir*, Fr. *fuir*.)

fugitans, antiq., Part. [fugito] II. Adj. *fleeing, avoiding*: with Gen. fugitans litium, Ter.

fugitivus, a, um, adj. [fugio] *fleeing away, fugitive*. canis, Pl. With prep. a domino, Cic. II. More fig. subst. a runaway slave. vivebat cum fugitivis, cum facinorosis, cum barbaris, Cic. ea res per fugitivos nuntiatur, runaway soldiers, deserters, Caes. As a vituperative term fur, fugitive, fraus populi, Pl.

fugito, avi, atum, i v a and n *flee* [id.] to be in the habit of running away, to flee hastily, Neutr. Ter.

II. Act. to flee, avoid, shun. Torum, Pl. quasi stonem, Cic. Poet. with Infm. to omit or forbear. Ter. Lucr. **fugitor**, ōis, m. [id.] one who flees. Pl.

fūgo, avi, atum, i v a [id.] to chase to flee, put to flight, drive in chase away to rout, discomfit domines merces, Cic. fugato omni equitatu, Caes. exercitum fundit fugatque, Liv. nisi me iura Masa fugasset, sent me into ex. Cic. Hor.

fulcimen, luis, n. [fulcio] a prop, support, pillar. Cic.

fulcio, fulsi, fultum, 4 v r to prop up, to stay, support. Atlas, caelum qui vertice fulcit, Virg. illum balbutit Scaurum pravis fultum male talis, supported on, hobbling on, Hor. 2. Meton. to make strong or fast, to fasten, secure, support, strengthen. fultosque emunt oblique postes, fastened, guarded, Virg. apposta janua fulta sera, Ov. II. Fig. to support, sustain, uphold imperium, Cic. qui fulcire putatur porticum Stoiarum, to be a mainstay of, id. his fultus societatibus adque amicis, Liv. [Prob. cogn. with furca, taking the place of r.]

fulerum, i, n. [fulcio] the post or foot of a couch, a bed-post. Virg. 2. Meton. a couch, bed: Juv.

fulgens, entis, Part. [fulgeo] II. Adj. shining, glittering. Fig. illustrious: Messala fulgentissimus juvenis, Vell.

fulgeo, fulsi (acc. to the 3rd conj.). fulgit, Lucr.: fulgere, Virg. 2 e. n. to lighten (to flash, like lightning; dist. from lucere, to emit light, and micare, to gleam or sparkle, like a

star) si fulserit, si tonuerit, Cic.: fulsere ignes et aether, Virg. 2. Fig.: fulgere, tonare, permiscere Graeciam (of the eloquence of Pericles), Cic.

II. In gen. to flash, glitter, shine: unguentis, purpura, id.: micantes fulsere gladii, Liv. fulgentes Cycloades (on account of their white marble), Hor. 2. Fig.: to shine, to be distinguished: honoribus, id. sacerdotio, Tac. [On etym. v. flagro.]

fulgidus, a, um, adj. [fulgeo] *flash-ing, glittering, shining*. Lucr.

fulgo, v fulgeo

fulgor, ōis, m. [fulgeo] *lightning* (mostly poet. for fulgur) *lignorem* quoque cernimus ante quam tonitruum accipimus, Lucr. In plur.: Cic. II. Transf. *flash, glitter, brightness, splendour*: vestis, Ov.: non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem, cogitat, Hor. In plur.: quoniam stupet misanis aces fulgoribus, *glittering utensils*, plate, id. 2. Meton. a bright star: salutaris ille fulgor, qui dicitur Jovis, Cic.

3. Fig. *brightness, splendour, glory, renown*: nominis et famae, Ov.

fulgur, ūris, n. [id.] *lightning* (dist. from fulmen, a thunderbolt): de fulguribus vi dubitare, Cic. tonitruque et fulgure territ orbem, Ov. II. Transf. for fulmen, a thunderbolt: ferunt summus fulgura montes, Hor.

2. E-p. in plur. condere fulgur, to bury a thing struck by lightning: aliquis senio qui publica fulgura conat, Juv. 3. For fulgor, brightness, splendour (poet. and rare). solis, Lucr. (Hence Fr. *foudre*.)

fulgurālis, e, adj. [fulgur] relating to lightning: libri, treating of lightnings (in augural sense), Cic.

fulgurator, ōris, m. [id.] a priest who interprets and propitiates lightning: Cic.

fulgūrio, ūri, itum, 4 a [id.] to strike with lightning (only in perf. part. pass.) fulguritae arbores, Pl.

fulgūro, i v n [id.] to lighten: usu impers., it lightens. Sen. Plin. in earlier lang. with subj. Jupiter. Jove tonante, fulgurante, comitua populi habere nefas, Cic. 2. Fig. of oratory fulgurat vis eloquentiae, Plin.

fulica, ae (also fulix, fies, Cic. poet.), f the common coot, a water-fowl. Plin. Virg.

fuligo, luis, f soot: Cic.: Juv. 2. Prob. also lampblack, i. e. a sort of oil and grease, used as a paint. Cic.

3. Transf. black paint = stibium, Juv. [Perh. connected with the root of fumus.]

fulix, ictis, v fulica

fullo, ōis, m. a fuller, cloth-fuller: Pl. Plin. (v. Smith's Ant. 184.) (Hence Sp. *hollar*. Fr. *fouler*, "to press," or "tread down.")

fullonica, ae, f [fullo] (sc. ars) the fuller's craft; fulling: si non didicisti fulloniam, Pl.

fulmen, luis, n. [for fulgmen, from

fulgur] lightning that strikes or sets on fire, a thunderbolt (dist. from fulgur, the flash): Phaethon ictu fulminis de-flagravit, Cic.: fulmine percussus, id.: caducum, Hor. II. Fig.: any overwhelming stroke, destructive power, crushing calamity: fulmina fortunae contemnere, Cic.: duo fulmina meum domum per hos dies perculerunt, Liv. Poet.: fulmen habent ares in aduncis dentibus apri, a force like lightning, Ov.: duo fulmina belli Scipiadis, two thunderbolts of war, Virg.

fulmenta, ae, f [for fulcmenta, from fulcio] a prop, support of a building. Cato. 2. Of the heel of a shoe. Pl.

fulmineus, a, um, adj. [fulmen] pertaining to lightning (poet.): ignis, Lucr. ictus, Hor. II. Fig. destructive, murderous, killing: fulmineus Mnesteus, Virg.: dentes, tusks that pierce like lightning, Phaedr.

fulmino, i v n [id.] to lighten: to hurt lightnings (poet. and in post-Aug. prose) aut Boreae de parte truci quum fulminat, Virg.: fulminantis magna manus Jovis, Hor.: Fig. Caesar dum magnus ad altum fulminat Euphratem bello, carries the thunder of war, Virg.

fultra, ae, f. [fulcio] a prop, stay, support: Col. Fig. accedit stomacho fultra ruenti, Hor.

fulvus, a, um, Part. [fulcio]

fulvus, a, um, adj. deep or reddish yellow, gold-coloured, tawny. corpora fulva leonum, Lucr. tegmen lupae, Virg. vitulus, Hor. [For fulg-vus, fr. root of fulg-eo, cf. aīdōr, aīdōr.]

fūmēus, a, um, adj. [fumus] full of smoke, smoky, smoking: lumina taedis, Virg.

fūmidus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of smoke, smoky, smoking: piceum fert fumida lumen taeda, Virg.: altaria, Ov.

fūmifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [fumus fero] producing smoke, smoking, steaming: ignes, Virg.

fūmifico, i v n [fumus facio] to cause smoke to burn incense: Pl.

fūmificus, a, um, adj. [id.] causing smoke, smoking, steaming (poet.): mugitus (taurorum), Ov.

fūmo, i v n [fumus] to smoke, steam, reek, fum.: recenti fosiōne terram fumare caletem, sends up a steam, Cic.: fumantes pulvere campos, wrap in a steam or cloud of dust, Virg.: jam summa procui villarum culmina fumant, are smoking (with fires for the preparation of food), i. e. evening approaches, id. (Hence Fr. *fumer*.)

fūmōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of smoke, smoking, smoky: smoked: imagines, Cic.: magistri equitum, Juv.: perna, smoke-dried, Hor.

fūmus, i, m. smoke; steam, vapour: Cic.: tum flami incendiorum procul videbantur, Caes.: fumum et opes strepitumque Romae, Hor. 2. Fig.

as an image of destruction: ubi omne verterat in fumum et cinerem, had reduced to smoke and ashes, i. e. had dissipated, squandered, id. [*Fumus* is cogn. with Skr. *dhūma-s*, "smoke," from root *dhū* (= Gr. *thū* in *thū-a*, *thū-ro*), "to agitate itself, move violently," and with Gr. *thū-os*; Goth. *thūn-s*, odour, O. H. G. *thum*, vapour, smoke. V also suffig.] (Hence It. *fumo*, Sp. *humo*.)

funale, is, v. *funalis*, no. 11.

funalis, e, adj. [*funis*] consisting of or attached to a rope or cord: equus, an extra horse, not yoked to a chariot, but attached to it at the side of the others by a rope or trace, a trace-horse, Suet.

II. Subst.: *funale*, is, n. a cord or thong of a sling. *funda fœdia* duo *funalia* imparia habebat, Liv. 2. a wadded cord, a waz-torch: Cic. *lucida*, Hor. 3. Transf. a chandelier, *candelabrum*, Ov.

funambulus, i, m. [*funis* ambulo] a rope-dancer: Ter.

functio, ōnis, f. [*fungor*] a performing, executing, discharging, a performance, execution with both obj and subj Gen.: labor est *functio* quædam vel animi vel corporis gravioris operis et muneris, performance of work on the part of mind or body, Cic.

functus, a, um, Part. [*fungor*].

funda, se, f. a sling: Caes. Liv. II. Transf. a casting-net, drag-net: Virg. [*Funda* appears to be radically the same with Gr. *σπένδον*"] (Hence It. *fonda*, Sp. *honda*, Fr. *fonde*.)

fundamen, inis, n. [*fundo*, 2] a foundation (poet. for *fundamentum*, mostly in plur.) *ponere fundamina*, Virg. *Sculæ terræ*, Ov.

fundamentum, i, n. [*id*] a foundation, ground-work, basis (mostly in plur.): Sing.: quoniam fundamenta (ædificia) perierunt, Pl. Plur. *agere fundamenta*, to lay the foundations, Cic.: prima fundamenta urbi jaceret, Liv.: aream ad ædem occupat fundamenta, basements-works, id. II. Fig.: pietas fundamentum est omnium virtutum, Cic. Plur. *libertas*, id.

fundator, ōnis, m. [*id*] a founder (rare) urbis, Virg.

fundito, i, v. a. freq. [*funda*] to sling at, Pl. 2. Fig. apply as if frequent. of fundo (1) tantilla tanta verba fundat, pours forth, id.

funditor, ōnis, m. [*id*] a slinger: Caes. (v. Smith's Ant. 184.)

funditus, adv. [*fundus*] from the very bottom, from the foundations monumentum funditus delere, Cic. perire, Hor. 2. Fig.: utterly, totally, completely: justitiam funditus tollere, completely to overthrow, Cic.: abolitas leges et veras funditus, Tac. II. at the bottom, below (rare): subsedit funditus, ut fax, Lucr.

(1) **fundo**, fōdi, fūsum, 3. v. a. to pour, pour out, spill, shed: sanguinem

e patera, Cic. vīna paterā in aras, Ov. lacrimas, Virg. Reflect.: ingentibus procellis fusus imber, pouring down, Liv.

2. Of metals: to melt. aēs, Plin. Of the work of the metal-founder or artist: quid fūsum durius esset, inelegantly cast in metal, Hor.

II. Transf. of things non-fluid to pour forth in abundance, to scatter, cast, hurl: delectam segetem coribibus fudere in Tiberim, Liv. quas (maculas) incuria fudit, has scattered, Hor. Reflect. ut (vitis) in omnes partes nimia fundatur, spread out, run too wild, Cic. 2. Esp. to bring forth, bear, produce in abundance: terra, quæ (fruges) cum maxima largitate fundit, id. fudit equum t. illis, gave forth, Virg. 3. to throw or cast to the ground, to prostrate: (victi) hostes de jugis, quæ e perant, funduntur, Liv. Virg. Esp. milit. t. to overthrow, vanquish, rout: hostes nefarios prostravit, fudit, occidit, Cic. Caes. (exercitum) fūsum persequitur, Liv. III. Fig. to pour out or forth, to spread out, extend, display: multo vitam cum sanguine fudit, Virg. tum se latius fundit orator, will give himself more scope, display himself, Cic. 2. Esp. of speech: to pour forth, utter: e quibus etiam vocem et fundi vidimus, id. quid observatis auribus fundis preces? Hor. [The stem is *fud*, an augmentation of the root *fu* (v. *futo*), from orig. *ghu*. Cf. Gr. *γυ* (γεω), and Goth. *gutan* (mod. Germ. *güssen*).] (Hence Fr. *fonder*.)

(2) **fundo**, avi, atum, i, v. a. [*fundus*] to lay the bottom, to found, foundation, etc. to found, dis-ting from *condo*, by conveying the additional notion of stability or strength: dum in a puppis erat valida fundata carina, Ov. Erycinum in v. ruce sedes fundatur Veneri, Malala, is founded, Virg. 2. to fasten, secure, make firm: dente tenaci aëre is fundabat pavas, id. II. Fig. to found, establish, particularly in perf. part.: illud veri maxime nostrum fundavit imperium, Cic. qui legibus urbem fundavit, Virg. nitidus fundata p-cunia villis, laid out, Hor. (Hence Fr. *fonder*.)

fundus, i, m. the bottom of any thing: armarii fundum exsecut, the bottom of the chest, Cic. (Aetna) fundo excausat imo, Virg. Proverb. largitio fundum non habet, there is no limit to giving, Cic. 2. Esp. a piece of land, farm, estate: cui nostrum non licet fundus nostros obire: id. domus et fundus, mansion (in town) and estate, Hor. II. Fig.: fluxas Phrygiæ res vertere fundo, from the very foundation, Virg. 2. Legal: t. that has the principal part in approving, deciding, or sanctioning: any thing = auctor: negat ex foedere populo quemquam potuisse, nisi is populus fundus factus esset, in hanc civitatem venire, Cic. [Cf. Gr. *φύθ-μην* (for *φύθ-μην*), O. H. G. *bodam*; mod.

Germ. *boden*, Eng. *bottom*. It is not certain that the *fundus* in II. 2. is the same word.] (Hence Fr. *fond*, *fonds*.)

funëbris, e, adj. [*funis*] pertaining to a funeral, funeral: epulum, Cic.: cypressi, Hor. 2. Meton. deadly, mortal, fatal, cruel: sacra, i. e. human offerings, Ov.: bellum, Hor.

funëreus, a, um, adj. [*id*] pertaining to a funeral, funeral: (poet. for *funëbris*) faces, funeral torches, Virg. 2. Meton. deadly, destructive, fatal: torris, Ov.

funëro, avi, atum, i, v. a. [*id*] to bury with funeral rites, to inter: Suet. Plin. 2. Meton. to kill, destroy (in Perf. Part.) prope funeratus arboris ictu, Hor.

funesto, avi, atum, i, v. a. [*funestus*] to pollute or contaminate with blood, to dishonour: aras ac templa humanis hostis, Cic. gentes, Liv.

funestus, a, um, adj. [*funus*] Act. causing death or destruction, deadly, fatal, destructive, calamitous: ad egius funestum securum servati, Cic. arma, Ov. taeda, Virg. Temp. funestor dies, Cic. With *dat.* o dem illud funestum senatui bonique omnibus, id. II. Neutr. filled with misfortune or grief: mournful, ominous, etc. familia, in mourning, Cic.: annales velut funestis, full of sad events, Liv. utque manes funestas arceat aris, blood-stained, Ov.

funginus, a, um, adj. [*fungus*] of a mushroom: Pl.

fungor, functus, 3. v. dep. to discharge, perform, execute, do, etc.: con-vert with *dat.*, rarely with *acc.* or *absol.* With *dat.* officio, Cic.: quoniam functus officio sit, Liv. sacris, Hor. laboribus, id. fungar vice cotis, perform the office of, id. or aco fungus senex (Nesbitt), who had engaged, lived through, id. daphnis, to take fond, Ov. With *acc.* in Pl. and Ter. the usual constr. In the gerundive: numerus fungendi gratia, Cic. spēs facta militibus fungendae potioribus duobus, Liv. Absol. (v. rare): sacro et fugi sine corpore nulla potest res, to be acted upon, Lucr.

II. Esp. to contribute, pay duplicate numero militum, Vell. quoniam ex sumptis res publica fungatur, Tac. [Ety. unknown.]

fungosus, a, um, adj. [*fungus*] full of holes, spongy, fungous. Plin.

fungus, i, m. (Latinized from Gr. *σπόγγος*, *σπόγγος*) a mushroom, fungus (of which Pliny mentions various kinds) Hor. Transf. a doll: Pl.

2. a mushroom-like formation on the wick of a candle or lamp burning; a clot: Virg.

funiculus, i, m. dim. [*funis*] a slender rope, a cord: Cic.

funis, is, m. (Jem., Lucr.), a rope, line, cord. Caes. Virg. 2. Proverb.: funem ducere or sequi, to lead or follow the rope, i. e. to com-

mand or *scire*: totum digna sequi potius quam ducere funem, Hor. funem reducere, to pull back the rope, i. e. to change one's mind, Pers. [Etyim uncertain.]

funus, *eris*, *n* a burial, funeral. Cic. collegae funus, quanto tum potius apparatu, levi, Liv. funus magines ducant triumphales tum, lead the procession, Hor. sub ipsum funus at the very brink of the grave, id. In plur.: tristitia, id. II. Meton. a dead body, corpse (poet.) lacrum, Virg. 2. death, esp. violent death, murder (mostly poet.) exstinctum Nymphae crudeli funere Daphnim flabant, id. In plur. mixta serena ac juvenum densentur funera, Hor.

III. *furi*, destruction, ruin, fall. Cic. dum regina funus imperio parabat, Hor. Of persons. Gabinius of Pisonem, duo rei publicae portenta ac poene funera fatali cecidit, Cic. Prob. orig. "sacrifice" of "purification," cf. *ἄνθος*, *ἄνθος*, *sub-fun*, and *v. funis*]

fuo, *v* sum

fur, *fūris*, *comm* a thief: Cic. in v. re scire, M. Cato, fur magister Sicilia, i. e. an extortioner, id. *fur* fures estis amba, Pl. As a term of vituperation, towards slaves, *thief*, *rascal*, *rogue*, *knave*, tum trium litterarum homo (i. e. a, i) the vituperat. fur, etiam fur trifurcator, id. Cf. *Gr* *φῆμα*, from common root of *Gr* *φῆμα* and Lat. *furo*]

furaciter, *adv* *thievishly* (only sup.) Cic.

furax, *avis*, *adv* [fūr] given to stealing, light-fingered, thievish. *servis*, Cic.

furca, *ae*, *f* a two-pronged fork-horned vine. *Praxipha* naturam expellas furca tamen usque recurret, drive nature out with a pitch-fork, she will keep coming back a vine, i. e. natural disposition cannot be entirely changed, Hor. II. Transl. a fork-shaped prop, pole, or stake for supporting the seats of a theatre, Liv. for the gable of a house, Ov. 2. an instrument of punishment in the form of a fork (V or H), which was placed on a culprit's neck, while his hands were fastened to the two ends. sub furca victus, Liv. Hence poet. to designate the worst condition of slavery ibi sub furcam prudens, Hor. 3. a narrow pass or defile. Furcae Caudinae (usu furculae, q. n.), Val. Max. Lucan. [Prob. cogn. with *fir-mus* and *ful-cio*] (Hence Sp. *huerca*, Fr. *fourche*, also It. *forcone*, Sp. *hurgon*, Fr. *fourgon*.)

furo, *eris*, *m* (fura fero) bearing the furca; as a term of vituperation, usually of slaves, gaffs-rogue, hang-dog, rascal, Cic. Hor. 2. As term of reproach, applied to free persons id. tibi, furcifer, sumes, Cic.

furcilla, *ae*, *f* dim. [furca] a little fork: quoniam furcilla extrudimur, Brundisium cogito, Cic.

furcillo, *i* v a [furcilla] to support. Fig. tu inventus vero, meam qui furcillis idem? Pl.

furcula, *ae*, *f* dim. [furca] a forked prop to support a wall when undermined. Suspensio furculis ab hostibus munit, Liv. II. Furculae Caudinae, a double fork-shaped defile near Caudium where the Roman army was hemmed in by the Samnites, the Caudine Forks; id.

furenter, *adv* furiously: irasci, Cic. **furfur**, *uris*, *m* bran qui alunt furculos, Pl. In pl. furfures Pl. Varr. 2. Transl. scurf or scales on the skin, head, etc. foedo cutis furtur, Plin.

furia, *ae*, *v* furiae

furiae, *arum* (rarely sing.), *f* plu. "fury" violent passion, rage, madness, fury (as an appellative, only poet. for furor or rabies) in furias agitantur equae, adit adersi, Ov. ergo omnis furia furit. Etruria iustus, just wrath, Virg. II. Esp. acceing, or tormenting spirits (from the three avenging goddesses, or furies, Allecto, Megæra, and Tisiphone). Plur.: eos ad bundas rei publicae poenas furiae quidam motus, Cic. his mulieribus instructus furus, urged on by this fury of a woman, Liv. Sing. illa furia ac postis patriae, Cic. hunc cunctum tanquam furiam faciemque impus belli odit ad detestor, Liv.

furiālis, *is*, *adv* [furiae] furious, raging, diabolical, traitful: caput Ceteri in fur arma, i. e. of the Bacchantes, Ov. furia illa vox nectaris stupris effemmata, Cic. 2. *Adv* making mad, infuriating (poet. and rare) hanc no irrevit vestre furia mensum, id. poet.

furiāliter, *adv* furiously, madly, frantically furialiter odit, Ov.

furiābundus, *a*, *um*, *adv* [furo] raging, mad, furious. Iam furibundus ac perditus, Cic. tum ille furibundus in a towered passion, Sall. cum simul accepit solem furibundus (Leo) acutum, Hor. II. filled with prophetic enthusiasm, inspired: praedictiones, Cic.

furiāsus, *a*, *um*, *adv* [fur] pertaining to furies, Pl.

furio, *avi*, *atum*, *i* v a [furiae] to madden, enrage, infuriate (poet.) furata mens, Virg. Hor.

furiōse, *adv* furiously, madly. *lucro*, Cic.

furiōsus, *a*, *um*, *adv* [furiae] full of madness or rage. mad, raging, furious (v. domin-) non est scriptum, si insanus, sed si furiosus escit, Cic. mulier iam non morbo sed scelere furiosa id. Of things, tibia, inciting to frenzy, maddening, Ov. vota, id. comp. quanto hoc furiosus atque majus peccatum est, more insane, Hor. Sup. contiones furiosissimae Publii, Cic.

furnaria, *ae*, *f* [furnus] the trade of a baker. furnariam exercere, Suet.

furnus (fornus), *i*, *m* an oven. In furnum calidum condito, Pl. Hor. [Furnus is from the same root with *formus*, q. v.]

furo, *is*, *i* v n. to rage, rave; to be out of one's mind, distracted, mad, furiosus: quo genere Orestem furere dicimus, Cic. primum inquam, quid sit furere, Hor. cum magno bilateras clamore furisq. storm, rage, id. With Acc. and Infn.: (Clodius) furebat, se contumaciter vexatum, stormed and said that. . . , Cic. With cogn. Acc. (poet.): hunc sine me furere ante furorem, Virg. II. Of things (poet.) furit mugitibus aether concussus, id. flamma in Aetna, Hor. furit ardor etiam, Ov. [Prob. cogn. with Gr. *φῆμα* and *φῆμα*]

furor, *atus*, *i* v a. dep. (supin. furatum, Pl.) [fur] to steal, purloin, pilfer. aliquid, Cic. Abol. ad furandum venire, Pl. Poet.: pone caput fessoque oculos furare labori, steal thine eyes from toil, Virg.

furor, *oris*, *m* [furo] a raging, raging, rage, madness, fury (passionate rage, disting. from ira, which denotes anger in most gen. sense; from rabies, which is rage in its highest intensity and vehemence; and from saevitia, which is savage, cruel rage, ferocity). furor atque amentia impulsus, Caes. aspectus Cethegi et furor in vestra caede bacchantis, Cic. of excitement respecting public affairs. Liv. of the fierce passion of love Virg. also in plur.: furor Of the inspired frenzy of prophets and poets (= Gr. *μανία*). ea (prae-sagio) si exarsit acruis, furor appellatur, Cic. negat sine furore Democritus quemquam poetam magnam esse posse, id. In plur.: fatidicos concepit mente furoris, Ov. With Infn. quis furor est, census corpore terre suo? what folly, id.

furtificus, *a*, *um*, *adv* [furtum facio] that commits theft, thievish. Pl.

furtim, *adv* [furor] by stealth, secretly, clandestinely, privily: Cic. Hoc furtim magis quam bello, by stealthy incursions, Tac.

furtive, *adv* stealthily, secretly, furtively (rare). clam furtive aliquid accipere, Pl. data munera, Ov.

furtivus, *a*, *um*, *adv* [furtum] stolen, purloined, pilfered. virgines, kidnapped, Pl. lana, Hor. 2. In gen. secret, hidden, concealed, furtive: iter, Cic. amor, Virg. nox, favourable to secrecy, Ov.

furtum, *i*, *n* [fur] theft, robbery (sometimes opp. to rapina, which is robbery with violence). Cic. in furto comprehensus, Caes. Hor. II. Meton. in pl. only; stolen goods, quae (furta) sine portorio Syracusae erant exportata, Cic. 2. a secret action, crafty deceit, trick, artifice, stratagem: haud furto mellior, sed fortibus armis, Virg. In plur.: id. furis innotum decipit hostem, Ov.

3. Esp. stolen or secret love, intrigue: Martis dolos et dulcica furti, Virg. O.

fūrnucūlus, i. m. dim. [id.] a petty thief, pilferer. olim furunculus, nunc etiam rapax, Cic.

furvus, a, um, adj. dark, dusky, gloomy, sleek (thy, black. ex Achero[n]te suo furvis peperisse sub auitis, Virg. furvae regna Proserpinae, Hor. [Cogn. with Skr. *ba-bhū-s*, red-brown: Gr. *φούριον* (a toad, so called from its colour, cf. *nubeta*); and O. H. G. *brūn*, Eng. *brown*].

fuscina, ae, f. a three pronged spear, a trident. Cic. as an attribute of Neptune. Suet.

fusso, avi, atum, i. v. a [fuscus] to make dark, swarthy, dusky to blacken, *darken* (poet.) fuscantur corpora campo, Ov.

fuscus, a, um, adj. dark, swarthy, dusky. purpurea plebeia ac paene fusca, Cic.: Andromedi, Ov.: Hydaspes, Hor. 2. Transf. of the voice indistinct, hushy, hoarse (opp. to candidus) vocis grata permulta candidum (al. canorum), fuscum; leve, asperum; grave, acutum, Cic. [Appy for *fus*, from root of *furus*, *r* is similarly lost before *s* in *suscum* for *sursum*].

fūsē, adv. spread out, extended. Quint. 2. copiously: at length, diffusely (opp. to breviter) quae tunc olim disputabantur ac libere, ea nunc articulatum distincteque dicuntur, Cic. comp. haec ubernus disputantur et fuscus, id.

fūstilis, e, adv. [fundo] molten, fluid, liquid (rare) ferientes fustili ex argilla glavi, i. i. i. of softened clay, Caes. aurum, Ov.

fūsio, ōnis, f. [id.] a pouring out (rare). (Chrysippus) ipsum mundum deum dicit esse et quia animi fūsio in universam, diffusionem, Cic. (Hence *fr. foison*).

fustis, is (Abl. regularly *fusti*, *fustis*, Hor.) in a knobbed stick, a cudgel, staff (cf. *baculum*). severae matris ad arrium reclus fustis, *statis* *raggata*, Hor. unguibus et pugna denu fustibus, id. Esp. for *cudgelling* male muniti clavis ac fustibus, Cic. And for *beating to death* as a mild punishment. *Quoniam quoniam fusti necat*, Tac. [Elym. uncertain;] (Hence *id. dim. fuscillo*. *Fr. fol*).

fustitūdinus, a, um, adj. [fustis] tundo) cudgel-banging, a comic word apud fustitūdas insulas, i. i. i. *rigastula*, Pl.

fustūrius, i, n. [fustis] a cudgelling to death, a military punishment. Cic. Liv. (v. Smiths. Ant. 191).

fūsus, a, um, Part. [fundo] II. A. d. spread out, extended broad, large, copious, diffuse aer tum fuscus et extenuatus, expanded, Cic. toga fusa (opp. to restricta), wide, full, Suet. Gallorum fusa et candida cor-

pora, full, fleshy, Liv. 2. Fig: copious, diffuse, free: genus sermonis non liquidum, non fuscum ac profluens, Cic.: Quint.

fūsus, i, m. a spindle. Virg.: Ov. [For *fund-tus*, related to Gr. *σφοδ-υλος* as *funda* to *σφοδ-υον*].

fūtātim, adv. [futo] abundantly, frequently: Pl.

fūtīle (prob. better, futtile), adv. in vain, idly, uselessly: Pl.

fūtīlis (prob. better, futtilis), e, adj. that easily pours out: hence in gen. that cannot contain (rare): canes, Phaedr. glacies, brittle, Virg. 2. Fig. that cannot be depended upon, vain, worthless, futile: irrideamus haruspices vanos, futiles esse dicamus, Cic. (If *fut*, for *fud-tilis*, from root of *fundo*, if *fut*, from the unaugmented root *fu*, v. *fundo*, and cf. *futo*].

fūtīlitas (futtīl-), ātis, f. [fūtīlis] rootlessness, emptiness, cavity, futility. Cic. **futo**, i. v. a. = arguo, Fest. s. v. Hence confuto [The rad. note is that of pouring, cf. *fundo*, *trout*, and *confundo*. For etym. v. *fundo*].

fūtūrus, a, um, Part. [sum]. **fūvi**, v. sum, ad int.

g, indecl. n. or, litera subavā, f. the seventh letter of the Roman alphabet, C, not G, at first represented the natural media in Latin (vid. G.).

the pronunciation of C subsequently underwent a change by which it became identical with that of K, and the new symbol G was introduced. The earliest inscription in which it is found is the epitaph of Scipio Barbatus, which is not later than 150 B.C. 2. As an initial, g, in plur. Latin words, enters into consonantal combination with l and r only, hence in roots which originally began with *g* the *g* was dropped in the classical period, thus *grasses*, *gnatus*, *gnosco*, *gnomen*, became *nascor*, *natus*, *nosco*, *nomen*, but in compounds the *g* often reappears, as in *cognatus*, *ignosco*, *agnomen*. 3. With *s*, *g* combines to form *gs*, e. g. the stem *reg-* has *nom. regis*, *regis*, *greg-*, *grex*, etc. Similarly in the perfect tenses of verbs, as *rege*, *rexi*. But sometimes the *g* disappears between two consonants, as in *mulgro*, *multis*. II. Latin *g* usually corresponds to orig. Indo-European *g*, and therefore to Greek *γ*, as in Lat. *genus*, Gr. *γενος*, Lat. *ager*, Gr. *ἀγρός*. Orig. *gh* (Gr. *χ*) is also represented in Latin by *g* when not initial, as in Lat. *anguis*, Gr. *ἄνγυς*, Lat. *inguis*, Gr. *ἰνγυς*, Lat. *liguris*, Gr. *λεῖγυς*. Initial *g* from *gh* appears not to be found in Latin except where the *g* is followed by *r*, as in *grando*, Gr. *χάλαξα*; *gratus*, Gr. *χαίρω* in a

few words Latin *g* has arisen by weakening from orig. *k*; as in *digitus*, Gr. *δάκτυλος*, *digitus*, Gr. *φικαρί* (Att. *φικαρί*). III. According to Grimm's law, Latin *g*, from Indo-European *g*, corresponds to *k* in Gothic and to *ch* in Old High German; thus we have Lat. *genus*, beside Goth. *kunt*, Eng. *kin*, O. H. G. *chind*. But Lat. *g*, from orig. *gh*, corresponds to Goth. *g* and O. H. G. *k*, thus Goth. *gauran*, to desire, and O. H. G. *kari*, desire, accogn. with *gratus*. IV. G before a, o, u, remains unchanged in French, before e and i it sometimes becomes *s* or *c*, thus Lat. *fraga* (from *fragum*) *fr* *frase*, Lat. *gingiva*, *fr* *gencive*. It becomes *j* in *jaune* from Lat. *galbanus*, and *juncus* from Lat. *gemma*. It is sometimes omitted in French between vowels, as in *mer* from Lat. *mare*, *triste* from Lat. *tristitia*, *aut* from Lat. *augustus*. In Spanish, initial *g* sometimes becomes *h*, as in *hermano* from Lat. *germanus*, *hilar* from Lat. *gelare*.

caesium, i, n. [an Iberian word] a long heavy javelin of the Gauls. Gr. *καίσιον* or *καίσιον*, Caes. Liv. Virg.

galba, ae, f. [a Gallic word] a small woman, the ash-bare, or the larva of the ash-spinner. Suet. II. In Gallic = praepunguis, fat paunch, big belly. id.

galbanēus, a, um, adj. [galbanum] odorous, Virg.

galbanum, i, n. [γαλβανόν] galbanum, the resinous sap of a Syrian plant. Plin. Suet.

galbanus (or galbanus), a, um, adj. [galbus] greenish-yellow, yellowish, Juv. II. Transf. effeminate, effeminate, Mart. n. pl. as sub-galbana (as vestimenta), pale-green clothing (as mark of effeminacy), Juv. (Hence *fr. jaune*).

galbēum, i, n. or **galbēus** (anciently written *galbeus*), i, m. a kind of arm-band, fillet (worn as an ornament, or for medical purposes). Suet.

galbinus, a, um, i. galbanus. **galbus**, a, um, adj. = χαλκός, Gloss. Lat. *gal-eus*, *gal* (but without usual letter-change) *genio*, Eng. *yellow*].

gālēa, ae, f. a helmet (usually of leather), morion (the cassis was made of metal) via um alterive casus aut galba, Tac. ad galbas induendas tempestas defuit, Caes. Also, of a brazen helmet: *galaeae arcae*, Cic. *acra*, Virg.

venatoria, a, hunting-cap, Nep. [Elym. uncertain].

gālēo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [galēa] to cover with a helmet (v. rare, except in *p. part*). *galcaeae* Minervae, Cic. Subst. *galcaeus*, i. m. a helmet warrior: Juv.

gālērīculum, i, n. dim. [galerum] a small covering for the head, a cap. Mart. a kind of wig: Suet.

gālērītus, a, um, adj. [id.] wearing a cap or bonnet, i. e. as a peasant:

Prop. **U.** Transf *galerita* avis,
the crested lark, Plin.

gālērūm, *i. n.* (also **gālērūs**, *i. m.* Virg.) [*galea*] a helmet-like covering for the head, made of undressed leather; a cap, bonnet, hat: *lupi de pelle galeros*, Virg. II. Transf.: a kind of wig: Suet. Juv. •

Galli, ōrum, m., the priests of Cybele, Ov. : and in sing, Gallus, 1, m, Juv.

gallīcus, a, um, adj [Gallus] be-
 longing to Gaul or the people of Gaul:
 Caes. - canis, a greyhound, Ov. As
 subst., gallica, ae (sc. solea), a Gallus
 shoe, a slipper, Cic. II. belonging
 to the priests of Cybele; hence trans-
 ferred to the priests of Isis, Gallic: turma,
 the troop of the priests of Isis, Ov.

gallina, *ae, f* [gallus] a hen: ('ic Hor. As a term of endearment Pl. Phr. gallina scripsit (*of a scrawler*), i.e. *hen-tracks*, *id.* Proverb. gallinae albae filius, *fortune's favourite*, *id.*

gallinācēus (or **-āciūs**), a. um.
ad; [gallina, gallus] *pertaining to domestic fowls or poultry*: gallus, a *poultry-cock, dunghill-cock* (in Proverb: *lactis gallinacei haustus, hen's milk, i. e. something very rare*, etc.).

gallinārius, a, um, adj [id] *br-
linging to poultry*: *scala, hen-roost*,
(*els* *subst* : *gallinarius*, n, m *one
who has the care of poultry*: (*ic*

Gallus, i, m a (male) native of Gaul: Cæs. - Liv. Fem Galla, ae. a female Gaul: Liv. (v. Galli)

gallus, *1. m. a cock, dunghill-cock*
(*Chc.*: *Hor.* Proverb: *gallus in*
terquilinis suo plurimum potest, cui
of his own dunghill, Sen. [*For gar-*
*lus, from the root of gar-*ū* and*
garro: (Hence *lt Sp. gallo*)

gānēa, ac, f, and **gānēum**, i, n
an eating-house, cook-shop (e-p. of a
low kind): Pl: and meton a di-
baunched, luxurious way of life in
illo ganearum tuarum nidore, Cic.
[Ety. uncertain]

gānēo, ōnis, m. [ganea] a *glutton*,
debauchee: Cic.: occultis, a *glutton*
in secret. Juv. •

gānēum, v. *ganea*.
gangaba, ae, *m*. [a Persian word]
a porter: Curt

gannio, 4 v. n. to yelp, bark. of dogs Non. II. Transf of per-

sons: *to snarl, whine, grumble* (poët.):
quid ille gannit? quid vult? Ter
gannit et obloquitur, *she is snappish
and reproachful*, Cat.

gannitus, ūs, m. [gannio] a yelp-
ing or barking of dogs: Lucr. II.
Transf. of persons: a snarling,
grumbling: gannitibus lacerare,
Mart.: Nereidis morientis, moaning,
Plin.

garric, Ivi or Yi, Itum, 4 v a to
chatter, prate, talk: **nugas**, Pl : aniles
fabellas, to tattle old wives' tales, liar
Absol. : in his (gymnasist) philosophy

garrioe coeperunt, Cic. II. Transf.
of frogs *to croak*, Mart [Cogn. with
(ir. *croak*.)

garrūlitas, ātis, *f.* [garrulus] talkativeness, chattering, prating, garrulity: garrulus studiumque loquendi, Ov. (puer) facie et garrulitate amabilem, *prattle*, Suet.

garrulus, a. uni, adj [garrus] *chattering, prattling, babbling, prating, talkative, garrulous*: percontator, in fugito, nam garrulus idem est, *he is given to blab*, Hor. l. lingua, Ov. hora, *name for chattering*, Prop. II.

Transf. of animals or human things: cornix, Ov: hirundo, *tu-cu-er-ia*, Virg: creda, *chir-ping*, id: rivus, *bubbling*, *murmuring*, Ov. III. Of subjects of talk: garrula narrare pericula nauta, i e food for endless wars. Juv.

găruri or **găron**, *i, n* = γάρτοι, *a*
fish-sauce: Hon
gădăns *antis* *Part* [grandea]

II. A *adj.* *the joyful, joyful* (rare)
gaudeo, gāvissus sum, 2 v n *to*
rejoice, be glad, take pleasure in,
be pleased with, delight in. Con-
str. with *acc.* and *inf.* *gaudeo* with

With *ad* + *acc.* *ad* + *quos* = *quos* + *acc.* or with *ab* + *abl.* : quae perfecta esse gaudeo, *I'm pleased at their putting themselves into his power*, Caes. With *in* alone: motus doceri gaudet Iomicus, Hor. With *quod* + *acc.* gaudeo, *glad to be*

Interpellavi, C're With *Ad* : equis, Hor
Absol hilaruz sit servus, si (honi)
 gaudeant. Pl. 2. Exp in phrase in

gaudeant, 11. 2. 12. In phrase, in
 sinu or in se gaudere, to rejoice within
 oneself, to feel a great joy: ut in sinu
 gaudeant, the 3. Like the (in) you-

gaudet, as a salutation (pure Lat. salvere)
Celsus gaudere refer, take my greetings
to Celsus, Hor. II. Fig. of innum.
and abstr. subjects like Gr. χαίρειν
to rejoice in, delight in: Phœbo
gaudet Parnassia rupes, Virg. gau-
dentia brachia loris, reclinata in the

laudes, quibus etiam in hunc diem annu-

gaudium, *n* [gaudio] joy, gladness; esp. the feeling of joy; (lactitia = happiness with outward show) gaudium atque lactitiam agitare, Sall.

triumphare gaudio, Cic - missa legatio
quae gaudio iungeretur, *express the
joy*. Tac With *gen object* - gaudium

periculosi saltus superati, joy at having surmounted, Liv. Plur. quibus gaudus exsultabis? Cic. 2

dus gaudium exultans (rare; usually in plur.) - dediti corporis gaudium, Sall. In sing.: S Tarquinius pestiferum hunc abstulit gaudium, a fatal gratification, Liv. II. Mention - the object which produces joy: fugiunt tua gaudia, Ov (Hence It. gioia. Sp. *joya*. Fr *joie*)

paired, double: prima coherencia et gemella, Plin. I. legio, formed out of two legions, Caes. 2. resembling each other, or alike, as twins: pat nobile fratrum, nequitia et nunci pravorum et amore gemellum, perfect twins, Hor. (Hence Fr *geminum*.)

geminatio, ōnis, f. [geminus] a doubling: verborum, Cic.

geminus, avi, atom, i r a and n [geminus] Act. to double: decem frater geminaverat annos, i r had completed his twentieth year, Ov. In Part. perf.: sole geminatus, Cic. victoria, Liv.: consilulatus, repeated, Tac. 2. Transf. to pair, join, or unite: ut geminatur tigribus agni, cf. "she lion lie down with the lamb," Hor.: geminant Corybantēs aera, clash again, id. In Part. perf.: prope geminata cacumina montium, nearly of the same height, Liv. 3. Neutr. to be double: Luc.

geminus, a, um, adj. born with another and of the same mother, twins, fratres, twin brothers, Cic. sorores, Ov. 2. Subst. gemini, orum, m. plur. twins: mater geminis interescit, Cic. 3. As name of a constellation, *Geminus*: Plin. II. Transf.: *geminus*, double, two-fold, both, two: nuptus, Ter.: Somni portus, Virg.: geminae acies, both eyes, id. Chiron, double-formed (half man, half horse), Ov. 2. resembling, similar, like, as twins: geminum in scelerē, per, a twin-pair, Cic. illud geminum consilium Catilinae, like, similar, id. [Etym. uncertain.]

gemitus, ūs (old *Gen sing* gemitu Pl.) m. [gemo] a sighing, sigh, groan: ut urbe tota fletus gemitusque flet, Cic. In plur.: extremo-que cuncti gemitus, Virg. II. Poet. of inanimate subjects. a groaning, roaring, rum: gemitum dedere cavernae, *rebellis*, id. In plur.: plaga facit gemitus, Ov.

gemma, ae, f. a bud, eye, or gem on a plant, Cic. II. a precious stone, esp. one already cut, a jewel, gem: (otum) non gemmis venale, *pearl* which gems will not buy, Hor. III. Meton. of things made of precious stones: (i) a goblet: ut gemma habet, Virg. (ii) a seal-ring, signet: impressa gemma signatur, Ov. (iii) a pearl (poet.). Prop. IV. Fig. of things resembling gems: e.g. the eyes of the peacock's tail: gemmis caudam stellantis implet, Ov. 2. In literary sense, like gem in English: ornament, beauty: in carmine gemmas invenies, Mart. [Perh. from same root with Gr. *gemma*, to be full, from the notion of "swelling fullness".]

gemmae, a, um, adj. [gemma] composed of set, or adorned with precious stones: trulla, jewelled, Cic.

II. Transf. adorned with what look like jewels: cauda (of a peacock), Phaedr. 2. glittering, sparkling: curipus, Plin.: rumor, brilliant, Mart. **gemmafer**, ēra, ērum, adj. [gemma

fero] bearing or containing gems: mare (i.e. brythraeum), Prop.

gemma, avi, atom, i r a and a [gemma], Neutr. to put forth buds, to bud or gem: geminare viter rusticus dicunt, Cic. 2. to be adorned, or to sparkle with gems (only in Imperf. Part.) gemmantia secepta, Ov.

3. Transf. to be adorned with what look like gems: gemmantēs explicat alas quivos, Mart.: herbae gemmantēs rorē, sparkling (i.e. strewed the earth with orient pearl), Milt., Lucr. II. Act. to set or adorn with jewels: only in Part. perf.: gemmati aulici, Liv.

gemo, ūi, itum, 3 r n and a Neutr. to sigh, groan: pro me hoc genere videbam, Cic. Of animals (beones) gementes, roaring, Lucr. turtur ab ulano, coos, Virg. 2. Poet. of inanimate subjects, to moan, groan, creak: visum ē munitis litorea bospori, Hor.: malis antennaeque gemant, id. gemunt sub pondere cymba, Virg. gemens rota, id. II. Act. to sigh, moan, bewail: With her, haec gemunt boni, Cic. Biberit Ityr, Hor. ignominiam, Virg. In pass. status: quivose omnium gemunt, Cic. With Inf. (poet.), pairs or buds: gemis, Hor. [Appy cogn with Gr *gema*, to be full, from the notion of a full, swelling heart: cf. the relation of *stereo* to *stereos*.] (Hence Fr *gémir*.)

gemoniae scalae, or (more freq.) absol. **gemoniae**, arum, f. plur. step on the Aventine Hill leading to the Tiber, down which the bodies of executed criminals were dragged with hooks to be thrown into the Tiber in monstrous abjects: uncoque trictus, Suet. *Gemoniae* scalae Val. Max.

gena, ae, f. the upper part of the cheek, under the eye: in gen the cheek: more fig. in plu. *genae*, arum, f. manat rara meas lacrima per genas, Hor. ille (Cupidus) pulchris excubat in genis, *sleeps rigid on her beautiful cheeks*, id. confusa pudori sensu totis erubuisse genas, bloodied all over my cheeks, Ov. 2. the socket in a pandite *genas*, Enn. II. Hence, transf. the eye, or eyes (poet.): cornicum erunt ungue *genas*, Prop. exusta-que tuae nox, Polydrome, *genae*, id.: resisterim fixis in tua membra *genis*, with my gaze rivetted, Ov. 2. the sockets of the eyes: expulsi-que *genas* oculis, Ov. [skr *hannas*, "the jaw"; Gr *gēno-s*, *gēno-s*; Goth *kinnus-s*; Eng. *kin*. Apparently *gena* must orig. have signified the lower part of the face.] (Hence It *ganascia*; and, from it, Fr *ganache*, "the lower jaw of a horse".)

gēnēalōgus, i, m = γενεαλόγος, a genealogist: Cic.

gēner, ēri, m. [root *gen* in *gigno*] a son-in-law: Cic. Also, a daughter-in-law, bridegroom, or son-in-law, Hor. Virg.

2. In less exact sense, the husband of a grand-daughter or great-

grand-daughter, for progeper: Tac. (ii) a brother-in-law: Just. Nep. (iii) Jestingly, a daughter's paramour: Villius in Fausta Sullae gener, Hor. (Hence It *genro*, Sp. *germo*; Fr *gendre*.)

gēnērālis, e, adj. [genus] belonging to a kind or species, generic (rare): maculas generales, distinctive marks of their species (of birds), Lucr. II. relating to all, general, universal (opp. to singular and specialis): generale quoddam decorum, Cic.

gēnērāliter, ade in general, generally: Cic.

gēnērāsco, 3. r n inceper [genero] to be generated, produced: Luc.

gēnērātim, ade. [genus] by kinds, species, classes, or nations: copias generatim constituent, by nation, Caes. proprios generatim disce cultus, according to the several kinds, Virg. II. generally, in general (opp. to specially, in particular): singillatim potius quam generatim loquar, Cic.

gēnērātor, ōris, m. [genero] an engenderer, generator, producer (rare): equorum (of a district), breeder, Virg.

gēnērō, avi, atom, i r a [genus] to beget, procreate, engender, produce, create, in pass. to be descended from: hominem generavit dūs, Cic. Trist est generatus ab illo, begotten, Ov. Troja generatus Aevostes, of Trojan lineage, Virg. generandi gloria mīlis, of producing, id. II. Fig. virtutes, quunt. Esp. of intellectual productions: tubum torth, produce: quae (actantes) nihil dum ipsae ex se generare quunt, id.

gēnērōsē, ade nobly: Hor.

gēnērōsus, a, um, adj. [genus] of good or noble birth, noble, of high rank: *generosa* ac nobilis virgo, opp. to modest *genota*, Cic. Macevius, nemo generosior est, Hor.: *generosus* vestis honoris, i.e. the dress of honour (as a mother of three children), Prop.

2. Transf. of animals, plants, etc.: well-bred, of a good kind, superior, excellent: pecus, thorough-bred, Virg.: *generosum* et lenē (vinum), full-bodied, *generous*, Hor. II. Fig. noble-minded, magnanimous, generous: certamen cum rege *generoso* (Pyrrhus), *chivalrous*, Cic.

gēnēsīs, is, f. = γενεσις, generation, birth, creation: Plin. II. Transf. the constellation in the ascendant at one's birth: horoscopus: Juv. Suet.

gēnēstivus, v. *genista* **gēnēthīscus**, a, um, adj. pertaining to one's natal hour, and as subst.: *genethiacus*, i, m. a calculator of nativities: Gell.

gēnēthīvus, v. *genitivus*, **gēnētrix**, f. (less correctly *genitrix*, but the m. is genitor), fens, f. [root *gen* in *gigno*] she that has borne any one, or produced any thing, a mother: Aeneadem *genetrix*, v. *Venus, ancestress of the Romans*, Lucr.: *magna*

= res, aliquid in omni genere, in all respects, in everything, id. qui in aliquo genere inconcinuus est, in any respect whatever, id. 5. Esp. in philos. (opp. to species or partes, and comprising them): a general term, logical genus: id. 6. In gramm. gender: in nominibus tria genera, Quint. (Hence Ital genus, Fr genre)

gēnus, ūs, the knee: v genu

gēographia, ae, f = γεωγραφία, geography: Cic

gēomētres, ae (geometres, as trisyll. Liv.), m = γεωμετρης (lit earth-measurer), a geometer, a mathematician: Cic: Juv

gēomētria, ae, f = γεωμετρία, geometry: Cic

gēomētricus, a, um, adj = γεωμετρικός, belonging to geometry, geometrical: Cic II. Subst. geometriticus, i, m, a geometer, geometritica reprehensio a geometris sunt historici, Quint. 2. Geometritica, orum, n plu geometry: geometritica descri, Cic

gēorgicus, a, um, adj = γεωργικός, belonging to husbandry, agricultural, carmen, the Georgics, the title of an agricultural poem by Virgil, Col

II. As subs. georgica, orum, n plu = the Georgics (of Virg.), Gell. I. Gen pl Georgicon (Gr.) id

gērens, entis, Part [gero] II. Adj (rare) with Gen: managing, rel, Pl, negotii, Cic

germānē, adv. like a brother, sincerely: Cic

germānicianus, a, um [Germania] adj. stationed or serving in Germany: exercitus, Suet. Also absol. Germanicianus, orum, m plu: id

germānicus, a, um, adj [id] belonging to the Germans, Germanic, German: salus, Liv: navi, Plin. bellum, Caes.: Kaundae, i, e the 1st of September (so named on acc. of the victory gained over the Germans on that day): Suet.: persona, a clay or plaster mask or figure of a German, Mart. II. Subst. germanicus, i, m. (= numus) a gold coin struck by the Emperor Domitian. Juv

germānitas, ātis, f [germannus] relationship between brothers and sisters, brotherhood, sisterhood: Cic

II. Transf: the relationship of the various colonists from one mother-city: Liv. 2. Of things union, resemblance, similarity: Plin

germānus, a, um, adj of children of the same parents, or at least the same father: fratres germanus, una matre natos et patre uno, Plin.: Cic

2. As subst. germanus, i, m, and germana, ae, f: full brother, full sister: Ter.: Ov. 3. Meton. belonging to brothers and sister, brotherly, sisterly (rare): in germanum morum, Pl. 4. genuine, real, actual, i. e. germani Campani

true, Cic: germano nomine, real, Pl.: asinus (facete), a regular donkey, Sic. Sulp: germanissimus Stoen, a Stoen indeed, Cic [For gerh-menius, from same root with ger-men, q v.] (Hence Sp hermano)

germen, inis, n sprig, offshoot: ex arbore germen, an eye, graft, scion, Virg. 2. Transf: an unborn babe. Ov. II. Fig.: a germ (v g of passion, frenzy): Lucr [Ger-men for gerh-men. The I E. root is gra'n, garbh, to conceive, whence Skr garbh-as, fetus, v grenum] (Hence Fr. germe)

germinatio, ōnis, f and germinatus, ūs, m [germino] a sprouting forth, budding: Plin. palmitis, Col. II. Meton.: a sprout, shoot: Plin

germino, avi, atum, i v n [germit] to sprout forth, bud, asparagus altissime germinat, Plin. II. Act to put forth (wings, hair) id

gēro, gessi, gestum, i v a to wear, bear, carry about (as a part of one's dress, arms, &c.): vestem, Ov.: coronam, Suet.: spolia ducis caesi, Liv. (v of parts of the body, fortiter, et to have, display, pose): centum oculos for Arcus, Ov. Vinctus et habet unius generis, Virg. also with additional idea of producing or guarding: Avellan. Ov.: labores, id.: frondes, id.: malos, Virg.: distentus uber, Hor.

2. to bear, carry, bring to a place (rare): saxa in muros, Liv. Placere v. m. m. in tribum gerere, Pl.: v. tribum 3. With praes: to display, exhibit, manifest (= praes. se ferre): praes. gerere conjecturam, to present grounds for drawing a conclusion, Cic.: utilitatem, to appear to offer advantage, id. II. Fig.: to bear, have, keep up, preserve: fortem animum, Sall.: p. Roman, to support a character, play a part, Cic.: to cherish, entertain: immittes cum Casare, Caes.: in loco dos orum, Liv.

2. Esp. with pron. reflex, and with an Abl: to bear, depict, behave, or conduct oneself, to act: se valde honeste, Cic.: turpiter, Plin. ut sese victus gereret, exploratum misit, Sall. (ii) So with Acc of person, to conduct one off as so and so, to play the part of: (cf ago, no v m): nec herodem regni sed regem gerabat, Just. (iii) Two constructions combined: ut seque et exercitum more majorem gereret, conducted himself and (managed) his army, Sall. 3. Of public or private affairs, war, etc. to have charge of, to administer, manage, govern, conduct, carry on, eage, transact, accomplish, perform, and in the pass to take place, be done: rem publicam, Cic.: magistratum, id.: a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit, public business, political life, id.: res gestae, public events or occurrences, id.: in sing. res gesta, an exploit, deed, id.: p. m. in bellum geren, in peace

or in war, Sall.: bello gesto, Liv. Absol. (v rare): prospere gessit, Vell.

4. gerere morem alicui, to comply with, gratify, humour: mater gessit morem mihi, humoured me, Pl. In pass: ut utrique a me mos gestus esse videatur, complied with, Cic. 6. (Of time (rare): to pass, spend: pubertatis ac primae adolescentiae tempus, Suet. [For ges-o; cf. ges-to. Etym. unknown])

gēro, ōnis, m. [gero] a carrier, porter: Pl.

gerrae, arum, f. plu = γέρρα, weaver-work, hence, trifies, Pl. A. interj. gerar! stuff! nonsense! id. gerres, is, m a coarse salted fish: Plin

gerro, ōnis, m. [gerrae] a trisler, id. fellow, Ter

gerūlfigulus, i, m [gero fingo] a helper, abettor, flugiti, Pl.

gerulus, i, m. [gero] a bearer, carrier: Pl.: Hor

gērūla, ae, f. a working bee, Plin. gestamen, inis, n [gesto] that which is carried or worn, a burden, load; ornaments, accoutrements, equipments, gestamen Abantis, wielded by, Virg.: Prami=insignia, i e scepter, turban, robes, id. In plu. clipeum laevae gestamina, Ov. II. that with or in which any thing is carried, a litter, sedan-chair: lecticae gestamine, Tac

gestatio, ōnis, f [id] Act a bearing, carrying: Lact. II. Pass. a being carried or conveyed about (in a litter, carriage, boat, etc.), a riding, driving, or sailing for pleasure: Suet. 2. Meton. a place where one is carried or rides to take the air, a promenade, etc. Plin.

gestator, ōris, m [id] a bearer, carrier: Plin.: Mart. one who rides out to take the air: Mart

gestatōrius, a, um, adj [id] that serves for carrying: sella, a sedan-chair, Suet

gesticulatio, ōnis, f [gesticulator] pantomimic action, gesticulation: Suet

gesticulator, ōnis, i v n and a dep [gestus] to make mimic gestures, to gesticulate: Suet

gestio, ōnis, f [gero] a doing, performing (rare): Cic

gestio, i vi or ix, itum, 4 v n [gestus] to use excited gestures, to throw oneself about (esp. for joy), to exult, to be joyful, cheerful: With Abl: lachitia, to leap for joy, Cic (cycnos) studio videas gestire lavandi, indulge in gambols, Virg.: gestientis otio, impatient from being (so long) inactive, Liv. Absol.: quid est, quod sic gestis? what are you so excited about? Ter. 2. Fig.: of rhetoric. to enlarge at will, to expatiate: Quint.

II. Meton.: to desire eagerly, to long for: conetr. usually with the Inf, rarely with the Abl. or absol. With Inf.: gestio scire ista, Cic.: divi-

tum partes lingue gestio, Hor
Absol.: gestiunt pugni mihi, my fists
 itch to be at you, Pl

gestito, avi, atum, i. v. a freq
 [gesto] to carry often or much, to be
 wont to carry or bear: mea haec ges-
 tivativ filia, Pl.: anulum, id

gesto, avi, atum, i. v. a. and
 (rarely) n. freq. [gero] A c. t. to bear
 about, to carry, to have: cunctos
 manu gestans, Hor.: obtusa gestamus
 pectora, Virg.: caput gestari jussit in
 pilo, Cic.: arma humeros, Liv. 2.

Esp. in *Puss*: to be carried about
 (in a litter, carriage, boat, etc.), to take
 the air, to ride, drive, sail, etc., for
 pleasure: Sen. Fig.: gestandus in
 sinu, to be dearly loved, Ter. 3.
 to carry about, blab, tell: crimina, Pl

II. Neutr. to be carried out, to
 ride, drive, etc. = *gestor*, sup. 2. (rare,
 and never as finite verb) *gestanti* as
 he was riding, Suet.: adgestandum, id
gestor, oris, m. [id] a tale-bearer,
 tattler, Pl

gestus, us, m. [id] the carriage of
 the body, posture, motion, gesture
 gestus, vultusque, Ter. gestura imi-
 tatio, Liv. In *plur*: nec flicu cervi-
 neae brachia reddere gestus, Ov. 2.
 Esp. the artificial gesture of an
 actor or orator, a simulation: Cic.
 In *plur*: histrionum gestus, id

gestivus, a, um, adj. belonging to
 the *gestar*: O.: Juv. volucres *gesti-
 viores*, Stat

gibba, ae, f. a hump on the back,
hunch: Suet

gibber, ere *denno*, adj. [cogn with
 gibbus] *crank-backed*, *hunch-backed*,
hump-backed, Plin Suet

gibbus, a, um, adj. *hunched*,
humped, *gibbous*: Cels. II. Subst.
 gibbus, i, m. = *gibba*, a *hunch*, *hump*
 Liv. [Etym uncertain] Hence it
 gobbis

gigantēus, a, um, adj. [giga-], be-
 longing to the Giants: triumphus,
 over the Giants, Hor. Ov

gigas, ntis, m. = γίγας, a giant:
 usu pl. Gigantes, the sons of Terra,
 who sought to scale Olympus. Ov. 1.
 Hor

gigno, gēnti, gēntum (old form of
 the *prer* gēno, *ēre* gēntur, Auct ap.
 Cic.) *generatur*, and *hij*, pass. *gēni*,
 Liv. 3. v. a. to beget, bear, bring
 forth, produce (Hercules) quem Jupi-
 ter gēnit, Cic.: deus vix hunc urbi
 gēnuisse videatur, id.: deus animus
 ex sua mente gēnit, id. In *pass*:
 with Abl. pellice gēntis, born of, Liv.
 also with de, ex: de quo Remulusque
 ferroxque Acrota sunt gēnti, *spring*,
 Ov. e terra gēnta, id. *Absol.* ut in
 gēgnendo apparent, Cic. 2. *gignētia*,
imperj Part. n. pl. as subs things
 that produce, as plants; *vegetation*
 (v. rare), Sall. II. Fig.: virtus
 amicitiam gignit, Cic.: ludus gēnit
 trepidum certamen, was father to,
 resulted in, Hor. [Gi-gn-o is redupl

present for gi-gen-o (so also Gr γί-
 γν-oui for γί-γν-oui) from Lat. root
 gēn (1 E. gan), whence also *genus*.
 Cf Germ *kand*, a child, and Eng *kin*,
kand]

gilvus (not *gilbus*), a, um, adj.
pale yellow: equi, perh. *dun*, Virg.
 [On etym v. *galbus*]

gingiva, ae, f. a gum (of the
 mouth): inter dentem et gingivam,
 Cels. Juv. (Hence Fr. *gencive*)

glāber, bra, brum, adj. without
 hair, smooth, bald: si quem glābrum
 facere velis, Varr. Comp.: Pl. *Mas*
 as subst. glāber, a young (beardless)
 slave, a page: Phaedr. [Cf γλαφ-υρος,
 γλαφ-ω, v. scalpo]

glaciālis, e, adj. [glacies] icy,
 frozen, full of ice: hiems, Virg.
 trigus, Ov.: Scythia, id

glācies, ēi, f. ice: sol glaciem
 dissolvit, Lucr. Hor. In *plur*. Virg.

II. Trans. hardness: acies,
 Lucr. *ita* in glāc-ies is perh the
 same with *gel* in *gel-o*]

glācio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [glacies]
 to make or turn into ice; to freeze
 posuit ut glaciem nives Jupiter, Hor.

gladiātor, oris, m. [gladius] a
 swordsman, fighter in the public
 games, a gladiator: Cic (v. Smith-
 Ant. 194 seq.). As term of reproach
 applied to M. Antonius, id. 2.
 Meton.: In *plur*: a combat of
 gladiators, gladiatorial exhibition
 gladiatores dare, Ter. *locus* gladi-
 atorius dare, Cic. *gladiatores*, i.
 of time, at a show of gladiators, id.

gladiātorius, a, um, adj. [gladi-
 ator] belonging to gladiators: ludus,
 i, m. familia, a, ae, f. gladiato-
 ris, id. *concessus*, *spectator* assembled at
 gladiatorial shows, id. *locus*, a place
 for gladiatorial combats, id. 2.
 Neutr. as subst. gladiatorium (se-
 prarium, auctoramentum), the hire
 or pay of gladiators: gladiatorio ac-
 cepto decem talentis, Liv.

gladiātūra, ae, f. [gladius, gladi-
 ator] a gladiatorial combat, also the
 profession of a gladiator (rare)
 i. servitus gladiaturae destinata, Tac.

gladiōlis, i, m. dim. [gladius] a
 small sword: Gell. II. the sword-
 play, Plin. (Hence, Fr. *glacé*)

gladius, ii, m. a sword: gladio
 communis rem gerit Varenus, en-
 gages at the sword's point, Caes.
 gladios strinxerunt, drew swords, id.
 Proverb. suo sibi hunc gladio ju-
 gulo, beat him at his own weapons,
 Ter. et "hoist with his own petard"
 Plur.: plumbeo gladio jugulatum iri,
 a sword of lead would kill him, Cic.
 ignem gladio scrutari, i. e. to go from
 bad to worse, Hor.: gladium alicui
 dare, etc., to help a man to ram, Pl.

II. Meton. murder, death: a gladi-
 atorial combat, dubitat, utrum se
 ad gladium loct an ad cultum, Sen.
 [Etym uncertain] (Hence Fr. *glairer*)
glæba (less correctly *gleba*), ae,

f. a lump of earth, a clod: terrarum
 Luci. Hor. used as missiles glæ-
 bis aut xaxis aut fustibus, Cic. II.
 Meton. land, soil: terra potens ubere
 glæbae, Virg. 2. Of other things,
 a piece, lump: novi ac picis glæbae,
 balls, Caes.

glæbūla (gleb a, ae, f. dim.
 [glæba] a small clod or lump of earth:
 Col. II. Meton. a little farm,
 small piece of land: Juv. 2. Of
 other things: a small piece, little
 lump: ex metallo, Plin.

glandifer, bra, *trum*, adj. [glans]
 tero] acorn-bearing (rare): Cic.

glandiōnida, ae, f. [glanium] a
 nutmeg plant, v. *nutlet*, Pl.

glandium, i, m. [glans] a *nutlet*
 (v. *nutlet*) in meat, esp. in
 pork, Pl.

glans, glandis, f. mast, the nut-like
 fruit of forest-trees, an acorn, beech-
 nut, chestnut, etc. Cf. Virg. II.
 Trans. an acorn-shaped ball of
 lead or clay which was slung at the
 enemy, a bullet: Caes. Liv. [Cogn.
 with Gr. βάλανος, in which β, as in
 βάσις, βίος, etc., replaces an orig. g,
 v. *venio* and *vivo*]

glārēa, ae, f. gravel: Cic. Liv.
glārēosus, a, um, adj. [glare] full
 of gravel, gravelly: Liv.

glaucoma, ntis, n. (also ae, f. 14.)
 = γλαυκωμα, a clouding or opacity of
 the crystalline lens or its capsule,
 cataract: Plin. Comically alicui
 glaucomam ob oculos oblycere, to
 throw dust into his eyes, Pl.

glaucus, a, um, adj. = γλαυκος,
 bluish gray, undae, Lucr. amictus
 (Nymphaeae) Virg.

glēba, glēbūla, v. glæba, glæ-
 bula

glēsūm (also, glessum and glaesum),
 i, n. amber: Tac.

glis, gliris, m. a dormouse: Plin.
 Mart. (Hence It. *ghiro*. Fr. *loir*,
 also Sp. and Fr. *loir*)

glisco, 3 r. n. to swell up, spread,
 blaze up, burst out: ignis Alexandri sub
 pectore gliscens, kindling, Lucr. II.
 Fig. to swell, grow, increase, spread
 gliscit, in omni oleo, Cic. rabies, F.
 sedulo, Liv. [Etym uncertain]

glōbo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [globus]
 to make into a ball, to mark round of
 spherical: Plin. II. Trans. f.
 to form into a body or crowd, to crowd
 together: id

glōbōsus, a, um, adj. [id] round as
 a ball, spherical: saxum, Liv.

glōbus, i, m. a round, solid body,
 ball, sphere, globe: globus, quae tria
 diutini, Cic. *triar*, id.: stellarum, id.

II. Fig. a globular mass, ball,
 globe of times collected together
 flammurum globos, balls or masses of
 flame, Virg. sanguinis, Ov. 2.
 Esp. a troop, crowd, body, or mass of
 people, soldiers, etc. Globus incepta
 dictatorem, Liv.: ex illo globo
 nobilitatis, sarcastically, *clique*, Sall.
 [Etym uncertain]

glōmērāmen, *inis*, *n* [glomerō] a round body, ball: lunae, Lucr.

glōmērō, *avi*, *atum*, *i* v. a. [glōmus] to form into a ball, gather into a round heap, to gather up: lanam in orbem, Ov.: gressus glomerare superbores, "to gather up his proud paces," Virg. 2. Transf. i. to gather into a round heap or knot, to collect, press, crowd, assemble together: agmina cervi glomerant, id. legiones in testudinem glomerantur, Tac. glomerantur aves, fly in flocks, pack, Virg. apes, id. 11. Fig. glomerans annus, revolving, Cic. poet.

glōmūs, *ōris*, *n* a ball or clue of yarn, thread, etc. (rare) lanae Hor. [For glomus: cogn. with globus.]

glōria, *ae*, *f* glory, fame, renown. Absol.: gloria clarioris, Cic.: militavi non sine gloria, not ingloriously, Hor. With *subj. gen.*: armenti gloria, taurus, i. e. ornament, pride, Ov. frontis, of the (lofty) horns of cattle, Tac. In plur.: veteres Gallorum glorias, glorious deeds, id. With *Gen. obj.*: gloria belli, reputation, Caes.: legum et publicae disciplinae, Cic. 11. Transf. i. thirst for glory, ambition: vain-glory, pride, boasting. Absol. quae tua gloria est, id. quem tulit ad scenam ventoso gloria curru, ambition, Hor. With *Gen. obj.*: generandi mellis, pride in producing, Virg. [For clorōs-a (c being softened to g), in which clorōs = Gr. κλέος-ος. The root is clu in clu-ere, in-clu-tus.]

glōriatiō, *ōris*, *f* [glōriā] a glorying, boasting, vaunting: Cic.

glōriōla, *ae*, *f* dim. [gloria] a small glory, a little glory: Cic.

glōriōr, *atus*, *i* v. a. and *n* dep. [id.] to glory, boast, vaunt, brag, pride oneself: constr. usu with *Abi.* with or without *prep.*, also with *Acc.* and *Inf.* or *depend. clause.* With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: ne alterum fore Sullam, inter suos gloriatur, Caes. With *depend. clause*: gloriatus est quantum egisset, Suet. With *Acc.* of *neut. pron.* or *Nom.* with *pass.* (in *gerundive*), haec gloriari, to make these boasts, Liv. beata vita glorianda est, Cic. With *Abi.* inominibus veterum gloriatur, id. With *de*: de misera vita gloriari, id. With *in*: non pudet philosophum in eo gloriari, id. With *adversus*, to denote a vaunt uttered against anyone, gloriandi tempus adversus unum, Liv.: sed ne adversus te quidem de me gloriabor, id. Absol.: licet mihi Marcellum, apud te gloriari, Cic.

glōriōsē, *adv* gloriously, triumphantly, Cic. Comp.: reliqua gloriose utere-bat, Sall. Sup.: gloriosi-vim conferunt, Cic. 11. boastfully, vauntingly, pomposely: exorsus is non gloriose, id.

glōriōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj* [gloria] full of glory, famous, renowned: de clarorum hominum facis gloriofus, Cic. dies gloriosest, Tac. 11. vain-glorious, boasting, ostentatious: gloriose ostentatio civitatis, Cic. (Vir.) mendax et gloriofus, braggart, Pl. esse gloriofus animi, eager for glory, Suet.

glōssārium, *n*, [γλῶσσα] a vocabulary or glossary of antiquated or foreign words: Gell.

glōssēma, *atis*, *n* = γλῶσσημα, an antiquated or foreign word needing explanation: Quint.

glūbo, *i* v. a. to deprive of bark, to bark, peel: salictum glubito arteque alligato, Cato ramos, Varr. [Cf. Gl. γλῶφω, and γ. σάλπις.]

glūten, *inis*, *n* glue: collectum gluten, of bees, Virg. [Cf. Gl. γλοιός, "clammy", γλῆα, "glue".]

glūtinator, *ōris*, *m* [glutino] a gluer together of books, a bookbinder: Cic.

glūtino, *avi*, *atum*, *i* v. a. [glutin] to glue, glue together: chartas, Plin. 11. Transf. i. medic to close up a wound: glutinantis medicamentum, staunching, styptic, Cels.

glūtio (also **gluttio**), *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*, *4* v. a. to swallow or gulp down: epulas, Juv. 2. Transf. i. of sound, to utter interruptedly as if swallowed: quum glutunt vocem viam strangulati, Plin. 2. If gut-a in-gul-tures, and gut-gul-m. Glutitio (of sound) is perh. different from glutio and may be for glōt-tio, cf. glōt-tio, "to cluck like a hen" (Hence It. inghiottire, Fr. engloutir.)

glūto (also **glutto**), *ōnis*, *m* [glutin] a glutton, gourmandizer: Pers. Hence It. gluttone, Sp. gloton. Fr. gloton, and, from it, Eng. glutton.

gnārus, *a*, *um* (also **gnarūris**), *e*, *i* Pl. Another form is *gnarus*, like *gnarus*, *notus*, *acc.* to *Cy.*, *adj.* knowing, acquainted with a thing, *statim*, practised, expert: constr. usu with *Gen.* or *publicae*, Cic. With *depend. clause*: neque ego ad optatum quidam co-puratus est, Suet. With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: Hasdrubalē dux carius, Hannibalem transire quosdam pretio mercatum, Cic. With *de*, alone (rare): Smil. gnarus vos vobis esse hauc rememorat, Pl. 11. Pass. known (rare, perh. only in Tac.) in palmam gnarum vincuntibus, well-known to the victors, Tac. [From It. root *gna*, to know. The orig. a becomes *gn* in Gr. γν-γνω-ω and Lat. *no-vo* (for *gnosco*), *igno-ro*.]

gnāvus, *a*, *um*, *v* natus

gnave, *gnavitas*, *gnaviter*, *gnavus*, *v* under natus

gnobilis, *e*, *v* nobilis

gnōmon, *ōnis*, *m* = γνῶμων, the pen or gnomon of a sun-dial: Plin. Hence Sp. *gnomon*.)

gnōmōnica, *ae*, and **gnōmōnicē**, *es*, *f* = γνῶμονική, the art of making or judging of sun-dials: Gell. Vitr. Plin.

gnosco, *v* nosco, *ad int.*

gnōsis (*Gnosis*), *idis*, *f* *adj.* pertaining to the *Gnosis*, i. e. Ariadne

corona, the constellation of *Ariadne's crown*, Ov.

gnōtus, *a*, *um*, *v* nosco, *ad int.* **gnōbius** (also *cob*), *n*, and **gnōbio**, *ōnis*, *m* = γνῶσιος, a fish of small value, prob. the gadgion, Ov.: Juv. (Hence Fr. *goujon*, Eng. *gadgion*.)

grācilis, *e* (Nom. fem. plur. *gracilae* virgines, Vir.), *adj.* thin, slender, meagre, lean: in gracili matris crimen habere potest, Ov.: gracilis puer, *stima*, Hor. capella, Ov.: arbores graciles, Plin. Comp.: glans gracilior, less bulky, id. Sup.: fuit (Nero) gracillimus cruribus, spindle-legged, Suet.

2. Transf. meagre, scanty, poor: ager, Plin. 11. Fig. of style simple, plain, unadorned: maternae gracili sufficit ingenium, Ov. Of the speaker: non possumus esse tam graciles, sinus fortiores, Quint. (The unit *a* has arisen from an earlier *e*, cf. Lat. *crac-cens*, "slender" (Enn.) and Gr. κῶκε-αιος.) (Hence Fr. *grêle*.)

grācilitas, *ātis*, *f* [gracilis] slender-ness, thinness, lankness, meagreness: gracilitas et infirmitas corporis, Cic.

11. Fig. of style simplicity, plainness, ab. n. of ornament: quid Periclea? similitudine credimus Lysiacae gracilitate, Quint.

grācūlus (grace), *i*, *m* [from its root *gra*, *grac*, *acc.* to Quint.] a jack-dance: Plaut. Plin. (Hence It. *gracchio*, Sp. *grapo*; old Fr. *graille*.)

grādātum, *adv* step by step, by degrees, gradually: Cic.

grādātiō, *ōnis*, *f* [gradus] that which goes up or down by successive steps: *ab. n.* and regular intervals, like the steps of a staircase: Vitr. 11. Fig. in rhetoric a gradation or climax: Cic.

grādior, *gressus*, *i* v. *n* dep. to take steps, to step, walk: matres, volucres, serpentes, gradientes ad different cratibus, Cic. gradientem et diu ferunt, *studing along*, Virg.

11. Port of things: foras gradientes clamor, passing forth (from the throat), Lucr. [Latinum uncertain.]

grādus, *ūs*, *m* [gradior] a step, pace: suppono gradum, on tripod, Ter. passo gradus = *βῆμα*, slow march, Liv. citato gradu in hostem ducebat, quick march, id. pleno gradu, i. e. "at the double," = *εὔπορος*, Liv. addere, to quicken, id. celebrare, to hasten, Virg. sistere, to stop, id.: revocare, to turn back, id. 2. Fig. gradum mei reditus esse, a step towards my return, Cic. notitia primosque gradus vicinia fecit, stages, Ov. 11. Meton. a station, position, ground taken by a combatant: obitusque velum) stabili gradu impetum hostium excipere, Liv. Fig. a point position or stand: fortis et constantis est, non de gradu deici, to be disconnected, lose presence of mind, Cic. 2. that on which one steps, a stair (usu plur.): haerent parietibus scalar, postesque sub ipsos intuerunt gradibus, by the rounds or rungs (of the ladders),

Virg. gradus templorum, Cic. 3. Of things resembling steps (1) a *brad of hair*: coma in gradus formata, Suet. (2) a *degree of a circle*, Manil. III. Fig. of abstract things a *step, degree; rank*: nostri quoque sanguinis auctor Jupiter est, totidemque gradus distans ab illo, *degrees removed*, Ov. per omnes bouorum gradus, Cic. In sing: summum gradum tenere dignitatis, id. (Hence It. Sp. *grado*, and, from de-gradus, Fr. *degré*.)

graeoñicus, a, um, adj. of Greek origin, in the Greek manner or fashion, Grecian, Greek: toga, i e pallium, Suet.

graece, a, in the Greek language, in Greek: quum ea, quae legeram Graece, Latini redderem, Cic.

graeçisso, i v n = γραιçσω, to imitate the Greeks: Pl.

graeor, atus, i v n dep. [graeus] to imitate the Greeks: Hor.

Græcūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] Grecian, Greek (mostly in a depreciatory, contemptuous sense) inquitum san. negotium et Græculum, thoroughly Greek, Cic. Subst. Græculus, i, m. a *paltry Greek*: Juv. and Græculia, ac, f. id.

Græcus, a, um, adj. = γραικός, belonging to the Greeks, Grecian: litterae Cic. epistola Graeci conscripta literis, in Greek characters, Caes. ludi, founded on Greek subjects, Cic. Graeca diu me carui, i e without credit, with ready money, Pl. via, perit. to Marina Graecia, Cic. Proverb. ad Kalendas Graecas, i e never (the Greeks having no Kalends), August. in Suet.

Grājūgēna, e, m. [Graius and gen. in gigno] a Grecian by birth, a Greek (poet): Gen. pl. Grajūgēni, Virg.

grallae, arum, f. [gradiur] stults. Var. ap. Non.

grallator, oris, m. [grallae] a walker on stilts, Pl.

grāmen, ius, n. grass: Hor. graminis herba, a blade of grass, Virg. Plur: gramina, Lucr. II. Transf. any plant or herb, non illa frus incognita capris gramina (i e dittany), Virg. mala gramina, nazivus lib. id. Arabum de gramine odores, perfumes from plant of Arab, Prop. (Perh. cogn. with Gr. γρασιν, "to eat," γρασιν, "fodder.")

grāminēus, a, um, adj. [gramen] of grass, covered with grass, grassy: campus, Virg.: corona obdionalis, a grass crown presented by those who were delivered from a siege to their deliverer, among the Romans the highest mark of military honour, Liv. (v Smith's Ant. 118). II. In partic. of Indian reed, cane: hasta (Minervae), Cic.

grammaticus, a, um, adj. = γραμματικός, belonging to grammar, grammatical: ars, Auct. Hor. grammaticas ambire tribus et pulpita, the tribes

(schools) of the grammarians, Hor.

II. Subst.: grammaticus, i, m. a *grammarian* in the more extended sense of the word, a *philologist*: grammatici pectorum explanatores sunt, Cic. III. Also as subst. grammatica, ac, f. [sc. ars]; and grammaticae, es, f. = γραμματικαί; the first form in Cic. and Suet., the second in Quint.; also grammatica, orum, n. pl. = τὰ γραμματικά, grammar, philology: Cic.

grammatista, ac, m. = γραμματιστής, a teacher of grammar or language: Suet. grānaria, orum, n. plu. [granum] a place where corn is kept, a granary: Cic. Hor. (Hence Fr. *grainier*.)

grandaeus, a, um, adj. [grandis aevum; of great age, old, aged]: Nereus, Virg. apes, id. pater, Ov. senes, Tac.

grande, neut. adj. used as adv. greatly: sonare, to make a great noise, Juv.

grandesco, i v n insep. [grandis] to become great, to grow: Lucr.

grandiculus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] rather large: globi, Pl.

grandiloquus, i, m. [grandis loquor] speaking grandly or loftily: Cic. in a bad sense, grandiloquus: i. est grandiloqui (i e Stoici), boasters, id.

grandinat, i v impers. [grando] it hails: Sen.

grando, i v a and n. [grandis] Act: to make great, increase, enlarge: Pl. II. N. utr. v. to become great, to grow: fruges grandire sinas, Cato.

grandis, e, adj. full-grown, large: fetus grandiores edere, more abundant crops, Cic. frumenta, Virg.: guttae, id. Of things that have not grown large-sized: verborum et grandis epistola, long, Juv.: saxa, Caes. 2. Of the stature and age of persons grown up, tall, also, advanced in years, aged: old, often with natu or aevu. grandis natu, Cic. grandis aevu, Tac. Absol.: grandis iam puer, Cic. virginem tam grandem, Ter. aevum, advanced age, Lucr. 3. Of the voice loud, strong: subulsa grandiore voce desiderant, Cic. II. Fig. great, important, strong, powerful: grande corpus rerum, Hor.: ingenium, Ov. ment. Ocreus grandia cum parvis, high and low alike, Hor. 2. Esp. of style: great, grand, lofty, sublime: genus dicendi grandius, Cic. Of the speaker caudicus amplius atque grandis, id. (Etyym. uncertain.) (Hence It. Sp. *grande*, Fr. *grand*.)

granditas, atis, f. [grandis] greatness: Suetum. II. Fig. of style grandeur, sublimity: verborum, Cic.

granditer [grandis], adv. greatly, strongly, v. v. v. v.

grandiosulus, a, um, adj. dim. [grandis] pretty well grown up: Ter.

grando, ius, f. hail, a hail-storm: Pl.: Cic. Liv. Hor. In plur. i. ter-

tere annos grandinibus, Cic. [Cogn. with γαλαξ (for γαλαξ-ya) in which the first a is an auxiliary vowel. For the n, cf. Lat. *harund* with Gr. γελιδών] (Hence It. *grandin*.)

grānifer, era, erum, adj. [granum feru] grain-bearing, a poet. epithet of ants: agmen, Ov.

grānum, i, n. a grain, seed, small kernel: tritici, Pl. uvae, Ov.: fici, Cic. [Cf. Goth. *kau*-n, Eng. *corn*] (Hence It. Sp. *grano*, Fr. *grain*.)

grāpharius, a, um, adj. [graphium] pertaining to writing-styles: theca, a style-case, Suet.

grāphice, ade, f. beautifully, nicely, exactly: crepidula ut graphice deest! Pl.

grāphicus, a, um, adj. = γραφικός, lit. belonging to painting or drawing: but found only in fig. sign. picturesque; of persons, exquisite, skilful (rare). graphicum mortalem Antiphonem! Pl.: nugator, id.

grāphium, i, n. = γραφεῖον, a writing style: Ov.: Suet. (Hence Fr. *grefe*.)

grassator, oris, m. [grassor] a vagabond, idler: Cato II. a way-layer, street-robber, foot-pad, assassin: Cic.: Suet.

grassatura, ac, f. [id.] a way-laying: Suet.

grassor, atus, i v n and a dep. freq. [gradiur] to be in the habit of walking about: hunc pati grassari lenonem in me, put up with this pimp coming about me, Pl. Of things, per omnes nervos articuloque humore pestifero grassante, travelling, spreading, Just. 2. to go loitering about: hence of parasites, to pay one's court to, to flatter, fawn upon: Liv. 3. to go about with thievish designs, to prowl about: said of robbers. also of animals, silurus grassatur, omne animal appetens, Plin. II. Fig. to advance, proceed, to act: animus ad gloriam virtutis via grassatur, Sall. ait, se jure grassari, that he was proceeding, Liv. 2. Esp. to attack, proceed against, to proceed with violence, act harshly, rage against: with adversus or in with Acc.: ut in te hac via grassaremur, id. Suet.: absol. placuit veneno grassari, to proceed by, assail with, Tac.

grātē, adv. with pleasure, willingly: meminisse, Cic. II. thankfully, gratefully: aut fecerit aut tulit, id.

grātes (usually only in Nom. and Acc.: in 1st. gratibus, Tac.), f. plu. [gratu] thanks, thanksgiving (esp. to the god: gratias more usu to human beings), usu with ego ut Dianae laudes gratesque agam, may give thanks, Pl. dñs laudes gratesque agunt, Liv. grates tibi ago, summe sol, Cic.: o decus Italiae, virgo, quas dicere grates quasve referre parem? Virg.

grātia, ae, f. [id.] favour ex-

perceived by oneself, esteem, regard, liking, love, friendship: gratia atque hospitium florum hominum nobilissimum, Cic. : alicuius gratiam sequi, to court the favour of, Caes. : quantum eo facto ad plebem inerat gratiam, Liv. : inter vos sic hae potius cum bona ut componantur gratia quam cum mala, pleasantly rather than unpleasantly, Ter. : cum gratia, with a good grace, id. : In hac summa tua gratia ac potentia, credit, influence, Cic. : summa nobilitate et gratia inter suos, popularity, Caes. In plur. : L. Murenae provincia multas bonas gratias attulit, tokens of favour, Cic.

2. Moton. : (objectively) = ἀρετή, agreeableness, pleasantness, charm, beauty, loveliness, grace: gratia formae, Ov. : corporis, Suet. II. a favour shown towards another, kindness, service, obligation, pardon : petivit in beneficii loco et gratiae, as a favour, Cic. : juris iurandi volo gratiam facias, excuse, Pl. : alicui delicti gratiam facere, to grant a pardon, Sall. : professi se pugnatos in gratiam ducis, for the sake of, Liv. 2. Esp. thanks, thankfulness, gratitude, acknowledgment, return, requital (with agere, to give or return thanks, only in plur. : otherwise mostly in sing.) : Lentulo egi gratias, Cic. : pro beneficio gratiam repetere, Liv. : estis gratia, I thank the gods, Ter. Bene vocas tam gratia est, No! I thank you = je vous remercie (negative implied), Pl. III. In Abl. sing. : in favour of, for the sake of, on account of, With Gen. (and usu. placed after it) : negoti gratia procurare, Sall. dolores suscipiantur majorum deorum effugiendi gratia, Cic. : exolui gratia, Quint. With pronoun obj. : una gratia, for my sake, Pl. : abire ista gratia, on that account, id. 2. In Abl. plur. : gratus, and contr. gratis, out of kindness, without recompense or reward, for nothing, gratuitously, gratis : honoris causa gratis dabo, I grant it gratuitously, Cic. : gratia praetor factus est, id. IV. Personified, usu. pl. : Gratiae, arum (= Gr. Χάριτες), The Graces, three in number, Hor. Also rarely sing. : non gratia (adest) lecto, not one of the Graces, Ov.

gratificatio, ōnis, f. [gratificor] a showing kindness, obligingness, complaisance (rare) : Cic.

gratificor, atus, i r n and a dep. [gratus facio] to do a favour, gratify; also to do something as a favour, to make a present of, gratify in a gesture accuser, *ἀνέχων*, i. e. quasi Pompeio se gratificari putant, they think to gratify him, id. : potius paucorum deus atque libertatem suam gratificari, to sacrifice, Sall. : ne quid pars altera gratificari pro Romanis posset, make some surrender or sacrifice in favour of the Romans, Liv.

grātis, adv. v. gratia, III. 2.

grātiosus, a, um, adj. [gratia], usu. in pass. sense: enjoying favour, in favour: foll. by prep. : apud omnes ordinis, having great influence with all classes, Cic. : in sua tribu, id. gratiosissimus in provincia, *μέγιστος ἐν τῇ φυλῇ*, id. Absol. : homines potentes, gratiosi, id. : liberta alicui gratiosa, in favour at court, Suet. Of things : missio, a discharge obtained by favour, Liv. : causas apud te rogantia gratiosiores esse quam vultus, have more favour with you, Cic. v. II. In act. sense : that shows favour, obliging, complaisant (rare). gratiosi scribae sunt in dando et cedendo loco, id.

grātis, adv. v. gratia, III. 2.

grātor, atus, i r n and a dep. [gratus] to wish joy, to rejoice with, to congratulate: usu. with Dat. in-vim, germana, viam gratare sorori, Virg. : invicem inter se gratantes, Liv. : nescia, gratentur consolenturque parentem, Ov.

grātūto [for quantity of penult v. grātūto], ade without joy or profit: Cic.

grātūtus, a, um (also grātūtus), adj. [gratus] done for, favour or friendship, without pay or profit, free, gratuitous, voluntary, gratuitous : si sine praemio (liberalitas) benigna est, gratuita si cum mercede, conducta, Cic. : comitia, i. e. without purchased votes, id. : furor, spontaneous, Liv. : pernicia, fruitless, unprofitable, id. : pecunia, with no interest charged, Plin. : odium, unprovoked, Sen.

grātūlābundus, a, um, adj. [gratulari], full of congratulation : quasi omnis multitudo gratulabunda effudit, Liv.

grātūlātiō, ōnis, f. [id.] a manifestation of joy, a wishing joy, congratulation : a rejoicing, poet. Cic. inter gratulationes auctorum, Su. I.

II. a religious offering of joy and thanksgiving : gratulationem, quam ad deorum tuum placem, Cic.

grātūlātor, ōnis, m. [id.] a congratulator : Cic.

grātūtor, atus, i r n and a dep. [gratus] to manifest one's joy, to wish a person joy, to congratulate, to rejoice : constr. : with Dat. of the pet., with or without Abl. of the thing with de (more rarely with in, pro, or supple. Adv.) : also with Acc. of the thing, with quod, Acc. and Infin., or absol. : nescio, gratuleris tibi, ant. timen, Cic. : de judicio, id. : de victoria, Liv. : tibi in hoc, Cic. : alicui victionem gratulari, to congratulate him upon it, id. : tibi gratulor quod te summa pars proscuta est id. ingenium non latuisse, Ov. : ad me venerunt gratulantes, Cic. II. to greet thanks : deus gratulando obtundere, retaining his, i. e.

grātus, a, um, adj. Object causing joy; hence, kind, beloved, dear, acceptable, pleasing, agreeable

(in this sign in Cic and Caes., only of things) : often connected with iucundus or optatus : amor, Cic. : veritas, id. : officia, id. : hederæ est gratissima Baceho, Ov. : dapibus supremi gratitudo Jovis, welcome, Hor. feceris nobis gratum omnibus, will do us all a favour, Cic. (ii) Of persons : with Dat. : superis deorum gratus (Mercurius) et imis, dear to, Hor. : o mihi deo fratri longe gratissime natus, Ov. Absol. : conviva, Hor. : donec gratus eram, beloved, id. Subst. gratus, i, m a favourite, darling : quam (classen) non amicorum sed gratorum appellabat, Suet. II. Subject feeling joy, hence, thankful, grateful : also desiring or procuring thanks : si quod adest gratum juvat, Hor. : gratissimus animus, Cic. quum gratum mihi esse potuit, might have been thankworthy (meritorious) on my part, Ter. (Cogn. with Gr. χαίρω (= χαρ-ω), χαίρις, Goth. (in comp.) gair-n-s, Eng. wean) (Hence It. grado, mal grado, Fr. gr, malgre, etc.)

grāvanter, adv. reluctantly. Liv. grāvastellus, i, m dem a gray-headed fellow, Pl. [Dim of an obsolete word gravis, from gravis, which has become gravis, initial g (from gh) being dropped in that word, whilst it has been preserved in gravastellus, as well as in Germ. grau : Eng. gray]

grāvātē, adv. with difficulty or reluctance, unwillingly, grudgingly : responderi, Cic.

grāvātūm, adv. with difficulty, unwillingly (rare for grāvate), Liv.

grāvēdinōsus, a, um, adj. [gravedo] subject to colic or catarrhs : Cic. grāvēdo, inis, i [gravis] heaviness of the hums, colic in the head, catarrh : Cic.

grāvēdiens (also separately, grāvēdiens), entis, adj. [gravis oleo] strong-smelling : grāvēdiens cantarea, Virg. II. noxious, rank : fauces grāvēdiens Averni, id.

grāvēsco, ūdi, r n incip. [gravi] to become burdened or heavy : totu nomen omne gravescit, becomes loaded, Jull. Virg. II. Fig. : to become grievous or bad : to grow worse : acrimonia gravescit, becomes aggravated, Lucr. : valetudo Augusti, Tac.

grāvīditas, ūtis, f. [gravidus] pregnancy (v. rare) : Cic.

grāvīdo, avi, atum, i v a [id.] to burden, load : Cael. II. Esp. to impregnate : Aurel. Vict. Transf. (terra) gravidata seminibus, Cic.

grāvīdus, a, um, adj. [gravis] lit. loaded : hence esp. pregnant, with child, with young : uxor, Cic. : peius, Virg. 2. Subst. : gravidæ, ade, f. a pregnant woman : Pl. II. Transf. : laden, filled, full (mostly poet.) tempestas fulminibus atque procellis, big with, Lucr. bellis, Virg. Absol. : ne gravidæ procumbat culmus

arista loaded, full, Virg : olivae, Ov With Abl. : ubera gravida vitali rore, Cic : pharetra sagittis, Hor.

gravis, *e*, *adj* heavy, weighty, ponderous, burdensome; or pass : loaded, laden, burdened (opp to levis, light), in most of its significations corresp. to the Gr. βαρύς : corpora, Lucr. : tellus, Ov : aeternum amicum, Cic : navigia, Caes. : naves hostilibus spoliis, heavily laden, Liv. 2. With respect to value or number, heavy, great : aēs grave, heavy money, money of the oldest standard, in which an as weighed a full pound, id. : quod pecunia graviore fenore collocasset, at a higher rate, Suet. 3. For gravidus, with young, pregnant : regina sacerdos Martis gravis, Virg. II. Transf. of sound : deep, grave, low, bass (opp to acutus, treble) : vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipiunt, Cic. 2. Of small or flavour : strong, unpleasant, offensive : hircus, rank, Hor. 3. Of things affecting the body : gross, indigestible, unwholesome, noxious, severe; and of the person affected, sick : negat ullum esse cibum tam gravem, qui is die et nocte concoquat, Cic : umbra gravis cantantibus, iniquitas, Virg : gravis autem in Apulia, malitior, Caes. : gravis vulnere, disabled, Liv. actate et viribus gravior, less active, id. Without Abl. : ab incommum gravis, weak, drowsy, Liv. 1. Fig. in bad sense : heavy, burdensome, oppressive, painful, hard, harsh, disagreeable, unpleasant : miseror gravium quo fortuna, more grievous, bitter, Caes. velum, si tibi grave non erit, nec certiorum facias, if it will not give you trouble, Cic : verbum gravis, harsher, id. ne quid gravis in fratrem statueret, be severe, Caes. gravior hostis, more formidable, Liv. : et ad ludum adolescentium descendant, ne sint us odiosi et graves, too much of a restraint upon them, Cic. 2. In good sense : weighty, important, with respect to character, influential, venerable, great : id : gravissimum tuum venum ab eam rem, quam centum mea, will carry more weight, Pl. : auctoritate graviores, Cic : gravis testis, id. : pietate gravem ac meritis virum, venerabile, Virg : gravem civitatem cepit, an important city, Liv. [Gravis is for garvis; the I E stem was garu (Skr. guru), whence Gr. βαρύς. For change of orig q to g, v glans, venio, and vivo] (Hence It Sp. grave; Fr. grave, grief)

grāvitās, *ātis*, *f*. [gravis] weight, heaviness : tanta contentio gravitatis et pondus, Cic : arriorum, Caes. 2. Esp. dearthness, i e. pressure of price, annona, Tac. 3. Pregnancy, and poet of the foetus : teudebat gravitate uterum mihi, my burden, Ov II. Transf. of smell : rankness, offensiveness, fetidness : quorundam

odorum suavitati gravitas inest, sickliness, faintness, Plin. 2. Of the body and things affecting it : severity, vehemence, unwholesomeness; faintness, sickness : caeli aquarumque, Liv. : morbo, Cic : membris, id. III. Fig. in bad sense : severity, fessiditurnitate et gravitate belli, Liv. 2. In good sense : dignity, influence, gravity : civitatis, importance, power, Caes. : sententiarum, importance, weight, Cic : personae gravitas in iudiciis, id. : maiestas quam vultus gravitasque oris praese ferbat, Suet. et sententiae, Liv.

grāviter, *adv* weightily, heavily, ponderously (rare). aia per pium graviter simulacra feruntur, Lucr. 2. Transf. of sounds : deeply, ut extrema ex altera parte graviter, ex altera autem acute sonent, Cynthia, in deep tones, Lucr. 3. In gen. : vehemently, strongly, violently : gravi sine afflictis navis, very severely, Caes. : creperunt fores, Ter. : ferre aliquem, Virg. spirantibus flabris, id. II. Fig. vehemently, violently, deeply, severely : unphatically, disingenuously : aggrate, seriously, Cic : tibi depolatus sum, Ter. : cives gravisime dissidentes, Cic : letis aliquid, with chagrin, retribution, id. : gravisime acerbumque decernitur, very severe and harsh sentences, were passed, Cic. 2. In an impressive or dignified manner, gravely : utinam esset gravior, with dignity, Cic : gravisime iudicare de aliquo, in a manner the most honourable towards, Cic.

grāvo, *avi*, *atum*, *v* *r* a [gravis] to load, burden, weigh down, oppress : praefectum castrorum satius gravant, Tac : poma gravantia ramos, Ov. 2. Fig. : to burden, incommode : nil maior officium, quod me gravat, a kindness which is a burden to me, Hor. : multa gravari, to be burdened wearied by it, Liv. 3. To make more severe, aggravate : fortunam parce gravare meam, to make more wretched, Ov. : quo gravatit mercedem matris, might aggravate the ill feeling against her, Tac. Injusto fenore gravatum aēs alienum, made more burdensome by exorbitant interest, Liv. II. In pass with refl. sense; as v dep : to feel anything burdensome, to feel vexed, wearied, or annoyed at anything : constr absol with Inf, d.p. clause with quod, and loc alone (poet.) nec gravatus senex dicitur locutus esse, making light of the burden of years, Liv : non gravabor, I shall not distress myself, Pl. ne gravetur, Ter. With Inf, rogo, ut ne gravioris exaedicare id opus, quod institutus, not refuse, Cic With quod : primo gravari coepit, quod, to make objections on the ground that, id. With Acc : Pegasus terrenum equitem gravatus Bellerophonem, hooking, or, d-darning to bear

Hor. spem ac metum iuxta gravatus, chafing under, Tac.

grēgālis, *s*, *adj*. [greg] of or belonging to a herd or flock : equi, Varr.

II. In gen. : belonging to or forming part of the same body. Subst. : gregales, ium, *m*. plu comrades, companions : Cic. 2. of the common sort, common : sagulum, a common soldier's cloak, Liv. : poma, Sen.

grēgārius, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [id.] of or belonging to a flock or herd : Col.

II. In gen. : of the common sort, common : milites, common soldiers, privates, Cic. : less freq. in sing. : miles, Tac.

grēgātum, *adv* [id.] in flocks, herds, or swarms : si gregatum pecora laborant, i e. in the case of distemper spreading, Col. II. Transf. of men : in troops or crowds : cives Romanos gregatim coniectos in lautumias, Cic.

grēmium, *i*, *n* the lap, bosom : Fortunae in gremio sedens, Cic. II. Transf. : Actolia medio fere Graeciae gremio continetur, i e. in the heart, centre, id. : abstrahi e sinu gremioque patriae, id. Esp. with the notion of tender care and indulgence, Tac. [Prob for grēmium, from the same root with germen, q v. For omission of b before m, cf. glomus.] (Hence It gremio, Sp gremio)

gressus, *a*, *um*, Part [gradior]

gressus, *ūs*, *m* [id.] a stepping, going, step, course, way (poet.) : tender gressum ad moenia, Virg. Poet. transf. of the course of a vessel. huc dirige gressum, id.

grex, *grēgis*, *m* (fem. Lucr.) a flock, herd, drove, swarm : of cattle, birds, etc. : Cic. : Langeri greges, Virg. avium, Hor. Opp. to armenta, of small cattle : non ego sum pastor, non hic armenta gregesve observo, Ov. II. Transf. of persons : a company, society, troop, band, crowd : amicorum, Cic. : greges facti, in a body, Sall. Liv. : scribo tui gregis hunc, enrol him as one of your set, Hor. : philosophorum, Cic. 2. Esp. of players or chariot-racers : a company, troop, band : Ter.

3. Of things (very rare and only comed.) : virgarum, a bundle of rods, Pl. [Ety. unknown] (Hence It. grege)

grais, *v* *grus*

grunio (not grundo), *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*, 4 *v* *n* to grunt, of swine : grunit tepido lacte satur, Varr. : Juv. (Hence It. grugnare, Sp. gruñar; Fr. grogner)

grunnitus, *ūs*, *m* [grunio] a grunting of swine : grunnitum, quum jugulatum, suis, squealing, Cic.

grūs, *gruis* (nom. sing. grūs, Plaut. 1. *j* and *m* a *grus* : Cic. regarded by the Romans as a delicacy. Hor. [Grūs seems to contain the same root as Gr. γράω-σος.] (Hence It. grus; Sp. grulla, through a form quicula)

gryllus (grillus), i. m. a cricket or grasshopper: Plin. II. Transf. in painting: a comic figure, caricature: Id. (Hence It. *Sp. grillo*, Fr. *grillon*.)

gryps, gryphis, m. = γρύψ, a fabulous animal, having the body and feet of a lion, with the head and wings of an eagle, a griffin: Plin. Proverb. (of what is unlikely), iugentur jam grypes equis, Virg.

grypus, i. m. = γρυπός, hook-nosed: cui propter nasi magnitudinem cognomen Gry po fuit, Just.

gubernaculum (pōet. contr. gubernaculum, Lucr. Virg.), i. n. [gubernō] a helm, rudder: Cic. Ipse gubernaculo rector subit, Virg. II. Fig.: guidance, direction (esp. of the state), government (regularly plur. In this sense): gubernacula rei publicae tractare, Cic. - in same sense, ad gubernacula resp. sedere, Id. In sing., Vell. (Hence It. *governaglio*; Fr. *gouvernail*.)

gubernatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a steering, piloting of a ship: Cic. II. Fig.: direction, management, government: civitatis, id. Also with defining Gen.: cupiditas consilii gubernatione regitur, by the guidance of counsel, id.

gubernator, ōris, m. [id.] a steersman, pilot: gubernator clavum tenens sedet in puppi, Cic. II. Fig.: a director, ruler, governor: civitatis, id. **gubernatrix**, icis, f. [id.] a conductress, mistress: an fortunam colaudem, quae gubernatrix fuit? Ter. Cic.

gubernō, avi, atum, i. r. a. = κυβερνῶ, to steer or pilot a ship: ut si nauitae cōtarent, quis eorum potissimum gubernaret, Cic. Proverb. gubernare e terra, to steer from the shore, i. e. to direct others without sharing their risks, Liv. II. Fig. to direct, manage, conduct, govern: gubernari et regi civitates, Cic.: sed haec fortuna vident, quomam ratio non gubernat, Id. Abol.: ex sermone hoc gubernabant doctus, behave, Pl. (The Latin word was borrowed from the Greek.) (Hence It. *governare*; Sp. *governar*, Fr. *gouverner*.)

gubernum, i. n. [gubernō] a helm, rudder (for gubernaculum): Lucr. **gula**, ae, f. the gullet, throat: quem oborta gula de convivio in vincula abripi iussit, Cic.: laqueo (in) gulam fregere, strangled them, Sall. II. Meton.: the palate, i. e. gluttony, gourmandizing: o gulam insulam, appetite, taste, Cic.: nil servile gulae parons habet? a belly-god, Hor. intempestivae ac sordidae gulae homo, Suet. (On etym. v. *glutio* and *vorō*) (Hence It. *Sp. gola*.)

gulosus, a, um, adj. [gula] gluttonous, voracious, dainty: oculis quoque gulam sent, gluttons with their very eyes, Sen. fiddle, i. e. containing dainty food, Juv. II. Transf.

lector, voracious, or peth fastidious, Mart.

gūmia, ae, com. a glutton, gourmand: Lucil. in Cic. (Perh. cogn. with Gr. γῆμα, from the notion of fullness.)

gummi, indecl. n. or **gummis**, is, f. = κομμι, gum (of plants), Plin. Col.

gurdus, i. m. [a Spanish word] a doll, numskull: Quint. (Hence Sp. *gordo*; Fr. *gourd*, engourdir.)

gurgēs, ūis, m. an abyss, gulf: Cic. multatque trahens sub gurgite arenam Voltumnus, Ov. (Acherontis) turbidus hic coeno vastaque voragine gurgēs aequat, flood, Virg. II. Meton. in gen.: waters, stream, sea (poet.): Eulicois, Ov. Carpathius, Virg. III. Fig.: an abyss of prodigality; and of persons, a spendthrift, prodigal: gurgēs vitiū turpitudinumque, Cic. (The rad notion is that of "swallowing up"; v. *vorō*, and cf. Gr. γαρ-γάρ-εω, Lat. *gar-gul-ō*, *Gur-g(e)* is formed by reduplication, on the same principle as *vol-vō*, Gr. γάρ-γάρ-εω, etc.) (Hence Fr. *gorge*.)

(1) **gurgūlio**, ōnis, m. [v. *gluti-* and *gurgēs*, the gullet, wa-and, windpipe: Cic.

(2) **gurgūlio**, v. circulo **gurgulio**, ūis, n. [prob. cogn. with gurgēs, the notion being that of a "hole"] a small, mean dwelling, a hovel, hut: Cic.

gustātorium, ūis, n. [gusto] a first course, collation, whet; also, the trays or vessels in which it is served: Plin. **gustatus**, ūis, m. [id.] the sense of taste: Cic. Fig. verae laudis gustatus non habent, have no appetite for, id. II. the taste or flavor of anything: uva primo est peraccerba gustatu, very sour in taste, id.

gusto, avi, atum, i. r. a. [gustō] to taste: to take a little of any thing: ut ne aequam quidem gustar m, Cic. lepore et galbanam: tans rem gustat: fas non putant, Caes. Proverb. primis, ut dicitur, labris gustare physiologiam, to study superficially, Cic.

2. Esp. to take a slight meal luncheon, or whet, to eat a little post-prandial lavatur, deinde gustabat, bathed and afterwards took a little food, Plin. Ep.: Cic. II. Fig. to taste, partake of, enjoy: partem ullam liquidae voluptatis, id. praeccepta, to receive, receive into one's mind, id. lucullum, to taste a little of the gains, Hor.

gustus, ūis, m. a tasting, a partaking slightly or eating a little of: epulas explorare gustu, Tac. 2. Esp. a light dish at the beginning of a Roman meal, a whet, relish: Mart. Juv. II. Meton.: taste, flavor, specimen: gustum tibi dare volui, Sen.

2. taste: Quint. [Gustus, from an obsolete verb *gus-o* (there was an O L verb *degunere* for *de-gus-tere*).

Cf. Gr. γῆμα (for γῆμα-ω); Gocl. krusan, "to try," kaus-jan, "to taste," Eng. choose] (Hence It. *Sp. gusto*, Fr. *gout*.)

gutta, ae, f. a drop: Cic. gutta per attontas ibat oborta genas, tears, Ov. sanguinis in facie, i. e. a blush, Juv. 2. Meton.: guttae, natural spots, specks on animals, sloughs, etc. (apum) paribus lita corpora guttis, Virg. III. Fig.: a little bit, a little (rare): gutta dulcedinis, Lucr. [Etyim uncertain.] (Hence It. *gotta*; Sp. *gota*, Fr. *goutte*.)

guttatim, adv. drop by drop. Pl. **guttula**, ae, f. dim. [gutta] a little drop: Pl.

guttur, ūis, n. (also m.: Acc. sing. gutturem, Pl.) the gullet, throat: quis tumidum guttur miratur in Alpibus? i. e. *gottu* (common in the Alps), Juv.: parvis si quis guttur fregerit, strangled his father, Hor. In plur. (rare): fodere guttura cultro, to cut the throat (of a victim), Ov. II. Meton. gluttony, vinum ventris et gutturus, Cic. (Hence It. *gottre*.)

guttus (more correctly **gūsus**), i. m. = gutta, a narrow-necked vessel, cruse (for oil, etc.): cum patera guttus, Hor. Plin. Juv. (Hence It. *gutto*, Fr. *godet*, dim. of *gout*.)

gymnasiarchus, i. m. = γυμνασιάρχος, the master of a gymnasium, Cic.

gymnāsium, ūis, n. = γυμνασιον, a Greek public school for gymnastic exercises: a gymnasium: Cic. Coenice epe as, u. i. e., a hippy, post, a term of reproach for one who is often in floods, Pl. II. Transf. a public school among the Greeks, a high school, college: omnia gymnasia atque omnes philosophorum scholae, Cic.

gymnasticus, a, um, adj. = γυμναστικός, pertaining to bodily exercises, gymnastic: pro exercitum gymnasticum et praestitit hoc halamus, Pl.

gymnicus, a, um, adj. = γυμνικός, of or for bodily exercises, gymnastic: ludi qui gymnasium nominantur, Cic.

gymnōsōiācae, ārum, m. = γυμνωστικῶν, the naked philosophers, gymnosophists, Indian ascetics, Plin.

gynaecium or **gynaecium**, i. n. = γυναικειον, among the Greeks, the inner part of the house where the women dwell, the women's apartments: Pl. Tr.

gynaecōnitis, ūdis, f. = γυναικωνίτις, a q. gynaecium, the women's apartments in a Grecian house: Nep.

gypsālus, a, um, Part. [γυψῖνος] II. Adj.: covered or coated with gypsum: Cic. Poet. gypsatus pes, the foot of a slave marked with gypsum, to show that he was for sale, Tib. Ov.

gypsum, i. n. = γύψος, plaster of Paris, gypsum: Plin. II. Meton.: a plaster image: Juv. (Hence It. *gesso*.)

gyros, *i, m* = γῆρος, *a circle*, esp. that described by a horse. nec equi variare gyros in motu nostrum docetur, Tac. 2. Meton: *a place where horses are trained, a course* (poet). *gyrum pulsat equis*, Prop.

II. Fig.: *a circle, circuit, career, course*: seu bruma nivalem interiore diem gyro trahit, interior orbit, i.e. shorter period, Hor.: simili gyro phaedri aliorum vias, circuit, course, Phaedr. oratorem in exiguum gyrum compellere, compass, Cic. (Hence *It Sp gyro*.)

H, h, the eighth letter of the Latin alphabet, has the place and form of the Greek Eta, which originally stood for the rough breathing. The Latin H, however, was quite different in phonetic character from the Greek spirant *asper*, to which it never (except in borrowed words) corresponds, and which arises from the spirants *s, a, and y*, while Lat *h* has its origin regularly from initial *h* (Gr ἥ), as in Lat *holus*, Gr ἅλῳ. Lat *heri* (for *hesi*), Gr ἡρῆς, Lat *hortus*, Gr ἁρτος, and sometimes from *hē* (Gr ἥ) as in Lat *herba*, compared with Gr ἡρβῆ. There was some fluctuation in the use of initial H in Latin, for *hanter*, *holus*, *horus*, in the Augustan age *anser*, *ulus*, *crus* came to be written, and on the other hand *h* was used where there was no etymological ground for it, as in *humus* for *unus*, *humor* for *umor*. Catullus (84, 1) notices as a Roman cockneyism the pronunciation *hensidae* for *insidae*. Alongside of words beginning with *h* are often found forms with *f*, thus we have both *hordeum* and *fordium*, *hostis* and *fostis*, *haridus* and *furidus*; in these cases the *h* and *f* arise from orig. *gh*. *Harena* was originally *fasena*, and this *f* may have arisen, as Corssen thinks, from *bh*. Medial *h* in *Quis* is for *b* from *bh*. In *traho*, *veho*, *h* (from *gh*) occurs at the end of a root; it must have had a strong guttural sound, or it would not have given *c* in *trahi*, *vehi*, *tractus*, *occlus*. The combinations *th, ph, ch*, to represent *θ, φ, χ*, in words borrowed from the Greek, were of comparatively late introduction in Latin; they rarely appear in inscriptions before c. 600; in earlier periods the Greek aspirates were represented by the corresponding tenses *t, c, p*; thus in the time of Plautus, *tesauris*, *dinamica* (δραματι), and even *Pulpius* (for Πύλπιος) were written; sometimes also *φ* was represented by *b*, as in *Bruges* (Εὐν) from *Φρύγες*. **II.** The letter in the Germanic languages corresponding to Lat *h* depends on the Indo-European source

of the latter in any word; and as this is most commonly *gh*, the Gothic correlative is usually *g*, and the High-German *k* (or *g*); thus to Lat. *hesternus* correspond Goth. *gistra* (*-dagis*), O H G *kestres*; to Lat. *hortus*, Goth. *gards*, O H G *kasto*; to Lat. *homo*, Goth. *guma*, Germ. (*brauti*-) *gum*. **III.** In the Romance languages initial *h* is often dropped; thus from Lat. *habere* we have It *avere*, Fr. *avoir*; from Lat. *hora*, It *ora*, Fr. *or* (adv.); from Lat. *homo*, Fr. *on*; from Lat. *hordeum*, Fr. *orge*; from Lat. *habere*, Fr. *ôter*. **IV.** As an abbreviation **H** stands for *heredes*.

2. In HS. for *sestertius*, **H** is not the letter of that shape, but the numeral **II** crossed, v. *sestertius*.

ha! interj. an exclamation of warning, checking, *hold!*: *ha*, Hegio, nunquam istuc dixi! Pl. **II.** *ha, ha, he!* an exclamation of laughter or derision: *Ha! ha! ha!*: Chr. *Ha, ha, he!* Me Quid risisti? Ter.

habēna, ae. *f*. [*habeo*]; lit. that by which a thing is held; hence] *a thong, strap*: e.g. of *c. javelin*, Lucan. *of a sling*, id. *galeae, chin-straps*, Val Fl. *shoe-strings*, Gell. *Abzol*, of a whip. *pendens habena, uplifted lash*, Hm. **2.** Esp. *a rein* (usu. in pl.) *exhortatur equos, quorum per colla jubasque excutit habenas*, Ov. *habenis flectit equos*, Virg. **3.** Meton.: *a rudder*: vincitur ars vento, nec jam moderator habenis utitur, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *reins; control, management*: fluminibus vestris totas immitte habenas, *give the reins to*, id.: *habere profundi habenas*, *to hold the reins of the deep*, Lucr. *classi immitit habenas, puts the ships before the wind*, Virg. *amicitiae*, Cic. *rerum habenas, reins of government*, Virg. *irarum effundit habenas, gives the reins (i.e. full scope) to his fury*, id. **2.** Of the growth of trees, &c.: *crecendi immissis certamen habenis, with unchecked powers*, Lucr. *palmas laxis immissis habenis, allowed to grow freely*, Virg.

habentia, ae. *f*. [*id*] *possessions, property, substance*. Pl.

habēo, ū, itum (perf. *Subj* habesist, Cic.), 2 v. a. and n. to have, to hold, keep, possess, cherish, etc.: *servos*, Hor.: *fundum*, Cic.: *ex Helvetiis uxorem*, Caes.: *fenum habet in cornu* (Proverb), Hor.: *hostis habet muros*, Virg. In partic.: *to have or possess property* (mostly absol.): *miserum istuc verbum et pessimum est, habuisse, et nihil habere, to have been rich, and to be penniless*, Pl.: *habet idem in numis, habet idem in urbanis praediis, has wealth*, Cic.: in Bruttis, *to have possessions*, id.: *amor habendi, desire of possession*, Virg.: Hor. **2.** With abstract objects: *quem usum belli habent*, Caes.: *invidiam*, Cic.: *vitae neclisque potestatem, id. neque modum neque modestiam habere, observe no bounds*,

Sall. So with *Infm* as well as *Acc*: *de republica nihil habeo ad te scribere, I have nothing to write to you about politics*, Cic. With *a relat. clause*: *nihil habeo quode agam, I have nothing to do, I am quite at leisure*, Hor.: *qui, quo se recipere, non habent, had no available place of refuge*, Caes.

3. With *gerundive*: *to have or be obliged (to do what is expressed by the ger)*: *si nunc primum statuent dum habemus*, Tac. **4.** Of inanimate or abstr. subjects: *locus ille nihil habet religionis, Cic*: *animalia somnus habebat, Virg*: *me habuit thianus, held, id.*

II. With *Inf* or *relat. clause*: *to have means, ability, or knowledge, i.e. to be in a condition, to be able, to know how*: with *Infm*: *illud affirmare pro certo habeo, I can declare positively*, Liv. With *a relat. or depend. clause* (usually with a negative): *de pueris quid agam, non habeo, Cic*: *nec quid speraret habebat, knew not what to hope*, Virg.

III. *to have in use, make use of, use* (rare): *magnae opes innocenter paratae et modeste habitae, Tac*: *vestis bona quaerit haberi, wants using*, Ov.

2. *to wield, handle*: *nec barbarorum hastas inter truncos arborum perinde haberi quam pila, could be pield*, Tac.

IV. *to have, hold, or keep in any condition*, etc.: *aliquem in obsequio*, Caes.: *aliquem in liberis custodiis*, Sall.: *quum haberet collegam in praetura*, Sophoclem, Cic.: *reliquas civitates stipendiarias, Caes*. **2.** *to treat*, use: *a quo tot annos adeo essent male habiti, Nep*: *sine imperio et modestia* (exercitus) *habitus, handled*, Sall.: *exercitum luxuriose nimisque liberaliter habuerat, had treated*, id.

3. Esp. with *Part perf.* tense, to express a past action whose effects continue: *me segregatum habuisse, uxorem ut duxit, a me Pamphilum, have kept him away, along*. Ter. *incusium in curia senatum habuerunt, Cic*: *equitatum quem coactum habebat, praemittit, Caes*: *comperit ego habeo, milites, verba virtutem non adde, I have it as a matter of which I am convinced, have come to the conclusion*, Sall.: *consuetudinem habeam, am accustomed to*, id.

V. With *pron. reflect* and sometimes *reflect* or *neutr*: *to be in a certain condition of circumstances, health, etc*; *to be situated, find oneself, be* (almost equivalent to *sum*). (i) With *pron. reflect*: *videbatur se non graviter habere, not to be very ill*, Cic.: *ut neae res esse habet, however bad my own affairs are*, Ter. (ii) *Reflect*: *virtus clara aeternaque habetur, maintains itself*, Sall.: *siculi pleraque mortallum habentur, as for the most part happens in human affairs*, id. (iii) *Neutr*: *ut bene habere filiae nuptis, I might enjoy myself*, Pl.: *bene habet: jacta sunt fundamenta defen-*

monis, it is *well*, Cic. atque sic habet (= *obtus* eyes) *strange* but it is a fact, Hor.

VI. *to hold or regard in any light, to approve, esteem, consider, to think or believe so and so:* Consideris rei militaris peritissimus habebatur, Caes. parentem A-sae et duci et haberi, Cic. id obliuiscendum, pro non dicto habendum, *be considered* *unspoken*, Liv. aliquem in hostium numero, Caes. nec tamen est habundum religioni, nocent in aliquando defendere, *nor need one scruple*, Cic. ludibrio, Ter. Hence sic habeto or sic habebas, with *acc.* or *acc.* and *Inf.* *be convinced, be persuaded, believe, know:* Cic. Also without sic id.

VII. *to have possession of, to inhabit, and next to dwell, etc.* (for habitus) quae Corinthum arcem altam habetis, Eni in Cic. ubi nunc adulescentes habitab? Pl.

VIII. *to have in one's mind, to know, be acquainted with (gen. in second person) siquidem istius regis (Ant.) matrem habemus, ignoramus patrum, Cic.* habes consilia nostra, nunc conuocare de Bruto, *these you have* (i.e. make plan to you), id.

IX. *to have as a habit, peculiarity, or characteristic:* habebat hoc omnino Caesari, id. **X.** *to hold, make, deliver, produce, cause, etc.* alium quocibam, ter hac habui, I was passing this way, Ter. conculca, Caes. contumion, *to deliver*, tu multis verbis ultra retroque habitus, *banded backwards and forwards*, id. latrocinia nullam habent infamiam, incola, Caes.

XI. *to have in animo with Inf.* *to intend, to be disposed, inclined:* istum exheredare in animo habebat Cic. **XII.** With *acc.* and *pron.* *reflect in fact or with cum* *to keep to oneself:* clamare coeperunt, ubi at habere hereditatem, id. **2.** *to keep secret:* haec tu tecum habito, you must keep your own counsel about, id. So in the formula of divorce: valeas, res tuas tibi habebas, take that thine is (and go thy way), Pl.

XIII. *of a sweetheart, to have, to possess, enjoy, postquam non Amariyllis habet, Galatiae reliquit, Virg.*

XIV. *Gladitorial t. t. of a wounded combatant, hoc habet or habet, he has it, he is hit:* desuper ultas equo graviter fuit atque ita tatur, hoc habet, he has his death-wound, Virg. (v. Similis Ant. 195).

2. Fig.: hoc habet repperi, qui semini ducerem, Pl. (The I. E. root appears to be *hap*. Initial *k* is indicated by Goth. *hab-an*. Latin *k* from *k* is anomalous, and I. E. *p* would be regularly represented by Goth. *f*, *h*, *u*, *o*. *S* has *haf-a*. The root is kept unaltered in *cap-to*) (Hence *It. avert*, Sp. *haber*; Fr. *avoir*.)

habilis, *a*, *adj.* [habeo] *that may be easily handled or managed, manageable, fit, proper* of things (calcei) habiles et apti ad pedem, *fitting well*, Cic. *be vitat:* gladiu, *handy*, Liv.

arum. Ang. *currus*, (Ov. *vigor*, *suppl.*, a *ies*, Virg. *pinguibus* *hae* (vites) *trus* *habiles*, *levioribus* *illae*, *utabile*, *it* *adaptat*, id. **II.** Of persons or abstract things *apt, expert, skilful, capable, etc.* rudem ad pedestria bella Numidarum gentem esse, equis tantum habilem, Liv. In aliqua re, Cic. vicina sem non habilis *Lexo*, *not suited* (on account of age), Hor. (Hence Fr. *habile*; Eng. *able*.)

habilitas, *atis*, *f* [habilis] *aptitude, ability*, Cic.

habitabilis, *e*, *adj.* [habito] *habitable*, *regions*, Cic. *oras* (= *oikoumenon*, i.e. the Roman world), Hor.

habitatio, *onis*, *f* [id.] *a dwelling, inhabiting:* hence, *trans.*, a place to dwell in, *habitation*, *inopia habitatio*, Pl. in *plur.* *mercedes habitationum annua*, *house-rent*, Caes. **II.** *Motion* *house-rent:* Suet.

habitator, *oris*, *m* [id.] *a dweller, tenant, inhabitant:* Cic. *Liv. Juv.*

habito, *avi*, *atum*, *i* *v* *a* and *n* *f* *freq.* [habeo] *to have frequently, to be wont to have:* Varr. **II.** *Esp.* *to have possession of, to inhabit; and next to dwell, abide, reside.* *Lex.* *Art.* *centum urbes habitant magnas*, Virg. *In pass.* *coloniae patrum*, *ubus et habitator frequentissime*, *is very densely peopled*, Cic. (*agellus*) *habitus* *manque* *toris*, *occupied by the townies*, Hor. **N** *uti in via, to have a house on the high-road*, Cic. *Absol.* *rus habitatum abui*, Ter. *habituandi causa*, Caes. *Pass.* *imper-*

victorum, *quibus frequenter habitabatur*, *populous villages*, Liv. **III.** *Fig.* *to remain, have place anywhere where you potest igitur habitare in beata vita summi mali metus?* Cic. *animus habitat in oculis*, Plin. **2.** *to stay, remain, or keep in any place:* *to keep in, dwell upon* a thing *cum* *us*, *gen* *in foro* *habitarunt*, *de dignitate contendas* *qui habere made the for in the r home* (i.e. have devoted themselves to law and politics), Cic. *in bonis* *haerent* *et habitant suis*, *to dwell upon*, id. *tecum habita, abide with* (i.e. *examine thyself*), Pers.

habitudo, *inis*, *f* [habitus] *condition, plight, habit, figure of the body* (for *habitus*) *qui color, ror, vestitus*, *quae habitudo est corporis* *in what good case*, Ter. **habitaro**, *i* *v* *a* *desid.* [habeo] *to desire to have, to long for:* Pl.

habitus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [habeo] *Adj.* *in a certain condition or state* *Fig.* *ut patrem tuum vidi esse habitum*, *diu etiam duras* (lites) *dabit*, *as far as I know your father's temper*, Ter. *Esp.* *of the body: well kept, well conditioned, fleshy, corpulent:* *si qua* (virgo) *est habitior paulo, if a girl as in tolerably good condition*, id.

habitus, *us*, *m*, *id.* *the condition or state of the body, plight, habit, deportment, appearance:* Cic. *habitus oris et vultus, mien and expression*,

id. *habitu corporis brevis fuit* (Horatius), Suet.: *virginalis habitus atque vestitus, maidenly bearing*, Cic. **2.**

Of things, *esp.* of places: (praediscere) patrius cultusque habitusque locorum, *aptitudes*, Virg. *armorum*, Liv. **3.**

Esp. *dress, attire:* Romanus, Hor.: *pastorum*, Liv. **II.** *Fig.* *quality, nature, character, etc.*: *habitus animi*, Cic. *ne gloriam libeat alienis bonis, inoque potius habitu vitam degere, condition*, Phaedr. **2.** *Esp.* *a state of feeling, disposition:* *civitatis habitus*, Vell. *quae mens exercitum, quis habitus provinciarum, how the provinces are affected, disposed*, Tac.

3. In philos. a completed and fixed state or condition acquired by custom or practice, *habit*, either of mind or body Cic. (Hence *It. abito*, Fr. *habit*.)

hac [hic], *adv.* *by, on, or along this way or side*, *plenus rimarum sum* *hac atque illac perfuso, I am all leaks* (of a gossip), Ter. *hac quidem aduersi placet, per ripam et umbrae, etc.* *videbat*, *uti bellantes Pergama circum* *hac fugerunt* *Gran*, *hac Phryges*, *in this, in that scene*, Virg.

hac-tenus, sometimes separated by *taurus* *v. m.* *adeo lit as far as this* (of place or time). Of space *to this place, thus far:* *hac Trojana tenuit fortuna secuta, so far and no farther*, Virg. *hactenus in occidentem Germaniam novimus, i.e. this is the limit of our knowledge*, Tac.

2. *Esp.* *to indicate the limit of a discourse* *of an extract, etc.*: *thus far* *hactenus mihi videor de amicitia quid sentiri in potuisse dicere, etc.* *Frequently ellipt.* *sed, si placet, in hunc diem hactenus, thus far for to-day*, id. *hactenus arborum cultus* (sc. *ecum*), i.e. *here ends that subject*, Virg.: *hacten* *is haec, so much for this*, Hor. **II.** *Of time: up to this time, till now, hitherto:* *hactenus quaeque utrimque stationes fuere*, Liv.

III. In *gen.* *so much, only so much* *Absol.* (rare) *Burrum sciscitant* *hactenus respondisse*, *'ego me bene habeo'*, *this, and nothing more*, Tac.

2. With the correlatives *quatenus*, *quoad*, *quod* *hactenus existimo nostram consolationem recte adhibitam esse, quoad certior ab homine amicissimo fieris* *us de rebus*, Cic.

3. *Foll.* *by as, ut, or ne:* *Sen* *Cic* *Hor.*

haedillus (hoed), *i*, *m*, *dim.* [haedus] *a little kid, kidling, as a term of endearment*, Pl.

haedinus (hoed), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] *of a kid, kid's:* *pellucida*, Cic.

haedulea (hoed), *ae*, *f*, *dim.* [id.] (dub., perh. *Haedilla*, *ae*, *f* the name of a place): *a little kid:* Hor.

haedulus (hoed), *i*, *m*, *dim.* [id.] *a little kid:* *pinguinissimus*, Juv.

haedus (not hoedus; anciently *aedus* or *edus*; in the Sabine tongue, *fedus*, like *fircus*=*hircus*), *i*, *m*, *a young*

goat, a hind: Cic. *Hor.* II. Transf. *Haedi*, a pair of stars in the hand of the Waggoner (Auriga) pluviales *Haedi*, Virg. in sing. purus et Orion, purus et Haedus erit, Prop. [The initial *f* of *fedus* corresponds to an orig. *gh*, cf. Goth. *gauts*, Eng. *goat*, O. H. G. *geiz*.]

Haemōnis, *idis*, *f*. (Haemonia) a Thessalian woman: Haemonis Haemōnis Laodamia virgo, Ov.

haemōnius, a. um, *adj*. [*id*] Thessalian: haemōnius arcus, the constellation Sagittarius (because orig. the Thessalian centaur Chiron), Ov.

haereditas, etc. *v*. hereditas, etc. **haerēo**, *haerē*, haesum (sometimes without the aspirate, *aesit*, Lucr. 2 v n *to stick, cling, cleave, adhere, be fixed, remain close* (esp. in met. sense) constr. usu. with *in* and *abl.*, *abl.* in *absol.*, less freq. with *dat.*, or with *ad*, *in* and *acc.*, *apud*, *sub*, etc. pugnis continuo *in* iula haerere *plant your fist on his jaw*, Per. *male latus in pede calcus haerere, as down at heel (of a slave)*, Hor. *haesitque in corpore ferrum, was bound deep*, Virg., haerere *in* quo, *to stick on, keep a firm seat*, Cic. *tergo volucres haere sagittae*, Virg. *haerentes adverso litore nares, nugging*, Hor. *ubi demum tetem atque lumen, quicquid haesit*, extrahit, Pl. *haerentem capiti cum multa laude coronam*, Hor. *ingenuam ad radices equi haerens (except stomachus, attached to, Cic.) folisque sub omnibus haerens*, Virg. 2. Fig. (of a speaker) haerere *in salubra, stick in a safe (i.e. comes to a standstill)*, Cic. *tal. ut in luto haerem, to stick in a mess like this*, Pl. *anqua haerent in ater (clock) stops (of one at a loss for a word)*, Cic. II. Fig. *to hold fast to, remain attached, to keep firm, adhere to*: *hi in oculis haerent, will be ever present*, id. *in omnis haerent culpa, attaches to you*, Ter. *haesit in poemis, was caught*, Cic. *haerent infixa pectore vultus, abide imprinted*, Virg. *potest hoc homini hinc haerere peccatum?* Cic. 2. In partic. *to keep near, or close to a person* qui missus ab Argis haerere Evandro, *had claved to*, Virg.: *ut haeremus apud Thaidem, dance attendance upon*, Ter. *in amorem haerere apud fiduciam, to be entangled with*, Pl. Hence *millit. in tergis, in tergis, or in terga, to pursue closely, hang on the rear of an enemy*, Curt. *Tac.* *Liv.*

3. With idea of duration of time: *to remain fixed, to abide or continue anywhere, to keep at, stick to anything*: *metus, ne haereret hic (Athenis), I was afraid he was for taking up his quarters here*, Ter. *volitare in foro, haerere in iure ac praetorium tribunibus, to go loitering or dawdling about*, Cic. *equidem in libris haereo, id haesurum maculam, lasting, indelible*, Juv. 4. With idea of hindrance. *to stick fast, be*

brought to a stand still, to hesitate, to be embarrassed, perplexed, at a loss, to be set up and retarded: *Hectori Hannibal trahit haesit, was retarded by*, Virg. *sed estne haec Thaqueum video? Post ipsa Haerem, She it is! This is awkward for me! Ter haeret haeretes, this business is intricate*, Pl. [*id* *in* unknown]

haeres, *v*. heres

haeresco, 3 v n *incep* (haerco) *to stay behind, stick, adhere*, Lucr.

haerēsis, *is* and *ēs*, *f*. = *aspevus*, a philosophical sect. Cic.

haesitantia, *ae*, *f*. [*haesito*] a *stammering*: haesitantia lingua, Cic. **haesitatio**, *ōnis*, *f*. [*id*] a *hesitating (rare)*: *Ol speech a stammering quanta haesitatio tractusque verborum?* Cic.

II. *Indecision, perplexity, embarrassment, hesitation*: *si facile invenies quid dicas, noli ignorare haesitationem meam*, Pl.

haesitator, *ōnis*, *m*. [*id*] *one who hesitates, is undecided*, Plin.

haesito, *avi*, *atum*, 1 v n *freq* (haerco) *to stick fast, remain fixed in a place*, ut, *si cum palud in Romam pertrumpere conarentur, haesitantes premerent ex loco sub more, hamperit, Cas.* *sub terris jubar haesit ignis, is regarded*, Lucr. *Proverbo haestas in eodem luto, you are as deep in the mud as ever*, Ter. II. Fig. of speech *to hesitate, stammer*: *ingenua haesitante*, Cic. 2. *Of the mind to be uncertain, undecided, to be at a loss to hesitate, dubitant, haesitant, revocant se interitum, id Imperator: de mutando rei publicae statu haesitant* (rat, Suet.)

hālans, *Part* (halo) II. *Adj.* *breathing fragrance, balmy*: *croci hālantes floibus horti*, Virg.

hālec and **hālex**, *v*. alce

hālīaeētos, *i*, *m*. = *αλαιοτος*, the sea-eagle, or sea-osprey: Ov.

hālīca, *v*. alica

hālīcula, *v*. alicula

hālītus, *ūs*, *m*. (halo) *breath, exhalation, steam, vapour*: *Nemeaeus infrensens effluvit gravior extremum hālītum, his last breath*, Cic. poet.

hallex, *v*. alce.

hallūcinor, etc. *v*. alluc

hālo, *avi*, *atum*, 1 v n *and* a (poet.) *to breathe, breathe out*: *Ne ut et, quae de gelidis halabat vallibus, aura*, Ov. II. *Act* *nardi florem, nectar qui naribus halat, gives forth to the nostrils a scent like nectar*, Lucr.

hālōphanta, *ae*, *m*. = *ἀλοφάντης* (a word formed after the analogy of *scophanta*, *σκοφάντης*), a salt-informer, 1 q a *ascal, scoundrel*: Pl.

hālūcinatio, *hālūcinor*, *v*. aluc.

hāma (also *ama*), *ae*, *f*. = *ἀμα*, a water-bucket. Pl. esp. for extinguishing fires. Juv.

hāmātilis, *c*, *adj*. [*hamatus*] *performed by or furnished with hooks*: *piscatus* Pl.

hāmātus, a. um, *adj*. [*hamus*] *furnished with a hook, hooked*: *ungues*, Ov. 2. *Meton*: *shaped like a hook, hooked, crooked*: Cic.

hāmāxāgōga, *ae*, *m*. = *ἀμαξαγωγός*, *one who carries off anything in a waggon*: *bonorum*, Pl.

hāmāxo, 1 v a [*ἀμαξα*, a waggon] *to yoke to a waggon*: Pl.

hāmīōta, *ae*, *m*. [*hamus*] *an angler*: *conchitae atque hamioatae*, Pl.

hāmūlus, 1, *m*. *dim*. [*hamus*] *a small hook*: *piscarius*, Pl.

hāmus, 1, *m*. [*χαμός*, "bent"] *a hook*: *talaeae pedum longae, ferreis hamis infixis, Caes.* *loricam concertant hamis, Truks (i.e. a coat of mail)*, Virg.

2. *Esop.* *a fishhook*: *occulum decurrer* *Jo. Hannum*, Hor. Fig. *meus hic est* *Jo. Hannum* *vorat*, Pl. II. *Meton* of hooked or crooked things: *the talons of a hawk*. Ov. *thorns*: *id*.

hāra, *ae*, *f*. *a pen or coop for animals*: *anserum, a goose-pen*, Varr. *ing of the sensual school of Epicurus*, Cic. *as abusive term, hara usus, hogsty*, Pl. "*Lucio-us*" is the prim. *us*; cf. Gr. *χορ-ός*, *χορ-ος*; Lat. *hō-lus*, *co-hō* (t-s)

hārena, *v*. arena

hārīola, *v*. hariolus

hārīolatio (ar), *ōnis*, *f*. [*harior*], *a soothsaying, prophesying*: *Att* in Cic.

hārīōlor (ar), 1 v n *dep* [*harior*] *to foretell, prophesy, divine*: *quaestus causa hariorum*, Cic. II. *Transf* in a bad sense (*like vaticiner*) *to speak foolishly, to talk nonsense*: Pl. *sed ego hoc harior, but I am dreaming*, Ter.

hārīōlus (ar), 1, *m* *a soothsayer, prophet*: *Ter* Pl. Cic. 2. *lem*. Pl. [*From haru in haruspex, q v*]

harmōnia, *ae*, *f*. = *ἁρμονία*, *an agreement of sounds, in succession rather than consonance*; *melody*: *pure Lat uncentus* *velut in cantu et fabulis, quae harmonia dicitur*, Cic.

II. *Transf* *concord, harmony*, in gen. in *loque harmoniam corpus retinere solum*, Lucr.

har-āgo, *avi*, *atum*, 1 v a [*ἁρ-αγός*] *to rob, plunder*: Pl.

harpāgo, *ōnis*, *m*. [*ἁρπαγή*] *a grappling-hook, grapple, drag*: *Caes* II. Fig. *a rapacious person*: Pl.

harpē, *ēs*, *f*. = *ἁρπη*, *a sickle-shaped sword, falchion, scimitar*: *Ov*: *Lucan*

II. *a bird of prey*, perh. of vulture-kind, *Gypaetus barbatus*, *Cuvier*: Plin.

Harpyia (*usu* *trissyll*), *ae*, *f*. = *ἁρπυία*, *usu* *pl*, Virg. **harundo**, *v*. arundo

haruspex (*but* *r* *than* *aruspex*), *icis*, *m* *a soothsayer, diviner* (among the Etruscans) *who foretold future events from the inspection of the entrails of victims* (v. Smith's Ant 199). *Etrusci haruspices*, Cic. *C. Mario* *per hostias dis supplicanti magna atque innumabilia potendi haruspex dicebat*, Sall. II. *Port.* *a prophet in gen.* *utinam patriae sim vanus haruspex*,

mistaken in my forebodings, Prop [From haru (v. hira), and spec in specio]

hāruspica (ar.), ae, f. [haruspex] a female inspector of entrails, female haruspex: Pl.

hāruspicinus (ar.), a, um, adj. [id.] of or relating to the inspection of victims: Cic II. Subst. haruspicina, ae, f. (sc ar.), the art of divining by the inspecting of victims: id

hāruspicium (ar.), n, n [id.] inspection of victims, divination: Cat

hasta, ae, f. a spear, lance, pike, javelin: nec eminus hastis aut comminus gladiis uteretur, Cic: contendere, to hurl, Virg "Fig. jacet, diffidit, abiecit hastas, i.e. has lost his courage, Cic 2. a spear stuck in the ground at public auctions or where the tribunals of the centumviri were held (orig. as a sign of booty gained in battle or of magisterial authority) hastam in foreponere et bona civium voci subigere praeconiis, id committis eorum sub hasta venditis, Liv 3. a little spear with which a bride's hair was parted into locks, a bodkin: Ov 4. a spear, as a gymnastic weapon. Pl [Ety m uncertain; perh for had-ta from root of prehendo, q v]

hastatus, a, um, adj [hasta] armed with a spear, prima utrumque acies hastata. ceteris praecasta aut brevissima tela, Tac II. Subst.: hastati, orum, m plu the first line of a Roman army drawn up in order of battle (v. Snath's Ant 105 sqq.). Liv Ov 2. With or without agreement with *ordo*, or more freq without *ordo*, to designate the companies of hastati militi T Quintus d'ecimum ordinum hastatum assignavit, made me captain of the tenth company, Liv signifer primi hastati, Cic 3. Abol. hastatus, i, m, the captain of the first company. Flor

hastile, is, n [id.] the shaft of a spear or javelin: hastili nixus, Cic II. Meton the spear itself, javelin (poet). torquere hastilia lenta, Ov 2. a piece of wood in the form of a shaft; a branch

Virg a pole, prop (for vines): id **hau** (also written au), interj. An exclamation of pain or grief, oh! ah! hau mihi, Pl 1er

haud or **haut**, sometimes **hau** before consonants, adv An emphatic neg particle: not at all, by no means: most freq. with adv haud sane diu est, it is but a very little while ago, Pl: haud sane interit, Cic: haud temere est visum, Virg haud stulte sapit, Ter 2. With adj haud mediocri vir, Cic bene dicere haud absurdum est, Sail: haud ignote belli artes, Liv 3. With pron. haud ququam quaerit, qui siem, not a single person, Pl hic seipsum fallit, haud ego, Ter 4. With verbs (less freq) tum ille haud dubitavit, Cic For the phrase haud scio

an, see an, II 2 idque adeo haud scio, miraudumne sit, Caes. Pleon with another neg: neque ego haud com mittam ut, si peccatum siet, Pl 5. Haud dum, or, haudum, an emphatic noindum, not at all as yet, not just yet. quum fratri Agrippae favor haud dum excolvisset, Liv 6. Haud ququam, or, haudquaquam, by no means vehementer, not at all: haudquaquam id est difficile Crasso, Cic: haudquaquam certamine ambiguo, Liv

haudum and **haudquaquam**, v. haud, nos 5 and 6

haurio, hauri, haustum (old past imperf) hauribant, Luci: part fut haurisus, Virg 4 v a. to draw, to draw up or out water, etc: quum vidisset haustam aquam de jugi puteo, terrae motum dixit instare, Cic: Imo turbatam haurit aquam, Hor: palmas hausta dnabus aqua, Ov: alveus haurit aquas, becomes water-logged, id Abol: num igitur, si potare velim, de dolio sibi hauriendum putet? Cic Proxer, de facie haurire, to draw from the drops, i.e. to choose the worst: tu quidem de facie hauris, speak of the worst matters, id 2. to inhale, breathe, drink in, etc. frang animam recipere aurantem communem haurire, Quint. cavum, Virg Aspirantem recipere hauris, vire light, vere boni, Virg haurit oculis ignem, desery, id veeeniqu. his auribus hauris, drink in, id 3. Meton to drain, empty, drink up, spill, shed: quae (paula paula) arenti sientes haurimus ore, emptied, drank off, Ov Spumantem pateram, Virg sanguinem, Liv crumenam, Ov (quos) haurerent, hate drunk (their blood), Virg

II. In gen. to treat up, pluck out. draw out, take to oneself, take: consume, exhaust (ventus) arbuta evolvent radicibus haurit ab imis, Lucr Actopidae mactat nostro fémur haust aduoco, torn open, Ov latus haurit aperitum, Stob, Virg lumen, tear out the eye, Ov sumptum haurit ex arario, drains, takes Cic sua haurit, squander, Tac aggerem ac vinas inuendum haust, decoured, Liv puppis hausta perit, swallowed up by the sea, Ov Plin. medium Sol orbem haurerat, had completed, Virg III. Fig to draw, borrow, take, drink in, derive: reconditis atque aditis e fontibus haurire, Cic: quas (artes) quum domo haurire non posses, accessisti ex urbe (i.e. Athenis), id voluptatis undique haurire, id supplicia, to drink the cup of punishment, suffer, Virg [For hauris-to; etym uncertain]

II. Meton. a drinking, Cic 1er

haustum, i, n [haurio] a machine for drawing water: Lucr

haustus, a, um, Part [haurio] **haustus**, us, m [id.] a drawing aquae ductus, haustus, the right of drawing, Cic II. Meton. a drink-

ing, swallowing, a drink, draught (mostly plur.): exiguus haustus bibi, in small draughts, Ov haustus aquae mihi nectar erit, id: esse apibus partem divinae mentis et haustus aetheros, heavenly breath, essence, Virg a. III. Fig: Pindarici fontis qui non expalluit haustus, feared not to drink from, to imitate, Hor

haut, v haud **have** and **haveo**, v avevo **héautontimóróménos** (hautont), i, m = εαυτον τιμωρονμενος, a self-tormentor: the title of a comedy of Terence, rendered by Cicero, Ipse se puniens

hebdomas, ádis, f = εβδομας, the number seven, seven days libri, qui inculcrunt hebdomadas, Gell Of the critical seventh day in diseases, Cic

hebénus, v euenus

hebéo, 2 v n [hebes] to be blunt or dull: ferrum nunc hebet? Liv II. Fig. to be dull, sluggish, inactive, not lively: goldius tardante senecta sanguis hebet, Virg ipsi hebeti iura diversitate naturae, pass their time doing nothing, Tac

hebes, ádis, adj, dull, dull: pomegran gladius hebetes, iungunt acutis, Ov machina, Pl nutus, which does not pierce, Ov II. Transf of sight, hearing, smell, taste, dull, dim, faint: post a quam sensus populi Romani aures hebetiores, oculos autem esse acres atque acutis, Cic os hebes est, postea quae movent fastidia mensae, lacks appetite, Ov III. Fig. dull, obtuse, sluggish, heavy, doltish, stupid: sensus, perreptionis, Cic nunc hebetis innotetiae reddiderunt, have blinded me, id exereitis hebes infirmusque, rurs, undisciplined, Sail: hebes ad sustinendum laborem miles, sluggish, Tac hebetiora hominum ingenia, Cic [Ety m unknown]

hebesco, 3 v n inep [hebeo] to grow blunt, dull, dim, or faint hebescent sensus, membra torpent, Plin hebescebant (oculi), Suet II. Fig. sic mentis acies se ipsam infuens nonnunc hebescit, Cic: illi pro fastidium et contumaciam hebescent, are growing callous, indifferent, Tac

hebeto, avi, atum, i v a [hebes] to make blunt or dull, to blunt, dull, dim, deaden, weaken: hastas, Liv visus alieni, Virg dies hebetata sidera, had dimmed, Ov: vos nihil taurorum flammis hebetastis, quenched the fiery breath, id II. Fig aumo simul et corpore hebetato, Suet

hecátombé, ós, f = εκατομβή, a hecatomb, a sacrifice of a large scale: Juv

hécýra, ae, f. = ἡκύρα, a mother-in-law, the title of one of Terence's comedies

hedéra (not edera), ae, f. ivy: sacred to Bacchus, and hence wound round the thyrsus; also made into garlands with which poets were crowned. Virg:

Ov. *Ho.* Inpluv : Virg. [*hied* mih-d-*era* ("the grasper") = Gr *χαδ* in *χαιδανω*, *hed* is nasalized in *pre-hend-u*] (Hence It. *elera*, Sp *hedra*; Fr. *herre*, once *l'herre*.)

hederaceus or **-ius**, a, um, *adj* [*hedera*] of ivy, ivy-: Cato

hederiger, *fra*, *trum*, *adj* [id] ivy-bearing: Maenades, Cat

hederosus, a, um, *adj* [id] full of ivy: antrum, Prop

hedychrum, i, n = *ἡδύχρουν*, a fragrant ointment used for beautifying the skin: Cic.

hei, *interj* An exclamation of grief or fear, *ah* 'woe' frsq joined with *mih*, *ah me* 'woe is me': *hei*, petii miser! Pl. *hei mih* Virg

heia, *interj* v *eja*
helice, *es*, *f* = *ἑλική* a kind of slender, flexible willow: Plin II, a constellation, the Great Bear: Cic O

hellebörösus (ell), a, um, *adj* [*helleborus*] that needs much hellebore, is out of his senses Pl

hellebörum (ell), i, n = *ἑλεβορος*, *hellebore*, a name applied to different plants, all poisonous, but used as remedies in medical diseases: Plin Virg Hor

helluatio (not hel), *onis*, *f* [*helluo*] a gormandizing, gluttony: Cic

helluo (not hel), *onis*, m a gormandizer, glutton, squanderer, frans, *helluo*, ganeo! Ter. *helle* gunges atque in *hluo*, natus ab homini suo, Cic

helluor (not hel), *atus*, i, n and a *dep* [*helluo*] N *helluor* to be a glutton: Cic Frg *helluor* huius, to be a glutton over books, to be a connoisseur: Cic Pl II Act to squander, *helluor* huius glugies *helluatus* teo-*rum* sicuti rei publicae sanguinem, id

helops (also *elops* and *ell ps*), *epis*, m = *ἑλωπ*, a very savoury fish, the sturgeon or in gen sturgeon: Ov Plin

heluo, *heluor*, and **heluatio**, v *nelluo*, etc

helus, v *olus*

helvella, *ae*, *f*, *dim* [from *helus* = *olus*] some savoury *poterbo*: Cic

hem, *interj* An expression of surprise, pleasure, or pain *oho* 'indeed! well! well! to be sure! hah! alas! attack!': Pl Cic

hemerodromus, i, m = *ἡμεροδρόμος* (one who runs all day), a courier-speculator (*hemerodromos* vocant Graeci) ingens die uno cursu emectens spatium, Liv

hemioillus, i, m = *ἡμικύλλος*, half an ass (as a term of reproach): Cic

hemicyclum, i, n = *ἡμικύκλιον*, a half-circle, semicircle: Vitr. II, a semicircular row of seats: Cic II, 2, a semicircular public place furnished with rows of seats for learned discussions: Suet. 3, a semicircular kind of sun-dial: Vitr.

hemina, *ae*, *f* = *ἡμίνα*, a measure, the half of a sextarius: for liquids.

Son as a measure, in gen Pers (Hence Fr *mine*, six bushels).

heminaria, *orum*, n *plu* [hemina] presents of the measure of a hemina: Quint.

hendecasyllabi, *orum*, m *plu* = *ἑνδεκάσυλλαβοι*, verses of eleven syllables: Cat Plin

hepatarius, a, um, *adj* [Gr *ἥπαρ*, -*atos*] pertaining to the liver. morbus, the liver-complaint (conically for love), Pl

heptēris, *is*, *f* = *ἑπτήρης* (vaus), a galley with seven banks of oars: Liv

hera, *ae*, *f* [herus] the mistress of a house, lady: servus dat (puellam) *hera* suae, Pl. So, *hera* major and *hera* minor, the old and young mistress, the lady of the house and her daughter, id

II. Transf in gen a mistress, female ruler or governor. *Fortuna*, *hera*, id Of *sux-thearts*: Cat.: Ov

herba, *ae*, *f* grass, green stalks or blades, *herba* crops, *herbage*, an herb in *herba* recumbere, Cic fallax *herba* veneni, a poisonous plant, Virg ut sulcis frumenti quareret *herbam*, young crop, id i primis segetes morituri in *herbis*, in the young blades, Ov piodit seminis *herba*, the blade (of corn from the seed), id

II. Transf *herba*, weeds, Virg [For *fer-ha*, the root is *fer* in *fer-o*, with sense "sustentare," cf *φει-βα*; the term of *her-ba* is similar to those of *her-bis*, *ple-be-s*]

herbesco, *3 v n* *incep* [*herba*] to grow into green stalks or blades: *herbescens* viriditatem, Cic

herbēus, a, um, *adj* [id] grass-coloured, grass-green: oculi, Pl

herbidus, a, um, *adj* [id] full of grass or herbs, grassy: Liv Lpiros, Ov

herbifer, *ae*, *trum*, *adj* [*herba* *fero*] producing grass or herbs: colles, Ov

herbigradus, a, um, *adj* [*herba* *gradio*] that walks or moves in the grass: Cic poet

herbōsus, a, um, *adj* [*herba*] full of grass or herbs: campus, Plin

herbula, *ae*, *f* *dim* [id] a little herb: Cic

herceus, i, m = *ἑρκείος* (belonging to the court-yard), an epithet of Jupiter, as the protector of the house and its enclosure (pure Lat. penetrals). ara *hercei* Jovis, Ov.

herisco (*erisco*), *3 v a* in law to divide an inheritance: arbitrum *herisco*ndae postulavit, Cic

herctum (*erctum*), i, n in law an inheritance, estate, patrimony: only used in connection with *ciero* to divide an inheritance: qui, quibus verbis *herctum* *cieri* oportet, nesciat, Cic [Cogn with *herc*-*seo*]

hercules, *hoc*, also *herculis* and *herclis*, the last frsq in Pl and Ter, an oath or asseveration by Hercules' et *hercules* hac quidem exstant, Cic cognoscere me *hercule*, inquit, id. *hercle* vero sero, Ter. All the three

forms of asseveration, *hercle*, *herculis*, and *hercules*, are found with me prefixed, the first, however, very rarely

herē, *adv* v *heri*

hereditarius, a, um, *adj* [*hereditas*] relating to an inheritance, inherited, *hereditary* auctio, Cic: imperium, Curt

herēditas, *atis*, *f* [heres] *heirship*, an inheriting, aut *emeri* oportet aut *hereditate* possideas, Cic II. Meton the thing inherited, an inheritance *hereditates* *mih* *negasti* venire, id capere *hereditatem* *ab aliquo*, id Proverb *hereditas sine sacris*, i.e. a great advantage without trouble or expense (b cause the maintaining of the sacred family rites was expensive), Pl

III. Fig. of traits of character, etc cupiditatum, Cic

herēdium, i, n [id] an hereditary estate: Nep

herēs, *edis*, m and *f* an heir, *heir*: me *nemo* *mih* *amicus* fecit *heredem*, Cic mulier *stans* *in* *foet* *heredem* *filium*, id ex *esse* *heres*, *sol* *heri*, Quint *heres* *secundus*, the second heir, next heir, when the first dies qui *me* *secundum* *heredem* *instituit*, Cic possessio *heredum* *secundorum*, a reversionary estate, id II. Transf owner, possessor, master: Pl 2, *aph*-*growth* (of plants), *successor*: Plin of the heads of the Hydra, Ov

III. Fig *illa* *vetus* *Academia* *atque* *heres* *heres* *Aristus*, Cic [On etym v *herus*]

heri or **herē**, *adv* *yesterday* Form *heri* (the usu one) hoc *heri* *efficit* *hodie* *aut* *m*, in *ae* *arum* *transire* *constant*, Cic Form *heri* *res* *hodie* *minor* *est*, *heri* *quana* *fuit*, Juv [For *heri*, the *z* being locative suffix; the form of the root is seen in *her-terius* of Ski *her-ter* *ghy*, Germ *ger-tern*, Eng *her-tern*, It *heri*, Sp *ayer*; Fr *hier*]

herifuga (*er*), *ae*, m [herus *fugio*] who runs away from his master: Cat

herilis (*er*), *e*, *adj* [herus] of the master or mistress of a family, the master's, the mistress's (poet) *herum* *teffeli*, in *nuptias* *conjug* *herum* *filium*, Ter *nomen* *herile* *tenor* *Ov* *peccan* *conscia* (*ancilla*) *herilis*, Hor

hermaphroditus, i, m = *ἑρμαφρόδιτος*, an *hermaphrodite*, a person who has the characteristics of both sexes (so called after the son of *Hermes* and *Aphrodite*, who grew together with *Salmaes* into one person) Ov

Hermathena, *ae*, *f* [*Ἑρμῆς* *Ἀθηνᾶ*] a double bust of *Hermes* and *Athena*. Cic

Hermacles, *is*, m [*Ἑρμῆς* *Ἡρακλῆς*] a double bust of *Hermes* and *Hercules*: Cic

herōicus, a, um, *adj* = *ἡρωικός*, of or relating to *heroes*, *heroeic*, ab *heroi* *temporibus*, Cic *sublimitas* *heroi* *carminis*, of the *heroi* *poem*, Quint.

herōina, *ae*, *f* = *ἡρώιν*, a demigoddess *heroine*: Prop.

χελιδων) a swallow: Virg. Hor. As a term of endearment: Pl. *Pro-verb*: quid contendant hirundo cygnus? Lucr. (Hence It. *rondine, rondinella*, Fr. *aronde, havondelle*)

hisco, 3. v. n. and a. *incep.* [hio] Neutr.: to open slightly, to gape: venae tabularum hincant, *open in cracks*, Lucr.: tellus, ait, hisce, Ov. 2. Ep. to open the mouth: respondebi-ne ad haec? aut omnino hiscere audebis? Cic. II. Act. to utter: nec hiscere quidquam ausit, Ov.

hispidus, a. um, adj. *rough, shaggy, hairy, bristly, prickly*: tactus, Hor. agri, *overgrown with brambles*, id. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence, through *hispidus*, Fr. *hizéux*)

hister, v. histro
historia, ae. f. = *ιστορία*, a narrative of past events, history: historia annuum confectio, Cic. apud Plotinum, patrum historiae, id. *Pro-verb*: historiam scribere, to *inscribe oneself accurately*; cf. "have a thing down in black and white": qui nos hinc domum redimus, nisi si historiam scripturi sumus? Pl. II. Meton. any narrative, account, tale, story: si quid in ea epistola fuit historia dignum, *worth telling*, Cic. amarae, *narrow stories*, Hor. (Hence It. *storia*, Fr. *histoire*; Eng. *story*)

historicus, a. um, adj. = *ιστορικος*, belonging to history, historic: historiam non tam historico quam oratorio genere perscripsit, Cic. II. Subst. historicus, i. m. one versed in or one who studies history: a writer of history, historian: oratores et philosophi et poetae et historici, id.

histicus, a. um, adj. [hister, histro] belonging to stage-players, im-perator, stage-manager, Pl.

histro, omis, m. [Histrice primum hister, Liv. 7. whence histicus] a stage-player, actor either of tragedy or comedy. Cic. Pl. (v. Smith's Ant. 205)

histrionalis, e, adj. [histro] belonging to a stage-player, like an actor: studium, Tac.

histrionia, ae. f. [id] the art of acting, dramatic art. Pl.

hiuloe, adv. Of speech. in a *mouthng, bawling manner*. Cic.

hiulco, no perf., atom, i. v. a. [hiulcus] to cause to gape or split open: Cat.

hiulcus, a. um, adj. [hio] gaping, split, cleft, opened, open: siti arva, Virg. II. Fig. of speech: gaping, *not well connected*: neve asper concitus (verborum) neve hiulcus, Cic. 2. eager, longing (cf. hio, II. 2). hiulcogens, Pl.

ho! interj. an expression of astonishment: ho! tune is eras? Ter. **hodie**, adv. [confr. from hodie, on this day] to-day: Cic. Hor. II. In gen.: at the present day, at this time, now: qui tum eos agros, ubi hodie est

haec urbs, incolabant, Cic. hodieque for hodie quoque, etiam nunc, to this day, still: Tac. Suet. 2. now, at once: hodie itura, just going out, Ter. (Hence It. *oggi*, Sp. *hoy*, Fr. *hui* in *aujourd'hui*)

hodiernus, a. um, adj. [hodie] of this day, to-day's: quod ex hodierno ejus edicto percipere potestis, Cic.: quiescit an adjacens hodierna crastina summae tempora di superi? the total as it stands to-day, Hor. II. of the present time, present, actual (rare): ad hodiernum diem, Cic.

hoedus, and deriv. v. haed.

holus, v. olus

homēronides, ae, m. an imitator of Homer: Pl.

homērida, ae, comm. [homo caedo] a man-slayer, a murderer, murderer: Cic. II. In eulogistic sense, as transl. of the Homer *ὁμοειδής* iōs, an epithet of Hector, slayer of men. Hor.

homicidium, n. n. [homicida] manslaughter, murder: Tac.

homo, ius, comm. a human being, man, woman, or child: animal, quoniam vocamus hominem, Cic. homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto, Ter. In addresses: tu homo augere ad meum, id. In apposition, oculi hominis histicus, Cic. nemo homo, Pl. Of females, cum homo hominem appellari perit, a rational being, Cic. quare (tu) hoc ex homine est, Cic. Proverb.: quot homines, tot sententiae, Cr. has has *homines*, *speciem*, Ter. (tu) ut homines sunt, *ita meum gressu, take every man in his manner*, Pl. (iii) homo nulli coloris, a man one cannot make out, id.

2. In a pregnant sense, either good or bad: in a good sense a man, as a reasonable or moral being, si homo esset, eum potius speret, Cic. Nero dicebat se quasi hominem tantum in hilitate coepisse, like a human being, Suet. (ii) in a bad sense a man, as a weak being, subject to error, etc.: ut hortari rogareque ut et hominem et virtutem esse memineris, i. e. that, as a human being, you are liable to misfortune, and that, as a man, you should bear it with fortitude, Cic. (iii) Of low condition homo Pl. Quinti, his man (i. e. servant), id. 3. a man, as opp. to a woman (rare) mi homo et mea mulier, vos saluto, Pl.

4. In milit. lang.: homines, opp. to equites, foot-soldiers, infantry: capti homines equitesque producebantur, Caes. 5. Particular phrases: paucorum hominum esse, to keep select company, Hor. (ii) inter homines esse (agere), to be alive, Cic.

II. Transf. the man, the fellow, for the pron. he, his, him: ubi homo coepit me obscurare, Ter. ei medico imperasti, ut venas hominis maderet, Cic. [Initial a represents orig. gh. Cf. with homo, Goth. *guma*, O. H. G. *gomo*, N. H. G. *gam* in *brutigam*. The primary sense is "of the

earth"; cf. *humus* and Gr. *χαμαί*.] (Hence It. *uomo*; Sp. *hombre*; Fr. *homme*, on)

hōmullus, i. m. *dim.* [homo], also **hōmuncio**, omis, m.; and **hōmunculus**, i. m. a little man, manikin: brevis hic est fructus hominibus, poor, petty men, Lucr.: in same sense, homunculi, Sulp. in Cic. homuncio lepidissimus, a very pretty little fellow, Aug. in Suet.

honestamentum, i. n. [honesto] an ornament, grace (rare): Sen. In plur.: Sall.

honestas, atis, f. [honestus] honourableness, honourable consideration (which one receives), reputation, character, respectability, credit, opp. to turpitude: fuga turpitudinis, appetentia honestatis? Cic.: honestas gratia, on account of their high character, id. In plur.: honestatibus aliquem privare, id. 2. Meton. in pl.: respectable persons, the respectable: omnes honestates civitatis, respectable persons, id. II. Honourableness of character, honourable feeling, sense of honour, honesty, probity, integrity, virtue: ubi est autem dignitas, nisi ubi honestas? id. honestatem propter se expetere, virtue, id.

2. Transf. of things. beauty, grace (rare) to studium, id.

honeste, adv. *honourably, nobly*: honeste natus, of noble birth, Suet.

II. *decently, becomingly, properly, creditably*: unde mundior erat vir libertinus honeste, Hor. (Caesar) summi ad ma crura deduxit, quo honestus cadere, with more dignity, Suet. valde se honeste gerunt, Cic. iste quidem veteres inter ponitur honeste, fairly, properly, Hor. III. In moral sense, *honourably, virtuously*: homine vivere, to live a virtuous life, Ter. facere ac dicere (opp. to turpiter), Quint.

honesto, avi, atom, i. v. a. [honestus] to honour, dignify, adorn, grace, embellish: aliquem honore, Sall.: laude, Cic.; nec domo dominus, sed domino domus honestanda est, id.

honestus, a. um, adj. [honestus] regarded with honour, enjoying respect or consideration, honoured, honourable, noble: satis honestam honoratque imaginem fore, Liv.: honestus homo et nobilis, Cic.: parentes honestos fascibus et solis, ennobled, Hor.: also absol. honestus, the gentleman (opp. to turpis), id.: honesto loco natus, in a respectable station, Cic.: milites honestissimi sui generis, most distinguished of the privates, Caes.: immum honestarum rerum egeris, not able to live suitably to his rank, Sall.

II. *deserving of honour, honourable, respectable, creditable, worthy, virtuous, decent, proper, becoming*: vita, Cic.: in convivio moderato atque honesto, id.: soror, virtuosus, chaste, Hor.: vita honestissima, Cic. (ii) Subst. honestum, i. n. = honestas,

no II. : forma ipsa et tanquam facies honesti, Cic. : eo perhi qui turpi seceris honestum, *the good from the evil*, etc., Hor. (cf. *supr.* I) 2. Transf. of things, esp. of personal appearance noble, fine, handsome, ille erat honesta facie et liberali, Ter. : equi, good in quality, Virg.

honor or **hōnos**, ōris, m. (in Cic. generally *honor*) public honour, official dignity, office, post, preferment : the high offices of the Roman state were called honores (v. Smith's Ant. 206) quaestura primus gradus honoris, Cic. habet honorem quem petimus, i. e. the aedileship, id. tribunicium honorem, Caes. In plur. : qui (populus) stultus honores saepe dat indignis, Hor. 2. honour, repute, esteem : gratia, dignitate, honore auctus, Caes. : honoribus et praemiis decorari, Cic. : rite suum Baccho dicemus honorem, *honour, praise*, Virg. exsiliū honoris, i. e. *honourable exile*, Tac. Of things honour, esteem, value : physicae tributus est honos, Cic. : quae nunc sunt in honore vocabula, *current, in fashion*, Hor. 3. Particular phrases : honori causa, out of respect, Cic. (ii) praefari or dicere honorem, to make an excuse for using any phrase—by your leave, or saving your presence—si dicimus ille patrem strangulavit, honorem non praefamur. Sin de Aunia aliquid ait Lollia, honos praefandum est, id. Meton. any thing given as a mark of honour, a reward, acknowledgment, recompense, fee, a sacrifice, funeral rites, elegiac, etc. : pugna, prize, Virg. nec I. Iam non sine honore recessit Hesioneque data potur, Ov. : arae sacrificium dunt, honore, donis cumulat, Liv. 2. an ornament, grace, charm, beauty (poet.) : silvis Aquilo decussit honorem, *their leafy crown*, Virg. In plur. : laetos oculis afflavit honores, *joyous glories*, "the majesty of joy" (K), id. [Ety. uncertain] (Hence it onore; Fr. honneur)

honorabilis, e, adj. [honoro] that procures honour or esteem, honourable (rare) : Cic. • **honorarius**, a, um, adj. [honos] belonging to honour, given or done for the sake of conferring honour : frumentum, Cic. : tumulus, a cenotaph, Suet. : arbiter, one chosen out of respect by the parties themselves (opp. to one chosen by the judge), Cic. docere debitum est, delectare honorarium, permovere necessarium, is done out of respect for the audience, voluntarily, id. **honoratē**, adn. with honour, honourably : quod filium honorate custodierant, Tac. **honoratus**, a, um, Part. [honoro]. II. A dj. honoured, respected, honourable, respectable, distinguished : qui honorem sententis, qui suffragus adeptus est, is mihi et honestus et honoratus videtur, Cic. : honoratus et

nobilis Thucydides, id. : amici, i. e. courtiers, Liv. rus, *grac'd as a mark of honour*, Ov. Comp. : spes honoratoris militis, Liv. Sup. : genus pollens atque honoratissimum, Pl. 2. Esp. honoured by a public office, filling a post of honour, honourable, respectable : honoratus praetor, Ov. : consul honoratus vir, id. 3. conferring honour (v. rare) : honoratissimo decreto, Liv. **honorificus**, ade in an honourable or respectful manner : aliquid de aliquo honorifice praedicare, Cic. Comp. : honorifice utitur tractari, id. Sup. litterae honorificentissime scriptae, id. **honorificus**, a, um, adj. [honori facio] that does or confers honour, honourable : mentis, Cic. : Caes. Comp. honorificentior, Nep. **hōno**, avi, atum, i. r. a [honori] to honour, respect, to adorn, ornament, embellish, decorate : mortem luctu publica, Cic. : virtutem, id.

honorus, a, um, adj. [honori, cf. decoror] from decor] worthy of honour, honourable : quae in Drusum honora et magnifica Augustus fecisset, marks of honour which he had conferred on him, Tac. **honos**, v. honor **honos** and **honustus**, v. onus. **hōplōmēchus**, i, m = ὁπλομαχος, a heavily-armed combatant, a sort of gladiator : Suet. **hōra**, ae (old gen. sing. *horā*, Lucr.), f = ὥρα (for the etymological affinity of the Greek word, v. *hōnos*), an hour (among the Romans, of varying length, according to the time of year, from sunrise to sunset being reckoned as 12 hours) : hora hiberna, i. e. short, Pl. : ternas epistolas in hora dicit, quatuor horarum spatio antecedit, Caes. : hora quota est? what o'clock is it? Hor. horam de legitimis horis remittere, of the hours allowed to an orator, Cic. : hora partus, the hour of one's birth, Suet. : e avum mutaret in horas, every hour, hourly, Hor. : ad horam, punctually, Sen. 2. Proverb. in horam vivere, to care only for the passing hour, to live from hand to mouth : Cic. (ii) omnium horarum homo (amicus, etc.), ready, active, well disposed at all times : Suet. 3. Meton. in plur. : a clock, clock, mittens ad horas, sending to see the time, Cic. II. Poet. in gen. time, time of year, season : quancunque deus tibi fortunaverit horam, Hor. [The Latin word is borrowed from the Greek.] (Hence It. ora; Fr. heure, and from it, Eng. hour)

hōraeum, i, n = ὥραιον (sc. ῥάψχος), a pickle made of young fishes : Pl. **hordaeceus**, a, um, adj. [hordeum] belonging to gr made of barley : Plin. **hordēarius** (ordearius and hordarius), a, um, adj. [id.] of or relating to barley, pira, barley-pears, i. e. pears that are ripe at barley-harvest,

Plin. rhetor (contemptuously), windy, Suet.

hordēus, a, um, adj. [id.] of or relating to barley, [oligunculae, Pl.

hordēum (not ordum), i, n. barley. Plin. : Liv. In plur. : Virg. [Perh. cogn. with ῥάβ-ῃ (for ῥάβ-ῃ), and O. H. G. gers-ta, "barley"] (Hence It. orzo; Fr. orge)

hōria (also ora), ae, f a small vessel; a fishing-smack : Pl.

hōriola, ae, f dim. [horia] a skiff, fishing-boat : Pl.

horno, adv. during this year : Pl. **hornētinus**, a, um, adj. [hornus] of this year, this year's : tumenatum, Cic.

hornus, a, um, adj. of this year, this year's : fruge, Hor. [Perh. for hornus, where ῥορ=ῖρ ὥρα, Goth. jēr, Eng. year]

hōrōlōgium, i, n = ὥρολόγιον, a clock, either a sun-dial, or a water-clock : Cic. (Hence It. orologio, Sp. reloj; Fr. horloge)

hōroscōpus, a, um, adj. = ὥροσκοπός, that shows the hour : vasa, Plin. II. Subst. horoscopus, i, m. a nativity, horoscope : Pers.

horrendus, a, um, Part. [horreo]. A dj. dreadful, terrible, fearful, terrific, horrible : monstrum, Virg. : silva invia atque horrenda, Liv. Neut. as adv. : horrendum stridens, horribly hissing (of the Hydra), Virg. : arma sonnere, id. II. In a good sense : vnderful, awful (poet.) : horrenda virgo (Canilla), dread, id.

horrens, entis, Part. [horreo]. II. A dj. : rough, prickly, shaggy, etc. rubi, Virg. : Arcades sus, bristled, Lucr. 2. terrible, horrid (poet. and rare) : arma, Virg. : horrentique nemus imminet umbra, gloom, id.

horreo, 2 v. n. and a. to stand on end, stand erect, to bristle : setae densis similes hastilibus horrent, Ov. : horret capillis ut marinus asperis echinus, Hor. II. Meton. : to shake, tremble (rare) corpus ut impulsae segetes Aquilonibus horret, Ov. 2. Esp. to shake or shiver with cold (poet. and rare) : horrenti tunica non reddere servo, Juv. 3. to tremble, shudder, quake with fright : and more freq. at : to be frightened at. Absol. : totus tremo horreoque, shudder all over, Ter. With Acc. : horrent dolorem, dread, Cic. : Ariovisti crudelitatem, Caes. : pauperiem, shiver, Juv. With Infinit. or relative clause : ego vestris armis armatus non horruī in hunc locum progrehi, was not afraid, Cic. : quemadmodum acceptum sitis horreo, id. With Subj. : eo plus horreo, ne illae magis res nos ceperrint quam nos illas, Liv. 4. to shudder with amazement, to be astonished, amazed (very rare) : quae mehercule ego, Crasse, quum tracterantur in causis, horreo soleo, Cic. 5. to look rough or frightful, to be terrible, dreadful, horrid (rare) : posset uti temporis florere deinde vicissim horre terra, id.

Fig. horrebant sacris omnia verba minus, Ov. [Horreo is for *hirsutus* is cognate.]

horresco, horrâ, 3. v. n. and a inep. [horreo] to rise on end, stand erect, to bristle up, grow rough. retulit ille gradus horruerunt comae, Ov. : mare, to become rough, Cic. II. Meton. to begin to shake or tremble: (puella) horruit, ut steriles agitat quasi ventus aristas, Ov. 2. Esp. to begin to shake, shudder, or tremble for fear, to become frightened, terrified Absol. horresco misera, mentio quoties fit partitionis, Pl. horresco referens, Virg. With Acc. dum procellas catus horrescit, shrink from, avoid, Hor.

horreum, i. n. a storehouse esp. for preserving grain, a barn, granary, magazine: illi Capuam cellam atque horreum Campani agri esse voluerunt, Cic. : illius menseis ruperunt horrea messes, Virg. Poet. of a *beehive* id. of *ant-burrows*: Ov. [Ety. uncertain.]

horribilis, e, adj. [horreo] terrible, fearful, dreadful, horrible: rei publicae pestis, Cic. species, Caes. tempestas, Cic. II. In colloquial lang. astonishing, amazing, tremendous sed hoc repas (i. e. Caesar) horribili vigilantia, celeritate, diligentia est, id.

horridè, adv. adv. roughly, savagely, severely, sternly vixit semper inculte atque horridè, Cic. alloqui intus aut horridius, Tac.

horridulus, a, um, adj. dim. [horridus] standing up, projecting forth, prohibent, rough, rugged, rude papillae, Pl. comitum, shabby, poor, Pers. II. Fig. tua illa horridula mihi atque incompta visa sunt, somewhat rugged, Cic.

horridus, a, um, adj. [horreo] standing on end, sticking out, rough, shaggy, bristly, prickly, barbuli, Cic. caesaries, Ov. : sus, Virg. With Abl. of manner horrida brachia juvenis (i. e. gigantes), with their forest of arms, Hor. : densis hastibus myrtus, growing up thick with a host of shoots, Virg. II. Transf. rough, rude, rugged, wild, savage, horrid: pecudis jeur horridum et exille, Cic. pastor, Ov. : silva fuit, late dumis atque ilice nigra horrida, Virg. : tempestas, Hor. Poet. : si premere ventosus horridus Alpes, shuddering, Ov. III. Fig. rough in character or manners, rude, blunt, stern, uncouth: ut vita su oratione durus, incultus, horridus, Cuius, Virg. : numerus Saturninus, unpollished, Hor. : ita de horridis robis nitida est oratio tua, Cic. 2. causing horror, terrible, horrid (for horribilis): horridior aspectu esse, frightful, Caes. : acies, Virg. virga (mortis), Hor.

horrifera, fra, erum (old gen. plur. horriferrum, Pac. in Cic.), adj. [horror ferre] that brings shuddering, trembling or terror, terrible, dreadful, horrible,

horrific (poet.) Horreas, Ov. : auster (Tartari), Lucr.

horrificè, adv. in a manner that causes dread, with affright: Lucr.

horrifico, avi, atum, 1. r. a [horrificus] to make rough or terrible, to cause terror: mare Zephyrus, inflingit, Cat. Absol. : vatium praedicta montu horrificant, cause horror, Virg.

horrificus, a, um, adj. [horror facio] that causes shuddering or terror, terrible, dreadful, frightful: bustum, Lucr. : letum, Virg. lapsus, frightful swoop (of the Harpes), id.

horrissonus, a, um, adj. [horreo] sounding dreadfully, that makes a horri (sound) (poet.) fragor, Lucr. fremitus, Virg.

horror, oris, m. [horreo] a standing on end, standing erect, bristling (in this sense poet. and rare) comarum, Lucan. 2. Fig. of speech, roughness, rudeness, Quint. II. Transf. a trembling: ramos horrore moveri, with a quivering, Ov. 2. Esp. a shaking, chill, cold-ht, ague-fit: Cic. mun. frigidos horror membra anatis, shiver, Virg. 3. a shuddering, quaking, trembling with fright, dread, terror, Lucr. : ea res me horrore afficit, makes me shudder, Pl. di immortales, quoniam horrore perfudit Cic. 4. dread, terror, a shudder, awe, his illa in nimis, a dread, a voluptas, precipit atque horrore, Lucr. : animos mubere, inspire with reverence, Liv. 5. that which causes dread or aversion (poet.) : scrae stridit, rasping, quaking, Lucr. : Scipades, belli fulmen, Carthagen horrore, the terror, id.

horsum, eide (contr. from *hirsorsum*), hoc is stem of *hirs* hithence, hither, thus way. horsum pergunt, 1er

hortamen, inis, n. [hortor, an exhortation, exhortation] hoc est hortamine longo ruic, aut, utendum, Ov. In plur. incitos et hortamina puerantibus gestant, encouragement, Tac.

hortamentum, i, n. [in an exhortation, encouragement] : ca. cuncta Romani hortamini uterant, Sall. II. plur. magna hortamenta animi, Liv.

hortatio, ois, f. [id.] encouragement, counsel, Cic. clamo (oppidano) permixtus hortatione, Sall. hortationes ad philosophiam, the title of a treatise by Augustus, Suet.

hortativus, a, um, adj. [id.] that serves for encouragement or exhortation: genus (dicendi), Quint.

hortator, oris, m. [id.] an exhorter, encourager, studii, Cic. scelerum, proptor, Virg. : animorum hortator Epopeus, Ov.

hortatus, us, m. [id.] incitement, encouragement: Cic. suorum omnium hortatu, advice, Caes.

hortor, atus, 1. n. a dep. to urge strongly, to incite, instigate, encourage, cheer, exhort: constr. with Acc. either alone or followed by Acc. denoting the purpose with or without ad or in with

simple Acc. of person: with Acc. of person and Abl. of the object with de: with Abl. with Inf., or Absol. With Acc. only: haec ego spectant, ut to hortor, Cic. : vitulos, Virg. With ad or in and Acc. : ad laudem milites hortari, Cic. : in amicitiam iungendum, Liv. With de aliquem de concilianda pace, Caes. With Subj. : magno opere te hortor, ut meas orationes studiose legas, Cic. : hortatur eos, ne animo deficiant, Caes. : quid ego vos, de vestro Impendatis, hortor Liv. With simple Acc. of object eundem pacem hortari non desino, Cic. With Inf. (Dacclaus) ante volat, hortaturque sequi, Ov. Absol. Suscumbi, hortantibus in quos apud se habebant, timbus suis excoercent, Caes. 2. Of inanimate or abstract subjects: ad beneficia tua me hortantur, tuo ut imperio paream, Pl. tantae res ad hoc consilium Gallos hortabantur, Caes. 3. Proverb. hortari currentem, to spur a walking horse, Cic. 4. Esp. to address soldiers, before a battle, issue general orders, imperat Salinus suos hortatus, cupientibus signum dai, Cic. [Ety. of hortor, to urge, incite, found in Emu. Livin. uncertain.]

hortulus, i, m. dim. [hortus] a little garden. Juv. In plur. hortuli, ad-dend-granula, Cic. II. Fig. equus (Demetrius) fontibus Epaurum hortulus suos irrigavit, watered his flower gardens from the springs of it (i. e. borrowed from him), id.

hortus, i, m. an enclosed place for plants, hence, a garden, a pleasure-ground, fruit-garden, kitchen-garden, vineyard. Cic. in plur. plurimus hortulus: hortu Epicuri, in which Epicurus taught, id. 2. For other, garden-stuff, vegetables, greens. Hor. Cf. *hortos* and *cohortes*, Goth. *gard-s*, Eng. *gorth* V. hara.]

hospes, is, m. fem. hospita. Cf. antistita in an antistes, hospita from hospes, i. e. he who treats another as his guest, a host alterum ad cauponem (one who receives payment, an innkeeper) divertisse, ad hospitum (one who entertaining as a friend) alturn, Cic. In partic. one in whom soldiers are billeted, Liv. Hence used at once of host and guest: per dextram istam te oro, quam regi Delatorum, hospes hospitii, porrexisti, Cic. Fem. hospita Helene, Hor. Also hospes occurs as fem. hospes amica, Ov.

II. Transf. a visitor, guest, friend: non hospites, sed peregrini atque advivia, Cic. id factum ex suis hospitibus Caesar cognoverat, Caes. Fem. : meam me in via hospitum, tractatam et iudicantem, ingenium t liberam, Pl. 2. Opp. to a native, a stranger, foreigner: nec peregrinus atque hospes in agendo, Cic. So in addressing a foreigner, stranger: id. 3. Of things; adjectively, hospitable, strange, foreign.

(1) form hospes (only in post-Aug.

Prop. 2, the shoulder (of a man; opp to armus, of a quadruped) sagittae pendebant ab humero, Cic. cum Milo humeris sustineret bovem vivum, id. os humerisque Deo similis, in *face and bust*, Virg. Humerus is sometimes used of animals (as armus is of men; v. armus): of oxen Cic. Fig. rem publicam humeris sustinere, id. versate diu, quid terre recusat, quid valeant humeri, are broad enough to bear, Hor. [Umerus is for omerus; cf. Skr. am-sa-s, Gr. ὄμος (for ὀμο-σος), Goth. am-sa] (Hence, Sp. *hombro*.)

humescō (umescō), 3 v n incep [humescō] to grow moist or wet (equi humescunt spumis flatuque sequentum, Virg.)

hūmī, adv [prop locative case of humus, cf. domi] on, to, or in the ground: jacere hūmī, Cic. hūmī requiescere, Sall.: quousque hūmī defixa tua mens erit? fixed on the ground, Cic. te mater coudet hūmī, in the ground, Virg. under ground, locus in carcere duodecim pedes hūmī depressus, sunk below the level of the floor, Sall.

humidē (umide), adv moistly, wetly: haec tigna humide putrit, Pl. **humidulus** (umidulus), a, um, adv, dim. [humidus] rather damp, dampish, wetish: (poet. and rare). Ov.

humidus (more correctly umidus), a, um, adv [humus] moist, humid, damp, dank, wet: tellus, Lucr.: ignem ex lignis viridibus atque humidis facere, Cic. (naves) factae subito ex humida materia, unseasoned, Caes. nox, Virg. Naut. absol. pontes et aggeres humido paludum imponere, the wet part, Tac.

humifer (umifer), ēra, ērum, adj [humor ferō] containing moisture moist: succus, Cic. poet.

humilis, e, adj [humus; lit. on the ground] low, small, slight: arbores et vites et ea quae sunt humiliora neque se tollere a terra altius possunt, Cic. arbusta, humilesque myrica, Virg. turrim humilem parvamque tectant, Caes. humilis corpusculo, a pygmy, Sen. casa, lowly, Virg. Fortunium, low-lying, situated in the plain, Hor. Cleonae, little, petty, Hor. fossa, slight, shallow, Virg. humilis volat e quora iuxta, skims the nooses of a bird, id. II. Fig. with regard to condition in life, etc.: low, base, poor, needy, insignificant, weak, ut si parentibus nati sint humilibus, of humble birth, Cic.: humilimus homo de plebe, Liv.: civitas ignobilis atque humilis, feeble, Caes.: humilitate obsoletus vestitus, mean, Nep. Of low, mean language or style: sermo, Hor. oratio, Cic. Absol., as subit ex humili potius, Hor. ex humili extollit Fortuna, Juv. 2. With regard to mind or character, low, mean, base, abject: ut ille tum humilis, ut demissus erat! Cic. humillimus assen-

tator, Vell.: pavor, Virg. (Hence 'tumble; Fr. *humble*.)

humilitas, ātis, f. [humilis] low-ness as opp. to height: navium, low freeboard, Caes.: arborum, Sall. II. Fig. of condition in life: lowliness, meanness, insignificance: Cic.: propter humilitatem et obscuritatem, id.

2. littleness of mind, meanness, abjectness: humilitatem habet metus, id. summittere se in humilitatem causam dicentium, degrade himself to the level, Liv.

humiliter, adv low, deeply: I. In II. Fig. basely, meanly, abjectly: sentire, Cic.

hūmō, avi, atum, i v a. [humus] to cover with earth, to inter, bury: Cic. corpus, Virg. 2. In gen. to perform funeral rites: militari honestoque funere, to bury with military honours, Nep.

hūmōr (more correctly umor; old form humos, Lucr.), ōris, m a liquid, fluid, moisture: humor aqua, Lucr. pluvius, rain, id. roscidus, dew. Cat. in genas labitur, of tears, Hor. circumfluus, the ocean, Ov. Massicus Bacchi, wine, Virg. [Umor is for umor, cf. Gr. ὕψος] (Hence Fr. *humour*.)

hūmus, i, f. the earth, the ground, the soil: subacta atque pura, broken up and cleared of weeds, Cic.: movens semel me monuit, hit the ground in death, Virg. Poet. of what is low, mean, common: ne dum vitat humum, nubes et inania capiti, Hor. II. Mition: land, country, region: Punicae regis Teucri pressa fulset humus, Ov. [cf. Gr. χαμαί, a locative form implying a noun χαμα, "the ground"]

hyacinthinus, a, umi, adj = ὑακινθῖος, of the hyacinth: flos, i v. the hyacinth, Cat.

hyacinthus or -os, i, m. the hyacinth: not our kind; perh. corn-flag, or blue iris: Plin. Virg. II. a precious stone of the colour of a hyacinth: perh. a sapphire or amethyst, or the modern hyacinth or jacinth: Plin.

hyades, um, f. = Ἰαδες (the rainiers), the Hyades, a group of seven stars in the head of Taurus, called in pure Lat., by a mistranslation, uculae (q. v.): Cic.: Ov.

hyæna, ae, f. = ὕαινα, the striped hyæna: Plin.: Ov.

hyālis, i, m. = ὕαλος, glass: vellera hyāli fucata colore, with glass-green colour, Virg.

hybrida, v. librida.

hydra, ae, f. = Ὕδρα, the Hydra, a seven-headed dragon killed by Hercules: Hor. Vult.

2. the constellation Water-snake, also called Anguis: Cic. 3. a hydra in the infernal regions: Virg.

hydraula, ae, or **hydraules**, ae, m. = ὕδραυλς, one who plays on the water-organ: Suet.

hydraulicus, a, um, adj = ὕδραυλικός, of the water-organ, hydraulic: Suet.

hydraulus, i, m. = ὕδραυλος, a water-organ, Cic.

hýdria, ae, f. = ὕδρια (a water-pot; hence, in gen.), a jug, ewer, urn; argentæ, Cic.

hýdrōchōus, i, m. = Ὕδροχῶος (water-pourer), the constellation Aquarius: Cat.

hýdrōpius, a, um, adj = ὕδρωπιος, dropsical, suffering from dropsy: Hor.

hýdros, ōpis, m. = ὕδρωψ, the dropsy: Hor.

hydrus, or -os, i, m. = ὕδρος, a water-serpent (the poisonous water-serpent of Virg. seems to be a viper): Plin.: Virg.

hyemalis, hyems, v. hiemalis, etc.

hýmen, ōnis, and **hýménæus** or -os, i, m. = ὕμην, Ὑμεναίος, the god of marriage, Hyman: Ov. Cat. 2. nuptialis, a wedding: hic hymenæus erit, Virg. In pl. id. Of animals: nuptialis, id. II. a nuptial song: et subito nostras hymen cantatus ad aures venit, Ov.

hýpallagē, es, f. = ὑπαλλαγή, gram. fig. in which the natural order of things is reversed ("art before the horse"), (as dare classibus austeris for classes austeri, Virg.): Suet.

hýperbatōn, i, n. = ὑπέρβατον, a rhetorical fig. transposition of words: pure Lat. transgressio: Quint.

hýperbōlē, es, f. = ὑπερβολή, a rhetorical fig. exaggeration, hyperbole: pure Lat. superlatio and superjectio: Quint.: Sen.

hypercātalectus or **hypercātalecticus** = ὑπερκατάλεκτος, or ὑπερκατάλεκτικὸς, in prosody (a verse) that has at the end a syllable in a foot too much, hypercatalectus: versus, Sen.: Prisc.

hýpocaustum or -on, i, n. = ὑπόκαυστρον, a bathing-room heated from below, a sweating chamber: pure Lat., vaporarium: Vitr. Plin. Ep.

hýpocrīta or -es, ai, m. = ὑπόκριτης, a name who accompanied the delivery of an actor by gestures: Suet.

hýpodidascalus, i, m. = ὑποδιδάσκαλος, an under-teacher: Cic.

hýpomnēma, ātis, n. = ὑπόμνημα, a written remark, memorandum, note: Cic. fil. in Cic.

I, i, the ninth letter of the Latin alphabet, and the third vowel, but in the order of decreasing strength it comes last, and represents the point to which all the others naturally tend to sink, there are indeed cases in which

i has become *e*, especially in final syllables, but they are to be explained by special phonetic influences. On the substitution of *i* for *a* and *e*, vide those letters. *I* takes the place of *o* in oblique cases from noun-stems in *on*, as *cardo(n)*, *cardinus*, and *hominis*, *marginis*, *ordinis*, in derivatives from stems in *o*, as *multi-tudo* and *publi-cus*, indeed invariably before the suffix *-co*, at the end of the first stem in compounds like *multi-sonus*, and in a few special instances, as in *agnit-us*, *cognit-us*, *illico* (from *loco*), and *ille* from *ollus*, *olle*. It is substituted for *u* in the dat and abl pl of noun-stems in *u*, as *fructu-bus*, *geni-bus*, at the end of the first stem in compounds like *arce-tenens*, *aerib-fer*; in superlatives, as well as in positive adjs of similar form, as *opt-imus* (from *optimus*), *finit-imus*. Long *i* has in some Latin words arisen from the diphthong *ai*, e.g. in the compounds of *caedo*, *quaero*, *eo oculo*, *inquiro*, and in *vaquus* from *aquus*, also from *ei*, as in *deo*, *deus*, *liber*. On the relation of *i* with *g* and *v* vide those letters.

II. In the Romance languages: 1. accented *i* long is *u* in *un* changed; e.g. Lat. *amicus*, *it amicus*, Sp. *amigo*, Fr. *ami*; Lat. *spina*, *It. spina*, Sp. *espiná*, Fr. *épine*. 2. accented *i* short *u* changes to *e* in Italian and Spanish, but in French to *oi*, e.g. Lat. *niger*, *It. nero*, Sp. *negro*, Fr. *noir*; Lat. *minius*, *It. meno*, Sp. *menos*, Fr. *moins*; Lat. *pulus*, *It. Sp. pulo*, Fr. *puil*; Lat. *bithers*, *It. bevere*, Sp. *beber*. Fr. *buire*. 3. accented *i* long by position commonly becomes *e*, e.g. Lat. *surcus*, *It. seccu*, Sp. *seco*, Fr. *sec*; Lat. *crista*, *It. Sp. cresta*, Fr. *crête*; Lat. *metere*, *It. mettere*, Sp. *meter*, Fr. *mettre*. But *i* followed by *ng* or *gn* generally becomes *e*, and sometimes *o*, in French; e.g. Lat. *pingere*, *cingere*, *lingua*; Fr. *peindre*, *ceindre*, *langue*. Unaccented *i* is most commonly unchanged; it sometimes becomes *oi*. When a short vowel in Latin immediately precedes the accented syllable, *i* is lost in French; *i* is often in this position, and disappears accordingly; e.g. Lat. *sanitatem*, *postura*, *septimana*; Fr. *santé*, *posture*, *semaine*.

Iacchus, *i*, *m*. = *Ἰακχος*, a poetic appellation of Bacchus: Ov.: Virg. Meton: like Bacchus, wine: (Silenum) infatum hostem Iaccho, Virg. **Iambēus**, *a*, um, *adj* = *ἰαμβεος*, iambic: trimetri, Hor.

Iambus, *i*, *m* = *ἰαμβος*, an iambic foot, an iambus, *—* *—*: Hor.: Cic. **II.** Meton: an iambic poem, iambic poetry: Hor. In *plur*: id.

Ianthina, *a*, um, *adj*, violet-coloured: color, vestis, Plin. Subst. ianthina, orum, violet-coloured garments, Mart.

Iāpyx, *γῆs*, *m*. [*Ἰάπυξ*, a son of Dædalus, who reigned in Southern

Italy] a wind that blows in the S of Italy, the W N W wind of the Greeks: Hor.: Virg.

Iasus, *idis*, *f* = *ἱάσμις*, a green or yellow-coloured precious stone, jasper: Plin.: fulva, Virg. (Hence *It. diaspro*, Sp. *diáspero*; Fr. *jaire*.)

Ibi, *adv* [orig the instrumental sang, with locative sense, of the pron *i* (us) the suffix *bi*, which in *ibi*, *sibi*, has a dative force, is the same as the *bi* (*phi*) in that place, there: referring, like *is*, to the immediate context. Of space in Italian contendit, dasque *ibi* legiones conscribit, Caes. Rarely of person: *ibi* annuum parem tantae potestati esse, in *him* (L. Quinctus), Liv.: duxi uxorem, quam *ibi* miseram vidi, in *her*, Ter. With corresp. rel. *ad*, *ubi*, unde, etc.: in eam partem iturus, atque *ibi* futuros Helvetios *ubi* Caesar constitisset, Caes.: nemo est, qui *ubius* quam *ibi*, *ubi* est, esse maht, C. With *Gen*: *ibi* loci, Plin.

II. Of time: *then, thereupon*: Ter. conatus *ibi* collo dari brachia circum, Virg. (jam in *ipsis* nuptis) *ibi* demum aegre tulit, then for the first time, Ter. **III.** Of other relations: *there, in that matter, on that occasion*: *ibi* ira est suppressa, Liv.: *ibi* fortunae veniam damus, in *his* casu, Juv.: si quid est, quod ad testes resolvit, *ibi* nos quoque paratores i-periet, on that issue, at those weapons, Cic.: *ibi*que juvenitum suam excrevit, in *those* (caedis, rapinae, etc.), Sall.: submissis *ibis* *ibi* esse et id agere inter se clanculum, to be at it, *ibique* about it, Ter.: *ibi* nuptium fori, unde victoria fuit, *ibi* videtur *ubi* with the winners, Liv. (Hence *Fi* *y*.)

Ibidem, *adv* [*ibi*, with demonstr. suff. *dem*, as in *idem*, *tandem*, *tantumdem*, etc. *in the same place, in that very place, just there*. Of space: cenati discurrunt *ibidem*, Cic.: *avem* volucres ex proximo nemore persequuntur, *ibidem* discorpiunt, on the spot, Suet. With corresp. *ubi*: *ibi* amici, *ibidem* opes, Plin. With *Gen*: *ibidem* loci, id. With verb of motion, *uxore* *ibidem* ducta, Suet. **II.** Of other relations: in the same matter: laetit in eo Caecilianus, subleavit *ibidem*, Cic.

Ibis, *is* and *idis*, *f* = *ἰβίς*, a bird held sacred by the Egyptians, which lived on water-animals, the *ibis*: Ca. Plin.

Ibiscus, *i*, *v* hibiscum.

Ibus, *v*, *s*, *ad int*.

Icarus, *a*, um, *adj*. [*Ἰκάρus*] of Icarus, Icarian: Icarii stella canis, the constellation Canis Major (the dog of Icarus named Maera, who was translated to the sky), Ov.: fluctus, *i*, *e*. of the sea (in *gen*.), Hor.

icircro or **idcircro**, *adv*. [*id circro*] on that account, for that reason, therefore: icircro mones vos ego haec, Pl.

II. Referring to a clause which states cause or reason, with *con* quod, quia, or *si* icircro accessit, nuptias

quod nihil apparari sensit, Ter.: quia natura mutari non potest, icircro verae amicitiae sempernae sunt, Cic.: non, si Optimum delendisti, icircro te isti bonum civem putabunt, id. 2. The corrol conj. is sometimes (*si* very rarely) omitted: ille Cliniae servus tardusculus est: icircro hunc nostro tradidisti provincia, Ter. **III.** Referring to a clause which states purpose: icircro nemo superiorum attingit, ut ipse tolleret, simply that he (Verres) might, Cic.: sese icircro ab suis discedere noluisse, quo facilius civitatem in officio contineret, Caes.

icneumon, *onis*, *m* = *ἰκνεμων*, an animal which tracks the rocodile and breaks and devours its eggs, the Egyptian *fat* or *icneumon*: Plin.: Cic.

Ico, *ici*, *ictum*, 3 *v*. *a*. to strike, hit, smite, sting (strictly, to hit from a distance, disting from ferro, to strike with a staff, sword, etc.). telo venato ictus, Cic.: lapide ictus, Caes.: *ibi* in turba ictus Ilemus cecidit, Liv. In partic. of lightning: fulmine laurus sola non ictur, Plin. With cogn. obj.: icere colaphum, to box on the ear, Pl.

2. Transf., with ref. to striking the victim sacrificed in making a covenant: icere foedus (cf. ferre), to make a covenant or league, Cic.

II. Fig. of emotion: nova res consules icti, startled, Liv.: desiderius icta, smitten, tormented, Hor.: domestico vulnere, smitten by family affliction, Tac. Poet. at semel ictu accessit fervor capiti numerusque lucernis, tipsy, Hor. [*ἰκτῖς* = *τοῦαι*, to hurt. Lat. *e* here corresponds to Gr. *π*, as in *secur* beside *ἑκαρ*, *oculus* beside *ὀκῶν* = *a*.]

icon, *onis*, *f*. = *εἰκών*, an image, figure: fictae cera icones, Plin.

icōnicus, *a*, um, *adj* = *εἰκονικός*, of an image, copied from life: duces, of the size of life, Plin.

ictērcus, *i*, *m* = *ἰκτερκός*, jaundiced: Juv.

icilis, *idis*, *f* = *ἱκρίς*, the common weasel: Plin.

ictus, *a*, um, Part. [*ico*]

ictus, *ūs*, *m* [*id*] a blow, stroke, thrust, bite, sting: a bestis ictus, morsus, impetus, Cic.: pilorum, Caes. scorpionis, id.: caecis, blind strokes (cf. "drew a bow at a venture"), Liv. Poet. of the piercing rays of the sun, etc.: ramis laura fervidus excludet ictus, Hor.: solis, Ov. fulminis, Cic.

2. Esp. in prosody or music, a beating time, a beat: pollicis, Hor. et pedum et digitorum ictu intervalla signant, Quint.

II. Fig.: calamitatus, stroke, Cic.: singulis veluti ictibus bella transigere, by separate attacks, Tac.

icuncula, *ae*, *f* dim. [*icon*] a small image or figure: puellaris, Suet.

idcircro, *adv* *v*. icircro

idea, *ae*, *f* = *ἰδέα*, a (Platonic) idea; a mental image, a conception: Sen. **idem**, *eadem*, *idem*, *pron*. [from

the pronoun root *is* (15) and the demonstr. suff. *dem*: hence, being an emphatic form of *is*, its lit. meaning is *this very, exactly this*; but it may usu. be rendered] the same: *idem* is the Mithridatic, that very same, Cic. 2. To emphasize a second noun-predicate of same kind: *at the same time, likewise*. cum Academicis et eodem rhetore congrederi, *with an Academic, who was also a rhetorician*, id: musici qui erant quondam idem poetae, *who were likewise*, id. II. In comparisons, with various conj. and pron., which may all be translated by *as*, or *poet* with the *Dat.* (Gr. constr.): si quatuor, idemque septuaginta et persae crantia, *the same as*, id: idem ab ant. qui venerant, id: invicem qui servat idem facit occidenti, *equivalent to slaying him*, Hor. N. ut with part. Gen. si idem nos juris haberebimus quod ceteri, *the same right*, Cic. III. Adverbially eadem (sc. via) *by the same way or road*: ut ventum est in trivium, eadem qua ceteri, *fugere noluit*, id.

identidem, *adv.* [re-lated to *idem* as *idem* to *is*] repeatedly, several times, often, *over and over*. ne te uxor secuat, *respectas identidem, now and then*, Pl.: quum se illi identidem in silvas ad snos reciperent, *from time to time*, Caes.

idēo, *adv.* [id ēo, lit. *this for this*, for that reason, on that account, therefore. R. referring to a clause which states cause or reason, with *conj.* quod, quia, quoniam. Pl. Cic. Sen. 2. Non (neq. neque) idēo: referring to a clause stating an assumed cause or reason, with *conj.* ut: non, si can-a justa est, idēo, *it does not follow, because*, Cic. With *Abt.* absol.: talibus recitari, non idēo Thrasia decessit sententia, *for all that he did not abandon his opinion*, Tac. 3. With conj. omittit d. Pl.: nihil laboras, idēo, quum opus est, nihil habes, *so when you need, you lack*, Pl. dr. II. Referring to a clause which states purpose. Cic. ne idēo Rheum in-dimus, ut Italiam tueremur, sed, *not for the purpose of defending Italy but*, Tac.

idōta, *ae, m.* = *idiotēs*, an uneducated, ignorant, inexperienced, common person: Cic.

idiotismus, *i, m.* = *ιδιωτισμός*, the common or vulgar manner of speaking: Sen.

idōlum or **-on**, *i, n.* = *εἰδωλόν*, an image, form, esp. a spectre, apparition: Plu.

idōnēe, *adv.* *fitly, suitably, properly, duly* (rare): Cic.

idōneus, *a, um, adj.* *fit, meet, proper, suitable, capable, convenient, sufficient* (of persons and things): constr. with *ad*, a relative, *Dat.*, or *abst.*: sometimes with *in* and *Acc.*, *Abt.*, or *Inf.* With *ad*: ad ullam causam, Cic. With *rel.*: hominem idoneum, quem ludib. facias, *one to make a butt of*, Pl. With *abst.*: castris idoneis, Caes. puellis, a

lady-killer, Hor. Absol.: ejus (Cethegi) eloquentiae est auctor, et idem us quidem mea sententia, Q. Ennius, *a sufficient teacher*, Cic. Subst. cum idoneis collocutus, *with fitting accomplices*, Liv.: nullo idoneo respondente, Suet.: apud idonea provocationem, at proper stations in, Tac. With *in* and *Acc.*: infirmi in nutum spem idonei, Sen. With *Inf.* (poet.): Ions etiam rivo dare nomen idoneus, *worthy*, Cic. large enough, Hor. [Ety. uncertain]: perh. for *idoneus*, from *idēo*.

idus, *num.* *f. plu.* [acc. to Macrobius, from the *Idus* idus, to divide, hence, the middle of the month], the fifteenth day of March, May, July, and October, and the thirteenth of the other months: the ides: hinc idibus mane scripti, Cic. Infinit. was paid on the ides: fenerator Alphiudus delegit idibus pecuniam, *called his money in on the ides*, Hor. Also school-fees, (poet.) ibant octidus referentes idibus aera, id.

igitur, *adv.* [Ety. uncertain] then, then upon, thereafter. non magis, quam otium mihi et tibi erit, *neither with you nor I*, Pl. II. In drawing a logical conclusion: therefore, accordingly, consequent quibus caelestibus ab homine confici non possunt, *let* igitur id, quo ita conficiatur, hominemus, *it follows therefore that*, Cic. 2. In questions that follow logically then: in quo igitur loco est? *then where is it?* id. In ironical or sarcastic questions: igitur hocne est amare? *so this is being in love?* Pl. 3. Taking up the thread of interrupted thought, or discourse, or summing up: I say thou, then, in short, Cic. Tac. Esp. after parentheticals: scripti etiam (nam etiam ad octidus disjungo me feci) scripti igitur Aristoteli more, *as I was saying*, Cic.

ignārus, *a, um, adj.* *in gnarus*, ignorant of, unacquainted with, inexperienced, unskilled: constr. with *Gen.*, *rar.* with *depend. cl.* *Acc.* and *Inf.* or *abst.* With *Gen.*: non ignara mihi, *having known me* gloriari myself, Virg.: Pisonis, non acquirit ad with his person, Tac.: puella mariti, a maiden, Hor. Of manum and abst. subjects: qui gurges aut quae flumina Ingubris ignara belli, *are strangers to*, id. With *dep. clause*: ignari, quid piavitas, quid integritas, quid domique virtus valeret, Cic. With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: ignarus, non omnes esse rogandos, Ov. Absol.: si quis laudat Arelli ignarus opes, *stranger, novice*, Hor. ut impemum ad ignaros pervenit, *those who have never known d.* Sall. II. In *pa-sense* not known: mare magnum et ignata lingua, *unknown*, id. With *Dat.*: jamque ad nos Thesius, proles ignara parenti, *unrecognized by*, Ov.

ignāve, *adv.* *sluggishly, slothfully, indolently* (poet.): ne quid ignave facerem, *so decreo multa, rather, tamely, carelessly*, Hor. Comp.: carpere ignavus herbas, *listlessly*, Virg. **ignāvia**, *ae, f.* [ignāvus] *inactivity, laziness, indolence, sloth, cowardice*: contraria fortitudini ignavia, Cic. sociandae sese atque ignaviae tradere, Sall. quae tanta animis ignavia venit? *cowardly fear*, Virg. **ignāviter**, *adv.* *lazily, sluggishly, tardily*: Hor. in Cie.

ignāvus, *a, um, adj.* [in gnāvus] *inactive, lazy, slothful, indolent, sluggish, listless, spiritless, cowardly, dastardly*: stonon i-cero ci male aliquo pacto, *homo esse dicto ignavissimus*, Pl. homo inertior, ignavior, magis inter mulieres proditi non potest, Cic. teroces et iniqua inter socios, ignavi et imbelles inter hostes, Liv. causus ignavus adversum Iupem, *that will not fare*, Hor.: ignavum, fucos, pecus, *the lazy herd of drunks*, Virg. ignavus stupuerunt verba pilato, *that refused its office*, Ov. With *Gen.*: legiones operum et laboris ignavae, *sluggish, shuffling*, Tac. II. Of things: in mora ignavia, *unfruitful*, Aug.: annu, spent in idleness, Ov. septima lux, *the seventh Sabbath*, Juv. 2. *M. t. n. producing inactivity or indolence*: frigus, Ov.

ignescere, *v. i.* *to become ignis* [to take fire, to become inflamed, to burn, to kindle]: ut ad extremum omnium mundus ignesceret, Cic. II. Fig. to burn with passion, to glow (poet.): Retulo muros et castra monti inqueunt irae, *his wrath kindles*, Virg.

ignēus, *a, um, adj.* [id] *of fire, fiery, on fire, burning, burning-hot*: sidera ita esse ignea, Cic. *soll.*, Virg. ignea vis, *either*, Ov.: ignea vis, *fire*, as the primary creative element, acc. to Heraclitus, Cic. acres, *the sky*, Hor. 2. *Transf.* of colour: fiery, flaming, resplendent: gemmae ignee colore lugentes, *glowing*, Plin. II. *Transf.* *fiery, burning, fervid, ardent, vehement* (poet.): furor, Ov. vigor, Virg.

ignifarium, *n, n.* [id] *an implement for producing fire*, Plin.

ignicolōr or **-fryus**, *a, um, adj.* *ignis color* *flame-colored*: Juven.

igniculus, *i, m.* *dim.* [ignis] *a small fire, a little flame, a spark*: Juv. 2. *Transf.* of colour, a glittering, a sparkle: onyx Indica igniculus habet, Plin. II. Fig.: desiderii, *vehemence*, Cic.: viriles, id.

ignifer, *ēra, ērum, adj.* [ignis ferō] *fire-bearing, fiery* (poet.): aethici, Lucr.: axis, Ov.

ignigena, *ae, m.* [ignis and *gen* in *gigno*] *fire-born*, an epithet of Bacchus: Ov.

ignipēs, *pēdis, adj.* [ignis pes] *fiery-footed* (poet.): equi, Ov.

ignipōtens, *entis, adj.* [ignis potens] *ruler of fire*, an epithet of Vulcanus, dens, Virg. Also, *absol.* *ignipōtens*, id.

ignis, *is, m.* *fire*, both as an element, and as matter in combustion: in former

sense *usu* *syn.* lapidum conflictu atque tritu elici ignem videmus, Cic. ut fumo atque ignibus significabatur, *binouac-fires*, Caes.: ignem accendere, Virg.: ignem comprehendere, to catch fire, Caes.: ignis auditur, the crackling of fire, Virg.: Poet.: fulgere ignes et conspectus aether, lightnings, id. 2. Esp.: (1) sacer ignis, a disease, St. Anthony's fire, *erysipelas*: id. (ii) aqua et ignis, to signify the most important necessities of life: v. aqua, i. no. 5. (iii) the heavenly bodies: velut inter ignes luna minores, Hor. II. Transf. brightness, splendour, brilliancy, lustre, glow, redness: fronte curvatos militatus ignes (Lunae), id. ignis oculorum cum eo igne qui est ob oculos, redness, blush, Cic. III. Fig. the fire or glow of passion, in either a good or a bad sense: esp. of love: exarsere ignis animo, *amath*, rage, Virg.: caeco carpitur igni, hidden flame (of love), id.: lentus mactat ignibus, Hor.: socii ignes, nuptials, Ov. 2. Meton.: a beloved object, a flame (poet.): inous ignis, Amyntas, Virg. 3. Of that which brings destruction, fire, flame: ne patrus lucis incendium ingens exarscit, this little spark, Liv. fcf. Skr. *agnis*, *prithu*, for *agni* is *अग्नि*, and comes from same root.]

ignobilis, *adv.* [in and ignobis, the original form of nobilis, q. v.] unknown to fame, not renowned, undistinguished, obscure: et *ignobilis* ad septimum, in patribus, Ov.: ignobilis aevum exigit, (cf. *they kept the noiseless tenor of their way*), Virg.: civitas ignobilis atque humilis Euboronum, obscure and insignificant, Caes. II. of low birth, base-born, ignoble: ex aliqua familia non ignobilis, Cic.: virgo, Liv.

ignobilitas, *attis*, *f.* [ignobilis want of fame, obscurity, vitium, Ov. II. low birth: multis viris tortibus ne ignobilitas generis obijceretur, mean origin, Cic.]

ignobiliter, *adv.* *meanly*: Euti *ignominia*, *adv.* [in and gnomen, the orig. form of nomen, q. v.] hence, i. a deprivation of one's good name, of one's character as a citizen) public disgrace, dishonour, infamy. As legal or military term: signiferos ignominia notavit ac loco movit, Caes.: qui ignominia notandos censuerunt eos, si qui militum subterfugissent, Cic. II. In gen.: expotuit laudem optimi et decus, ignominiam fuerunt ac dedecus, id. In plur.: iudicis ignominiosis consensu, id. With Gen.: ignominia conatus, a disgrace inflicted by the Senate, id.

ignominiosè, *adv.* disgracefully: Eutr.

ignominiosus, *a. um, adj.* [ignominia] disgraceful, shameful. Of persons: exul eras ignominiosus, branded with public disgrace. Quint.: nec con-

cilium inter ignominioso fas, to a disgraceful man, Tac. II. Of things: ignominiosa et flagitiosa dominatio, Cic.

ignorabilis, *e. adj.* [ignoro] unknown (rare): separare, quod levius, facilius, non ignorabile fuerit, Cic.

ignorans, *antis, Part.* [ignoro]. II. A *adj.* not knowing, unaware, ignorant (of rare): Caes.

ignorantia, *ac. f.* [ignorans] want of knowledge or information, ignorance: With Gen. obj.: loci, Caes.: recti, Tac. With depend. clause: ignorantia, quid sit illud, id.

ignoratio, *onis, f.* [ignoro] want of knowledge or acquaintance with anything; ignorance: with Gen. obj.: locorum, Cic.: virtutis, id. With de. Je aliquo, id.

ignoro, *avi, atum, i. v. a. and n.* [v. ignarus] not to know, to have no knowledge of, to be unacquainted with, ignorant (of). With Acc. squidem istius regis (vici) matrem habemus, ignoramus patrem, Cic.: erras si id credis et me ignoras, Cinia, do not know me, quite mistake me, Ter. In pass.: ignoratus Romanos palantes repente aggreditur, unobserved, Sall. With Acc. and Inf.: quis ignorabat, Q. Pompeium fecisse fœdus? Cic. With a *dep. clause*, non ignoro, quanti ejus nomen putetis, I am well aware, id.: qua ferar ignoro, Ov. With de: ignorat etiam de filio, Cic. With quin: id. Absol.: an vero vos soli ignoratis? vos hospites in hac urbe versamini, id.

ignoscens, *entis, Part.* [ignosco] forgiving, inclined to forgiveness, placable, Ter.

ignosco, *novi, notum, i. v. a.* [in and gnosco, orig. form of nosco, lit. not to learn or ascertain, not to search into; hence, with esp. reference to a fault or crime] to pardon, forgive, excuse, overlook. Constr. the person forgiven in Dat.; the offence in Acc. or *dep. clause*; sometimes in Dat.: ut eis delicta ignoscas, Pl.: velim mihi ignoscas, quod ad te scribo tam multa toties, pardon my writing, Cic.: vitis, Hor.: Pass. impers.: deprecatoris, quibus non erat ignotum, for rehem vult non parare, Cic.: Ter.: with double Dat. peccato mihi ignosci, to have my fault overlooked, Ter. With Acc. only, denoting the offence (rare): equidem istuc factum ignoscam, id. In pass. with word denoting the offence in Nom. and Absol.: (dementia) ignoscenda quidem, scirent si ignoscere Manes, pardonable indeed, if the infernal deities knew forgiveness, Virg.

(1) **ignotus**, *a. um, Part.* [ignosco].

(2) **ignotus**, *a. um, adj.* [in and gnatus, orig. form of notus]. Pass.: unknown: huius, Cic.: longinqua eoque ignotior gens, Liv.: omne ignotum pro magno est, Tac. 2. For ignobilis, of low birth or condition, low-born, base, vulgar (poet.): quo patre sit natus, num ignota matre inhonestus,

Hor.: Achivi, the ignoble Greeks, Ov.

II. Act. unacquainted with, ignorant (of rare for ignarus). ignotos fallit, notis est deus, Jolk that do not know him, Phaedr.

ilex, *icis, f.* a kind of oak, the holm-oak or evergreen-oak. Pliny speaks of two kinds: prob. the *kermes oak* and the *holm oak*. Virg.: Hor.: [Elym. uncertain.] (Hence *ilex*; Fr. *yeuse*.)

illa, *lum, n. plu.* the flank: Ov.: Virg.: ducere illa, to draw the flank: together, become broken-winded, Hor.: rumpere illa, to burst, Virg. II. Transf.: the entrails of animals: Hor.: [Elym. uncertain.]

ilicet, *adv.* [i. in ire, and licet; cf. scilicet and videlicet; hence] anciently, a form of dismissing an assent: *you may go, it is over*, hence, transf.: let us go, let us be gone: ilicet: quid hic contentum operam frustra? Ter.

2. all is over or lost: actum est, ilicet, me infelicem et scelestam, Pl.: actum e't, ilicet, peristi, you may take yourself off: you are done for, Ter.

II. *i. q. illico*, immediately, instantly, forthwith (poet.): fugit ilicet oior Euro, Virg.

ilignus, *a. um = ilignus* (q. v.): Cato: Col.

ilignus, *a. um, adj.* [ilex] of holm-oak, oaken: pedibus, Ter. (al. lignis): canalibus, Virg.

illa, *adv.* by that way, in that direction (rare): Tac.

il-läbäfactus (inl.), *a. um, adj.* unshaken, unbroken, unimpaired (poet): vincula, Ov.

il-läbör (inl.), *pass.* 3. v. n. *dep.* to slip, slide, glide, fall, or flow into, to fall down, sink down: Cic.: si fractus illabatur orbis, shrud fall upon (him), Hor. II. Fig. da, pater, augurium atque animis illabere nostris, enter into, Virg.

il-läbörätus (inl.), *a. um, adj.* not tilled, uncultivated, spontaneous: terra, Sen.: fructus, Quint.

il-läbörö (inl.), *i. v. n.* to work upon, labour at: Tac.

illäc, *adv.* = illa, with suffix *c* = ce: by that way, in that direction, on that side: angipotto illic per hortum, cir cui clam, Pl.: illic facere, to stand on that side, belong to that party, Cic.

il-läcessitus (inl.), *a. um, adj.* unprompted, unattacked: Tac.

il-läcristäbilis (inl.), *e. adj.* unweep, unlamented: omnes illicrimabiles arguentur, Hor. II. that is not or cannot be moved by tears, pitiless, inexorable: Pluto, tearless, id.

il-läcristö (inl.), *avi, atum, i. v. n.* and illacrimor (inl.), *atus, i. v. dep.* to weep at or over, to bewail, lament. With Dat.: mortis, Cic.: errori, Liv. Absol.: qui (Milo) aspexisse laceros oculos dicitur illacrimansque dixisse, shedding tears at the sight, Cic.: si paulum potes, illacrimare, squeeze out a tear over him, Hor. II. Poet. of things: to weep, i. e. to drip, distil:

et maestum illacumnat triumphis chm
aerique sudant, Virg.

ill-aeus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* *unhurt, unharmcd, unangured, unimpaired* illaeso corpore, Ov.: valetudo, Suet.

ill-aetabilis (inl.), e, *adj.* *careless, joyless, gloomy, sad* (poet.) ora, Virg. murmur, id.

illapetus (inl.), a, um, *Part.* [il-labor].

ill-lâquéo (inl.), avi, atum, i "a. to ensnare, entrap, entangle." volucres, Prud. II. Fig.: mittere navium saevos illaqueant duces, corrupt, seduce, Hor.

illâtus (inl.), a, um, *Part.* [in-fero].

ill-laudâtus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* *unpraised, without fame, obscure*: Plin.

II. Poet. for illaudabilis, un- worthy of praise, blamable, detestable. Bursias, Virg.

illautus, v. illotus.

ille, a, ud (anciently olle and ollus, a, um), (Nom. pl. m. and Dat. sing. oli, Virg.) *dem. pron. of 3rd pers.*, meaning what is, or is regarded as, more remote; opp. to *hic*, iste (non antiquo illo more, s. d. hoc nostro fuit eruditus, non in that ancient fo. hon., but in this later one of ours, Cic.), that, yonder; he, she, it. With subst., sol me ille admonuit, yonder sun, id.: illa tranquillitate vivere, id. 2. Of time, rather what was once, or what will be, thence the locative form *illam* means either once upon a time, or *he cafter*: illam veterem vim, id.: sapient non pendet ex futuro, sed exspectat illa, futurum praesentibus, looks forward to the future, while enjoying the present, id. 3. When *hic* and *iste* fr. to two things, *ille* means what is, or is regarded as farther from the speaker's mind: v. *hic*, 4. II. *Abstr.*, as true *pron.*: v. *ille*, non sum, inquit, inquit, id.: nati et qui nascuntur illis, Virg.: referring emphatically to a preced. noun: multum ille et terris factatus et alto, id. 2. With another *pron.*: quum primum audivi, ego ille ipse factus sum, fancied myself the very man, Cic. 3. In *neut.* with *Part. Gen.*: illud aetatis, of that age, Suet.: illud horae, id. III. Strongly emphatic (*ille* of celebrity): illa Medea, the famous, Cic.: tunc ille Aeneas, art thou that (great) Aeneas? Virg. *Abstr.*: ne illi sanguinem nostrum largiantur, so long as those men do not, Sall. IV. Particular phrases: (1) *hic*, ille, this... that: the one... the other, of single objects opp. to the whole: non dicam illinc hoc signum ablatum esse et illud, not merely this in that particular statue, Cic. (2) *ill-at* (or *et*) *ille*, this or that, such and such, id. (3) *ille* quidem, sed (autem, etc.), though he be to be sure, certainly... yet still: philosophi quidam, minime mali illi quidem, sed non satis acuti, I e. I would not disparage them... but all the same, id. (4) *ex illo*, from

that time, poet. and rare: ex illo fluere spes salutis, Virg.

ill-ecēbra (inl.), ae, f. [illicio] II. a drawing gently on, hence an enticement, inducement, charm, allurements, bait, lure. With *Gen.*: peccandi, temptation to, Cic. In *plur.*: voluptatis, id. With *Dat.*: inmunditia illecebra animo est amantium, Pl. *Abstr.*: ad quam illecebram quum commoveretur nemo, seemed to rise to the bait, Liv. In *plur.*: jocum tentavit, eo quod illecebris erat motandus spectator, needed to be retained by some attraction, Hor. II. Meton. of an alluring, seductive person, an enticer, a decoy-bird: Pl.

ill-ecēbrōse, *adv.* *alluringly, enticingly*: Pl.

ill-ecēbrōsus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [il-ecēbra] full of allurements, enticing, seductive: istoc illecebrōsus heri nihil potest, no "metal more attractive," Pl.

illeetus (inl.), a, um, *Part.* [illicio] **illectus** (inl.), ūs, m. [id.] an allurement, enticement: Pl.

illectus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [lĕgō] not read, unread: (rare): Ov.

ill-ēpīde (inl.), *adv.* *impolitely, rudely, inelegantly*: Pl. Hor.

ill-ēpīdus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* *impolite, unmannerly, rude, unpleasant, disagreeable*: parens avarus, illepidus, in liberos difficilis, churchish, Cic.: delitiae, Cat.

(1) **ill-ēlex** (inl.), ōris, *adj.* *without law, contrary to law, lawless*: Pl.

(2) **ill-ēx** (inl.), ōris, *adj.* [illicio] alluring, enticing: App. II. Subst. a decoy, lure: Pl. 2. a seducer, a seductress: malae rei tantarum inimulices, id.

illi, *adv.* v. *illuc*, *adv.* *mit.*

illibātus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [illibō] undiminished, unimpaired, unimpaired, unharmed: divitiae, Cic.: vires, Liv.

ill-libēralis (inl.), e, *adj.* *unworthy of a freeman, ignoble, ungentlemanly, sordid, mean, disobliging*: Cic. In *com.*, T. r. non te in me illiberaliter putabit, disobliging Cic.

ill-libēralitas (inl.), ūs, f. [illiberalis] conduct unworthy of a freeman, meanness: (rare): Cic.

ill-libēraliter (inl.), *adv.* *ignobly, ungenerously, meanly*: factum a volus, Ter.: aliquid aestimare valde illiberaliter, meanly, stingy, Cic.

ill-ic, illae, illuc, or illoc, *pron.* [ill and ce] he, she, or it yonder, that: s. d. Amphitruonis illic est servus Sosia, a portu illic nunc cum lanternis adventi, Pl. illic est sapere, now, that is discretion: Ter. II. With suffixed *ce* and the interrogative part *ne*: is that he? Pl.

ill-ic, illi, *adv.* [illi, loc. case, with *ce*] in that place, there, yonder (most freq. ante-class): haec illic est pugnatu pugna, Pl. cives Romani, qui illic negotiantur, Caes.: non isto vi-

ritur illic, quo tu reris, modis there, I e. in the house of Marcenas, Hor.

2. in that matter, therein: Liv.: ego illi maximam partem feram, in that case, Ter.

ill-icēne, v. *ill-ic*, *pron.* *no* II.

ill-icō (inl.), lexi, lectum [Inf. perf. sync. I. exo, post ap. Cic.] 3 v. a. [ill-icō] lit. to draw gently in or on: to allure, entice, attract, seduce, inveigle, decoy (usu. in bad sense); whereas allicere gen. has a good sense). Is me ad illam illexit, Pl.: quos ad bellum spes rapinarum illexerat, Sall.: Gallorum fraude illectus, Tac.: ab eisdem illecti sumus, misled, led astray, Cic.: cavetque ne illicarius, not to be drawn into the toils, Lucr.

ill-icītātōr (inl.), ōris, m. [illicitō] one who bids at an auction to make others bid higher, a sham bidder: Cic.

ill-icītus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* *not allowed, forbidden, unlawful, illegal, illicit*: amor, Tac.: exactiones, id.

ill-icō (ill-icō), *adv.* [in loco] in that very place, on the spot, there: otiose nunc iam illico hic consistite, Ter. II. Transf. instantly, immediately, directly: Cic.

ill-icō (inl.), si, sum, 3. v. a. [laedo] to strike or dash against, beat against on upon (poet.): libras it caestus effractus illic in ossa cerebro, sent them crashing into his skull, Virg.: dentem fragili (corpon), to bring one's tooth down on, to bite on, Hor.

ill-igō (inl.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to bind or tie on, to fasten: emblemata sente in aureis poculis illigabat, attached them, Cic.: littrae in jaculo illigatae, wrapped upon, Caes.: tigna, to brace firmly, id. 2. to fetter, entangle, impede: inutulis inque ligatus cedebat, Clitopoeo mimicum hostile trahabat, encumbered, Virg.: illigatus praeda, hampered, Tac.: aliquem lento veneno, to drug, I e. to incapacitate, id. II. Fig.: to attach, connect, combine: (paenon) quam commodissime putatur in solutum orationem illigari, Cic. 2. Esp. to bind, to obligate, to hold bound: to fetter, encumber, entangle, impede: magnis et multis pignoriibus M. Lepidum re publica illigatum tenet, Cic.: familiari amicitia illigati Philippo erant, Liv. in n. s. conditionibus illigabitur pax, hampered by, Liv.

ill-im, *adv.* = *ill-inc*, from that place, thence, Cic.

ill-imis (inl.), e, *adj.* [ilimus] without mud or slime: fons, pur, Ov.

ill-ino, *adv.* [illim] with *ce*; cf. *hinc* from that or yonder place, thence: Cic.: imperator utrimque illic et illic Jovi vota suscipere, from their respective sides, Pl. II. Transf.: from that person or thing, from that quarter, from that side: si illic benebolum non sit, Cic.

ill-ino (inl.), lēvi, litum, 3. v. a. to smear over, spread or lay on: collyria oculis, Hor.: aurum vestibibus illitum,

inwoven or embroidered on, id. *Poet.*: quod si bruna iuves Albani illinet agris, *spreads*, id.: quodcumque semel chartas illiverit, *has written*, id. **2.** Fig.: fuco illitus color, *daubed over with paint, rouged*, i.e. *superficial*, Cic.

II. Transf.: to besmear, be-daub, anoint: texta Nesso veneno, Ov.: faces taedamque et malleolos pier, Liv.

il-liquēfactus (inl.), a, um, Part. melted, *liquefied, liquid*. Fig.: tanquam illiquefactae voluptates, Cic.

illiteratus (inl.), a, um, Part. [illido] illiteratus (inl.), and illiteratus, a, um, adj. *unlettered, illiterate, uneducated, unlearned*: vir, Cic. Of things: litterae, *unpolished*, Plin.

illitus (inl.), a, um, Part. [illino]. illix=illel (2), q v.

illo, adv. to that place, thither: neque temere praeter mercatores alio adit ququam, Caes.: illo non saxum, non materies advecta est, Cic. **II.** Transf.: to that point: haec omnia Caesar eodem illo pertinere arbitra-

tor, to that same point, Caes.

illuc, neutr. pron. v. illuc, pron. illuc, adv. =illuc, thither: post illo veni quam adventi, Pl. [From illo, adv., with ce]

illutus (inl.; also illautus, Pl.), a, um, adj. *unwashed, unwashed, unclean, dirty*: illutus manibus aliquod tractare, Pl.: toralia, Hor.

illuc, neutr. pron. v. illuc, pron. illuc, adv. [illu with ce, cf. huc] to that place yonder, thither: paulo momento huc illuc impelli, to this side or that, Ter. (corpora) huc illuc agitur, first in one direction, then in another, Sall. **II.** Transf.: to that person or thing, thereto (rare): quo res haec pertinet=illuc, to that point, i.e. result, Hor.

il-lūcēo (inl.), 2. v. n. to shine in or on, to light up, illuminate (v. rare) atra pix tuo capiti illuceat, make a torch of your head, Pl.

il-lūcesco or illuciseco (inl.), luxi, 3. v. n. and a. *incept*. Neutr. of the day or sun, to grow light, begin to shine, to break, dawn: illucisecet ille aliquando dies, Cic.: ea nocte, cui illuxit dies caedis, on which arose the day, Suet. **2.** Impers. illuxit, it grew light, day dawned (rare). uti illuxit, Romanus productus in aciem, Liv. **II.** Fig.: quum populo Romano vox et auctoritas consulis repente in tanta tenebris illuxerit, afforded light in darkness, Cic. **B.** Act. to shine upon, illumine: ut mortales illuciscas luce clara et candida, Pl.

il-lūdo (inl.), ei, sum, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to play upon, at or with: to sport with, amuse oneself with: with Dat.: illudo chartis, I trifle with paper, amuse myself with writing, Hor. **2.** Esp. to make sport or game of, to jest, mock, or jeer at, to ridicule. With Dat.: dignitati, Cic.

With in and Acc. or Abl.: ut in imagine in nos illuseris, play tricks on, Ter. in aliquo, id. Absol.: illuseras inter scyphos, quod dixeram controversum ea, Cic. **3.** To sport or fool away, to destroy in sport, to abuse

With Dat.: cui (fiondi) silvestres urae assidue capreae que squaces illudunt, do mischief to, Virg. **II.** Act. to play at or with (poet. and rare) illusas auro vestes, fancifully embroidered, id. **2.** Esp. to scoff or mock at, to make a laughing-stock of, to ridicule: pergisne eam, Lach, artem illudere, in qua primum excelli ipse? to flout, Cic.: voces Neronis, quoties caneret, Tac. **3.** To destroy, ruin, violate, abuse (rare): vitam illae, Ter.: corpus aliquis, Tac.

illuminatē, adv. clearly, luminously: dicere, Cic.

il-lūmino (inl.), avi, atum, 1. v. a to light up, make light, illuminate: luna illuminata a sole, Cic. **2.** Transf.: to make splendid, embellish: purpura omni in vestem illuminata, Plin. **II.** Fig.: to set in a clear light, to set off, orationem, Cic. horum fidem Mytilenaeorum perfidia illuminavit, made conspicuous by contrast, Vell.

illūsiō (inl.), ōnis, f. [illudo] a mocking, jerrying also wrong, as a figure of speech. Cic.

illustrius (inl.), e, adj. [for il-luc-s-tris, from il-luc (lux) augmented with s] lighted up, clear, bright, light, illustrious: illustri et claro quadam loco, Cic.: stella, id. Comp.: solis candor illustrior est quam ullius ignis, id. **II.** Fig.: clear, p. d. ut, evident, manifest: his i. i. s. tam collis tanque illustribus, id. factum illustre notumque omnibus, id. **2.** distinguished, famous, honourable: illustribus: illustribus in personis temporibusque, id.: florens et illustris adolescens, Caes.: f. minae, noble, Suet. major atque illustrior res, more remarkable, Caes.

illustris, comp. adv. more clearly, distinctly, perspicuously (rare): Cic.

il-lūstro (inl.), avi, atum, 1. v. a to light up, make light, illuminate: sol cuncta sua luce illustrat, Cic.: qua sol habitabiles illustrat oras, Pl. **II.** Fig.: to make clear, to clear up, elucidate, illustrate, explain: ut ea consilia, quae clam essent inita contra salutem urbis, illustrentur, be made manifest, Cic.: philosophiam veterum Latinis litteris illustrare, id. **2.** to render famous, renowned, illustrious, famulum, Suet.: illustrati, mihi crede, tuam amplitudinem hominum injuria, will but be a fool to, Cic.

illūsus (inl.), a, um, Part. [illudo] illūbilis (inl.), e, adj. [luo] that cannot be washed out: odor, Pl.

illuvies (inl.), ei, f. [in luvo] dirt, filth: illuvie ac squalore obsitus, Tac. illuvie deformis, id. (viri) dirae illuvies, minisaeque barba, Virg. **II.**

an overflowing, inundation: aquarum, Just.: placida, i.e. the water that has overflowed, Tac. [In the first sense the in seems negative, in the second sense the word is formed as from a compound verb il-luo, as alluvies from al-luo.]

im, i. q. cum, v. is

imaginarius, a, um, adj. [imago] of images: Edict. Diocl. **II.** that exists only in imagination, seeming, fancied, imaginary: fasces, Liv.: milita, Surt.

imaginatio, ōnis, f. [imagine] a mental image, fancy, imagination: Aegyptium secretis imaginationibus agitant, Tac.

imāgīfor, atus, i. v. a dep. [imago, to picture to oneself, to fancy, imagine]: pavorem, Tac. Of dreams: Calpurnia uxor imaginata est collabi fastigium domus, Suet.

imāgo, ōnis, f. an imitation, copy: an image, likeness (i.e. a picture, statue, mask, apparition, etc.): Agellus neque pictam neque fictam imaginem suam passus est esse, Cic.: e reae, Hor.: epistola atque imago me certum fecit, the signet, image on the seal, Pl.: quid natum toties falsis ludis imaginibus? phantoms, Virg. **2.** Esp.: imagines, the images of distinguished ancestors among the noble Romans, viz. of such as had been ardiles, praetors, or consuls, usually made of wax. They were placed in the atria of Roman houses, and carried in funeral processions (v. Smith's Ant. 270). Cic.: qua imagines non habeo et qua mihi nova nobilitas est (cf. "family portraits"), Sall.: senatorias imagines, images of ancestors who had been senators, Suet. **3.** Transf.: a recollection of sound, an echo (mostly poet.): vocis offensa resultat imago, Virg.: ejus recinet jocosa nomen imago, Hor. **II.** Fig.: an image or likeness of a thing formed in the mind, a conception, thought, imagination, idea: Scipionis memoriam atque imaginem sibi proponere, Cic.: expressum imaginem vitae cotidiana videre, id.: tantae pietatis, Virg. **2.** In rhetoric: a figure of speech, similitude, comparison: imago est oratio d. monstrans corporum aut naturarum similitudinem, which suggests a picture, Cic. **3.** a mere image, appearance (justitiae) umbra et ima: minus nitum, mere shadow and semblance, id. imago honorum, only the appearance of courts, id. [Cogn. with in-ador, etym. uncertain.]

imāgīnōūla, ae, f. dim. [imago] a little image, aerea, Suet.

imbecille, adv. weakly, feebly, faintly (rare): perhi. only in Comp.) ns, quae valentur, imbecillius assentunt, give but a languid assent, Cic.

imbēcillitas (inb.), atis, f. [imbecillus] weakness, feebleness of the body, etc.: corporis, Cic.: materia,

Caes. II. *powerlessness, impotence, helplessness, imbecility*: Cic.: *animi, covarditiae*, Caes.: *consilii*, Cic.

imbēcillus (imb.), a, um, *adj.* weak, feeble. Of the body: *quam fuit imbecillus, what a weakly person he was (having very poor health)*, Cic. In pl.: *imbecilli, the weakly, opp. to firmi, the healthy*, id. 2. Of other things: *aetas, i. e. old age*, Hor.: *netura (generis humani), frail humanity*, Sall.: *medicina*, Cic.: *regnum vobis trado firmum, si boni eritis: si mali, imbecillum*, Sall. Of food: *innutritivus*, Cels.: also, *light of digestion*, id. 3. Of abstract things or mental qualities: *qui eam superstitionem imbecilli animi atque anis pudent*, Cic.: *suspicionis*, Tac. Subst.: *ignavi et imbecilli*, Cic. 'Ety. uncertain.'

imbellis (imb.), e, *adj.* [bellum] *unwarlike, unfit for war; peaceful, fond of peace*: Cic.: *Liv.: turba, non-combatant*, id.: *juventa, Hor.: cervi, Virg.: columba, Hor.: dii, i. e. Venus and Amor*, Ov. II. Of things: *itaque videas rebus iniquis justos maxime dolere, imbecilliores, at unwarlike, cowardly conduct*, Cic.: *sic fatus senior, telumque imbelles sine ictu coniecit, powerless*, Virg.: *Asia, Liv. annos, of peace, untroubled*, id.

imber, bris, m. *rain, a shower of rain, heavy or pouring rain* (distended from pluvia, which is rain in gen., whether light or heavy): Cic.: *iter factum corruptius imbri*, Hor.: *lapideus aut sanguineus imber*, Cic.: *grandinis, huius-storm*, Lucr. Priv. v. b.: (1) *imbrin in cribrum gerere, to put water in a sieve (denoting a futile attempt)*, Pl.: (2) *tam hoc tibi in proclivi est quam imber est quando pluit, down-hill work, like rain falling, i. e. exceedingly easy*, id. II. Meton.: *caeruleus supra caput astitit imber, a rain-cloud*, Virg. 2. *rain-water* (in pl.): *cisternae servandis imbribus*, Tac. 3. *water or liquid* in gen. (poet.): (naves) *accipiunt immixtum imbrem, admit the fatal sea-water*, Virg.: *imbre per indignas usque cadente gnaas, showers of tears*, Ov.

4. Like the Eng. *shower*, of things that fall fast like rain: *forrens ingruit imber, i. e. of javelins (cf. "and showered his blows like wintry rain," and "iron sleet of arrowy shower")*, Virg. [Cf. Gr. *ōspos*.]

imberbis (imb.), e, *adj.* [barba] *without a beard, beardless; juvenis*, Hor.

im-bibo (imb.), bi, 3. v. a. *to drink in, imbibe*: Plin. II. Fig.: *de aliquo malum opinionem animo imbibitur, form*, Cic.: *certain animis, to have the mind imbued with the spirit of contest*, Liv. 2. *Esp. to determine, resolve steadfastly (usually with inf. n.)*, Cic.: *ut poenas petere imbibat, resolve to exact*, Lucr.

im-būo (imb.), 3. v. a. *to go into, enter*: *domum*, Pl.

imbrez, icis, f. [umber] *a hollow tile, gutter-tile, pan-tile*: *meas confregisti imbrices et tegulas*, Pl.: Virg.

II. Meton.: *a mode of applauding with the hands formed into hollows, invented by Nero*: Suet.

imbricus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *rainy*: *Auster, rain-bringing*, Pl.

imbrifer, era, erum, *adj.* [imber fero] *rain-bringing, rainy*: *Austri*, Ov.: *ver*, Virg.

im-būo (imb.), bi, ūtum, 3. v. a. [a sort of causative of imbibō: v. bibō] *to wet, soak, steep, saturate*: *imbuti sanguine gladii legionum vel madefacti potius, wet or rather soaked with blood*, Cic.: *sanguis novus imbuti arma, has stained*, Virg.: *oscula, quae Venus quinta parte sui nectaris imbuti, hos sweetened*, Hor. With Acc.: *alium imbuta colorem, having drunk in, dyed with*, Lucr. II. Fig.: *to fill, steep, stain, taint, infect, imbue*: *gladium scelere*, Cic. Esp. in Part perf.: *imbutus admiratione*, Liv.: *hac ille crudelitate imbutus*, Cic. 2. *to inspire or impress with; to accustom, inure, initiate, instruct, imbue*: *animum tenerum opinioibus, id: liberaverit educatos servilibus vitis imbuisset, had infected*, Liv. Poet.: *bellum sanguine, grece a beginning to, shed the first blood*, Virg.: *terras vomere, to plough first*, Ov. In the Part perf.: *hos ita a majoribus instituti atque imbuti sumus, trained*, Cic.: *imbutum iam a juvenia certaminibus plebens*, Liv.

imbutus, a, um, Part [imbuo] *imbuatus, e, *adj.* [imbutus] that may be imitated: orationis subtilitas, Cic.: non imitabile fulmen, not to be counterfeited, Virg.*

imitāmen, imis, n. [id] *imitation, and Meton. a resemblance, likeness, image*: Ov.

imitamentum, i, n. [id] *imitation, simulation, pretence: peractis tractat imitamentis, mimicry of grief*, Tac.

imitatio, ōnis, f. [id] *imitation: virtutis*, Cic. 2. *simulation, pretence: nihil ostentationis aut imitationis afferre*, id.

imitator, ōris, m. [id] *an imitator*: *With Gen.: principum*, Cic. Absol.: *nee desiles imitator in artum, a mere copyist*, Hor.

imītrix, icis, f. [id] *she that imitates: boni (voluptas)*, Cic.

imīto, i, v. a. (for imitor) *to imitate, etc.* in class. use only in perf. pass.: *imitata est efficta simulacra*, Cic.: *nee abest imitata voluptas*, Ov.

imītor, atus, i, v. a. dep. [v. imago] *to imitate, represent, express, but off, copy, portray*: *molles imitabitur aere capillos*, Hor.: *populi speciem et nomē*, Cic.: *heroum veteres casus fictosque luctus imitari atque adumbrando, depict, sketch*, id. Poet.: *pute solum imitatur arand, male loose or friable*, Virg.: *roluere duro*

ferrum, supply the place of, id. 2. *to simulate, feign, pretend: maestitiam*, Tac.

II. *to imitate in conduct, etc.*, to act like, copy after, seek to resemble, counterfeited: *imitator nepami*, Pl.: *imitator ergo Aratum*, Cic.: *mutata juvenem figura imitatis, wearied the disguise of*, Hor.

im-mādesco (only in perf.), dūi 3. v. n. *incep, to become wet or moist*: *lacrimis immaduisse genas*, Ov.

immāne, adv. *frightfully, fiercely*: *leo hauri*, Virg.

immānis (imm.), e, *adj.* huge, vast, enormous, immense, monstrous: *corporum magnitudo*, Caes.: *immens immānisque praeda*, Cic.: *immam pondere caestus*, Virg.: *avaritia*, Sall.: *vitium*, Hor. Neut. absol.: *immāne quantum*, like Gk. *δυναττον οσος*, prodigiously, Hor.: Tac. II. Fig.: *monstrous in character, frightful, inhuman, fierce, savage, wild*: *hostis*, Cic.: *janitor aulae, i. e. Corberus*, Hor.: *coepit immābus effera Dido, horrible, hideous*, Virg. Comp.: *seclere ante alios immāior omnes*, id. Saepe voluptati immāissimus quicquid acrimine sequitur, of coarsest, grossest nature, Cic. [The I. E. root is ma, Skt. mā, to measure (cf. mēpōr), whence also manus, adj. 'good,' mane, and manūs, q. v.]

immānitās, ātis, f. [immānis] *monstrous size, hugeness, vastness, excess, vitiorum*, Cic. II. Of character, etc.: *inimicitia, heinousness, savagery, ferocity, cruelty*: *feritas* quadam atque agrestis immānitās, id.: *morum immānitates vastissimas vincit beatus*, id.: *parriedu*, Quint.

im-mansuētus (imm.), a, um, *adj.* *untrained, wild, savage*: *O tu Boia*, de rapidis immānis-etissime ventis, id.

immātūritas (imm.), ātis, f. [immaturus] *immaturity, immaturity: sponsarum*, Suet. II. *unfeminately, uncourteousness*, quid haec immaturitas tanta significat? Cic.

im-mātūrus (imm.), a, um, *adj.* *unripe, immature, untimely, before the season*: of plants and fruits: *praecox*, Cels. from Quint. II. Transf. of other things: *comica*, Pl.: *infans immaturus est editis*, Suet.: *niors, untimely, premature*, Cic.: *consilium*, Liv.

im-medicābilis (imm.), e, *adj.* *incurable* (poet.): *valulus*, Ov.: *telum the wound inflicted with which is incurable*, Virg.

im-mēmōr (imm.), ōris, *adj.* *unmindful, not thinking, forgetful, regardless*: *constr. usually with the Gen.*: *less freq. absol. or with a clause*: *With Gen.*: *rorem gestarum*, Cic.: *to necare conjugis, heedless of*, Hor. Absol.: *magna haec immemor ingenii signa*, Cic. With clause: *suum qui officium facere immemor est*, Pl.

im-mēmōr, ōris, f. [immēmōr] *forgetfulness* (imm.), e, *adj.* *unworthy of mention*, Pl.

2. indescribable, immense: spatium, Lucr. **II.** Act. *that will not tell, speechless, silent:* Pl.

im-memōrātus (imm.), a, um, *adj.* *unmentioned, not related:* jurat immemōrata ferentem legi, *things not hitherto related, new*, Hor.

immensātils (imm.), ātils, f. [immensus] *immeasurable, immensity:* latitudinum, longitudinum, Cic.

im-mensus (imm.), a, um, *adj.* *lit. not measured:* hence *immeasurable, boundless, endless, vast, immense:* magnitudinem regionum, Cic.: in mari immenso vehi, id.: jacuitque per antrum immensus, *of immense size*, Virg. immensus ruit profundo Pindarus, *unfathomable*, Hor. Neut. *as adv.* *without end, exceedingly, immensely:* creverat immensus, Ov. immensum attolli, Tac. **II.** Neut. *as subst.* *immensus, i. n. boundless extent, immense size, boundlessness, immensity:* loci, Liv. per immensum ventis actus, *through space*, Ov. proruta per immensum aedificia, *over a vast extent*, Tac.

im-mērens (imm.), ērens, *adj.* *undiscovering, not meriting, innocent:* flor.

im-mergo (imm.), si, sum, (*prof. sync.* immersi, Pl.), 3 v. a. *to dip or plunge into:* *to immerse:* immersus in flumen, Cic.: nautas pelago, Ov. **2.** Transf. *with pron.* *affect:* *to throw or plunge oneself into, to take oneself:* immersi aliquid sese crato in ganeum, Pl. Fig. *ne in aliquo consuetudinem, to get very deep into intimacy with him*, Cic.

im-mērito, *adv.* *undeservedly, unjustly, without cause:* Cic. ut eos immērito probaverit, *with perfect justice* Quint.

im-mēritus (imm.), a, uni, *adj.* *Act.* *undeserving, guiltless, innocent:* delicta majorum immeritus lues, Romane, Hor.: gens, Virg. With Int. *virtus recludens immeritis mori carum, unworthy to die*, Hor. Subst. *immerito meo, for no fault of mine*, Pl. **II.** Pass. *undeserved, unmerited:* laus, Liv.

im-mersābilis (imm.), e, *adj.* [uer-so] *that cannot be sunk:* fig. *unconquerable:* (Ulixes) adversus rerum immersābilis undis, Hor.

immersus, a, um, *Part* [immergo] **im-mētātus** (imm.), a, um, *adj.* [meto] *unmeasured:* jugera, Hor.

im-mīgro (imm.), avi, atum, 1 v. n. *to go or remove into, et in domum et in paternus hortos immigrabit*, Cic.

II. Fig.: *nulla res publica fuit, in quam tam saepe avaritia luxuriaeque immigraverint*, Liv.

im-mīno (imm.), 2 v. n. *to project over or towards, to bend or lean towards, to overhang.* With Dat. or absol.: *collis urbi imminet*, Virg.: *immines prope ipsi moenibus tumulus*, Liv.: *choros ducit Venus im-*

minente luna, with the moon high overhead, Hor. **II.** Transf.: *to be near to, to touch on, border upon:* imminet hic, sequiturque paem, *similisque tenenti non tenet, presses closely*, Ov.: *caer' imminens foro, adjoining*, Liv.

2. Fig.: *to be near at hand, to impend:* sant qui ea, quae quotidie imminunt, non videant, Cic. **III.** (like impendere and instare) *to threaten by business, to menace:* nimis imminet propter propinquitatem Aegina Piraeo, id.: *Partini Latio*, Hor. instabat agmen Caesaris atque universum imminet, Caes. **2.** Fig.: *periculum, Suet:* insidiae, id. Hence,

3. *to be intent upon, to be eager for:* hujus mendicatas aviditate conjuncta in nostras fortunas imminet, *kept clutching at*, Cic.: *extio conjugis*, Ov. Verres avaritia semper hians atque imminenti fuit, *grasping*, Cic.

im-mīno (imm.), si, atum, 3 v. a. *to lessen, diminish, to copias*, Cic. **2.** *to weaken, impair:* corpus otio, animum libidibus, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *to lessen, diminish, abate:* aestivorum tempus comitiorum mora imminuerat, *had shortened, contracted*, Sall.: *verbum immunitum, contracted*, Cic. **2.** *to encroach upon, to violate, to impair, subvert, ruin, destroy:* quod populi semper proprium fuit, quod nemo immunit, id.: *libertatem*, id.: *pacem hocchi, disturb*, Sall.: *Aerippa dissidio domum imminuerat, had impaired the honour of*, Tac.

imminutio (imm.), ōnis, f. [immunuo] *a lessening, diminution; a weakening, impairing, impairing:* corporis, mutilatio, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *dignitatis*, id.

im-miscō (imm.), scōi, xtum or stum, 2 v. a. *to mix in, intermix, intermingle, blend:* manus manibus, *to spite*, Virg.: *summis ima*, Ov.: *immixti turbae militum togati*, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *non ingredia potendis immiscere*, Hor.: *ne adiutibus, ne propinquatibus immiscemur eavet, become involved with them*, Liv.

im-miserābilis (imm.), e, *adj.* *unpitied*, Hor.

im-miserīcōditer, *adv.* *unmercifully*, Ter.

im-miserīcora (imm.), ōnis, *adj.* *pitiless, merciless (rare)*, Cic.

immissio (imm.), ōnis, f. [immitto] *a letting in, admission (rare)* Ulp.

2. *sarmentorum, a letting grow*, Cic.

immissus (imm.), a, um, *Part* [immitto]

im-mītis (imm.), e, *adj.* *not soft or mellow, harsh, rough, sour.* Of fruits. *uva, unripe*, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *rough, rude, harsh, severe, stern, fierce, inexorable:* natura et moribus humanis ferusque, Liv.: *Achilles*, Virg.: *insulam Gyarum immitent et sine cultu hominum esse, wild and uncultivated*, Tac. *comp:* *calcato immitior hydra, more savage*, Ov. *Sup:* *serpentes*

immitissimum animalium genus, Plin.

im-mitto (imm.), mīsi, missum, 3 v. a. *to let or send into, to introduce, admit, to send or despatch against, to let loose at, discharge at, to cast or throw into:* servos ad spoliandum famum, Cic.: *scilicet tu praetor in mea bona, quos voles, immites? will put into possession of my property*, id.: *corpus in undas*, Ov.: *pila in hostes, to let fly*, Caes.: *naves in classem immisit, let (the fire-ships) drive (before the wind) against*, id.: *coronam immisit caelo, he placed it in the sky (as the constellation called Ariadne's Crown)*, Ov.: *in medios se immisit hostes, threw himself, plunged*, Cic. *tigna in flumen, to sink, or force down piles*, Caes. *planta, to insert or ingraft scions*, Virg. **2.** *Esp. to send against (secretly or hostilely), to set on, incite, instigate, suborn:* alii Transjunctum a Cicerone immisum alebant, Sall.: *immissis qui monebant*, Tac.

3. *to let grow unrestrained or wild:* pro densitate arborum immixtorumque aliorum in alios ramorum, *grown together, interwoven*, Liv. *barba immissa, for promissa, allowed to grow, unshorn*, Virg. **4.** *to slacken:* frenā, id. **II.** Fig.: *aliquid in aures, to listen to*, Pl. *nequam injunctum in aliquem, to intend, aim, design*, Cic.: *immitte fugam Tenebris atrumque timorem, instilled*, Virg.

immixtus (imm.), a, um, *Part* [immiscō]

immo (imo), *adv.* (usu placed at the beginning of a sentence, but sometimes after one or two words), used in answers. *To introduce a contradiction of what precedes, or a partial assent with an important qualification:* hence, after positive sentences, to be rendered by, *no indeed, by no means, after sentences containing or implying a neg. by, yes indeed, by all means; or in gen. by, on the contrary* (often strengthened by edepoi, hercle, vero, potius, etc., and freq. ellip.). Tr. Etiam fatetur de hospite? Tu Immo pernegat, *quite the reverse; he denies flatly*, Pl. Th. Vixne adesso me una? La Immo vero alibi, *No! certainly not, go away*, Ter.: *non igitur facias, dixit quis, quod utile sit, quod expedit?* Immo intelligat nihil nec expedire nec utile esse, quod sit injustum, *yes, let him do what is advantageous and expedient, but let him understand, etc.*, Cic.: *quid tunc? Nullane habes vitia?* Immo alia et fortasse minora, *yes, I have faults, but they are different and perhaps less serious*, Hor. **2.** *To retort a question.* Me. Quid apud hasce aedes negoti est tibi? So. Immo quid tibi? "what business have I?" *say rather, if it comes to that, what business have you?* Pl.

3. *After questions implying doubt or uncertainty, to introduce an emphatic affirmation contradictory of*

the doubt: *not only . . . but even* — *Equidem meminit Mneselechi?* P. S. Rogas? immo unico unum plurimum pendit, *he not only remembers him, but, etc.*, id. So also where a speaker corrects and amplifies a preceding assertion: *senatus hae intelligit, consilium videt, hic tamen vivit Vivit? immo vero etiam in senatu venit, lives (did I say)? he not only lives, but, etc.*, Cic. And similarly in the middle of a sentence, for the more usual: *vel potius: nay rather, nay, I should rather say: simulacra deum, deos immo ipsos convulsus ex sedibus subablatus esse*, Liv. 4. Colloq. plur. *immo si scias, or si audias, ah, but if you only knew, or had only heard*, Pl.

II. In some instances it seems to contain no idea of contrariety, but to convey a direct confirmation of what precedes, so that it may be rendered *by yes, yes truly, so be it: though it will use be found to have more or less of a contradictory meaning immo ita sit, Cephalus, crescat tua civibus optores, ait, may it be so (for it is not so now)*, Ov. [Ety. uncertain]

im-mobilis (imm.), *e. adj.* *immovable*: *turris, Cic. II. unshaken, unalterable; ardet inextincta Aesonis atque immobilis ante*, Virg.: *immobilis ac precibus ostendit*, Tac.

im-mobilitas (imm.), *atis, f.* [immobilis] *immovableness*: *Just* **im-moderate**, *adv.* *without measure or rule*: *Cic. 2. Fig. immoderately, extravagantly; jactari, to become rampant, id. Comp. immoderatus ferre casum, to feel too keenly, id.*

im-moderatio (imm.), *onis, f.* *want of moderation, excess*, Cic.

im-moderatus (imm.), *a, um, adj.* *without measure, measureless, unmeasurable* (lit only poet): *poet ap. Cic. Lucr. II. Fig. unstrained, excessive, immoderate: cupiditate, unbridled passions, Cic. luxuria, Suet. Of natural phenomena: tempestates, Cic.*

im-moderate, *adv.* *immoderately, extravagantly, impudently: amare, Pl. gloriari, Liv.*

im-moderestia (imm.), *ae, f.* *intemperate conduct* (rare): *heri, tyrannical conduct, Pl. publicanorum, avarice, extortion, Tac.*

im-moderatus (imm.), *a, um, adj.* *unrestrained, excessive, extravagant, immoderate* (rare): *in vino, Ter. genus jocandi, carried to excess, Cic.*

im-moderate, *adv.* *beyond measure, excessively, immoderately: Plin.*

im-moderatus (imm.), *a, um, adj.* *unbounded, unmeasured, excessive, immoderate: rostrum, enormous (of the koopoe), Ov. temp. states, Suet. II. Fig. immodicus in numero augendo esse solit, given to exaggerate numbers, Liv. tum verbis tum rebus immodicus, extravagant in words and deeds, Suet. factus, Ov. With Gen. laetitiae et maeoris, Tac.*

im-moderatus (imm.), *a, um, adj.* *unrhythmical, unharmonious: Hor. immolatio (imm.), *onis, f.* [immolatio] *a sacrificing, sacrifice* (rare): *Cic. In plur.: nefandae, Tac.**

im-molator (imm.), *oris, m.* [id] *one who offers a sacrifice, a sacrificer* (rare): *Cic.*

im-molitus (imm.), *a, um, adj.* [molior] *built up, erected* (rare): *Liv.*

im-molo (imm.), *avi, atum, i, v. a.* [mola] *orig. to sprinkle a victim with sacrificial meat (mola salsa): hence, transf. to offer, sacrifice, immolate: Musis bovem, Cic. Liv. Absol. quum Sulla immolaret ante praetorium, was offering sacrifice, Cic. Pars impers: quum pluribus diis immolatur, id. And with a part of the offering, quibus diis immolandum cuique deo, sacrifice must be offered, id. Poet. in more gen. sense, to immolate, slay: Pallas te hoc vulnere immolat, Virg.*

im-mordéo (imm.), *di, sum, 2, v. a.* *to bite into* (poet and rare): *lastum* (one of the agonies of death) *stat* 2. **Fig.** (*v. rare*): *(stomachus) immorus, stimulated, i.e. with highly seasoned morsels, Hor.*

im-morior (imm.), *mortuus, i, v. n.* *dep. to die in or upon: illa senex immoritur, Ov. II. Fig. immoritur studii, he works himself to death, Hor.*

im-moror (imm.), *atus, i, v. n.* *dep. to stay in, upon, or at, to linger near: Fig. to dwell upon: ne terrenus immoret, Quint.*

immorsus, *a, um, Part.* [immordere],

im-mortalis (imm.), *e. adj.* *not subject to death, immortal: si nullum corpus immortale sit, Cic. II. Meton.: imperishable, eternal: memoria, id. opera, i.e. achievements of imperishable fame, Liv. immortalia ne speres, mout annus, Hor. 2. sapientely happy Prop.*

immortalitas (imm.), *atis, f.* [immortalis] *exemption from death, immortality: annorum, Cic. II. Meton.: imperishableness, immortality: non caret legendam et mortem, quam immortalitas consequatur, imperishable renown, id. aliquid immortalitati commendare, id. 2. beatus, the height of happiness. nihil immortalitas parat, Ter.*

immortaliter (imm.), *adv.* *infinitely: Cic.*

immortuus (imm.), *Part.* [immorior]

im-motus (imm.), *a, um, adj.* *unmoved, unmovable, motionless: (illa arbor) immota manet, Virg. aquae, frozen, Ov. dies, calm, Tac.*

Fig. *unmoved, unshaken, steadfast, undisturbed: mens, Virg. immotas paelot mugitibus aures, turns a deaf ear to, Ov. In the new: si mihi non meo fixum immotumque sedet, weic it not my unalterably fixed purpose, Virg.*

im-mugio (imm.), *ivi or ii, 4. v. n.*

to bellow, roar, resound in or at (poet): *curvisque immugit Aetna cavernis, rebellowed, Virg.*

im-mulgeo (imm.), *2. v. a.* *to milk into: with Acc. and Dat. teneris ubera labris, Virg.*

im-munditia (imm.), *ae, f.* [immundus] *uncleanliness, impurity, filth: Pl. im-mundus* (imm.), *a, um, adj.* *unclean, impure, dirty, filthy, foul: humus, Cic. homo, Pl. canis, Hor. Virg.*

Fig. *ant immunda crepent ignominiosaque dicta, coarse, id. pauperies, sordid, id.*

im-munio (imm.), *ivi, 4. v. a.* *to fortify: praesidium, Tac.*

im-munis (imm.), *e. adj.* [immunis] *lit. without onus or duty, free or exempt from a public service, untaxed: melius hi quam nos, qui puratas immunes, socus v. utigales habemus, Cic. multa, exempt from military service, Liv. agros, free from taxation, Cic. With Gen.: portorium, Liv. 2. Transf. in gen.: free or exempt from, that does or gives nothing: virtus, inactive, Cic. fucus, id. v. contributur, Virg. quem scis immuni Cynarus placuisse rapaci, without making presents to her, Hor. mors immuniu tingere pedes, without bringing your share, id. With Gen. operum, released from labour, Ov.*

Fig. *not sharing or partaking in, free from, destitute of: constrict with Gen. Abl. ab, or absol. With Gen.: urbs in munimur tantu belli, Virg. a quoris (Arctos), not sinking beneath, Ov. cardis manus, unstained by, id. With Abl.: annuum tristitia, Sen. With ab: omnibus arbitris esse, Vell. III. Free from guilt: immunis aram si tetigit manus, stainless, pure, Hor.*

im-munus (imm.), *atis, f.* [immunis] *freedom or exemption from public services or taxes, privilege: (Druides) militiae vacationem omniumque rerum libent immunitatem, have no liability to any military or civil duties, Caes. In plur.: Cic. II. Fig. in gen. freedom, exemption, immunity: qui de ista deo immunitatem magni munus, id.*

im-munitus (imm.), *a, um, adj.* *unfortified, undefended* (rare): *oppida castellaque, Liv.: Sparte, Ov. 2. From munire (viam), to pave; unpaved: via, impassable, Cic.*

im-murmuro (imm.), *i, v. n.* *to murmur in, on, at, or against: with Dat. or absol.: silvis (Auster), Virg. increperat a cunctis totumque immurmurat agmen, Ov.*

(1) **im-mutabilis** (imm.), *e. adj.* *unchangeable, unalterable: causas, Cic.: necessitas, Quint. Comp. concord populo nihil esse immutabilis, nihil firmus, Cic.*

(2) **im-mutabilis** (imm.), *e. adj.* [immuto] *changed, altered: Pl.*

im-mutabilitas (imm.), *atis, f.* *unchangeableness, fixity: Cic.*

immūtatio (imm.), ōnis, *f.* [immutō]. In rhetor. and gramm.: a change, exchanging, a putting of one thing for another: verborum, Cic.: immutationes nusquam crebriores, metonymies (i. e. using one word for another), id.

(1) **im-mūtātus** (imm.), a, um, adj. unchanged, unaltered (rare): id mutavit, quia me immutatus videt, Ter.

(2) **immūtātus**, Part. [immuto]. **im-mūto** (imm.), avi, atum, i v a to change, alter: ubi immutatus sum? ubi ego iormam perdidit? Pl.: propter rebus immutari, Cic. II. Esp. in rhetor.: to put one word for another by metonymy: pro Afris immutat Africam, i. e. says 'Africa' when he means the people of Africa, id.

imo, adv. v. immo.

im-pācātus (imp.), a, um, adj. not peaceable, unquiet: Iberos, warlike, Virg.: vita, Sen.

impactio (imp.), ōnis, *f.* [impingo] a striking against, concussion, impact: nubium, Sen.

impactus, Part. [impingo].

im-pallesco (imp.), iui, 3 i n. in-cep to grow or turn pale at: Pers.

im-pār (imp.), āris, adj. uneven, odd (as the numbers 3, 5, 7): stellarum numerus par an impar sit, nescitur, Cic. ludere par impar, to play at odd and even, Hor. 2. not equal, whether greater or less: congressus impari numero, with inferior forces, Caes.: imparibus intervallis, Cic.: imparibus carminibus facta modis, i. e. hexameters and pentameters, Ov. 3. not alike, varying: acer coloribus impar, parti-coloured, id. With Dat.: nil fuit unquam sic impar sibi, so inconsistent, Hor. II. Esp. unequal to, not a match for, inferior, weaker. With Dat.: Achilles, ceteris maior, tibi (Apollini) miles impar, id.: dolori, unable to support his grief, Suet. Absol. with or without a limiting Abl.: viribus impar, Ov.: juncta impari, to an inferior in rank, Liv. 2. unequal, unfair, sors, id. 3. Poet. transf. beyond one's strength, what one is not equal to: certamen venit ad impar, to the unequal strife, Ov.: pugna, Virg.

im-pārātus (imp.), a, um, adj. not ready, unprepared, unprovided, unfurnished, Ter.: (Antonius) imparatus semper aggredi ad dicendum videbatur, without premeditation, Cic. Sup.: omnibus rebus imparatissimus, Caes.

im-pāriter, adv. unequally: versus impariter junctis, i. e. in hexameters and pentameters, Hor.

impartio, v. impartio.

im-pastus (imp.), a, um, adj. unfed, hungry (poet.): leo, Virg.

im-pātibilis (imp. and impetib.), e, adj. unsufferable, unsupportable, intolerable: dolor, Cic.

im-pātens (imp.), entis, adj. that cannot bear, will not endure or suffer, impatient: constr. usu. with Gen.: rarely with Inf. or absol. With Gen.:

laborum, Ov.: solis, pulveris, tempestatum, Tac.: iram, incapable of restraining his wrath, Ov. Sup.: Manus quietis impatientissimus, Vell. 2. Of things: ceria impatiens caloris, not able to stand heat without melting, Ov.

II. that does not feel or suffer, insensible (rare): animus, Sen.

im-pātienter (imp.), adv. impatiently, unwillingly: Tac. Comp.: Just. Sup.: Plin.

im-pātientia (imp.), ae, *f.* unwillingness or inability to bear, want of endurance, impatience. With Gen.: nauseae, Suet. Absol.: ne ipse visendo ejus tormenta ad impatientiam dilaberetur, give way to weakness, Tac.

impāvide (imp.), adv. fearlessly, intrepidly: exhausto poculo, Liv.

im-pāvidus (imp.), a, um, adj. fearless, undaunted, intrepid (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): impavidum ferient ruinae, undismayed, Hor.: leo, Virg.: pectora, Liv.

impēdimentum (imp.), i, n. [impedio] that which entangles or impedes, a hindrance, impediment: impedimenta naturae, natural difficulties, Cic. neque hanc rem esse impedimento, the matter in dispute need be no obstacle, Caes. II. Meton. plur. impedimenta, luggage, and esp. milit. t. the baggage of an army (including the beasts of burden and their drivers) nullis impedimentis, nullis Graecis comitibus, Cic.: impedimenta castrisque nostri potius sunt, Caes.

impēdio (imp.), i, vi or ii, itum, 4. v. a [ped, stem of p: cf. expedio, and πέν, μέω] to entangle, ensnare, to shackle, hamper, hinder, hold fast: impediunt teneros vincula nulla pedes, Ov.: sinistra impedita, satis comode pugnare non poterant, Caes.: equos irem, to bridle, Ov. Absol. impeditus, hampered, fighting under difficulties, Caes. 2. Transf. in gen.: to clasp, encircle, entwine, narrare parante impedit amplexu, Ov.: viridi nitidum caput impendere myrto, Hor. II. Fig.: to entangle, embarrass: stultitia sua impeditus, placed in a difficulty, false position by, Cic.: qui me et se hisce impedit nuptis, Ter. III. Meton.: to hinder, detain, obstruct, check, prevent, impede: constr. with Acc. and Abl., with or without ab or in, ne and Subj., Inf., or absol.: me quotidie aliud ex alio impedit, Cic.: navigationem (Corus), Caes.: aliquem a vero bonoque, Sall.: in suo jure impediti, to be obstructed in the exercise of, Caes.: quem dignitas fuga impederat (Tac. constr.), had hindered from flight, Tac. id. casus quidam, ne facerem, impedit, Cic.: quid est igitur, quod me impedit ea sequi? id. Absol.: omnia removen-tur, quae obstant et impediunt, id.

impēditio (imp.), ōnis, *f.* [impedio] a hindrance, obstruction (rare): Cic.

impēditus (imp.), a, um, Part. [impedio]. II. Adj.: agmen, disordered, in difficulties, Liv.: navigatio, difficult,

Caes.: res impedita et perditā, intricate and hopeless, Ter.: impedito animo, engaged, busy, Cic. Esp. of places: blocked up, full of obstacles: impedito atque iniquo loco, difficult of passage, Caes. Comp.: situs artior et impeditior, Liv. Sup.: Cic.

im-pello (imp.), pūll, pulsū, 3. v. a. to push, drive, or strike against: cavum conversa cuspidē montem impulit in latus, Virg. Poet.: auras mugitibus, beat the air, make it resound, Ov. 2. Esp.: to drive on, set in motion, impel: birames subjectis scutulis impulsas vectibus, Caes.: impellunt animae lineae Thraciae, waf, Hor.: aequor vela, Tac.: sagittam nervo, to discharge, Ov.: praecipitem igitur impellamus, give a push to, Cic.: impulit aciem, broke, Liv.: animum labantem impulit, has shaken my wavering soul, Virg. II. Fig.: to impel, incite, urge; esp. to instigate, stimulate, persuade: constr. usu. with Acc. of pers. and Acc. of thing with ad or in, or ut with Subj.: less freq. with an adv. Inf., the simple Acc., or absol.: nisi eum dii immortales in eam mentem impulissent, Cic.: ad memoriam comprehendendam impuls, id.: Germanos facile impelli ut in Galliam veniant, Caes.: dum in dubio est animus, paulo momento huc illic impellitur, is swayed, Ter.: quae mens tam dira impulsit his cingi telis? has constrained thee, Virg.: ut forte legen-tem aut tacitum impellat quovis sermone, arouse, address, Hor. In pass.: Hellocaus impulsus ab suis principibus ab Aeduo defecisse, Caes. Absol.: cui semper ipse parerent, nunquam impellenti, saepe revocanti, as an instigator, Cic.

im-pendēo (imp.), 2. v. n. and a. to hang over, to overhang. Neutr.: usu. with Dat. ut (gladius) impenderet illius beati cervicibus, Cic.: mons altissimus (tineri) impendebat, Caes. II. Fig.: to hang or hover over, to impend, to be near or imminent, to threaten: licet undique omnes in me terrores impendebant, Cic.: vento impendente, Virg.: magnum bellum impendat a Parthis, Cic. B. Act.: mare quae impendent vesco saepe saxa perosa, Lucr. Fig.: tanta te impendent mala, Ter.

impēdium, adv. [Abl. of impendium] for sense, cf. impense] by a great deal, greatly, very much: with comparatives: impendio magis animus gaudebat mihi, the more a great deal, Ter.: at ille impendio nunc magis odit senatum, Cic.

impēdissus (imp.), a, um, adj. [impendium] that spends too much, extravagant: Pl.

impēdium (imp.), ii, n. [impendo] outlay, cost, charge, expense: qui quaes-tum sibi instituit sine impendio, Cic. Esp. in Abl.: at or with an expense, with a loss: parvo impendio, Curt.: tantulo impendio ingens victoria stetit, so trifling a cost, id. II. Esp.:

interest paid on a loan. *fenus et impendunt recusare, Cic.* 2. *Transi* impendunt etiam augere possumus largitatem tui muneri, id.

im-pendo (imp.), *4i, sum, 3. v. a.* lit. *to weigh upon; hence to spend upon, pay on account of, to expend:* pecuniam in aliquam rem, Cic.: certus sumptus impenditur, id. II. *Fig.:* *to expend, devote, employ, apply:* avari sui spatium in id opus, Vell.: situm usui aliquis, Tac.: operam, curam in aliquid, Cic.: nihil sanguinis in socios, Ov.

im-penetrabilis (imp.), *e, adj.* that cannot be penetrated, impenetrable: silex ferro, Liv.: accipiens ictibus, invulnerable, Tac. II. *Fig.:* that cannot be overcome, unconquerable. *unyielding:* blanditus, Sen.: pudicitia Agrippinae, Tac.

im-pensa (imp.), *ae, f.* (sc. pecunia) [impendo] outlay, cost, charge, expense: impensam fecimus in macrobio, Cic.: sine impensa, id.: exigua, Surt. In plur.: impensae meliores, muri, navalia, portus, aquarum ductus, Cic. 2. *Fig.:* cruoris, Ov.: officiorum, Liv.

impensē (imp.), *adv.* at great cost, expensively: bibliothecas impensissime reparari curavit, Suet. 2. *Transf.* eagerly, greatly, very much, earnestly, eagerly, zealously. With verbs: illi invidere mihi, verum unumtamen impense, Ter. *Comp.:* eo facio id impensis, Cic. With adjectives: impense improbus, Pl.

impensus (imp.), *a, um, Part.* [impendo]. II. *Adj.:* ample, considerable, great: impensis pretio, at a high price, Cic.: also absol. impensio, extravagantly, Hor.: vae misero illi, cuius cito iste factus impensor, stultus, fatter, Pl. 2. *Transf. giv.* vehement, earnest: voluntas erga aliquem, Liv.: libido, Lucr. *Comp.:* impensor cura, Ov. *Sup.:* preces, very urgent, Suet.

impērator (imp.), *ōris, m.* (old form *induperator*: Lucr.) [impero] one who exercises the imperium: orig. a milit. term, a commander-in-chief, general: disting. from *legatus* (lieutenant-general): aliae sunt legati partes, aliae imperatoris, Caes.: sapiens et callidus imperator, Cic. 2. *Transf.* In the time of the republic, a title of honour conferred on a general after an important victory: his rebus gestis Curio universis exercitus conclamatione Imperator appellatur, Caes.: Liv. Hence placed after the name as a title: M. Cicerō S. D. C. Antonio M. F. Imp., Cic. Hence also, 3. the title of the Roman emperors, which always preceded their names (cf. Smith's Ant. 211): Suet. Hence absol. Imperator, a Roman emperor: velut praesagium insequentis casus, quo medius inter utriusque filios exstitit Imperator, id. II. *Transf.* in gen. any commander, leader, chief, director, ruler, master:

(Roman) inmutato more annua imperia, binos imperatores sibi fecere, 2. e. the consuls, Sall.: induperator classis, admiral, Lucr.: imperator histricus, stage-manager, director, Pl.: nolo eundem populum imperatorem et portitorem esse terrarum, Cic. In partic.: epithet of Jupiter: id.: Liv. (Hence Fr. *empereur*.)

impērātorius (imp.), *a, um, adj.* [imperator] pertaining to a general: labor, Cic.: partes, duties of a commander-in-chief, Caes.: navis, an admiral's ship, Plin. II. *imperial:* Suet.

impērātrix (imp.), *icis, f.* [impero] she who commands, a mistress (rare): fortes viros ab imperatrice (i. e. Clodia) in insulis locatos, Cic. (Hence *Imperatrice*: Fr. *impératrice*.)

impērātum, *i, n.* [id.] that which is commanded, a command, order: imperatum facit, executes the order, obeys, Caes.: ad imperatum, according to orders, id.

im-perceptus (imp.), *a, um, adj.* unperceived, unknown (rare): Ov.

im-perco (imp.), *also im-parco*, *3. v. n* [parco] to spare: Pl.

im-percussus (imp.), *a, um, adj.* not struck: pedes, noneless, Ov.

im-perditus (imp.), *a, um, adj.* not destroyed, not slain (poet.): vos o Graus impedita corpora, Teucri, Virg.

im-perfectus (imp.), *a, um, adj.* unfinished, incomplete, imperfect: pars, Virg.: pons, Caes.: cibus, undigested, Juv.

im-perfossus (imp.), *a, um, adj.* unperced, unstabbed: Ov.

impērōsus (imp.), *a, um, adj.* [imperiū] possessed of command, [ruling, mighty, powerful]: urbes, Cic. virga, the fasces, Ov.: foll. by *dat* sapiens, sibi qui imperiosus, master of himself, Hor. II. *Esp.* in bad sense, *imperiosus, domineering, tyrannical*: cupiditas honoris quam dura est domina, quam imperio a. Cic.: Proserpina, Hor.: familia, Liv.

impērtē (imp.), *adv.* unskilfully ignorantly, awkwardly: fictum, Cic. *Comp.:* id. *Sup.:* id.

im-pērtia (imp.), *ae, f.* *inexpertence, ignorance, awkwardness:* legati, Sall.: pugnam impertia poscere, Tac.

impērito (imp.), *avi, atum, 1. v. n.* and *a. freq.* [impero] to command, govern, rule: with *dat.*: quis nemini imperitet, quem tota armenta sequuntur, as to lord it over, Virg. *Pars impers:* quod superbe avarique crederent imperitum victis esse, Liv. *Absol.:* libido imperitandi, Sall. *Pars impers:* quanto sit angustius imperitatum, the power (of Rome) made itself felt, Tac. With *Acc.* frequently or habitually, to be lord and master of (rare): quod antehac pro jure imperitabam meo, nunc te oro per precam, Liv.: aequam rem imperito, Hor.

im-pēritus (imp.), *a, um, adj.* inexperienced in, not knowing, unac-

quainted with, unskilled, ignorant, without experience. *constr.* usually with the *Gen.* or *absol.*, rarely with *in*. With *Gen.*: juris, Cic.: nostrae consuetudinis, Caes. *Absol.:* quum in theatro imperiti homines, rerum omnium rudis ignarique considerant, uneducati, Cic.: uti prudentes cum imperitis manue consenserent, unpractised, novices, Sall. Rarely of things: ingenium, Pl. With *in*: in verbis, Quint.

impēriū (imp.), *i, n.* [impero] power, and in partic. an authority conferred by the Roman people: it was of two kinds, (1) military command, specially conferred by popular vote, and exercised only out of the city, and (2) a power which a magistrate had for the purpose of administering the civil (not criminal) part of the law (v. Smith's Ant. 211): imperium, sine quo res militaris administrari, teneri exercitus, bellum geri non potest, Cic.: de imperio Caesaris gravissime decernitur, term of government, Caes.: novem annis, quibus in imperio fuit, Suet. Often opposed to *magistratus*: cum imperio aut magistratu, in a military or civil command, id. mandant (cives) imperia, magistratus, military and civil commands, Cic. 2. *Meton.* for *imperator*, a commanding officer, commander, ruler (only in pl.): imperia, potestates, legationes, quum s. natus creverit populiue iussent, ex urbe exeuntes, the authorities, id.: erat plena hitorum et imperiorum provincia, officials, Caes. 3. the supreme power: tandem quasi coactis recepit imperium, Suet. II. the sovereignty of the Roman state, sovereignty, government in gen.: sub populi Romani imperium didicimque cadere, Cic.: cum duobus ducibus de imperio in Italia decertatum est, Pyrho et Hannibale, id.: quod ipse hnae civitatis imperium obtenturus esset, Caes.

2. *dominion, realm, empire:* duae urbes innumerae luce imperio, Cic.: imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet astra, Virg.: imperi porrecta majestas ad ortus solis, Hor. III. *command, order* in general: si quid opus est, impera, imperum exsequar, Pl.: hi neque ad concilia veniebant neque imperio parebant, Caes.: imperia injusta, superba, crudelia, exercise of authority, Sall. 4. *the right or power of commanding, authority, command:* tenebat non modo auctoritatem sed etiam imperium in suos, absolute control, Cic.: reges in ipsos imperium est Jovis, suavi, Hor. (Hence Fr. *empire*.)

im-periurātus (imp.), *a, um, adj.* that is never sworn falsely by, poet. epithet of the Styx: aquae, Ov.

im-permissus (imp.), *a, um, adj.* unswayed, forbidden: gaudia, Hor.

im-pēro (imp.), *avi, atum* (old form *imperasset*, Cic.), *1. v. a.* [paro] lit. to put upon (cf. *comparo*, "to put together," *separo*, "to put asunder").

im-*p*-territus (*imp.* + *t*, a. um, adj.
undecided, un-), *Imp.* (poet.) **Vir-**
im-*i*-tūm (*imp.* + also impart), *ivi*
or *itum* (also in the depon form
imperi, Ter.), 4. v. a. [partio] to
share with another, to communicate,
bestow, *impart*: *constr.* usu. with
Acc. of direct object, *Iat.* of indirect:
impertiant ea suis communicantque
cum proximis, Cic.: *Trentia imperiti*
tibi multam salutem, salutes
heartily, id. In *pass.*: *viro forti col-*
legatus impertitur, Tac., *pro his*
impertitis oppugnatibus patriae
vim venient, in return for these benef-
its, Liv. Absol.: *siquid novisti rectius*
istis, candidus imperti, Frankly impart,
Hor. 2. Also with Acc. of person and
Abl. of thing, to make one a sharer
or partaker in, to present with: *Parmenonem suum plurima salute,* Ter.:

im-plexo (impl.), xi, xum, 3. v. a. *to plait, wind, or twist into, to interweave, interlace, entwine* (usually in part. perf.). *caeruleos implexae cri-*

nibus angues Emuendes, Virg.: manibus implexis, Sen. || Fig.: vidua flexa luctu confusa, *wrapped in*, Tac.

im-plēo (impl.), āvi, ātum (syncope), forms, implerunt, implemēs, etc. are not uncommon, 2. v. a. to fill up, fill full, to make full, fill. With Acc. and Abl.: Cic.: *mero pateram*, Virg. With Acc. and Gen.: *ollam denarium, fill it full of*, Cic. With Acc. only: *de justitia quatuor implevit libros*, id. 2. to fill with food, to satisfy, satiate; esp. in pass. with refl. sense: *implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinae, eat their full of*, Virg. 3. to fill out, to make fleshy, fat, stout: *nascentes implevit conchylia lunae, fill up, fatten*, Hor. 4. to impregnate: (Peleus Thetide), implet Achilles, Ov. || Fig. in gen. With Acc. and Abl.: *urbem nomine meo, make the town ring with*, Hor. *urbem tumultu*, Liv. With Acc. and Gen.: *hostes fugae et fornicium*, id. With Acc. only: *acta Hercules impleant terras*, Ov.: *non semper implet* (Demosthenes) *aures meas, does not always satisfy*, Cic. 2. Esp. to fill up a portion of time or a number, to make out, complete, finish, end: *puer, qui nondum impleverat annum*, Ov.: *ne quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres, completed*, Hor. 3. to fulfil, discharge, execute, satisfy, content: *ne id profiteri videar, quod non possim implere*, Cic.: *munia sua, Tac* (Hence *It. empere*)

implētus (impl.), a, um, Part. [impleo].

implexus (impl.), a, um, Part. [impleo].

implōcatō (impl.), ōnis, f. [implico] an entwining, intertwining, entanglement: *nervorum*, Cic.: *rei familiaris, involvement, embarrassment*, id.

implīcatūs (impl.), a, um, Part. [implico]. || Adj.: *entangled, perplexed, confused, intricate*: *ne in sermone quicquam implicatum aut tortuosum fuit*, Cic.: *vox rauca et implicata, indistinct*, Sen.

implīciscor (impl.), scī, s. r. n. dep. [id.] to become confused, disordered: Pl.

implīcītē (impl.), adv. intricately: Cic.

implīcītus (impl.), a, um, Part. [implico].

im-plīeo (impl.), āvi, ātum, or (esp. after the Aug. per.) āvi, ātum, i. v. a. to unfold, involve, entangle, entwine, wrap up, envelop, encircle, embrace, clasp, grasp: et nunc huc, huc huc licetis implicat orbes, Virg.: *implicavit materno brachia collo*, Ov.: *implicuitque comam laeva, grasped, twining it round his hand*, Virg.: *implicare ac perturbare aciem, confuse*, Sall. In Part. perf.: *quini erant ordines conjuncti inter se atque implicati, intersecting each other*, Caes. || Fig.: to entangle, implicate, involve,

envelop, engage: *dii immortales vim suam hominum naturis implicant, blend, implant*, Cic.: *multis implicari erroribus*, id. bello, Virg. In Part. perf.: *Deus nullis occupationibus est implicatus, Cic*: *graviore morbo implicatus, seized*, Caes. 2. Esp. to attach closely, connect intimately, to unite, join; pass. to be intimately connected, associated, or related: *omnes qui nostris familiaritatibus implicantur, Cic*. In Part. perf.: *aliquos habere implicatos consuetudine et benevolentia*, id. (Hence *Fr. employer*)

implōrātio (impl.), ōnis, f. [imploro] a beseeching for help, imploring (rare): *deorum et hominum*, Cic.

im-plōro (impl.), āvi, ātum, i. v. a. to invoke with tears, call to one's assistance, call upon for aid; to invoke, beseech, entreat, implore. With personal objects: *quem obtestor? qui me implorant?* Cic.: *a Venus exoritur Camilleque duces implorabant*, Liv.

|| With inanim. or abstr. objects, to pray earnestly for, beseech, entreat, implore: *ejus homines lides imploranda est?* Cic.: *auxilium a populo Romano, Caes*: *caelestes implorat aquas, Hor*: *mater filii nomen, shrieks her* (dead) *son's name*, Cic.

implūmis (impl.), e, adj. [pluma] without feathers, unfledged: *puli, callow brood*, Hor.

im-plūo (impl.), āvi, ātum, i. v. n. and a. Neutr. to ram into or upon: *fanum Veneris, in ejus quaudam aream non impluit*, Plin. With Acc., to cause to ram upon, to wet: *Peneus summas asperam silvas impluit*, Ov. || Act. to smelt down a ram, to cause to fall on: Fig. *malum quum impluit ceteris, ne impluat unum, ram m. schif on*, Pl.

im-plūtus (impl.), a, um, Part. [implui].

im-plūviātus (impl.), a, um, adj. [impluvium] shaped like an impluvium, i. e. four-sided having a square border: *vestis, a kind of garment worn by women*, Pl.

im-plūvium (impl.), ii, n. [impluvium] a square basin in the atrium of a Roman house which received the rain-water from the compluvium, q. v. Cic.: *Liv*. || Meton: *The uncovered space in the atrium, including the compluvium*: Ter. (v. Smith's Ant. 142).

im-poenītus (imp.), v. impunitus.

im-pōlītē (imp.), adv. without ornament: Cic.

im-pōlītus (imp.), a, um, adj. unpolished, rough: *lapis*, Quint. || Fig.: *unpolished, inelegant, unfinished*: *genus (magistrorum), wanting in accurate knowledge*, Cic.: *unfinished*, id.

im-pōlītus (imp.), a, um, adj. unstained, unspotted: *virginitas*, Tac.

im-pōnō, pōnū, ātum (old forms of the perf. imposuī, Pl.: imposuissē, id. Syncope form of the Part. perf. impos-

tus, Lucr.: Virg.), 3. v. a. to place, put, set, or lay into, upon or in: constr. usually with Acc. and Dat., or another Acc. with in; rarely with in and Abl., or absol.: *quicquid domi fuit, in navem imposuī, Pl*: *aliquem in regum*, Cic.: *aliquid in foco*, Pl.: *coronam auream lictoria confer*, Cic.: *juvenes regis, Virg*: *Pelion Olympo, pile on*, Hor.: *laptus vento imposuit caelo, placed them in the sky as constellations* (Ursa Major and Minor), Ov. Sometimes with an adv. instead of Dat.: *eo mulieris imposuerunt*, Caes. 2. Esp. naut. t. t. to put on board ship, to embark: *depraeheiss navibus circiter L atque eo militibus impostis, id. Absol*: *ipsi expediti naves multum posset imponi*, id.

|| Fig.: to lay or impose upon, to throw or inflict upon; to put, set, or give to: *ne magnam omnis observantiam*.

In toto nostro imperio, Cic.: *graviores labores sibi, Caes*: *legis civitati per vim imposuit, Cic*: *imponens cognata vocabula rebus, assignum*, Hor.: *hunc spirit, extinguish hope*, Liv.: *summam manum operi, put the finishing touch*, Plin. 2. Esp. to set on, as overseer, commander, etc.: *Cic*: *Lacedaemoni devotis Atheniensibus triginta viros imposuit*, Sall. 3. to lay or impose a tax, burden, etc. stipendium veteris, Caes.: *tributa genti*, Suet. 4. With lat. of pers. only: to put something off upon someone, to impose upon, deceive, cheat, trick: *Cato egregie imposuit Milo noster*, Cic.

im-porto (imp.), āvi, ātum, i. v. a. to bring, carry, or convey into, to bring in from abroad, to import: *communiatus importari in oppidum prohibebat*, Caes.: *instrumentum balnei*, Vell.

|| Fig.: to introduce, bring about, occasion, cause: *importunus non merces solum advertit, sed etiam mores*, Cic.: *odium libellis*, Hor.: *fraudem aut periculum*, Liv.

importūnē (imp.), adv. unsuitably, unreasonably, rudely, violently: Cic.

importūnitas (imp.), ātis, f. [importunus] an untimeliness, unfitness (in this sense rare): *importunitatem spectate ancillae, how I am pestered by the hag*, Ter.

|| Esp. of character: *want of consideration or respect for others, unmannerliness, rudeness*: *importunitas et inhumanitas omni aetate molesta est, churlishness*, Cic.

importūnus (imp.), a, um, adj. v. opportunus unhit, unsuitable, inconvenient (in this sense rare): *aggribus turribusque locis*, Sall.: *Armeniam ad temporis importunam, quia hiems occubabat*, Tac. || Cic.: *troublesome, grievous, distressing, dangerous* (rare): *morbus*, Cels.: *pauperis, pinching*, Hor.

|| Of character: *wanting in consideration or respect for others; indecorous, unmannerly, rude, churlish, cruel*: *tam esse clementis tyrannus quam rex importunus potest*, Cic.: de-

em-viri. Liv : dives et importunus, *ill-natured, churlish*, Hor : senex, *cross-grained*, Ter. 2. Of things : immanis atque importuna natura, *shameless*, Cic. mors, Ov. *sitis fameseque argenti, besetting*, Hor.

im-portuosus (imp), a, um, *adj.* without a *hasbour* : mare, Sall.

impos (imp), ōnis, *adj.* [pōd in potis : v. compos] *not master of* : potius *power over, not possessed of* : homo, animi impos, Pl.

impositus (imp), a, um, *Part.* [impono]

im-possibilis (imp), e, *adj.* impossible : Just

impositus (imp), a, um, v. impono. im-potens (imp), entis, *adj.* powerless, impotent, weak, feeble : Absol : Cic. (Junio) *inlita cessaret impotens tellure, powerless to save*, Hor. With *ten* : *having no power over, not master of, unable to control* : gens impotens rerum suarum, Liv : amoris, Tac. : impotentis regendi (=quos), *unable to manage*, Liv. II. Esp. that is not master of himself, headstrong,

uncontrollable : victoria eos ipso impotentes impotentisque reddidit, Cic. : mulier, *having a furious temper*, Suet. : with Dat. (late and rare) : militibus impotens, *violent towards the soldiers*, Just. Poet with *h* : (regina) quidlibet impotens sperare, *mad enough to embrace any wild hope*, Hor. 2. Of things : quae effrenatio impotentis animi? Cic. in multo impotentiorum subito rabum accendi, Liv. : Jussa mulierum, Tac. : Aquilo, furiosus, Hor.

im-potenter (imp), *adv.* powerlessly : elephantus impotentius regi, *with less control*, Liv. II. *passionately, violently, intemperately* : aliquid facere, Quint. : dicere aliquid, id.

im-potentia (imp), ae, f. [impotens] *inability, want of means, poverty* : magis propter suam impotentiam se semper credunt negligi, Ter. II. *want of moderation or self-restraint, ungovernableness, violence*, Juv. : animi, Cic. : mulieris, Tac.

im-praesentium (imp), *adv.* [appo], for "in praesentia harum (rerum)" : se repetendum without the subst. [at present, for the present, now] : Auct. Hor. : Tac.

im-pransus (imp), a, um, *adj.* that has not breakfasted, fasting : i e. soler and temperate : verum hic im-pransum mecum disquirat, Hor.

im-prēcātio (imp), ōnis, f. [imprecor] *an invoking of evil, imprecation, curse* : Sen. : Plin.

im-prēcōr (imp), atus, i v. a. *dep.* to invoke (good or evil) on, to call down upon, to imprecate : litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas imprecor, Virg. : diras Pompeio, Plin.

impressio (imp), ōnis, f. [imprimō] *a pressing into or upon, an impressing, impression* (left on the mind), Cic. 2. Esp. *an irruption,*

inroad, onset, assault, attack : non iudicio neque disputatione, sed vi etque impressione (aliquam) evertere, id.

II. Fig. of style : a division : id. 2. *a marked expression, emphasis*, vocum, id.

im-pressus (impr.), a, um, *Part.* [imprimō]

im-rimis (impr. and separately in primis), *adv.* in the first place, chiefly, especially : ut erat in primis inter suos copiosus, Cic. : in primis arduum videre res gestas scribere, Sall.

im-primo (imp), pressi, pressum, 3 v. a. [premo] *to press into or upon, to stick, stamp, or dig into, to impress, imprint*. Lit : si in ejusmodi ceratentum sigilla hoc anulo impressor, Cic. : notam labris dente, *leave the mark of his teeth on them*, Hor. : Dido os impressa tero, *pressing her lips on*, Virg. : staminateque impresso fathalia pollice neutes, *pressed upon*, Ov. 2. *to press, to make an impression, to engrave, stamp, mark* : an imprimi quasi ceram animum putamus? Cic.

II. Fig. *to impress on the mind, to attack, inflict a scandal, stigma* : quorum lectione duplex imprimeretur rei publicae dedecus, id. (Hence Fr. *imprimer* and *imprimer*)

im-prūbābilis (impr), e, *adj.* not deserving of approbation, objectionable, exceptionable : rationes, Cels. : motus animi, Sen.

im-prūbatio (imp), ōnis, f. [improbo] *disapprobation, blame* (rare). Cic.

im-prōbē (impr), *adv.* badly, *unwisely, improperly* : multa improbe fecisti, Cic. : praeda parva, id. Comp : im-probius ferri, id. Sup. respondere, id.

2. *beyond measure, immoderately* (rare) : de quodam proceras staturae improbiusque nato, *unduly developed*, Suet.

im-prūbitas (impr.), ātis, f. [improbus] *leanness, bad quality* (rare in this sense) : malorum silvesciturum, Plin. II. Fig. : *wickedness, depravity, dishonesty, improbity* : Cic.

2. Of animals : *audacity, avidity* : simiae Dodonaeae, id.

im-prōbo (impr), avi, atum, i v. a. [improbo] *to disapprove, blame, condemn, regret* : Cic. : utrumque improbus consilium, *causum*, id. : Caes. : improbat has (Nymphas) pector, *derides*, Ov. : iudicium, *to set aside, annul*, Cic. Absol : qui si improbasset, cur ferri passus esset? Caes.

im-prūbūlus (impr), a, um, *adj.* *id.* [somewhat wicked] : Juv.

im-prōbus (impr), a, um, *adj.* of bad quality, bad, poor : merces, Pl. : panis, Mart. 2. Fig. : *morally bad, wicked* (the exact sense depending on the context) : improbi et scelerati, Pl. : nequam et improbus, Cic. : dominum verit improbus, *degraded, spiritless*, Hor.

3. Of things : *improbable, fanciful, violent, stormy*, id. dicta, Ov. : fortuna, *spiteful*, Virg.

II. *exceeding the proper measure,*

enormous, monstrous : mons, Virg. : imber improbius, Sen. 2. *immoderate, excessive, insatiable, obstinate* (anguli) piscibus atram improbus ingluviem, *ramisque loquacibus implet, voracious*, Virg. : labor, *indomitable*, id. : amor, Hor.

III. *bold, audacious, shameless, braggart, impudent* : negat improbus et te negligit, *has the effrontery to refuse*, id. : improbus annis, atque mero fervens, *with the audacity of youth*, Juv. 2. *licentious, wanton* : verba, Ov.

im-prēcērus (impr.), a, um, *adj.* not tall, undersized : pecora, Tac.

im-prōfessus (impr), a, um, *adj.* that has not professed or declared himself : deferentur, qui vel improfessi Judaicam viverent vitam, Suet.

im-prōptus (impr), a, um, *adj.* not ready (rare) : lingua imprōptus, *slow of tongue*, Liv.

im-prō-erātus (impr), a, um, *adj.* not hastened, not hasty, lingering : vestigia, Virg.

im-prō-rūs (impr), a, um, *adj.* not fitting, unsuitable, improper : nomen, Quint. : cognomen, Plin.

im-prō-ser (impr), ēra, ērum, *adj.* unfavorable, unprosperous : fortuna, Tac.

im-prōspērē (impr.), *adv.* unfortunately : Tac.

im-prōvidē (imp) *adv.* imprudently : se in praecipis dare, *recklessly*, Liv.

im-prōvidus (imp), a, um, *adj.* not foreseeing, not anticipating, imprudent : Absol : ducis, Cic. : improvidus incautosque hostes opprimere, *unawares*, Liv. : pectora, *blind to the future*, Virg. With Gen. : improvidus futuri certaminis, Liv.

im-prōvisus (impr), a, um, *adj.* unforeseen, unexpected : sapienti nihil improvisum accidere potest, Cic. : improvisi pestis, Tac. : improvisi adeunt, *unexpectedly*, Virg. II. De, or ex improviso, or simply improviso, *adverbially, unexpectedly* : quasi de improviso respice ad eum, *casually*, Ter. : sane homini praeter opinionem improviso incidi, Cic.

im-prūdens (imp), entis, *adj.* not foreseeing, not anticipating or expecting, unaware, inadvertent, unconscious, off one's guard : equites imprudentes atque inopinantes hostes aggre-diantur, Caes. : haec omnia imprudente L. Sulla facta esse, *without the knowledge of*, Cic. : nunquam imprudentibus imber obfuit, *unwarned*, Virg.

II. *not knowing, ignorant of* : with Gen. : legis, Cic. : laborum, that has not experienced, Virg. III. *without prudence or wisdom, rash* : quod ex prima statim fronte dijudicare imprudentum est, Quint.

im-prūdentē (impr), *adv.* without foresight, unknowingly : Cic. II. *imprudently, inconsiderately* : te nihil luctum judicaram, Caes. Comp. : ad flammam accessit imprudentem, Ter.

im-prudentia (impr), *ae. f.* want of foresight or of knowledge, ignorance, inadvicence: propter imprudentiam ut ignoscere, petiverunt, Caes.: qui perperam iudicasset, quod saepe per imprudentiam fit, Cic. II. *imprudens*, *inconsiderateness, rashness*: imprudentia teli emissi, a random shot, id.

im-pubes (inp), *oris* and *is*, *adj.* not having attained the age of puberty, in the case of a male, under fourteen, and of a female, under twelve years of age (v. Smith's Ant. 211): filium ejus impuberem in carcere necatum esse dixit, Cic. Of things: corpus, Ilor. male, beardless, Virg. II. *virgin, unmarried*: qui diutissime impubes permanserunt, maximam inter suos ferunt laudem, Caes.

im-pudens (inp), *entis*, *adj.* without shame, shameless, impudent: Cic. Impudens liqui patris Penates, Hor. Of things: o hominis impudentem audaciam! brazen, Pl.

impudenter (inp), *adv.* shamelessly, impudently: nimio haec impudenter negas, Pl. Comp. Cic. Sup.: impudentissime mentis, id.

impudentia (inp), *ae. f.* [impudens] shamelessness, impudence: impudentia atque audacia fretus, Cic.

impudicus (inp), *adj.* unchastely, impudicissimely and obscenissime vixit, Eutr.

impudicitia (inp), *ae. f.* [impudicus] unchasteness, immodesty, lewdness: Pl.: Tac.

im-pudicus (inp), *a. um*, *adj.* shameless, impudent: facinus, Pl. II. *unchaste, immodest, lewd*: Cic.: mulieres, id.

impugnatio (inp), *onis*, *f.* [impugno] an attack, assault (rare) Cic.

impugnatus (inp), *a. um*, *Part.* [impugno].

im-pugno (inp), *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a* to fight against, to attack, assault: terga hostium, Liv. Absol.: nostri rediit gratias viribus acris impugnare coeperunt, Caes. II. In gen. to attack, assault, oppose, impugn: acerrime rogem, Sall.: meritum et fidem, Ov. Absol.: quum illis id tempus impugnandi datur, Cic.

impulsio (inp), *onis*, *f.* [impello] a pushing against, exerted pressure, influence: Cic. II. Fig. incitement, instigation, impulse: id. 2. *ad hilaritatem, a pleasantry* (figure of speech): id.

impulsor (inp), *oris*, *m.* [id.] an inciter, instigator: protectionis, Cic.

impulsus (inp), *a. um*, *Part.* [impello].

im-pulsus (inp), *us*, *m.* [id.] a pushing in motion against, a pushing or striking against, an outward pressure or shock, an impulse (most freq. in the Abl. sing.): bonus qui impulsus et motu orbium conchellur, Cic.: scutum, id. II. Fig. incitement, insti-

gation, influence: vostro impulsu, instigant, Ter.: ne civitas eorum impulsu deficeret, Caes.

impūnē (inp), *adv.* without punishment, without fear of punishment, safely, with impunity: Cic.: eundem istuc impune habueris, Ter.: neque tantum maleficium impune habendum, be left unpunished, Tac. Comp.: credere mihi impunius licere, Ter. Sup.: impunitissime vendere, Pl.

impūnitas (inp), *atis*, *f.* freedom or safety from punishment, impunity: Cic.: Caes.

impūnitē (inp), *adv.* with impunity: Matus in Cic.

im-pūnitus (inp), *a. um*, *adj.* unpunished, unrestrained, safe, secure: Cic. Comp.: qui tu impunitior illa obsonia captas? Hor.

im-pūritas (inp), *a. um*, *Part. adj.* [impurus] infamous, vile: impuritas ille, that vile wretch, Ter.

im-pūre (inp), *adv.* impurely, basely, shamefully, vilely: vivere, Cic.

im-pūritas (inp), *atis*, *f.* uncleanness (in a moral sense), pollution, impurity: Cic.

impūritia (inp), *ae. f.* [impurus] uncleanness, vileness, impurity: Pl.

im-pūrus (inp), *a. um*, *adj.* unclean, filthy, foul: mater, Ov. II. Fig.: impure, defiled, filthy, infamous, abandoned, vile: impudens, impurus, inverecundissimus, Pl. o hominem impurum villan, Ter. anus haud impura, fairly decent, id. impurus et scel-ratus, Cic. Comp.: quis illo qui maledictus impurius? id. Of things: animus, Sall.: historia, Ov.

impūtatus (inp), *a. um*, *Part.* [imputo].

im-pūtatus (inp), *a. um*, *adj.* unpurged, unblamed, innocent, Hor.

im-pūto (inp), *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a* to bring into reckoning, enter into an account, to reckon, charge: Col. II. to reckon, attribute as a merit or a fault: to make a boast of, to charge, ascribe, impute to (for ascribing, ascribere): gaudet munusculis, sed ne data impūto, nec acceptus obligatur, consider them as putting the receiver under an obligation, Tac.: quum quidam crimen ultro lat-rentur, nonnulli impūto impūto, made a merit of it, Suet.: sacrit, natumque objectat et impūto illis, charges upon them his son's fate, Ov. III. to give, assign: hoc solum erit certamen, quum nihil plurimum impūto, Tac.

imūlus, *a. um*, *adj. dim.* [imulus] the lowest, the bottom of (only of small objects): imula oricilla, Cat.

imūus, *a. um* [Sup. of inf-rus, q.v.], *adv.* deepest, undermost: terra ima sedes imper haeret, Cic.: in fundo ima, at the very bottom, Virg.: ad imam quercum, at the foot of the oak, Phaedr. vox, the highest treble (it was in unison with the string that was held lowest), Hor.: conviva, that occupies the lowest seat at table, id. In neut. absol.:

ab imo ad summum, all told, from sole to crown, id.: locus erat paulatim ab imo acclivis, Caes.: ima summus mutare, to turn the lowest into the highest, Hor. With Gen.: inter ima pedis, Virg. II. Of time: the last (poet.): mensis, Ov. Absol.: servetur ad imum, to the end, Hor.: also as *adv. phr.* ad imum, at last, to wind up with, id.

in (old forms endo and indu, Enn. in Gell. Lucr.) *prep.* with Abl. and Acc. [Nkr. an in an-far (within); Gr. ἐν; Goth. and Eng. in, etc.] A. With Abl. in denotes a fixed point, place or period, in space and time; and similarly in other relations, a fixed or present condition or act. Of space: in, within, on, upon, over, at, among: plures in eo loco sine vulnere quam in proelio aut fuga intereunt, Caes.: sedere in equo, on horseback, Cic.: in eo flumine pons erat, over the river, Caes. With names of places: navis et in Caetia est parata nobis et Brundis, Cic. II. Of time, indicating a fixed or limited period, without the idea of progress from that period into another: in, during, in the course of: feci ego istaec studium in adolescentia, in my youth, Pl.: in omni aetate, Cic. 2. Particular phrases, in tempore, at the right or proper time, in time: in peditis equisque in tempore subvenissent, Liv. (ii) in praesentia and in praesenti, at present, now, at this moment, under these circumstances: vi-trac quidem cenae non solum in praesentia, sed etiam postero die iudicanda sunt, at the time, Cic. III. In other relations it denotes the being in a certain fixed or present condition or situation, magno in aere alieno, deeply in debt, id.: summa in sollicitudine ac timore, Caes.: in summa, on the whole, Cic. (ii) as regards the opinion of others: in odio esse, to be hated, id.: in honore esse, to be respected, id.: in amore, etc. id. (iii) of persons: in the case of, as regards: in Nervus, in the case of, Caes.: in bono sermo dici, to be said of, Cic.: non talis in hostes fuit Irimo, in dealing with him, Virg.: nec ullum in barbaris ac vitiae genus omisit: usual, among, Tac. (iv) on the score of: vexatur in eo libro quem scripsit, in reference to, Cic.: (Pausanias) in eo est in p-hen-us, on the ground, Nep. (v) with ref. to dress, arms, etc.: arrayed in, set in: in viola, and in rosa dicere, Cic.: homines in catenis Romam mittere, Liv.: in armis, under arms, Caes.

2. To denote that a person or thing is to be found in, or belongs to, any body or collection: in, among: omnibus fere centumviris vulneratis, in his principio P. Sextio Baucio, id.: Thales, qui sapientissimus in septem fuit, Cic. 3. With gerunds and gerundives, to indicate the being employed or busy upon some *puer*: at act: in: ne in quaerendis suis pug-

nandi tempus dimitteret, *in looking for*, Caes.: *in excedenda Numantia*, Cic.

B. With *Acc.*: to denote motion or progress into or upon some place, point, or object (whereas *ad* denotes mere external approach): sometimes also, mere direction towards, without any idea of progress (opp. to *ex*). Of space, with verbs of motion, *into* or *to*: ibi in Piræum, Pl.: *in foream decidi*, id.: *equitatus hostem in conspectum venit*, Caes.: *in Britanniam tractus*, id.: Of motion in an upward direction, *up to*: *in caelum ascendere*, Cic. Sometimes with *versus*: *castra ex Biturigibus movet in Arvernos versus*, Caes. Rarely with the verbs *ponere*, *collocare*, *etc.* (for *in* with *Abl.*): *in "qualem impositus, placed on the rack"*, Cic.: *sororem et propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitatis collocasse*, Caes.

2. Denoting mere direction towards, without motion. *towards*: *Belgae spectant in septentriones et orientem solem*, id. Hence also to denote dimension in any given direction, *in*: *sex pedes in altitudine*, id. **II.** Of time, to denote entrance into a period, or a period to come *into, till, for, towards*: *dormiet in lucem, till broad day*, Hor.: *in mortuis in triginta annos impetraverunt, for thirty years*, Liv.: *ad eum hominem in hortis invitavit in posterum diem, for the following day*, Cic.

2. Particular phrases: *in postmum* (posteritatem) or *in futurum*, *in future, for the future*: (i) *in praesens*, *for the present*: (ii) *in perpetuum* or *in aeternum*, *for ever*: *res dilata est in posterum*, id.: *id aegre et in praesentia li passi*, et *in futurum etiam metum c. perurit*, Liv.: *ingenti omnium et in praesens lacrima et in futurum spe*, id.: (iv) *in diem vivere*, *to live only for the day, regardless of the future*, Cic. (*v. dies*). Also, *from day to day, daily*: *in diem raptus vivit*, Liv.: *so also, in horam, every hour*. per totum hoc tempus subiectioni in diem et horam invadit, Hor. (v) *In tempus, for a while, for a short time, for the occasion*: *sensit miles in tempus conficta*, Tac.

III. In other relations, to denote tendency or direction towards or against, progress, inclination, aim, purpose, *etc.*: *on, about, respecting*: *towards, against*: *for, as, in, to, into*: *id, quod apud Platonem est in philosophos dictum, with reference to them*, Cic.: *num etiam in deos immortales inauspicatam legem valuisse?* *availed against*, Liv.: *venerat in funus, for the purpose of attending the funeral*, Cic.: *quae in rem sunt, of use, useful*, Liv.: *servilem in modum, in the manner of slaves*, Cic. **2.** Esp. with verbs of dividing: *in partes tres*, Caes.: *Maedonibus tres in nunti in capita statutum est pretium, a head, for each person*, Liv. **3.** To denote change into something: *in villos abeunt vestes, turn into shaggy hair*, Ov. **4.**

In adverbial expressions: *in universum, in general*, Liv.: *in omnia, in all respects*, Vell.: *in tantum, so much*, Virg.

C. *In* is occasionally found with an *Acc.* where an *Abl.* might be expected, and *vice versa*, with an *Abl.* instead of an *Acc.* With *Acc.* for *Abl.*: *in custodium habitus, kept in prison*, i. e. *put into and kept in*, Liv.: Tac.

D. In composition, *n* is assimilated to a following *l, m, or r*, and is changed before the labials into *m*: *illabor, imulto, irrumpo, imbuo, impello*. **2.** As a prefix, it generally has the sign *in* or *upon* when prefixed to verbs implying rest: *incolo, dwell in*; *impono, put upon*; *insideo, sit upon*; and the meaning *into, against, towards, etc.* when prefixed to verbs implying motion: *induco, lead into*; *impello, push against*.

in (before *b* and *p*, *m*; *n* assimilated before *l, m, and r*), an inseparable prefix [id. with *Skr. an-*; Gr. *ἀνα-*, *ἐν-*; Germ and Eng. *un-*] which negatives the meaning of the word to which it is prefixed; equivalent to the Eng. *un-, in-, not*; *impar, unequal*; *intolerabilis, unparabilis, intolerable*; *immixtus, not mixed, rude*. This prefix is chiefly used with adjectives and adverbs, very seldom with verbs; *ignoscere* is an example of the latter.

in-accessus, a, um, adj. unapproached, unapproachable, inaccessible: *maris*, Plin.: *lucus*, Virg.

in-accesco, acci, v. n. incept. to become sour *in*, to turn sour: Plin. **II.** Fig. *hæc tibi per totos inacescant omnia sensus, i. e. let them vex you*, Ov.

inactus, a, um, Part. [inigo].

inacē, v. inacc.

inadi, v. inadi.

inads, v. inads.

inadt, v. inadt.

in-ādustus, a, um, adj. unsinged (rare): *corpus*, Ov.

inaedificatio, ōnis, f. [inaedifico] a building up: Pl.

in-aedifico, avi, atum, i. r. a. to build in, on, or at, to build up, erect. *inaedificata in muris moenia, i. e. so as nearly to touch*, Caes.: *aliquid in locum publicum, Liv.* *inaedificata superne multa multis nubila, piled heap on heap*, Lucr. **II.** Meton.: *to build up, wall up*: *portas obstruit, vias plateasque maedificat*, Caes.

in-aequalis, e, adj. uneven, unequal (rare): *locus*, Varr.: *haec inaequalibus varietate distinguimus*, Cic.

in-aequaliter, adv. unevenly, unequally: *resist provinciam*, Suet.

in-aequalis, e, adj. uneven, unequal unlike: *loca*, Tac.: *portus, of different sizes*, Ov.: *calices, to suit each man's taste*, Hor.: *Fig.* of persons: *mutabile, inconsistent*: *vixit inaequalis, clamum ut mutaret in horas, capricious*, id. *Comp.*: *nihil est ipsa aequalitate inaequalius*, Plin. *Sup.*: *inaequalissimarum rerum sortes*, Suet.

II. Act.: *that makes uneven, tonsor, that cuts unevenly*, Hor.

in-aequalitas, atis, f. unevenness, unlikeness, inequality: Quint.

inaequaliter, adv. unevenly, unequally: Liv.

in-aequatus, a, um, adj. unequal: *onus*, Tib.

in-aequo, i. v. a. to make even or level: Caes.

in-aestimabilis, e, adj. not worthy to be esteemed, valueless: Cic.

II. *that cannot be estimated or judged of*: *nihil tam inaeestimabile est quam animi multitudinis, little to be counted on*, Liv.

III. *beyond all price, invaluable*: *imperator*, id.

in-aestho, i. v. n. to boil or rage in: Hor.

in-affectatus, a, um, adj. unaffected, natural: Quint.: Plin.

in-amabilis, e, adj. not amiable or worthy of love, unlovely, odious: Pl.: *regnum (of the Lower World)*, Ov.

in-amāresco, v. n. incept. to become bitter: *inamārescent epulae, i. e. become acid or nauseous on the stomach*, Hor.

in-ambitiosus, a, um, adj. unambitious, unassuming: *rura*, Ov.

in-ambulatio, ōnis, f. a walking up and down on the rostra as an oratorical artifice (rare): Cic.

in-ambulo, i. v. n. to walk up and down: *paululum in porticu*, Cic.

in-amoenus, a, um, adj. unpleasant, disagreeable, gloomy (poet.): *regna (of the Lower World)*, Ov.

ināniae, arum, f. plu. [inanie] emptiness: Pl.

inānilōgus, a, um, adj. [vox libr. from inanis λόγος] that talks vainly or emptily: Pl.

in-animatus, a, um, adj. lifeless, inanimate: Cic.

inanimentum, i, n. [inanie] emptiness: Pl.

inānimus, a, um, adj. [anima] lifeless, inanimate: Cic.

inānio, i, v. n. itum, a v. a. [inānis] to make empty, to empty out, evacuate: *hoc ita manitur spatium, Lucr.*

inānis, e, adj. empty, void: opp. to plenus. domum, Cic.: *quae (naves) manas ad eum remitterentur, without troops on board*, Caes.: *hic homo est inanis, without money*, Pl.: *funus, without a corpse*, Hor.: *litterae, containing nothing of interest*, Cic.: *Ditis regnia, bodiless, ghostly*, Virg.: *With Abl.*: *nulla epistola inanis aliquar. utili*, Cic.: *With Gen.*: *sanguinis atque animi pectus inane, void of*, Ov. **2.** Meton.: *poor, deficient in produce, etc.*: *Apulia pars inanis Italiae*, Cic.

3. Subst.: *inanie, is, n. an empty space, a vacuum*: *sollicit hoc id erit vacuum, quod inane vocamus*, Lucr.: *ita nullum man. nihil esse individuum potest*, Cic.: *Resp. the air, atmosphere*: *magnum per inane*, Virg. **II.** Fig. *empty, hollow, worthless, vain, unprofitable*: *aures ipsae, quid plenum*, 285

incensio, ōnis, *f.* [incendo] a setting on fire, burning (rare) Cic.

(1) **incensus**, a, um, *Part.* [incendo]

(2) **incensus**, a, um, *adj.* [census] not registered, not assessed, who has given no account of himself and his property to the censor. hominem incensum vendere, Cic.

incētio, ōnis, *f.* [incipio] a beginning (rare) Cic. II. an undertaking, attempt: Ter.

incepto, i, v a *freq.* [id] to begin: facinus lace-re, Pl. II. to undertake, attempt: quod inceptas? Ter. (Hence Sp. *encuentar*.)

inceptor, ōris, m. [id] a beginner or originator: Ter.

inceptum, i, n [id] a beginning, attempt, undertaking: servetur ad inum, qualis ab incepto processerit, Hor. abscidere incepto, Liv.: in *pluri* (freq.) Ov.

incetus, a, um, *Part.* [incipio]

incerno, crēvi, crētum, 3 v a to sift over or upon, to scatter with a sieve: piper album circum sal mern incernam, i. e. salted over, as with a pepper-shar, Hor.

incēro, no perf., atum, i r a to smear or cover over with pecc. caudiculum, Cels. Post. quia incerno, to make vows to the gods (by attaching to the knees of their images little waxen tablets, on which the vows were inscribed), Liv.

incerto, ad, not certainly ubi habitum, incerto scilicet, Pl. (id. b.)

incerto, i, v a [incertus] to wonder doubtfully or uncertainly: amicum, Pl.

incertus, a, um, *adj.* [Object] (i. e. of things thought about) uncertain, not settled, not to be relied on, unsure, not fixed: amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, Enn. in Cic. spū incerta certum mihi laborem sustuli, Ter. itinera, taken at hop-hazard, of doubtful outlet, Caes.: colligere incertos, et in ordine ponere crimes, not arranged, Ov. humani, fitful (cf. "the struggling moonbeam's misty light"), Virg.: incertus mensibus, unsettled months, (i. e. as to vegetation), id. Ne ut as subit: anything not settled or resolved upon, an uncertainty: ne cuius incerti vanique auctor esset, conjectural and groundless tale, Liv. incerta maris et temporis, iust., Tac. Minucius praefectus annuae in incertum creatus, for an indefinite time, Liv. Neut. adverb (poet). incertum vigilans, Ov. II. Subject, (i. e. of what one thinks about things). Pass. prop. that about which one's mind is not made up: hence not resolved upon, undetermined, doubtful, uncertain: casus, Cic.: ut incertis temporibus diversaeque itinervis iretur, not known beforehand, Caes. With *interrog.* clause: moriendum certe est, et id incertum, an hoc ipso die, Cic. 2. Act.: of persons who have not made up their minds: hence, irreso-

lute, undetermined, hesitating, doubtful: varius incertusque agitata, Sall. With *interrog.* clause: quid dicam hisce, incertus sum, Ter.: incerti ignarique, quid potissimum facient, Sall. With *Gen.*: non quia incertus sententiae fuit, he had not made up his mind, Liv. (ii) without certain knowledge, not sure: quum incertus essem, ubi esses, Cic. With *Gen.*: incertusque meae pacis salutis eram, Ov.

incesso, cessivi or cessi, 3 v a. 1. i. e. to fall upon, assault, assail, 2. i. e. to cast lapidibus, Liv. 3. i. e. to attack with words, to reprove, reproach, accuse: reges dictis protegis, id. aliquem criminibus, to accuse, Tac.

incessus, ūs, m [id] a going, walking, pace, gait: incessus, citus modo, modo tardus, Sall.: erectus, Tac. vera incessa patuit dea, Virg.: hominum jumentorumque incessu, trampling, Liv. II. a hostile attack, invasion (rare): Parthorum, Tac. III. Motion an entrance, approach: incessus claudite, id.

incesse, ad, impurely, sinfully: facere sacrificium Dianae, Liv. 2. impietate, impurely: Cic.

incesso, avi, i r a [incessus] to pollute, defile, totum incesat funere classis, Virg. II. E-p to dishonour: pulchram, Pl.

inestum, i, n [id] unchastity, lewdness: inest: Cic.: inesti lamina, Quint. In *pluri*: Cic.

in-cestus, a, um, *adj.* [castus] lit. unchaste: hence, injure, polluted, defiled, sinful, criminal: quum virorum contumelias optimum virum incesto ore lacerasset, with foul-mouthed abuse, Cic.: saepe Desipit neglectus incesto addidit integrum, the guilty, Hor. II. E-p unchaste, lewd: judex, i. e. Paris, id.: nuptiae, Tac.

incestus, ūs, m [incestus] unchastity, incest: Cic.

inchoatus, a, um, *Part.* [inchoo]

II. A *adj.* unbrushed, incomplete, imperfect: perfecta antepomitur inchoatis, Cic.

inchoo (in old MSS. also inchoo), avi, atum, i r a. to begin, commence, institute: Phidias post signum ab alio inchoatum absolvit, Cic.: tum Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras, i. e. begins to sacrifice, Virg. [Ety. un- + ceo.]

in-cido, cidi, cisum, 3 v a. to cut down or upon, to fall, light upon: to fall into, sink into: constr. with in and Acc., less freq. with other prepp., with Dat., or absol. With in and Acc.: in foveam, Cic.: saxum in crura, id.: pestilentia in urbem, Liv. With other prepp.: incidit ictus ignis ad terram duplicato poplite Turnus, sinks, Virg. (turnus) super agmina late incidit, J. on them, id. With *Dat.*: portis, to rush

into, Liv. Absol. illa (hasta) volans, humeri surgunt qua tegmina summa, incidit, lights, strikes, Virg. 2. E-p to fall upon, come upon: unexpectatē, fall in with: nonnullae cohortes in agmen Caesaris incidunt, Caes.: in insidias, fall into, Cic. 3. to fall upon, assault, attack: in hostem, Liv. With *Dat.*: ultimus Romanis, id. II. Fig.: to fall into any condition, to fall upon, befall, happen to: in morbum, Cic.: tantus terror incidit exortum, seized, Caes.: ut nihil incidisset postea civitati mali, happened, Cic. 2. to fall upon accidentally: to come or occur to one's mind, or in conversation: redeunt, ex ipsa re mihi incidit suspicio, comes across, strikes, Ter.: incidit de uxoris mentio, the talk turned, Liv. 3. Of time: to fall upon, happen in: quorum aetas in eorum tempora, quos nuntiavi, incidit, Cic. 4. to fall out, happen, occur: quum aliquod bellum incidit, Caes.: forte ita incididerat, ne duo violenta ingenia matrimonio jungerentur, Liv. 5. to fall in with, agree with, in opinion, etc.: ne ipse incidat in Diodorum, Cic.

in-cido, cidi, cisum, 3 v a. [caedo] to cut into, cut through, cut open, cut up, clip, trim, etc.: tenens arboribus incisis atque inflexis, cut into, i. e. partly cut through, Caes.: non incisa notis marmora publicis, i. e. engraved, Hor. funem, sever, Virg. 2. to carve, engrave, inscribe: constr. with in and Abl., less freq. with in and Acc., Dat., or absol.: id in aere incisum volans tradiderunt, Cic.: leges in aes incisae, Liv. also absol. incidebant jam domi leges, Cic.: tabula his incisa literis, Liv.: tribus locis foedus incisum literis, id.: amores arboribus, Virg. 3. to form by cutting, to cut (poet.) ferroque incidit acuto perpetuas dentes et serrae ruperunt usum, Ov. facies, Virg. II. Fig.: to break off, interrupt, put an end to: poenica, Cic.: lites, to avoid, Virg.: ludum, Hor. 2. to cut off, cut short, take away, remove: spe incisa, Liv.

incēns, entis, *adj.* engraving, with young: Plin. [For in-cu-ens, as clemens for ciu-ens; cf. Gr. κν-ew and -y-ew-os] (Hence It. *incinta*; Fr. *encrente*.)

incile, is, n. [perh. for in-cid-le, from in-cido] a ditch, trench: incilia aperire, Cato. Fig.: in incili omnia adhaerent, Caes. in Cic.

incinctus, a, um, *Part.* [incingo]

in-cingo, xi, ctum, 3 v a. to gird in, gird about, surround: (aras) verbenas silvaque incinxit agresti, Ov.: incingit rona, id. Reflect. (Triphono) tanto incingitur angue, girds herself with, id. Part. perf.: incinctus enctu Galina, Liv.: pellibus, Virg.

in-cino, 3 v a. [cano] to sing (i. play) upon, to sound (rare): varios incunt ore modos, Prop.

incipesso, v. incipisso.

in-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 v. a. and n. Rarely used in *perf. tenses*, which in the class. per. are supplied by coepio. The *perf. part.* however is common [capio; lit. to seize upon, lay hold of: opp. to desinere, to put down, to leave off: hence.] Act.: to begin, to take in hand: constr. usually with *Inf.*, less freq. *absol.*, with *Acc.*, ab, or adv. of place. With *Inf.*: fossas complere, Caes. *Absol.*: ut incipiendi ratio fuerit, ita sit desinendi modus, Cic.: statim sic rex incipit, thus begins (to speak), Sall. With *Acc.*: opus, Liv. *Pass.*: rupturam gratia haec sunt ficta atque incipita, set-off-foot, Ter. With ab or adv. of place: a Jove incipiendum putat, Cic.: unde nexus incipit percipi non poterat, Curt. II. Neutr.: to begin to be, to begin, commence: quum rosam viderat, tum incipere ver arbitrabatur, Cic.: tempus erat quo prima quies mortalibus aegris incipit, Virg.

incipisso (also incipesso), 3 v. a. [incipio] to begin, Pl. **incise**, adv. in short clauses: Cic. **incisim**, adv. in short clauses: Cic. **incisio**, ōnis, f. [incipio] rhet. t. t. an incision, i. e. a division, member, clause of a sentence = κόμμα: Cic. **incisum**, i, n. [id.] rhet. t. t. a section or division of a sentence, a clause: Cic.

incisus, a, um, Part [incipio] **incitamentum**, i, n. [incito] an incitement, inducement, incentive: et periculum et laborum, Cic. II. Of persons: uxor, quae incitamentum mortis et particeps fuit, instigator, Tac.

incitātē, adv. Of speech, quickly, rapidly, violently: fluit incitatus, Cic. **incitatio**, ōnis, f. [incito] Act. an inciting, rousing, instigating: languentis populi, Cic. II. *Pass.*: violent motion, rapidity, vehemence, ardour, energy: qui (sol) tanta incitatione fertur, id. 2. Fig.: animi, impetuosity, Caes.

incitatus, a, um, Part [incito] II. Adj.: rapid, swift. Fig.: cursus in oratione incitator, Cic.

in-cito, avi, atum, i v. a. to set in rapid motion, to hasten, to urge forwards: vehementius equos incitare, Caes.: equo incitato, at full gallop, Liv.: annis hibernis incitatus pluvius, made more rapid, swollen, id. Proverb.: incitare currentem, to spur a willing horse (i. e. to urge one who needs no urging), Cic. 2. With *pron.*, reflect.: to move rapidly, to rush, hasten: alii ex castris sese incitant, scilicet out, Caes.: sese (naves) in eam (navem) incitaverant, dashed forward at, id.: cum ex alto se aestus incitavisset, had come up or in, id. II. Fig.: to incite, encourage, stimulate, rouse, excite, spur on: allicum imitandi cupiditate, Cic.: multa Caesarum ad id bellum incitabant, Caes. Of an inanimate object: caelium poenas, nut more rigorously into force, in-

crasce, Tac. 2. Esp. to inspire: Pythiam, Cic. 3. In bad sense, to excite, arouse, stir up: et consul senatum in tribunal et tribunus populum in consules incitabat, Liv.

in-clitus, a, um, adj. set th. rapid motion, rapid, swift, violent (poet.): venti vis, Lucr.: hasta, Virg.

in-clitus, a, um, adj. not moved hence, of a piece in the game of draughts, etc. that cannot be moved, immovable: Isid. Hence, ad incita or ad incitas (i. e. calces) aliquem redigere, deducere, to bring to a standstill, reduce to extremity: Pl.: redire, to be reduced to extremity, Lucil.

in-clivis, e, adj. unmannerly, impolite, uncivil, hence, unreasonable, unjust: Enn.

inciviliter, adv. without civility, uncourtly: App. comp. praefecturam egit aliquanto inciviliter et violentius, Suet.

inciamito, i v a freq. [inciamo] to call out frequently or exclaim against: to abuse, scold: inciamitor quasi servus, Pl.

in-clamo, avi, atum, i v a. and n. In good sense, to cry out to, to call upon, to invoke aid: comitum suum incitavit, Cic. *Absol.*: nemo incitavit patronorum, id. II. In bad sense, to call out to, cry out at, exclaim against, abuse, scold: with Acc. or Dat.: nolito acriter eum incitare, Pl.: timidae puella, Ov. quoto, turpis-time, magna incitavit voce, Hor.

in-claresco, rūi, 3 v. n. incipio to become famous or celebrated: decendi genere maxime inclaruit, Suet. neque mea fortuna neque tua gloria inclarisset, Tac.

in-clēmens, entis, adj. unmerciful, rigorous, harsh, rough, severe (rare): dictator, Liv.: verbo inclementiori appellari, id.

inclementer, adv. rigorously, harshly, roughly, severely: Pl.: **in-clēmētia**, a, f. unmercifulness, rigour, harshness: divum, i. e. verily, anger, Virg.: eadē, Just.

inclinatio, ōnis, f. [inclino] a leaning, bending, inclining to: (corporis) ingressus, curvus, acubitus, inclinatio, sessio, Cic. In plur.: variis trepidantibus inclinationibus, swayings, Tac. II. Fig.: an inclination, tendency: ad meliorem spem, Cic. 2. inclination, bias, favour: iudicium ad aliquem, Quint.: principum in hoc offensio in illos, Tac.

3. an alteration, change: jactatio corporis, inclinatio vocis, play, inflexion, Cic.

inclinatus, a, um, Part [inclino] II. A dj.: bent down, sunken: of the voice, low, deep: vox, Cic.

2. Of colour inclined to: colore ad aurum inclinato, Plin. B. Fig.: inclined, disposed, prone to: pibe ante inclinatio ad Porcium fuerat, Liv.

2. sinking, falling: inclinata et prope jacens fortuna, Cic.

in-clino, avi, atum, i v a. and n. [v. inclino] Act.: to bend in or on, to bend down, bow: genua arenis, Ov.: inclinato in dextrum capite, Quint.

2. to turn or cause to move back: cum primum aestu fretum inclinatum est, the current set down the strait with the tide, Liv. II. With *pron.*, reflect. or reflectively: to bend or lie down, sink: sol meride se inclinavit, declined, id.: inclinato in postmeridianum tempus die, Cic.

2. Esp. in milit. lang. to fall back or give way: ut Hostus cecidit, confestim Romana inclinatur caesa, Liv. 3. Of a disease: to abate, diminish: morbus inclinat, Cels.

III. Fig.: to turn or incline: culpam in aliquem, lay the blame on, Liv.: rem, id. Reflect.: se ad Storcem, Cic.: quoniam inclinati opes ad Sabinos, i. e. male sumpto videbantur, to tend towards, Liv. 2. to change, alter, esp. for the worse: to bring down, abase, cause to decline: se fortuna inclinaverat, had taken an unfavourable turn, Caes.: ut me paululum inclinari timore viderunt, to give way, yield, Cic. B. Neutr.: to bend, incline, decline, sink: paulum inclinare necesse est corpora, Serrus, Lucr.: inclinare meridi in sentis, that the noon is past its full, Hor.

2. Esp. in milit. lang. to yield, give way, its confixerunt, ut aliquandiu in neutram partem inclinarunt acies, Liv. II. Fig.: to incline to, be favourably disposed towards: si se dant et sua sponte quo impellunt inclinant, Cic. multorum eo inclinant sententiae, ut tempus pugnae differretur, were in favour of putting off, Liv.

inclitus (better inclutus, not inclutus), a, um, adj. [clues, q v.] celebrated, renowned, famous, illustrious, glorious (chiefly poet and post-Cic.) populi regesque, Liv.: Ulixes, Hor.: Palamedis incluta fama gloria, Virg.

in-cludo, si, sum, 3 v a. to shut in, confine, keep in: constr. with in and Abl. or Acc., rarely with the simple Abl. 6r. Dat.: habemus senatusconsultum inclusum in tabulis, tanquam in vagina reconditum, locked up, as it were the sword of justice sheathed, but ready for use, Cic.: includi vento in ora, to be weather bound, Liv.: dum sumus inclusi in his compagibus corporis, imprisoned, Cic.: aliqua in carcerem, Liv.: inclusi parietibus, Cic.: xmaragdos auro, to set, mount, Lucr.: aliquem carcere, Liv.: pars inclusa calorem, fere, id.: pars inclusa calorem, fere, id.: huc aliqua ex arbore germen includunt, ingraft, Virg. 2. Transf.: to obstruct, hinder, stop up: dolor includit vocem, Cic.: viam, Liv. II. Fig.: to include, embrace, insert: in jurisconsultorum formulis, Ca.: verba versus includere, bring within the con-

pass of, *id* 2. Esp. to restrain, limit: nullis neque temporis neque juris inclusus angustis, Liv. 3. Of time: to close, finish, end: quae (tempora) semel notis condita fastis inclinat volucris dies, *has shut fast, registered*, Hor.: forsan includet crastina fata dies, Prop.

inclusio, *onis*, *f* [Includo] *a shutting up, confinement*: Cic.

inclusus, *a*, *um*, *Part* [includo]. **includus** and *includus*, *a*, *um*, *v*. *includitus*.

(1) **incoctus**, *a*, *um*, *Part*. [Incoquo] (2) **in-coctus**, *a*, *um*, *adj*. *uncooked, raw* (rare). Pl.

in-cogitabilis, *e*, *adj*. *thoughtless, inconsiderate*: Pl.

in-cogitans, *antis*, *adj* *thoughtless, inconsiderate*. Ter.

in-cogitantia, *ae*, *f*. [Incogitans] *thoughtlessness, inconsiderateness*. Pl.

in-cogitatus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. *Pass. unconsidered, unadvised*: opus, Sen. II. Act. *thoughtless, inconsiderate*. annus, Pl.

in-cogito, *i v a* *to contrive, devise*. *☞* *Against* (any one) *fraudem* Socini, Hor.

in-cognitus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. *not examined, untried*: res, Cic.: causa, Id.

II. *not known, unknown*: ne incognita pro cognitis habeamus, id. with *Pat* of pers.: quae omnia fide Gallis erant incognita, Caes.: palus oculis incognita nostris, unscen, Ov.

incola, *ae*, *comm* [incolo] *an inhabitant, a resident*: (Socrates) totius mundi se incolam et civem arbitrabatur, Cic. *Post* in apposition, or as *adj*: Petraea, incola captivo quicquid victor arat, vicinorum settler, (Ov. *Amiceni* incola turba vocat, the natives, id. 2. Transf. of animals and manimate things: aquarum incolae, Cic.: (allquem) obijce incolis aquilonibus, native, Hor. II. *a foreign resident*, as opp to a citizen: peregrini atque incolae, Cic.: audi, hanc Pythagoram Pythagoraeosque incolas paene nostros, almost our countrymen, id. III. *Fig.* of a deity: *andwelling, inspiring*: Pythus, Hor. •

in-colo, *lūi*, *3 v. d.* and *n*. *Act.* *to dwell in, inhabit*: urbes, Cic.: ea loca, Caes. *Pass.* *e locis quoque ipsis, qui a quibusque incolabantur*, Cic. II. *Neutr.* *to dwell or reside in*: Neptuno, qui salus locis incolis, Pl.: Germani, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, Caes.

in-columis, *e*, *adj*. *unimpaired, unimjured, safe, sound, entire, whole*: urbem et cives, Cic.: exercitum transducere, Caes.: genae, i. e. *fresh and comely*, Hor.: summa, *undiminished*, Lucr. With *ab*: equestrem splendorem a calamitate iudicii retinere, *untarnished*, i. e. *by reduction*, Cic. [In-columis is by some connected with *calamitas*: but Corssen compares Gr. κολος, κολούω.]

in-columitas, *atis*, *f*. [in-columis]

good condition, soundness, safety: Cic.: incolumitatem deditis pollicebatur, *promised them their lives*, Caes.

in-comitatus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. *unaccompanied, unattended* (rare): funera, Lucr.: externis virtus bonis, *ungraced with*, Ov.: incomitata videtur ire viam, *companionless*, Virg.

in-commodatus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. *unconvenient*. In hoc, poet. given up, abandoned: tellus, sc. ventis, Ov.

incommodē, *adv*. *unseasonably, inconveniently, inconveniently, unfavorably*: fores hae sonitu suo mihi moram obijciunt incommodē, Pl.: posse te non incommodē ad me venire, without difficulty, with no personal risk, Cic.: accidit, *unfortunately*, Caes. *Comp.*: Cic. *Sup.*: id.

incommodities, *a*, *um*, *adj*. *comically for inconvenient* (q v): Pl.

incommoditas, *atis*, *f*. *unsuitableness, inconvenience, inconvenientness*. alienati animi, Cic.: temporis, *unseasonableness*, Liv. II. *disadvantage*: incommoditas denique huc omnis redit, Ter.: incommoditate abstinere, *impoliteness, act of illbreeding*, Pl.

in-commodo, *avi*, *atum*, *i v n*. *to inconvenience, trouble, annoy* (rare): alium, Ter.: Cic.

incommodum, *i n* [incommodus] *inconvenient, trouble, disadvantage, detriment, misfortune, disaster*: Cic.: Caes.: quid iniquitas loci habet incommodi, id. *Sp.* *cially of a defect in the field*: ut accipiam incommodum virtute sarciretur, *loss*, id. Of the health: with *Gen*: valetudinis, Cic. In *plur*: tot incommodis confecti, so many difficulties, Caes.: incommoda vitae, "the thousand natural shocks that flesh is heir to," Juv.

in-commodus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. *unsuitable, unfit, unseasonable, inconvenient, troublesome, disagreeable*: iter, Ter.: valetudo, *bad health*, Cic.: ne voce quidem incommoda, *unfriendly*, Liv. *Sup.* in rebus ejus incommodissimis, in his extremity, Cic. Of persons aliquid huic responde commodē, ne incommodus nobis sit, Pl.

in-commutabilis, *e*, *adj*. *unchangeable, immutable* (rare): status rei publicae, Cic.

in-comparabilis, *e*, *adj*. *that cannot be equalled, incomparable*: Quint.

in-compertus, *a*, *um*, *adj* of which one has no information, unknown: inter cetera vetustate incomperta, lost in antiquity, Liv.

incompositē, *adv*. *without order, disorderly*: hostis veniens, Liv. II. Of discourse: *harshly, inelegantly*: Quint.

in-compositus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. *not well put together, not properly arranged, disordered, discomposed*: agmen, Liv.: motus, *artless, unstudied*, Virg. II. *Fig.* of style: pes, *irregular*, Hor. Meton of the author: (Aeschylus) rudis in plerisque et incompositus, *rugged*, Quint.

in-comprehensibilis, *e*, *adj*. *that cannot be seized or held*: Col. II. *Fig.* *that cannot be understood, incomprehensible*. praecpta, Quint. 2. *that cannot be grasped, endless*: opus, Sen.

in-comptus (Incomt.), *a*, *um*, *adj*. *undadorned, inelegant, artless, rude*: Incomptis Curium capillis, *unkempt*, Hor.: apparatus, *simple*, Tac. II. *Fig.* of style: coloni versibus incomptis ludunt, *unpolished*, Virg.

in-concessus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. *not allowed, forbidden* (rare): hymenaei, *unlawful*, Virg. II. *not granted, impossible*: homini, Quint.

in-concilio, *avi*, *atum*, *i v a*. *to gain or digu over to oneself*: inconciliastin' eum, qui mandatu' id tibi? Pl.: copias omnes allicius, id. II. *to bring (something) upon one, make trouble or difficulty for one*: ne Inconciliare quid nos porro postules, id.

in-concinnitas, *atis*, *f*. *inelegance, awkwardness, impropriety*: Suet.

in-concinus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. *inelegant, awkward, absurd*: qui in aliquo genere inconcinuus aut multis est, is ineptus dicitur, of a speaker, out of place, *mal-a-propos*, Cic.: personam feret non inconcinuus, *without awkwardness*, Hor.

in-concussus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. *unshaken, undisturbed, firm, constant, unchanged*: caelestia sidera, Lucan. II. *Fig.* *otium*, Sen.: pax, Tac.

incondite, *adv*. *confusedly*: Cic.

inconditus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. *without order, irregular, confused, unformed, uncouth, rude*: acies, Liv.: jus civile, *undetermined, vague*, Cic.: genus dicendi, id.: carmina, *artless, rude soldiers' songs*, Liv.: jocos militares, *rough*, id.: nova atque incondita libertas, *unmoulded, undisciplined*, id. 2. *untrained*: corpora, Lucan.

in-congruens, *tus*, *adj*. *inconsistent, incongruous, unsuitable*: Plin.: Gell.

in-considerantia, *ae*, *f*. *want of reflection, inconsiderateness*. C. c.

inconsideratē, *adv*. *inconsiderately, rashly*: Cic.

in-consideratus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. *thoughtless, heedless, inconsiderate*: usu. of persons: Cic. Of things: cupiditas, *reckless cupidity*, id.

in-consolabilis, *e*, *adj*. *unconsolable*. *Fig.* of incurable: vulnus, Ov.

in-constans, *antis*, *adj*. *changeable, fickle, capricious, inconstant*: Cic.: populus, "changing crowd," Sen. Of things: *interae*, Cic.

inconstanter, *adv*. *changeably, capriciously, inconsistently*: jectantibus se opinionibus Inconstanter et turbide, *inconsistently and confusedly*, Cic.

in-constantia, *ae*, *f*. *changeableness, fickleness, inconsistency*: nemo doctus unquam mutationem consilii Inconstantiam dixit esse, Cic. Of things: *mentis*, id.: *fulgoris*, Plin.

inconsulē, adv. *unadvisedly, inconsistently*: dicere, Cic.: committere proclum, Liv.

in-consultus, a, um, adj. *not consulted, unasked*: inconsulto senatu, Liv. II. *without advice, unadvised* (poet.): inconsulti abeunt, sedemque odere Sibyllae, *without obtaining counsel*, Virg. III. *inconsiderate, indiscreet*: homo inconsultus et temerarius, Cic.: Of things: largitio, Liv.

in-consultus, is, m. *the not advising with another* (only in Abl. sing.): inconsultu meo, *without consulting me*, Pl.

in-consumptus, a, um, adj. *unconsumed, undiminished*: Ov.

in-contaminatus, a, um, adj. *uncontaminated, unpolluted, pure*: Liv.

in-contentus, a, um, adj. *unstretch'd; fides, out of tune*, Cic.

in-coatinens, tis, edj *not containing, not retaining*: utrius, Plin. II. Fig.: *not keeping within due bounds, immoderate, intemperate*: homo, Pl.: Tityos, *lustful*, Hor.: manus, *violent*, id.

incontinenter, adv. *immoderately, intemperately*: cibum assumit, Cels. 2. *without due self-control*: Cic.

in-continentia, ae, f. *mobility to contain or hold*: urinae, Plin. II. Fig.: *inability to restrain one's desires, want of self-control, intemperance*: Cic.

in-contrōversus, a, um, adj. *undisputed, uncontroverted*: jus, Cic (dub.)

in-conveniens, entis, adj. *unsuitable, disagreeing*: corpus, Placdr.

in-cē-uo, xi, etum, 3 v. a. *to bail in or with, to bail down, to bail, settle*: consisti with ice and bail or al. radices Baccho, in vine, Virg.: cruciorem heribus, Hor. 2. *Trans to dip in, to dye*: vellera Tyrios in ca rubores, dyed with, Virg. II. Fig. (poet.): incoctum generoso pectus honesto (= inlutum), *unbued, filled with nobleness*, Pers.

in-corpōrālis, e, adj. *bodiless, incorporeal*: jus, Quint.

in-correctus, a, um, adj. *uncorrected, unproved*: opus, Ov.

in-corrūp-tū, adv. *ununcorruptly, purely, justly*: judicare, Cic. Comp.: id.

in-corrūptus (incomrupt), a, um, adj. *unspoiled, unguined, uncorrupted*: succus et sanguis, Cic.: templa, *undestroyed*, Liv. II. Fig.: *ununcorrupted, uningured, unadulterated, unbled, not seduced, genuine, pure*: testis, Cic.: Vener, id.: custos, *ununcorruptible*, Hor.: *adversus blanditios, that would not be seduced by flatterers*, Tac.: Of things: sensus, Cic.: Judicium, *unbiased*, id. Juv.: Liv. praedia, *undiminished*, Tac.

in-crēbro, brūi, 3 v. n. *to become frequent or strong, to increase, gain ground, prevail, spread*: mores detestor, Pl.: ventus, Cic.: fama belli,

Liv.: proverbio increbruit, *grew into a proverb*, id.

in-crēbro, avi, etum, 1 v. n. [c. r. ber] *to do anything frequently*: Pl.

in-crēdibilis, e, adj. *that cannot be believed; marvellous, extraordinary*: fides, Cic.: incredibilia probabilibus intexte, id.: lenitas, *astomishing, extreme*, Caes.: incredibile hoc mihi obigit, *extraordinary thing*, Ter. With Supine: incredibile memoratu, *wonderful*, Sall.

in-crēdibiliter, adv. *incredibly, extraordinarily*: Cic.

in-crēdulus, a, um, *unbelieving, incredulous*: Hor.

in-crēmentum, i, n. [increscō] *growth, increase*: Lit. of plants and animals: vitum satius, ortus, incrementa, Cic. 2. Meton = *subordinate, young or foster-child* (poet): Jovis, Virg. 3. *that which gives growth, the cause of growth or increase*: Front. Fig.: incrementum novae excretionis, *fresh leav*, Curt. II. Fig. *increase, augmentation*: summo bono affectu, incrementum, *enhancement*, Cic. In rhetoric, *an advancing from weaker to stronger expressions, an ascending towards a climax*: Quint.

in-crēmo, avi, etum, 1 v. n. *to burn to ashes, consume by burning*: Flor.

in-crēpito, avi, etum, 1 v. r. *freq. snatched to call or cry out, to challenge*: tum Butae dedit increpatus, *plucking him*, Virg. II. *to chide, blame, rebuke*: Incipitare atque inusare reliquos Belgas, *upbraiding and reproving against*, Caes.: enim verbae quoque increpatus, Liv.: hostis amare, *quid increpatus, chide, taunt*, Virg.

in-crēpatus, a, um, Part. [increpo] **in-crēpō**, ūi, etum (ch. s. fr. q. avi, etum) 1 v. n. and a. *Neutr. to move, to rattle, clatter, whizz*: simul ut discus increpuit, Cic.: corvorum increpuit densis eximia alas, Virg.

2. *to make a noise, be not at all about*: quicquid increpuit, Catilinae timen, *whatsoever sound is abroad*, Cic.: si eund increpuit terrores, Liv. II. Act.: *to utter about* (poet.): tuba terribilem sonitum, Virg.: sua mater Ilyn, Prop. 2. Meton *to strike against* (from the sound made by striking): increpuit unda latus, *has dashed upon*, Ov. 3. *to shake, disturb, frighten*: pectus, *confuse, madden*, Hor. 4. *Most freq. sense: to exclaim loudly against, to blame or upbraid loudly, to chide, rebuke, reprove*: per quid increpavit fimum? Pl.: maledictus omnes bonos, Sall.: ultro annos tollit dictis atque increpat ultro, *encourages some and upbraid others*, Virg.: With abstract object, *to reprove, censure, enough against*: illis viribus increpat eorum arrogantiam, Cic. Like accuso, with Gen. of that with which any one is charged: avaritiae, *to upbraid with*, Suct.

in-creasco, ēvi, 3 v. n. *to grow in or upon*: squamae cuti incrementum, Ov.

2. In gen. *to grow, increase*: maxime cibo eget, qui incrementum, Cels.

II. Fig.: *to grow or increase in*: animus discordibus irae, Virg. 2. In gen.: *to increase, grow*: andacia, Liv.

(1) **in-crētus**, a, um, Part. [incerno] *unspiced* (rare): fufurus, App.

in-crētus, a, um, adj. *unstained with blood*: Ov. (in tmesi: inque cruentatus).

in-crētus, a, um, adj. *bloodless, i. e. in which little or no blood has been shed*: or, *that has shed no blood*: hand incrementum prochi, Liv.: miles, id.: excrementis, *that has not lost any men*, Sall.

in-crūsto, avi, etum, 1 v. a. *to cover with a coat or rind, to incrust*: ollam sapa et farie, Varr.: sinerum vis, *to bedaub a pure vessel* (to label vitulus as vinus), Hor.

in-cūbatio, ōnis, f. *a lying upon egg*: a brooding, incubation: Plin.

in-cūbito, i, v. fr. q. to lie in or upon: Plin. 2. *Exp. to sit off eggs, brood*: Col. 3. In coarse sense, Pl.

in-cūbo, ūi, etum (rarely avi, etum, in the sense of to brood, 1 v. n. to lie in or upon, to lean upon, arm with lat. or in and Abl.: stramentis, Hor.: humero hasta, *rests, lies upon the shoulder*, Ov.: Liv.: Curt. Fig. of darkness, night, *to close in upon, brood over*, Virg. 2. *Exp. to lie down or pass the night in a temple*: for the cure of this ail, or to receive communications from the deity: in Aesculapii tunc, Pl. 3. *to sit upon egg, to brood, hatch*: Col. 4. *to abide or dwell in*: rure in cubo in praetectura mea, Pl.: Erymantho, Virg. 5. *to be near or contiguous to*: Jugum mari, Plin. II. Fig.: *to brood over, to watch jealousy*: pecunias, Cic.: auro, Virg.: publicis thesauris, *to retain sole possession of*, Liv. 2. *to weigh upon, press heavily on, fasten on*: Italiae Hannibal, Hor. 3. *to take up a position at*: urbs faustibus, Hor.

in-cūdo, ūi, etum, 3 v. a. *to forge with a hammer, to fabricate* (poet and only in part perf.): incusus lapis, *an uncut or sharpened stone for a hand-mill*, Virg.: incusa auro dona, Pers.

in-culcatus, a, um, Part. [inculco] **in-culco**, avi, etum, 1 v. a. [culco] *to tread in, tread down, ram down, cream*, Col. 2. *to stuff, press or cram in*: lanam morsibus canis, Plin.

II. Fig.: *to cram, wedge, or fasten in*: mania verba, Cic. 2. *to force upon, to impress or inculcate on*: id quod inculcatur, percipere animo, id. se inculant auribus, *obtrude themselves*, id.

in-culpatus, a, um, adj. *blameless*: vita indeque, Ov.

in-culte, o-ib. in an uncultivated manner, roughly, rudely, uncouthly:

vivere, Cic.: agitare, Sall. II. *inclementer*: dicere, Cic.

incultus, a, um, adj. *untilled, uncultivated, neglected*, agrar, Cic. solum, id. II. Transf. *undressed, undorned, unpolished, neglected, rude, wild*: comia, *uncurbed, disordered*, Ov. *gonae, disfigured*, id.: mores, *uncivilized*, Sall.: versus, *unpolished, rude*, Hor.

incultus, ūs, m. *want of cultivation or attention to*: honores desertos per incultum, *made void by neglect*, Liv. 2. *squalor, dirt*: incultus, tenebris, odore, foeda (Tullian) facies est, Sall.

incumbo, cūbū, cūbūtum, & v. n. [v. cubo] to *lay oneself upon, to lean or recline upon*: constr. with *in* and *ac*, *ad*, or *Dat*: olivae, Virg.: incum, (ut. i. ad vos, Ov.: tecto (of a bird), *perch on*, id.: incumbe remis, *bend to your oars*, Virg. 2. *to lean or incline towards, to overhang, to throw oneself on*: incumbens arae, *bending over*, id.: in gladium, *to fall on one's sword*, Cic.: in hostem, *to rush upon the enemy*, Liv. Fig.: feto urgenti, 'to rend his weight to the destiny that was bearing us down' (C). Virg.: inclinatus robur, *to give the decisive push to sinking fortunes*, Liv. 3. *to come upon, fall upon*: furiarum terrores, *settled on*, Hor.: Lucr. II. Fig. *to bend one's attention to, to apply or devote oneself to, to exert oneself or take pains with, pre-attention to*: constr. with *in* and *Acc.*, *ad*, or *Dat*: et animi et opibus in bellum, Caes.: in causam, Cic.: toto pectore ad laudem, id.: With *Subj.*: sinus viribus, *ut, etc.*, Liv.: With *Inf.*: sarcire ruinas, Virg. Absol.: nunc, nunc incumbere tempus, *to strain every nerve*, Ov.: With *adv.*: eos, qui audiunt, quocumque incubent, *impellere, whither soever he may incline*, Cic.

incūnābula, orum, n. plu. *swaddling-clothes, swathing-bands*: opus est pulvis, cunis, incunabulis, Pl.: ab incunabulis imbutus odio tribuorum, *a birthplace*, Liv. 2. Transf. *a birthplace*: the cradle of a race: in montes patrios, et ad incunabula nostra, Cic. II. Fig. *an origin, beginning, source*: doctrinae, id.

incūrātus, a, um, adj. *neglected, uncured*: ulcera, Hor.

incūria, ae, f. [cura] *want of care, carelessness, negligence, neglect*: milites incuria, fame, morbo, consumpti, Cic.: maculae quas incuria fudit, Hor.

incūriōsē, adv. *carelessly, negligently*: castra posita, Liv. Comp.: Tac.

incūriōsus, a, um, adj. Act. *careless, unconcerned, regardless, indifferent*: With *in*: in capite comendo, Suet.: With *Gen*: vetera extollimus, recentium incuriosi, *overlooking what is new*, Tac.: With *Abt.*: scenditis frugibus, id. II. Pass. *neglected, not made or done with care*: historia, Suet.

in-curro, curi (cūcurri), cursum, & v. n. and a. *to run into or towards*, 1. *rush at, assail, attack, invade, etc.* With *in*: incurristi armis in columnas, = "to run one's head against," Cic.: in Romanos, Liv.: With *Dat*: armatis, Ov.: levi armaturae hostium, Liv.: With *Acc*: novissimos, *to attack*, Tac.: With *adv.*: *to run against anything*: quis est tam lynceus, qui nusquam incurrat? Cic. Absol.: snos jam incurrentes invocavit, *charging*, Nep. 2. *to extend or project into*: agri, qui in publicis Campanum incurrebant, Cic.

3. *to assail (unchastely)* Juv. II. Fig.: in oculos incurrentes, *meeting the sight*, Cic.: in maximam fraudem, *to fall into*, id. 2. *to happen, occur at a certain time*: in ipsos etiam, id.: plebens (inconsistens), Suet. 3. *to inveigh against, jeer at, etc.*: in tribunos, Liv.

in-cursio, ōnis, f. *a running to or against*: aliorum, *collision*, Cic. 2. *a hostile assault, invasion, onset*: armatorum, id.: hostiliter in fines incursionem facere, Liv.: prohibere hostem ab incursionibus, Caes.: Fig.: incurso seditionis, *shock, invasion*, Cic.

in-cursio, i. v. n. *freq.* *to rush upon, assault, attack*: in aliquem, Suet. II. Fig.: *to dash against, run one's head against something*: tota vita incursumus, id.

in-curso, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. *freq.* *to run to or against, to dash or strike against, to assault, attack*: With *in*: in agmen, Liv.: With *Acc.*: aliquem pugnis, Pl.: aciem equitum incurat, Tac.: In pass.: agmen incuratum ab equitibus hostium, Liv.: With *Dat*: silvasque tenent dii phrygi, et altus incurant ramis, *swarm against*, Ov.: rupibus, id. II. Fig.: incurasit in te dolor meus, Cic.

incurus, a, um, Part [incurro] **incurus**, ūs, m. [id] *a running against, an assault, attack*: ceterorum tela atque incurus refugit, Cic.: incurus equitum sustinere, Caes.

in-curvesco or **-visco**, & v. n. *incep* [curvus] *to bend down*: baccharum ubertate, Poet. ap. Cic.

in-curvisco, v. *incurvesco*.

in-curvo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to bend, bow, crook, curve*: flexos arcus, Virg.: In the Part. perf.: bacillum inflexum et incurvatum, *crooked*, Cic. II. Fig.: *to bend, cast down, disturb*: non est magnus animus, quem incurvat injuria, Sen. Poet.: querelā, *to move to commiseration*, Pers.

in-curvus, a, um, adj. *bent, bowed, crooked, curved*: Of persons: incurvus, tremulus, Ter.: Of things: aratrum, Virg.: carnae, Ov.: litus, *winding*, Lucr.

incūs, ūdis, f. [incudo] *an anvil*: sine fallibus et incudibus, Cic. II. Fig.: juvenes, et in ipsa studiorum educatione positi, *still occupied with their education*, Tac.: incudi reddere versus, *to put upon the anvil again*, i. e. to

reverse, recast, Hor. Proverb.: incudem eandem tundere, *to labour always at the same thing*, Cic.

incūsatio, ōnis, f. [incuso] *blaming, accusing, accusation*: Cic.

incūso, avi, atum, i. v. a. [causa] *to accuse, to complain of, find fault with, blame* (usu. in extra-judicial sense: accuso, *to accuse in court*). constr. with *Acc* of pers. and *Gen.* of thing: alterum probris, Pl.: aliquem superbiae, Tac. 2. With *Acc.* of thing: vestrum factum, Ov.: injurias Romanorum, Liv.: duritiam operum, Tac. (ii) with *Acc.* and *Inf.*: bella ex bellis scri, Liv. (iii) With *rel.* clause: eos incusavit, quod . . . Caes. In part. pass. *charged upon, attributed to*, Plin.

incussus, a, um, Part [incutio]. **incussus**, ūs, m. [id] *a striking or dashing against, a shock* (rare, and only in Abl. sing.): armorum, Tac. With *rel.* clause: eos incusavit, quod . . . Caes. In part. pass. *charged upon, attributed to*, Plin.

incustoditus, a, um, adj. *not watched, unguarded, not attended to*: ovile, Ov.: incurasare incustoditus, *without a guard*, Tac.: unconcealed, amor, id. II. A ct. *heedless*, Plin.

incūsus, a, um, Part. [incudo]. **in-cūtio**, cūsi, cūsusum, & v. a. [quatio] *to strike upon or against*: scorpionem in caput alcijus, Liv.: colaphum servo, *to box his ears*, Juv. 2. *to throw, cast, hurl*: tormentis faces et hastas, Tac. II. Fig. *to strike into, inspire with, reflect, excite, produce*, With *Dat*: religionem animi, Liv.: alieni fœdum nuntium, *to bring shocking news*, id. Absol.: timor mentitur ex periculis, Cic.

indāgatio, ōnis, f. [indago] *a searching into, investigation* (rare): veri, Cic.

indāgator, ōris, m. [id] *one who searches into, an investigator, explorer*: celati, Pl.

indāgatrix, icis, f. [id] *she who searches into, investigates, explores*: virtutis, Cic.

indāgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to trace out, track, as hounds*: canis natus ad indagandum, Cic. II. Fig. *to search into, investigate, explore*: indicia communis exiti, id.: de republica, id. [For etym. v. full art.]

indāgo, ōnis, f. *an encircling, enclosing with nets*: saltus indagine eunt, Virg. II. Fig.: *of legacy hunting* (cf. Hor. Sat. II. 5. 23): testamenta et orbos velut indagine capi, Tac. 2. *a searching into, examining after, investigation*: doctrinae, Plin. [App. ind-ag-o, from ag-i ago, with primary notion of 'driving in'; cf. amb-ag-es.]

indaudio, 4 r a = *inaudio*: q. v., with *in* for *in*: Pl.

indē, adv. [is: cf. unde]. *Of place*: *from that place, thence*: eo place mansi Calibus: inde has litteras dedi, Cic.: ut in provinciam exirent, atque inde in Italiam contenderent, Caes. II. *Of things*, *to show the*

source, or origin: inde (ex audacia) omnia scelera egiuntur, from this, Cic. Also of persons: nati filii duo: inde ego huic majorem adoptavi mihi, of them, Ter. **III.** Of time, after that, thereafter, thereupon, then: Nep. eodem impetu altera castra sunt adorti, inde tertia, Caes. **2.** from that time forth, ever since: inde usque repetens, Cic. With preceding *jam*: Jam inde ab inequabili, Liv. With *Gen.*: inde loci (transferred to time), after that, thereupon, Lucr. (Hence the Fr. pronoun *en*.)

in-debitus, a, um, adj. that is not owed, not due; regna, Virg.

in-decens, tis, adj. unbecoming, indecent, improper, unsightly, ugly: Mart. Of things: nasus, id.: risus, Suet.

in-decenter, adv. unbecomingly, indecently, disgracefully: Quint. Comp.: indecentius, Sen. Sup.: indecentissime, Quint.

in-decōo, 2. v. a. to misbecome: (rare) Plin.

in-declinabilis, e, adj. [declino] inflexible, unchangeable: Sen. **II.** In grammar: nomen, indeclinabile, Innom.

in-declināus, a, um, adj. unchanged, constant: Ov.

in-decor, oris, or **in-decōrē**, e, adj. unbecoming, inglorious, shameful (rare): indecoris (al. indecorus), Tac. regno indecores, a disgrace to, Virg.

in-decōrē, adv. unbecomingly, indecently: Cic.: Tac.

in-decōris, v. indecor
in-decōro, i. v. a. to disgrace, disgrace (rare): indecorant bone nata culpae (al. dedecorant), Hor.

in-decōrus, a, um, adj. unsightly, ugly: visu, Plin. **II.** unbecoming, inappropriate, disgraceful: of persons, wanting in grace or propriety: Cic.: gestus, Quint.

in-de-fatigabilis, e, adj. [defatigo] that cannot be wearied, untiring: vigilia, Sen.

in-de-fatigātus, a, um, adj. [id.] unwearied: Sen.

in-defensus, a, um, adj. unprotected, undefended: Liv.: Tac.

in-defessus, a, um, adj. unwearied, indefatigable: dextera, Virg.: agendo, Ov.

in-defētus, a, um, adj. unwept, unlamented: animas, Ov.

in-de-jectus, a, um, adj. not thrown down: Ov.

in-delēbilis, e, adj. indelible, imperishable: nomen, Ov.

in-delibātus, a, um, adj. untouched, uninjured (poet): opes, unimpaired, Ov.

in-dēmnātus, a, um, adj. [dam-natus] uncompensated, unsentenced: Cic.

in-dēplōrātus, a, um, adj. unwept, undeplored: Ov.

in-dēprēhensus, and per sync. **in-dēpreusus**, a, um, adj. unobserved, undiscovered (poet): error, Virg.

in-de-stus, a, um, Part. [indipascor] in-d-serius, a, um, adj. not deserted, unforsaken: regna, Ov.

in-des-trictus, a, um, adj. untouched, uninjured: Ov.

in-dēstonsus, a, um, adj. unshorn: Thyoneus, Ov.

in-dēvītātus, a, um, adj. unavoidable: telum, Ov.

index, levis, c. root dic, to point out: v. dico] lit. the pointer, hence the finger: sed plane pollex, non index, Cic.: indices monstrat digitis, Hor.

II. Fig.: an informer, a discoverer, a discoverer, esp. of one who has been an accomplice: haec omnia indices detulerunt, non confite-sunt, Cic.: Catilinam vallatum indicibus atque sicarnis, id.: index idem et testis, Tac.

III. Transf. of things: that which discovers, betrays, etc.: a sign, mark, inter: vocem indicem stultitiae, Cic. auctionis amicus index, Ov.

2. a title, superscription: librorum, Cic.: orationis, Liv.: tabula cum indice hinc posita, inscription, id.

3. a townsman, silem, qui nunc quoque dicitur index, test, Ov.

indicatio, onis, f. [indico] an indication, setting, or rating, a valuation, hence calar, price, rate: tua merces, tua indicatio est, Pl.

(1) indicēns, nus, Part. [indico]

(2) in-dicens, entis, adj. that does not say, i. q. non dicens: non me indicente haec sunt, not without my telling, Ter.: etiam me indicente, with no hint from me, without my bidding, Liv.

indicium, i, n. [indico] a notice, information, discovery, disclosure: facite indicium si quis vidit, Pl.: conjurationis, Cic.: res est per indicium evincta, Caes. **2.** evidence given before a court: indicio legatorum convicti, Sall. Hence, indicium profiti or offerre, "to turn Queen's evidence," i. e. to offer to give evidence so as to escape punishment: ipse deprehensus, indicium proferitur, id. Also, indicium postulare, to ask leave to do s., Cic.

3. a reward for giving evidence or informing: edictum cum poena atque indicio, id. **II.** In gen. a sign, indication, mark, token, proof: certissima sceleris, id.: indicio de se ipse erit, vult serve as a proof, Ter.

indīco, avi, atum, i. v. a. [indicasso, for indicavero, Pl.] [id.] to point out, indicate, show, declare, disclose, reveal, betray: rem dominae, Cic.: rem patri, Ter.: causam publicae pestis, Liv. Of things: vultus indicat mores, shows, is the mirror of, Cic.: hoc res ipsa indicat, Ter. **2.** Esp. to depose or inform against, to give evidence in a court of justice: Catilina non se purgavit, sed indicavit, Cic.: de conjuratione, Sall. **II.** to value, put a price on: fundum, Cic.: indicā: fac pretium, make a bid, name your figure, Pl.

in-dico, xi, ctum (imper. Indico, Pl.), 3. v. a. to declare publicly, to

proclaim, publish, announce: to appoint, appoint: totius Galliae concilium Bibraete indicitur, Caes.: exercitum in aliquem locum, to order it to, Liv.: bellum, to declare, Cic.: funus, to invite to a funeral, Suet.: familiaribus cenae, to invite oneself as a guest, id.: militum, to impose a penalty, Plin.: tributum, Liv.

(1) indictus, a, um, Part. [indico]

(2) in-dictus, a, um, adj. not said, unsaid: quod dictum, indictum est, is omitted, Ter.: carminibus, unsung, Virg. Esp. indicted causa, without a hearing, unheard, Cic.: Liv.

indicum, i, n. [Indus], a pigment used in painting and dyeing: prob. indigo: Plin.

indidem, adv. from the same place: indidemque Aemilia, an ex urbe: Cic.: ex Aventino, Liv.

II. from the same matter or thing: unde simile duct potest indidit in verbum unum, Cic. [From inde with suffix -dem, cf. -idem, at-dem, ab-dem.]

in-dies, adv. for in dies, from day to day, esp. where daily increase or diminution is indicated (v. dies, Pl.).

in-differens, entis, adj. in which there is no difference, not different, indifferent: Cic. Of persons: indifferens, careless: circa victim indifferens, Suet. In gram. of quantity, doubtful (e. g. tembrae): Quint.

indifferenter, adv. without distinction, indiscriminately, indifferently: Quint.: ferre, to bear with indifference, unconcern, Suet.

indīgēna, ae, adj. c. [indu, old form of in, a d. gen. in gigno] born in a country, native, indigenous: Latini, Virg.: bos, Ov. **II.** Subst.: a native: ne majores quidem eorum indigenas, sed alienas, Liv.

indigens, entis, Part. [indigeo]

II. Adj. in want of, needy, indigent: with Gen.: quid enim Africanus indigenis meis? minime hercle, Cic.: alienum opum, Nep. With Abl.: cotes oleo indigentes, Plin. A. Subst.: esp. in pl. a needy or indigent person: indigentibus benigne facere, Cic.

indīgēntia, ae, f. [id.] need, want, wantage: ab indigentia orta aemulatio, Cic.

II. unsatiableness, unsatiableness: indigentia est libido inextinguibilis, id.

in-dīgēo, āi, 2. v. n. [ind, old form of in, and grego] to need, want, to stand in need of, require. With Gen.: ingenti et virtutis, Cic. With Abl.: bona existimatione, id. **II.** to long for, desire: with Gen.: non auri, non argenti, non ceterarum rerum indigere, id.

indiges, etis, m. lit. native, indigenous: with deus, or a proper name: a native deified hero; also a tutelary deity: situs est (Aeneas) super Numicum flumen: Jovem indigentem appellavit, Liv.: indigentem Aeneam debere

caelo, *Virg.* Esp. in *plur.* : di indigetes, *Liv.* [The same with *indigena*, except that in the present word the simpler root *ga* takes the place of *gan*, *Lat. gen.*]

indiges, *is*, *adj.* [*indigeo*] *needy*, *indigent*: *Pac. ap. Cic.*

indigestus, *a, um, adj.* *unarranged, without order, confused*: *Chaos, rudis indigestaque moles, Ov.*

indignābundus, *a, um, adj.* [*indignor*] *full of indignation, enraged, indignant*: *Liv.* : *Suet.*

indignandus, *a, um, adj.* [*id.*] *to be deemed unworthy, to be scorned*: *Ov. indignans, autis, Part. [indignor]*

II. *Adj.* : *that cannot endure or suffer, impatient, indignant*: *venti, chafing at restraint, Virg.* : *virbaque quærenti satis indigna lingua defuerit, Ov.*

indignatio, *ōnis, f.* [*id.*] *displeasure, indignation, disdain*: *Hor.* : *movere, Liv.* **2.** Esp. an exciting of indignation by rhetorical art: *Cic. indignatus, a, um, Part. [indignor]*

indigne, *adv.* *unworthily, undeservingly, dishonourably, shamefully*: *doti in quæstione, Pl.* *aliquem injuria afflicte, Ter.* : *intemerat, Cæs.* **II.** *Indignantly, with reluctance, pati, Cic.*

indignitas, *ātis, f.* [*indignus*] *unworthiness, rancour*: *hominum, Cic.* : *accusatus (as of a slur), id.* **2.** Of things: *humourous, enviously, etc.* : *rel. the divorce of the step, Cæs.* : *calumniation, Cic.* **II.** Esp. *unworthy or unbecoming behaviour, insulting treatment, indignity*: *aliquis aduendi et conveniendi, id.* : *indignitates contumeliasque perferre, Cæs.* **2.** *Indignation*, in consequence of unworthy treatment: *indignitas atque ex ea iram animos cepit, a burning sense of wrong, Liv.*

in-dignor, *atus, i v. a. dep.* *to consider as unworthy or improper, to be angry or displeased at, to be indignant*. With *Acc.* : *ea, quæ indignantur, Cic.* : *casum indignabar amici, gloomily brooded over, Virg.* With *quod*: *milites, quod hostes possent, etc. Cæs.* With *Inf.* or *Acc.* *and Infyn.*: *vinci, Ov.* : *regem ad dicendam causam evocari, Cæs.* Of things: *pontem indignatus Araxes, disdain to bear, Virg.*

in-dignus, *a, um, adj.* *unworthy, undeserving*. *Absol.*: *divitias, quivis, quamvis indignus, habere potest, Cic.* With *Ab.*: *honore, id.* With *Gen.*: *magnum avorum, Virg.* With *rel.*: *indigni, qui impetrarent, Cic.* : *quem mors tam sæva maneret, Juv.* **2.** Of things: *unworthy, unbecoming, shameful, intolerable, severe, cruel, harsh*: *licetribus indignum in modum mulcatis, 'entreated shamefully,' Liv.* : *exempla, Ter.* With *Supine*: *relatu, unworthy of record, Virg.* With *Inf.*: *fabula non indigna referri, worth telling, Ov.* *Neut. absol.*: *indignum!* as an exclamation, *shame!* *id.* **II.** In

a good sense: *who has not deserved some evil. examinat indignos inque morantes, innocent and unoffending, Lucr.* **2.** Of things: *undeserved*: *indigna pati, Liv.*

indigēs, *a, um, adj.* [*indigeo*] *needing, in want*. With *Gen.*: *opis, Virg.* With *Ab.*: *auxilio, Lucr.*

in-diligēs, *tis, adj.* *careless, heedless, negligent*: *si indiligētiore fuerint, Cæs.*

indiligenter, *adv.* *carelessly, heedlessly, negligently*. *nilul ab eo indiligenter factum, Cic.* *Comp.*: *praesidia indiligentius servare, to be less on the alert, Cæs.*

in-diligentia, *ae, f.* [*indiligens*] *carelessness, heedlessness, negligence*: *litterarum misarum, Cic.* *Aedonium, Cæs.* : *veri, in ascertaining the truth, Tac.*

indipisco, for *indipiscor* *Pl.*

indipiscor, *depius, i v. a. dep.* [*ind apiscor*] *to attain, reach*: *navem, Liv.* **2.** *to get, obtain, acquire*: *mercedes, Pl.*

in-directus, *a, um, adj.* *not direct, indirect*: *actio, Quint. (dub.)*

in-direntus, *a, um, adj.* *unplundered*: *Capitolium, Tac.*

in-discretus, *a, um, adj.* *unseparated, undivided, closely connected*: *cum agricultura, Varr.* : *suum cuique sanguinem indiscretum, i.e. his own kin are knit the closest to every man, Tac.* **II.** *Fig.* *undistinguished, without distinction, indiscriminate*: *Sen.* **2.** *that cannot be distinguished, undistinguishable*: *proles, Virg.*

indisertē, *adv.* *ineffectually (rare)*. *Cic.*

in-disertus, *a, um, adj.* *ineloquent*: *Academus, Cic.* : *prudencia, at a loss for words, id.*

in-dispositus, *a, um, adj.* *without order, confused*: *Tac.*

in-dissolūbilis, *e, adj.* *that cannot be dissolved or loosed, indissoluble*: *nodus, Plin.* **II.** *Transf.* : *of persons, imperishable*: *immortales esse et indissolubiles non potestis, Cic.*

in-distinctus, *a, um, adj.* *not properly distinguished, confused*: *defensio, without making any distinction, Tac.* **2.** *indistinct, obscure*: *Gell.* : *Tac.* **3.** *free from rhetorical display*: *Quint.*

indistricus, *v. Indestricus.*

inditus, *a, um, Part. [indio]*

in-dividūus, *a, um, adj.* *indivisible*: *atomos, quas appellat, id est, corpora individua, Cic.* *Subst.*: *an indivisible particle of matter, atom: id.* **II.** *Fig.*: *inseparable, not separated*: *Rhodum secuti, et apud Capreas individuum, inseparable companions, Tac.*

in-divisus, *a, um, adj.* *undivided*: *ungulae eorumque, not cloven: Varr.*

II. *Transf.* *not distinguished, indiscriminate*. *pro indiviso, in an undivided manner, in common, indiscriminately, Cato: Sen.*

in-do, *didī, ditum, i v. a. [v. do]* *to put, set, or place into, upon or over*: *ignem in aram, Pl.* : *custodes, Tac.* With *Dat.*: *compedes servis, Pl.* : *also with Acc.* *of part of body put in fetters*: *vinco cervicem, Tac.* **II.** *Fig.* : *to introduce*: *novus ritus, id.* **2.** *to impart or give to*: *alicii vocabulum, id.* : *puero ab inopia Egerio nomen inditum, Liv.*

in-dōcēlis, *e, adj.* *unteachable, difficult to be taught, indocile*: *Cic.* With *Inf.*: *pauperem pati, Hor.* Of the thing to be taught: *indocilem usus disciplinam, the hard lesson of experience, Cic.* **II.** *Transf.* *untaught, unlearned, ignorant*: *genus, Virg.*

2. Of things: *untaught, rude*: *numerus, measure, song, Ov.* **III.** *Untaught, not shown*: *et sciat indociles currere lymphas vias, Prop.*

in-dōctē, *adv.* *unlearnedly, ignorantly, unskillfully*: *Cic.*

in-doctus, *a, um, adj.* *untaught, unlearned, ignorant, unskilful*: *Cic.* With *Inf.* (poet.): *Cantabrum indoctum juga ferre nostra, unschooled, Hor.* With *Gen.* (poet): *placae discite trochei, who cannot play, id.* Of things: *moribus indoctis, Pl.*

in-dolentia, *ae, f.* *freedom from pain*: *id.* : *Cic.*

in-dōles, *is, f.* [*ind* and *ol* "to grow": *v. ad-olesco*] *an inborn or native quality*: *frugum, pecudum, Liv.*

II. Esp. *natural abilities, talents, genius, disposition*: *adolescentes bona indole praediti, Cic.* : *segni, Tac.* : *gener ob altam indolem adscitus, profound ability, Liv.*

in-dōlesco, *ui, i v. n. incept. [doleo]* *to begin to feel pain, to smart, ache*. *locus tactu indolescit, Cels.* With *Acc.* : *to feel pain at*: *tactum hominum, Just.* **II.** *Fig.* *to feel pain or grief, to be grieved, troubled at*: *constr.* with the *Acc.* and *Inf.* or *quod*: *poet.* also with *Acc.* or *Ab.* : *quis fuit, qui non indoluerit, tam sero se cognoscere? Cic.* : *indolui, non tam mea quod fortuna male audit, quam quia sim causa pudoris, Ov.* : *successorum Minervae indolui, over the coming success of, id.* With *Acc.* of *neut. pron.*: *id ipsum indolui Juno, id.* With *Ab.* : *facto, id.* : *malis, id.*

in-dōmābilis, *e, adj.* *that cannot be broken in or tamed, untameable*: *Pl.*

in-dōmītus, *a, um, adj.* *not broken in, untamed, wild*: *bovis, Varr.* **II.** *Fig.* : *unsubdued, untameable, unrestrained, ungovernable, wild, fierce*: *mulier, Pl.* : *pastores, spe libertatis excitati, Cæs.* : *indomitæ et praefereces nationes, Tac.* Of things: *dextra, unconquered, Ov.* : *mors, Hor.* : *animi cupiditates, Cic.* : *Falernum, i.e. very fiery, Pers.*

in-dormio, *ivi, itum, i v. n.* *to sleep or fall asleep at, on, or over*: *constr.* with *Dat.*, *in*, or *Ab.* : *congestus undique saccis indormis, Hor.*

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II. Fig. : to go to sleep over, to perform negligently, to be careless about; in isto homine colendo, to be remiss, in, Cic. : malis, to be heedless, regardless of, Curt.

in-dotatus, a, um, adj. unportioned, portionless: soror, Hor. Transl. corpora, that have not received the usual funeral honours, Ov. **II.** Fig. unadorned, poor: artem indotatam, Cic.

indu, v. In, ad init
in-dubitabilis, e, adj. that cannot be doubted, indubitable: Quint.

indubitatus, a, um, adj. undoubted, without doubt, certain, sure: Quint.: spes, Plin.

in-dūbitō, avi, atum, f. v. n. to doubt (of poet): with Dat.: abiste precando viribus indubitare tuis, to show distrust of, Virg.

in-dūbus, a, um, adj. not doubtful, certain: innocentia, Tac.

induciāe, v. induciāe.

in-dūco, xi, ctum (induxi for induxi, Ter.), 3. v. a. to lead, bring, or conduct into; to lead or bring in: Constr. with in and Acc, or Dat. With in and Acc: exercitum in Macedoniam, Liv. With Dat.: fossā mare urbi, Suet. Absol.: princeps turmas inducit Asyas, leads on, brings up, Virg. 2. Esp. to bring forward, exhibit, represent: gladiatorium par nobilissimum inducitur, Cic. 3. to bring into or before a court: inducta teste in senatu, Suet. 4. to put on articles of dress: calceum, id.: tunicaque inducitur artus, Virg.: manibus caestus, id. 5. to draw over, spread over, to overlay, over-spread: post-pice, Pl.: varias plumas, Hor.: pontem, to throw a bridge across, Curt.: scuta ex cortice facta pellibus, to cover, Caes. Fig.: omnibus viris magnitudine sua inducturus caliginem, elipre, Vell. 6. to strike out, erase, i. e. what is written on a wax tablet, by drawing over it the broad end of the stylus: nomina jam facta sunt: sed vel induci, vel mutari possunt, Cic. 7. to make an entry in an account book, to enter to account: inducere in rationibus, id.: agrum alicui pecunia ingenti, to charge, id. **II.** Fig.: to bring into, introduce: seditionem in civitatem, id.: novum verbum in linguam Latinam, id. 2. Esp. with animus or in animus, to bring one's mind to, to resolve, determine; to suppose, imagine: with Inf.: animum inducere de divinatione dicere, id. Caes. in animum inducere laborare, vigilare, had determined, Sall. With Subj.: quod consules in senatu ut pronuntiarent, in animum inducere non possent, Liv. 3. to bring in, introduce in speaking or writing: hinc ille Gyges inducitur a Platone, Cic. Of conversation, to introduce: sermonem, id. 4. to lead to or into; to move, excite, persuade; to mislead, seduce:

constr. with in or ad, and Acc: in errorem, id.: animum ad aliquid, Ter. ad misericordiam, ad pudendum, ad pigendum, to move, excite, Cic. With Subj.: aliquem ut mentiat, id. With Inf.: consulem promissis sententiam promere, Tac. 5. Hence absol.: to mislead, cajole, deceive: hie eos, quibus erat ignotus, decept, fecit, induxit, Cic. (Hence Fr. induire)

in-ductio, ōnis, f. [induco] a leading or bringing into, introducing: aquarum, irrigation, Cic.: horum (juvenum), introduction, exhibition, Liv.

II. Fig.: a purpose, resolution, inclination, intention: animi, Cic. 2. errors inductio: a misleading, id.

3. In rhetor.: induction, a mode of reasoning from admitted particulars to a general conclusion, Quint.

in-ductor, ōris, m. one who stirs up or raises, a chastiser, scourger: Pl.

inductus, a, um, Part. [induco]

in-ductus, ūs, m. (only in the Abl. sing.) [id.] an inducing, persuasion (rare, and only in Abl.): hujus persuasui et inductu, Cic. ap. Quint.

inductila, ae, f. [induo] a kind of under-garment worn by females: Pl.

indulgens, tis, Part. [indulgeo]

II. A dj.: indulgent, kind or tender, fond. With Dat.: obsequium peccatis, Cic. With in and Acc: civitas minime in captivos indulgens, Liv. With Gen.: harum munistri, willing abettors of, id. 2. addicted to: aliae, Suet.

indulgent, adv. indulgently, kindly, tenderly: nimis indulgentior loqui, Cic. Comp. and Sup.: Sen.

indulgentia, ae, f. [indulgeo] indulgence, gentleness, complaisance, tenderness, fondness: in hujus (matris) sinu indulgentiaque educatus, tender care, Tac.: fieri, constr. with in and Acc.: Caesaris in se, Caes. 2. Esp. tender love or affection for one's relations: indulgentia filiarum commovet, Cic. **II.** Transl. of things: caeli, mild weather, Plin.: fortunae, faevit, Vell.

indulgēō, si, tum, 2. v. n. and a Neutr. to be kind or indulgent to, to be pleased with or inclined to, to give oneself up to, yield to, indulge in: usu constr. with Dat.: hunc legatus Caesar indulserat praecipue, had shown especial favour to, Caes.: irae, to give way to passion, Liv.: animo, Ov.: ordimibus, give room to, set wide apart, Virg.: sibi, to allow oneself licence, Nep. Pass. impers.: si aviditati indulgeretur, Liv. With Acc. of person (rare): te indulgebant, Ter. **II.**

A ct.: to concede, allow, grant, permit (late): with Acc and Dat.: alium usum pecuniae, Suet.: ornamenta consulana procuratoribus, id.: veniam pueris, to make all allowance for, Juv. 2. With Acc. of pron. reflect. and Dat.: to give oneself up to, to comply with: sece alicui, id. [By some

connected with Gr. ὀδύρος, the prim. sense being perh. that of patience.]

indultus, a, um, Part. [indulgeo]

indūō, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to put on, esp. of dress: with Acc. of thing and Dat. of person: Herculi tunica, Cic.: galeam, Caes.: alicui insignia haec, Ov.: scutulas, to carry a ladder with one's head between the rungs, id. Reflect. ct.: to put on oneself, to dress oneself in: with Acc. or Abl.: virginis longam indutae vestem, clad in flowing garment, Liv.: indutus galea, Virg.: soccis, Cic. 2. to surround or cover with, to put on, assume, etc.: di nudati specie humana, id.: pennis se induti aëres, decks itself with, Virg.: quos induerat Circe in vultus ac terga ferarum, had made to wear the likeness of, id. 3. With pron. reflect. ct. to fall into or upon, to be entangled in: se in laqueum, Pl.: se vallibus, Caes. **II.** Fig.: to put on, assume: habes somnium inagnam mortis eamque quotidie induis, Cic.: personam judicis, to assume the part of, id.: magnam animam, Tac.: sententiam, to engage in, id.: more Praesarii, Curt. [The word is prob. ind-u-o, not in-du-o; cf. ex-u-o, sub-u-cula, the etym. is obscure.]

indūrātus, a, um, Part. [induro]

in-dūresco, rūi, 3. v. n. inep. to become hard, to harden: corpus induruit usui, Ov.: robora flammis, Stat. **II.** Fig.: miles induratur pio Vitellio, had become unalterably loyal to Vitellius, Tac.

in-dūro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make hard, to harden: nivem indurat Bores, Ov. **II.** Fig.: to harden, steel: indurandus est animus, Sen.: vultum, to assume an expression of firmness, Tac.

Indus, a, um, adj. = Ἰνδός, pertaining to India, Indian: dens, ivory, Cat.

indūsīār, ūs, ūm [induo] a maker of women's under-garments: Pl.

indūsīātus, a, um, adj. [id.] that has on an under-garment: Pl.

industria, ae, f. [industrius] diligence, activity, assiduity, industry: naves summa industria armare, Caes.: ingenium industria altius, Cic.: stitueris, assiduity of the journey, Suet. Freq. in phr.: de or ex industria, on purpose, purposely, intentionally: ex industria, Liv.: de industria, Cic. Also ob industriam, Pl.: Rarely in plur.: summis opibus atque industriis, id.

industriē, adv. diligently, industriously: Caes.

industriōsē, adv. very industriously: Suet.

industriōsus, a, um, adj. [industria] very active, diligent, or industrious: Sen.

industrius, a, um, adj. active, diligent, assiduous, industrious: homo, Cic. Comp.: industrior et industrius (both forms ante-class.): quo neque industrius de juventute erat, Pl. [Prob. for indu(=in)-stru-ut-s, from stru in struere. For i in ut, cf. cliens.]

indutiæ (better than -ciae), *arum*, *f. plu.* a cessation of hostilities, a truce, *armistice*: cum triginta dierum essent cum hoste pactae Indutiæ, Cic.: tollere, to break off, Liv.: agitare, to keep, Sall.: per Indutiæ, during a truce, Liv. || In gen.: a cessation, pause, delay: imo Indutiæ parumpert fluit, si quid vis loqui, Pl. [For *indutiæ*; properly the "march-in" of the army to camp or city on conclusion of an armistice; ut becomes ù.]

indutus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [induo].

indutus, *ûs*, *m.* [id.] a putting on (extremely rare): vestis, quam indutui gerebat, clothing, Tac.

induviæ, *arum*, *f. plu.* [id.] clothes, garments: Pl.

In-ebrio, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* to make drunk, inebriate: palma vescentes inebriat, Plin. 2. **Transf.** to saturate, fill full: uvæ vino suo inebriantur, id. || **Fig.**: aurem, to fill full of talk, Juv.

In-edia, *ae*, *f.* [êdo] an abstaining from food, fasting: vigilis et media necatus, Cic.

In-editus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* not made known, unknown: cura, Ov.

In-efficax, *avis*, *adj.* ineffectual, inefficient: verborum, unable to articulate, Sen.: dii, id.

In-elegans, *antis*, *adj.* not choice or neat; tasteless, inelegant: Cic.: odor, unpleasant, Plin.

Ineleganter, *adv.* not choicely, tastelessly, inelegantly: scribere, Cic.

In-eluctatus, *e*, *adj.* which one cannot struggle out of: coenum, Stat.

Il, **Fig.**: unaovable, inevitable: tempus, Virg.: fatum, id.: fatorum vis, Vell.

In-ëmrior, *tûus*, *3 v. dep.* to die in or at; with *int*: spectulo, Hui (for immorior, occurs but once, Epod. 5, 34).

In-emptus (Inemtus), *a*, *um*, *adj.* unbought, unpurchased: dapes, Virg.

In-enarrabilis, *e*, *adj.* that cannot be related or described, indescribable: labor, Liv.: pietas, Vell.

In-enarrabiliter, *adv.* in an indescribable manner: Liv. *

In-ëndobialis, *e*, *adj.* [enodo] that cannot be freed from knots, cannot be unravelled: capillus, App. || **Fig.**: that cannot be explained, inexplicable: res, Cic.

In-ëo, *ivi*, more freq. *ii*, *itum*, *4 v. a.* and *n.* **A.** *Act.* to go into, to enter: constr. with *Acc.* or *in* and *Acc.*: with *Acc.*: viam, iter, to enter on a journey, Cic.: urbem, Liv. **Abso.** to overtake, should enter with an ovation, Tac. **Pass.**: nemus nullis illud intur equis, Ov. **Pass. impers.**: inibitur tecum, sc. domum, Pl. With *in* and *Acc.*: in urbem, Liv. **Esp.** of time; inita aestate, at the beginning of summer, Caes. || **Fig.** to enter upon, begin a business, office, state of life, etc., to undertake, obtain, etc.: magistratum, Cic.: gratiam ab aliquo,

to gain anyone's favour: plures incuntur gratiae, the favour of many is gained, id.: apud regem intam gratiam volabant, to stand well with, Liv.: pro te tua munera inibo, will undertake, Virg. 2. With ratio or a similar word, to make a calculation: rationem mire oportet operum, an estimate must be made, Cato: vix ratio iniri potuit, it was difficult to calculate, Caes.: numerus interfectorum haud facile iniri potuit, could not easily be reckoned, Liv. 3. With consilium; to devise, contrive: de summis rebus consilia ineunt, form plans, Caes. **B.**

Neutr.: to make a beginning, to begin: ab ineunte ætate, Cic.: teque adeo decus hoc ævi, te consule, inibat, shall begin his career, Virg.

Inepte, *adv.* improperly, impertinently, foolishly, absurdly, ineptly: disserere, Cic.: nil molitur inepte, Hor.

Ineptia, *ae*, *f.* [ineptus] silly behaviour, absurdity, folly: Pl. || **Meton.**: plu. ineptiae, *arum*; sillinesses, fooleries, trifles, absurdities: omnium ineptiarum haud scio an ulla sit major, Cic.: sententiarum, Suet.

Ineptio, *4 v. n.* [id.] to talk or act absurdly, to trifle, play the fool (poet): ineptus, nonsense! Ter.: desinas ineptire, Cat.

In-eptus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [aptus] unsuitable, impertinent, improper, tasteless, senseless, silly, pedantic, absurd, inept, without tact: ineptus et tactantur hic paulo est, Hor.: inepta, quid rides? simplicit, Ter.: risu inepto res ineptior nulla est, Cat.: nihil insolens aut ineptum, Cic.

In-ëquitabilis, *e*, *adj.* that cannot be ridden in, unfit for riding in: camp, Curt.

In-ëquito, *i. v. n.* to ride in or over: with the *Dat.*: Sarmatae patentibus campis inequant, Flor.

In-ermis, *e*, and (very rarely) **in-ermus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [arma] unarmed, without weapons, defenceless: inermes arma iudicarentur, Cic.: milites, Caes.

2. **Transf.**: inermis ager ac nudus praesidii, Liv.: legati, without troops, Tac. || **Fig.**: in altera philosophiae parte inermis ac nudus est, unprepared, not well versed, Cic.: carmen, unwarlike, inoffensive, Prop.: Ov. **Form inermus**: cum paucis mermis (al. inermibus), Cic.: ab inermis pedibus, Sall.

In-erans, *tis*, *adj.* not wandering, immovable, fixed: stellae, Cic.

In-erro, *i. v. n.* to wander or ramble about in: montibus, Plin. Ep. 2. **Fig.**: memoria imaginis oculis inerrabat, hovered before the eyes, id.

In-ers, *eris*, *adj.* [ars] without skill, unskilful; artes, quibus qui carebant, inertes a maioribus nominabantur, Cic.

Il, **in gen.**: inactive, idle, indolent, sluggish, inert: lingua factiosus, inertes opera, slow performers, Pl.: senectus, Cic.: qui lora restrictis lacertis sensit iners, tamely submitting,

cowardly, Hor. 2. Of things: otium, Cic.: aquae, stagnant waters, Ov.: glabrae, uncultivated, that bear nothing, Virg.: terra, unmovable, Hor.: versus, tame, spiritless, id.: tempus, Vell. blank, uneventful, Ov.: somno et inertibus horis ducere obliviam, etc. (cf. "the world forgetting, by the world forgot"), Hor.: iners censoria nota, inflicted on those who refused to perform military service, Liv.: genus interrogationis, empty, aimless, Cic.: Of food: without flavour, insipid: caro, Hor.

3. **Poet.** in act. sense: rendering idle or inactive: frigus, Ov.

Inertia, *ae*, *f.* [inert] want of art or skill, unskilfulness, ignorance (rare): as opp. to artes, Cic. || **In gen.**: inactivity, idleness, laziness: id largiamur inertiae nostrae, make that concession to our indolence, id.: laboris, aversion to labour, id.

In-ëruditus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* uninstructed, unlearned, illiterate, ignorant, awkward: non ergo Epicurus meruditus, sed il indocti, Cic.: voluptates, unrefined, coarse, Quint.

In-esco, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* to allure with bait, to entice: muta animalia cibo, Petr. 2. **Fig.** to entice, deceive: specie beneficii, Liv.: inescantatem teritentem, deceived by the lust of spoil, id.

In-ëvectus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* borne or mounted upon (poet.): Virg.

In-ëvitabilis, *e*, *adj.* unavoidable, inevitable: crimen, Tac.: fulmen, Ov.

In-excitus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* unmoved, quiet, calm: Ausonia, Virg.

In-excusabilis, *e*, *adj.* that cannot be excused, inexcusable: ne te retrahas, et inexcusabilis abestes, with no apology to offer, Hor.: tempus, taking no denial, Ov.

In-exercitatus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* untrained, unexercised, unpractised, unskilful: miles, Cic.: eloquentia, Tac.

In-exhaustus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* unexhausted: metalla, Virg.: pubertas, not enfeebled, Tac.

In-exörabilis, *e*, *adj.* that cannot be moved by entreaty, unmovable: constr. with *in* and *Acc.*, adversus, or the *Dat.*: in ceteros, Cic.: adversus te et rem tuam, Liv.: dolictis, Tac. Of things: res, Liv.: odium, Ov.: disciplina, rigid, strict, Tac.: fatum, Virg.

Inexpectatus, *v.* inexpectatus.

Inex-ëditus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* entangled, confused: pugna inexpectitor (al. impeditor), Liv.

In-ex-erectus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* unawakened: Ov.

In-expertus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Act.* that has not made trial of, unacquainted with, inexperienced in, unaccustomed to, With *Gen.*: lasciviae, Tac. With *Abl.*: exercitui bonis, Liv. With *adv.*: animus ad contumeliam, Liv. **Abso.**: dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis amici: inexpertus metuit, Hor.

Il, **Pass.** untried, unproved: lectiones, Tac.

In-expiabilis, e, adj. [expiō] that cannot be atoned for, unexpiable: religio, Cic. || **Transf.**: implacable, ir: reconcilable, obstinate: bellum, Liv.: odium, id.: invidia, Suet.

In-expiabilis, e, adj. [expiō] that cannot be filled, insatiable: stomachus, Sen. || **Fig.**: cupiditas, Cic.: vir inexplabilis virtutis, Liv.

In-expletus, a, um, adj. not filled, unsatisfied, unsated (poet.): alvus, Stat. || **Fig.**: lumen, Ov.: mæpletus lacrimans, i. e. uncontrollably, Virg.

In-explicabilis, e, adj. that cannot be unfolded or loosened, inextricable, intricate: Vinculum, Curt. || **Transf.**: continuus inlribus viae, impassable, Liv. || **Fig.**: intricate, perplexed, difficult, unpracticable, etc.: bellum, endless, Tac.: error viarum, Plin. || **2.** inexplicable: hæcquid in explicabilia esse dicitis, Cic.: facilitas, that leads to no result, Liv.: multitudo, innumerable, Plin.

In-explorato, adv. without examination, or reconnaissance, Liv.

In-exploratus, a, um, adj. unexplored, unknown: vada, Liv.

In-expugnabilis, e, adj. that cannot be taken by assault, impregnable: arx, Liv. || **Fig.**: homo, unconquerable, firm, Cic.: gramen, that cannot be rooted out, Ov.

In-exspectatus (inexp), a, um, adj. unexpected, in armis hostis adest, Ov.: Off things: quanta vis! quam inexpectata, Cic.

In-extinctus (In-ext.), a, um, adj. unextinguished, inextinguishable: ignis, Ov. || **Fig.**: famæ, unappeasable, id.: nomen, imperishable, id.

In-exsuperabilis (inexp), e, adj. that cannot be crossed or passed over, insurmountable: Alpes, Liv.: terræ, id. || **Fig.**: vis fati, unconquerable, id.: Insuperabilibus vim afferre, to attempt impossibilities, id.

In-extricabilis, e, adj. [extrico] that cannot be disengaged, or disentangled, inextricable: error (of the Labyrinth), Virg.

In-fabre, adv. in an unworkmanlike manner, unskillfully, rudely: vasa non infabre facta, Liv.: sculptum, Hor.

In-fabricatus, a, um, adj. unwrought, unfashioned: robora, Virg. in-facete (inficete), adv. coarsely, rudely, unwittily, stupidly: Vell. Sup.: Plin.

In-facētiae, arum, f. plur. rude jests, coarse jokes or puns: Cat.

In-facētus (infic.), a, um, adj. clumsy, coarse, blunt, rude, unmanly, not witty, stupid, insipid: Pl. Canius nec infacetus, et satis litteratus, Cic.: Off things: mediocrum, id.

In-facundus, a, um, adj. ineloquent: Liv. Comp.: id.

Infamia, ac, f. [infamis] ill fame, ill report: bad repute, dishonour, disgrace, infamy: rei, Cæs.: illa iudicia

senatoria operta dedecore et infamia, Cic.: sarcire, to repair, Cæs.: trahere aliquod ad infamiam, to bring into disrepute, Tac. Plur.: et ad paupertatem admigrant infamiae, Pl. || **2.** Merton.: that which brings into bad repute: Cæus Aventinae timor atque infamia silvae, Ov.: saechi, reproach of, id.

In-famis, e, adj. [fama] of ill report, ill spoken of, disreputable, notorious, infamous: homines vitis, Cic. vita, id.: annus, Liv.: scopolii, bearing a name of ill omen, Hor.

In-famo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [infamis] to bring into ill repute, to brand with infamy, to disprove, dishonour, to defame: ut tua moderatio et gravitas aliorum infamet injuriam, puts to shame, Cic. || **Transf.** to blame, accuse, charge: infamandae rei causa, Liv.

In-fandus, a, um, adj. unspeakable, unutterable, unheard of, unnatural, shocking, abominable: res crudelis, infanda, Cic.: epulae, of human flesh, Liv.: dolor, Virg. Neutr. as unutterable, navibus (infandum!) amissis, oh, woe unutterable! id.

In-fans, ntis, adj. [fa in fan] that cannot speak, speechless, mute: iuri, Cic. statua, Hor. (or perh. new-made, of unassumed wood): pectora infantia, of babes, Ov.: ossa, id.: scribit Ille rudotus, Croesi filium, cum infans esset, locutum, dumb, Cic.: Of young animals: pulli, Plin.: catuli, id.: Of things, young: boletus, id.: Hence, Subst. a little child, an infant: infantem in utero matris clausasse, Liv. || **Fig.** childish, silly: illi Hortensia omnia fuisse infantia, Cic.

2. without eloquence or rhetorical talent: homo, id.: Of things: pudor, faltering, tongue-tied, Hor. (Hence It. fant.; Sp. infante; Fr. enfant; also through infantulus, It. fanciullo)

infantia, ac, f. [infans] inability to speak: lingua, Lucr. F. g.: uent of eloquence: Cic. || Meron infancy, early childhood: Quint.: ab infantia, from infancy, Tac.

infantilis, e, adj. [id.] of infants or little children: blandimenta, Just.

In-farctio (infercio), si, sum, and tum, 4. v. a. to stuff into. Col. Fig. inferciens verba, Cic.

infarsus and **infectus**, a, um, Part. [infercio].

In-fatūo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [fatuus] to make a fool of, to insultate: Cic.

In-fastus, a, um, adj. unlucky, unfortunate: puppes, Virg.: dies, Tac.

infector, ōris, m. [inficio] a dyer: Cic.

(1) **in-fectus**, a, um, adj. [factus] not made or done, unwrought, unmade, unperformed, unfinished: ea, quae sunt facta, infecta refert, Pl. omnia pro infecto sint, let all be regarded as unmade, Liv.: infecta pace, without having concluded a peace, Ter.: re infecta

abire, without accomplishing the matter, Liv.: victoria, incomplete, id.: facta atque infecta, i. e. true and false, Virg.: argentum, uncoined, Liv.: infecta dona facere, to revoke, Pl. || **2.** not feasible, impossible: rex nihil infectum Metello credens, Sall.

(2) **infectus**, a, um, Part. [inficio] in-fecunditas, ntis, f. unfruitfulness: tetarrum, Tac.

in-fecundus, a, um, adj. unfruitful (rare): ager arbore, Sall.

in-felicitas, ntis, f. ill luck, misfortune (rare): Ter.: Liv. || poverty: Quint.

in-felicitate, adv. unhappily, unfortunately. fit mihi obviam, Ter. tentata res, Liv.

infelicio, i. v. a. [infelicio] to render unhappy: di me et infelicio, Pl.

in-felix, icis, adj. unfruitful, not fertile: tellus frugibus, Virg.: arbori infelici suspendio, i. e. on the gallows, Cic. || **Transf.**: unfortunate, unhappy, miserable: crux infelici et a. ummos comparatur, forlorn and wretched sufferer, id. Wit.: Gen.: infelix animi, Virg. || **2.** act causing misfortune or calamity, unlucky, calamitous: republicae, Cic.: vates, prophets of evil, Virg.

in-fensē, adv. hostilely, bitterly: Cic.: Tac.

in-fensio, i. v. a. and n. [in-fensum] Act. to treat in a hostile manner, to ravage, destroy: bello Armeniam, Tac.

2. Neutr. to act like an enemy, to be hostilely disposed: quasi infensantibus Diis, id.

in-fensus, a, um, adj. [most prob. from fend in de-fendo, of-fendo, etc., v. infestus] hostile, ungent, enraged: Tarquinius in-fensus esset hosti, his enraged foe, Liv.: in-fensus atque immo animo venire, Cic. With Dul.: Drances Turno, Virg. spes principibus, harmful, dangerous, Tac. With in and Acc.: in-fensioibus in se iudicibus, Liv.

infercio, v. infercio.

inferi, orum, v. inferus.

inferiae, arum, f. plu. sacrifices in honour of the dead: alicui inferias afferre, Cic.: infergi, Hor.: inferias alicui facere, Tac. [By some connected with inferi, v. inferus; but more prob. from infero: cf. offermentia.]

inferior, v. inferus, II.

inferius, adv. v. infra.

inferne, adv. below, beneath: opp. to superne, Lucr.

infernus, a, um, adj. [inferus] lower, that which lies beneath: stagna, Liv.: mare, the Tuscan sea, Lucan.

|| **Esp.** underground, belonging to the lower regions, infernal: Dil, Liv.: rex, Pluto, Virg.: Juno, Proserpina, id.: palus, the Styx, Ov.: ratis, Charon's boat, Prop.: rota, Ixion's wheel, id.: vim deum infernam, "the infernal powers divine," Virg.: aspectus, fiendish, Tac.: infernas umbras carminibus ellicere, to raise the dead by magical incantations, id. || **2.** Subst.:

(1) *inferni*, *orum*, *m. plu.* the shades below: Theseus *inferni*, superis testatur Achilles, Prop. (2) *inferna*, *orum*, *n. plu.* the infernal regions: Tac. (Hence Fr. *infer*.)

in-fēro, *intulī*, *illātum*, *inferre*, *3. v. a. irreg.* to carry, bring, put, or throw into, to, in, upon or against: constr. with *in* or *ad* and *Acc.* or with *Dat.*: templis ignes, to set fire to, Cic.: aliquid in ignem, Caes.: semina arvis, Tac.: scalas ad moenia, to set against the walls, Liv. 2. Esp. to bring to a place for burial, to bury, inter: ne quis sepulcra delect, neve alienum inferat, Cic. 3. to furnish, pay (a tribute or tax): vicissimam, Plin. 4. to give in an account; also, to enter or charge in an account: sumptum civibus, Cic. 5. In milit. lang.: conversa signa in hostes inferre, to face about and charge, Caes.: pedem, to advance, attack, Liv. (*Inferre* pedem means also simply, to enter, set foot in: pedem cum intulero, atque in possessionem vestigium fecero, Cic.: quia juvenis accessu inferri, approach, Virg.)

6. With pron. *refl.* or *reflect* to betake oneself to, repair to, rush or throw oneself into: lucus, quo se Numa inferabat, Liv.: atque etiam se ipse inferabat, abstridit himself, came unbidden, Cic.: se inferre, to advance, move, Virg.: Pl. in urbem inferri, to rush into, Liv. 11. Fig. to bring upon, to introduce, to produce, make, excite, occasion, cause, inflict: populo R. bellum, to make war upon, to wage war against, Caes.: bellum Italiae, Cic.: bellum contra patriam, id.: cum bellum civitas aut illatum defendit aut inferri, is either engaged in defensive or offensive war, Caes.: arma, to begin a war, commence hostilities, Liv.: alicui injuriam, Caes.: vim vitae suae, to lay violent hands upon oneself, Vell.

2. Esp. to conclude, infer, draw an inference: Cic.

inferus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*inferio*].

inferus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*inferio*].

inferus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* below, underneath, lower: opp. to *superus*. *Posit.*: limen superum inferumque salve, Pl.: loca, the lower parts, Cic.: mare inferum, the Lower, i. e. the Tuscan Sea (opp. to mare superum, the Upper or Adriatic Sea): Plin.: Cic. 2. Esp. underground, belonging to the lower world: Di Deaque, Pl. Subst.: inferi, *orum*, *m. plu.* the inhabitants of the infernal regions, the dead: triceps apud inferos Cerberus, Cic.: si ab inferis exstaret rex Hicero, were to rise from the dead, Liv.: ab inferis testes excitare, to call to witness them of old time, to quote dead men, Cic. 11. *Comp. inferior* - *ius*, lower in situation or place: spatium, Caes.: ex inferiore loco dicere, from below (opp. to ex superiore loco, from the tribunal), Cic.

2. Of time: subsequent, later, latter: erant inferiores quam illorum aetas, lived later, were younger, id.

3. *inferior* in quality, rank, or number. With *Abl.*: inferior fortunā, id.: voluptatibus inferiores, id.: dignitate, auctoritate non inferior, id.: inferior copis, Nep.: inferior numero navium Brutus, Caes. With *in* and *Abl.*: in jure civili, Cic. Absol.: inferiores extollere, id.: non inferiora secutus, i. e. no inferior chief, Virg.: ex inferioribus ordinibus, of military promotion, Caes. 111. *Sup. infimus* (and *imus*, *q. v.*), lowest: ab infimis radicibus montis, id.: quum scripsissem haec infima, Cic.: sub infimo colle, at the foot, Caes. *Neutr. absol.*: collis erat leniter ab infimo acclivis, from the bottom, id. 2. Fig.: lowest, meanest, basest in quality or rank: faex populi, Cic. [*Etym. uncertain.*]

in-fer-vesco, *ferbui*, *3. v. n. incep.* to grow hot, be heated, to boil: hoc ubi inferbuit, Hor.

infestē, *adv.* hostilely, violently, outrageously: Liv. *Comp.*: id. *Sup.*: Cic.

infesto, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* [*infestus*] to attack, trouble, molest, disturb, infect: Scylla latus dextrum, laevum Charybdis infestant, Ov. 11. In gen. to attack, destroy, injure, impair: vinum minus infestat nervos, Plin.

infestus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (of weapons) carried against, presented at: Infestis signis impetum facere, with standards advanced, Caes.: Tarquinius infesto piculo petit, with levelled lance, Liv. Hence, 2. hostile, troublesome, dangerous: Gallia, Cic.: nautis Orion, Hor.: republicae pestis, Cic.: virtutis tempora, unfavourable to, Tac. 3. genestissima nomini Romano, bitterly hostile to, Sall.: infestis oculis conspicit, Cic. Absol., sperare infestis (sc. rebus), to be hopeful in adversity, Hor. 11. Meton made unsafe, disturbed, molested, infested; unquiet, unsafe: via excursuibus barbarorum infesta, Cic.: serpentiibus, Sall.: infestum agrum reddere, to make unsafe, Liv.: mare infestum habere, to disturb, render insecure, Cic. *Comp.* infestior senectus, more troubled, Liv. *Sup.*: infestissima pars Chalciae, Cic. [*App. for in-fend-tus from fend* in fendo, offendo, etc.: cf. mani-festus Infensus is differently formed from the same stem.]

inficere and **inficōtus**, *v. infac.* *inficiāte*, *v. inficiāte*.

in-ficio, *fecī*, *fectum*, *3. v. a.* [*facio*] to mix with: pocula veneno, Just.: hoc amnem inficit, with this he tinges, Virg. 2. to put or dip into; to stain, dye, tinge: omnes se Britanni vitro infelunt, stain themselves, or perh. tattoo, Caes.: diem, to discolour, darken, Ov.: pallor, blanches, Hor.: of a blush, suffuses, Tib. 3. to taint, infect: pabulatio, Virg.: in infectum fronde, tasting of leaves, Plin. 11. Fig. to instruct in, imbue with: artibus, Cic.: sapientia animum infecit, has but tinged, Sen. 2. to cor-

rupt, deprave: cupiditatibus principum et vitis inficit solet tota civitas, Cic.

inficior, *v. inficior*.

in-fidēlis, *e*, *adj.* unfaithful, faithless: Cic.: Bellovacī, wavering, Caes.

in-fidelitās, *ātis*, *f.* unfaithfulness, faithlessness, infidelity: Cic.: Caes.

in-fidēlīter, *adv.* faithlessly, perfidiously: Cic.

in-fidus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* not to be trusted, faithless, treacherous, false (rare): amici, Cic.: societas regni, Liv.: pax, id.: scurra, Hor.: mare, Lucr.

in-figo, *xi*, *xum*, *3. v. a.* to fix, thrust, drive or fasten in: gladium hosti in pectus, Cic.: ferreis hamis infixis, *les* in, Caes.: infigitur sagitta arbore, plants itself, sticks fast, Virg.: saxo infixit acuto, impaled him on, id.

11. Fig.: to infix, impress, imprint (esp. in *Part. perf.*): in hominum sensibus atque in ipsa natura infixum, engrained, rooted, Cic.: Vologesi penitus infixum erat arsa Romana vitandi, was thoroughly resolved on, Tac.

in-fimatis, *is*, *adj.* [*infimus*] one of the lowest (in rank, etc.), opp. to summus: ego infimatis infimus, "servant of servants," Pl.

in-fimū, *a*, *um*, *v. inferus*, III.

in-findo, *fidi*, *issum*, *3. v. a.* to cut into, to cleave (poet.): sulcos telluri, Virg.: sulcos (mari), to plough the waves, id.

in-finitas, *ātis*, *f.* [*finis*] boundlessness, endlessness, infinity: locorum, Cic.

in-finitē, *adv.* without bounds, without end, infinitely: Cic.

in-finitio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*infinitus*] boundlessness, infinity: Cic.

in-finitus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* not enclosed within boundaries, boundless, unlimited: tempus, Lucr.: imperium, Cic. 11. Transf.: without end, endless, countless, infinite: altitudo, id.: spes, id.: hominum multitudo, Caes. Subst.: infinitum, *1. n.* an infinitude, an endless quantity or number: ex infinito coorta, from the infinite, i. e. boundless space, Lucr. Adverbially: ad or in infinitum, to infinity, without end: haec (ars statuarum) ad infinitum effloruit, Plin.: sectio in infinitum, Quint. 2. undefined, indefinite: infinitior distributio, where no person or time is mentioned or implied, Cic. 3. In Gram.: indefinite, infinitive: Quint.

in-firmatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*infirmus*] a weakening, invalidating: rerum iudicatarum, jurid. t. t., setting aside of precedents, Cic. 11. Transf. a refuting, disproving: id.

in-firmē, *adv.* not strongly, weakly, faintly: animatus, Cic. 2. weak-mindedly, superstitiously: Suet.

in-firmitas, *ātis*, *f.* want of strength, weakness, feebleness: puerorum, Cic. 2. Meton.: infirmity, indisposition, sickness: suspensioem infirmitatis dare, to let oneself be thought ill, Suet. (11) the weaker sex.

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women: Liv. II. Fig.: animi, want of spirit, Cic. 2. *fickleness, inconstancy*: Gallorum, Caes.

infirmus, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*infirmus*] to deprive of strength, to weaken, enfeeble: legiones, Tac. II. Fig.: to impair, diminish: fidem testis, to shake his credit, Cic. 2. to invalidate, disprove, refute: id. 3. to annul, make void: legem, Liv.

infirmus, a, um, adj. not strong, weak, feeble: prop. of health or physical strength: viribus infirmus, Cic.: valetudo, id.: pecus, i. e. sheep, Ov. 2. not powerful, possessed of little ability or strength: civitas, Caes. Of things: classica, Cic. II. Fig.: weak in mind or character, superstitious, pusillanimous, inconstant, light-minded: tenuis atque infirmus haec animi videri, weak and unstable, Caes.: sum paulo infirmior, not quite so strong-minded, Hor. 2. Of things: of no weight or consequence, weak, trivial; inconclusive as evidence: Cic.

in-fir, v. defect. [*fi*] he (or she) begins: infiri ibi postulare, Pl.: ita farier, Virg. More freq. absol.: he (or she) begins to speak: ibi infiri, animum se tertium et octogesimum agere, Liv.

infinitas (also *infinitae*), arum, f. plu. [*fa* in fateri] denial: only in Acc. with ire: infinitas ire, to deny (lit. to go to denial): ille infinitas ibit, Ter.: quorum alterum neque nego, neque infinitas eo, the one of which charges I neither gainsay nor disavow, Liv.

infinitalis, e, adj. (infic.) [*infinitas*] negative, consisting in denial: Cic.

infinitatio, onis, f. (infic.) [*infinitor*] a denying: Cic. II. Esp. a denying or disowning of a debt: Sen.

infinitator, onis, m. (infic.) [*id*] a denier, esp. one who denies a debt or refuses to restore a deposit: Cic.: lentus, a bad debtor, id.

infinitor (infic.), atus, i. v. a. dep [*infinitas*] to deny, disown: quum id posset infinitari, repente confessus est, Cic. Gerundive in pass. sign.: progenies haud infinitanda parenti, by no means to be disavowed, Ov. II. to deny anything promised or received, to refuse to fulfil an engagement, etc.: quid si infinitatur? quid si omnino non debetur? suppose he denies the debt, Cic.: vitia, to decline to be responsible for defects in an article sold, not to warrant, id.

infirrus, a, um, Part. [*infigo*].

inflammatio, onis, f. [*inflammo*] a kindling, setting on fire, conflagration: Flor. 2. Transf. of the body, an inflammation: Cels. II. Fig. a kindling, inflaming: animorum (pob-tarum), Cic.

in-flamo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to set on fire, light up, kindle: taedas ignibus, Cic.: tecta, Liv. 2. Transf. of the body: to inflame: laser tauros inflamat viribus illis, Plin. II. Fig.: to inflame, kindle, arouse, excite: contentibus et legibus invidiam rena-

tus, Cic.: allicquem amore, Virg. In Part. perf.: inflamed, kindled, excited: a pueritia inflammatus ad gloriam, Cic.

inflatio, onis, f. [*info*] a blowing or swelling up; e.g. of boiling water: Vitr. Of the body, a swelling up, inflation, flatulence: habet inflationem magnam is cibus (faba), produces flatulence, Cic. II. an inflammation, i. q. inflammatio, praecordiorum, Suet. **inflatus**, comp. adv. [*id*] too pompously: aliquid perscribere, Caes. 2. with exaggeration: inflatus multo, quam res erat gesta, fama percrebuerat, far beyond the facts, id.

inflatus, a, um, Part. [*info*] II. Adj. lit. (as part), blown into (i. e. like a flute or a football), blown, swollen, puffed up, inflated: bucca, Suet.: serpens inflato collo, Cic.: annus, swollen, Liv. 2. puffed up, inflated, haughty, proud: animus, Cic. Comp.: juvenis inflator, Liv. 3. Of style inflated, turgid: Quint.

inflatus, us, m. [*id*] a blowing into, a blast: eae (tibiae) si inflatum non recipiunt, Cic. II. Fig. a breathing into, inspiration: divinus, id.

in-flecto, exi, exum, i. v. a. to bend, bow, curve: quum ferrum se inflexisset, had bent itself, Caes.: bacillum, Cic. Reflect.: of a coast line, curves round, id. 2. Esp. to change, alter by bending or turning: vestigium sui cursus, id. 3. vocem, to modulate: vocis cantu, Prop. II. Fig.: to change, alter, lessen: jus civile gratis, Cic. 2. to touch, move: solus hic inflexit sensus, Virg.

in-flectus, a, um, adj. unwept, unlamented (poet.): Virg.

in-flexibilis, e, adj. that cannot be bent, inflexible: dolor (cervicum), tetanus, lock-jaw, Plin. Fig.: iudicium, unchangeable, Sen.

in-flexio, onis, f. a bending, swaying: latrum, action, Cic.

inflexus, a, um, Part. [*inflexio*] **inflexus**, us, m. [*id*] a bending, curving, inflecting: vicorum, turning, Juv.

inflictus, a, um, Part. [*infigo*].

in-fligo, ixi, ictum, i. v. a. to strike on or against: alicui securim, Cic.: puppis inflicta vadis, dashed against, Virg. Fig.: quum ex verbo adversarii aliquid in ipsum infligitur, is turned against himself, Cic. II. Transf. to inflict a wound, etc.: plagam, id. 2. In gen. to inflict, impose upon: alicui turpitudinem, id.

in-flo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to blow into or upon, blow out, inflate: inflatur carbasus Austro, is filled, Virg.: quin illis Iuppiter ambas iratus buccas inflet, should puff out both his cheeks in anger, Hor. 2. Esp. to play upon a wind instrument: calamos leveg, Virg.: si tibiae inflatae non referant sonum, Cic. Absol.: to blow: simul inflavit tibicen, id.: with cognate Acc.: sonum, id. Also of speech and writing: Antipater

paulo inflavit vehementius, filled his cheeks a little too much (i. e. was over-vehement), id. II. Fig.: to puff up, inflate: regis spem, Liv.: animos ad superbiam, id. (Hence Fr. enfler.)

in-fluo, xi, xum, i. v. n. to flow or run into: Hypanis in Pontum influit, Cic.: lacus qui in flumen Rhodanum influit, Caes. With adv. of place: non longe a mari, quo Rhenus influit, id.

II. Transf. of things not fluid, to flow, stream, rush, or press into: influentes in Italiam Gallorum copiae, Cic. Fig.: in universorum animos, steal into, insinuate oneself into, id.

in-fodio, fodi, fossum, i. v. a. to dig in, to bury in the earth, inter: squallentes conchas, Virg.: tales in terram, Caes.: infossus puer, buried (alive), Hor.

in-foecundus, v. infecundus.

in-formatio, onis, f. a representation, an outline, sketch, first draft: aedium saecularum, Vitr. II. Fig.: an idea, conception: del, Cic.

informis, e, adj. [*forma*] that has no form or not a proper form unformed, shapeless: alveus, Liv.: ca., Plin. II. Transf.: unshapely, misshapen, deformed, hideous, horrid: cadaver, unrightly, Virg.: hiemes, Hor.: exitus, hideous, Tac.

in-formo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to give form to, to shape, fashion: clipeum, Virg. II. Fig.: to mould or train the mind: artes quibus aetas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet, Cic.

2. to form an idea of, to represent, sketch, delineate: dii ita ignoti, ut eos ne conjectura quidem informare possumus, to picture, id. in summo oratore fingendo talem informabo, will describe, id.

inforo, i, v. a. [*forum*] to accuse in a court of justice: Pl.

in-fortunatus, a, um, adj. unfortunate: o infortunatum senem, Ter. Comp.: Cic.

infortunium, ii, n. [*fortuna*] misfortune, punishment: Itera infortunium, thou wouldst come badly off, Ter.: ni pareat patri, habiturum infortunium esse, the would suffer for it, Liv.

infossus, a, um, Part. [*in-fodio*].

infra (infera, sc. parte), adv. and prep. Adv.: on the under side, below, underneath: infra nihil est nisi mortale, Cic.: infra scripsi, have written below, id.: mare, quod aluit infra (i. e. on the southern coasts of Italy), Virg.: onerariae paulo infra delatae sunt, somewhat lower down the coast, Caes.: non seges est infra, in the underworld, Tib. Comp. inferus: lower, farther down: altius egressus caelestia tecta cremabam, inferius terras, Ov. 2. Fig.: below, beneath, in value or esteem: liberos aequi ut multum infra despectare, Tac. II. Prep. with Acc.: below, under: infra oppidum, Cic. Of time: later than: Homerus non infra superiorem Lycurgum fuit,

id. Of size: *smaller than*: *uri sunt magnitudine paulo infra elephantos*, Caes. 2. Fig.: *below, beneath*, in rank or esteem: *res humanas despiciere atque infra se positas arbitrari, non worth taking into account*, Cic.

in-fractio, ōis, *f.* a *breaking to pieces*: hence, Fig.: *a weakening*: *animi, despondency*, Cic.

infractus, a, um, Part. [infringō] II. Adj.: *broken, bent*: Plin. 2.

Fig.: *broken, exhausted, weakened*: *infractus animos gerere*, Liv.: *ad proclium vires*, Virg.: *veritas, falsified*, Tac.: *fama, impaired*, Virg. 3.

Esp. of speech: *broken off*: *infracta et amputata loqui, broken, unconnected*, Cic.: *infracta loquela, broken, piddle* (of a nurse talking to a baby), Lucr. 4. *effeminate*: vox, Gell.

infræno, v. infreno

in-frāgilis, e, adj. *that cannot be broken*: *adamans*, Plin. II. Fig.: *that cannot be weakened, strong*: vox, Ov.

in-frēmō, ōi, 3. v. n. *to make or utter a noise* (poet.): *to growl, bellow*: *infrēmuntque ferox* (aper), Virg.

(1) **in-frenātus** (infrā-n), a, um, adj. *without a bridle*: *equites, on unbittled horses*, Liv.

(2) **infrēnātus**, a, um, Part. [infrēno].

in-frendō, 2. and **infrēno**, 3. v. n. *to gnash the teeth*: *dentibus infrēdens genūtu*, Virg.

infrēno, v. infrēno.

infrēns, e, and **infrēnsus**, a, um (infrēu), adj. [frenum] *without a bridle, unbridled*: *infrēns equus*, Virg.: *who has form infrēns in pl.*: *Numidae infrēni* (Aen. 4. 41).

in-frēno (infrāen), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to furnish with a bridle, to bridle*: *equos*, Liv.: *currus, to harness the horses to a chariot*, Virg. II. Fig.: *to curb, restrain*: *infrēnatus conscientia scelus um*, Cic.

infrēnsus, a, um, v. infrēns.

in-frēquens, tis, adj. Of persons: *that is not often at a place, that seldom does a thing, rare, infrequent*, not numerous: *deorum cultor, infrequent*, Hor.: *senatus, not sufficiently numerous to vote a decree*, Cic.: *exercitus, thinned by furloughs*, Liv.: *sum et Romae in modo infrequens, having few servants*, Cic. II. Of things: *that is seldom seen, rarely resorted to, rare, unusual*, Cic. Gell.: *infrequentissima res, the parts least inhabited*, Liv.: *causa, which is attended by few hearers*, Cic. 2. *not filled with, not well provided with*. With Abl.: *pauca (verba) infrequens sedicilia*, Liv.: *infrequentia armatis signa, with but few soldiers in the ranks*, id. Also absol.: *infrequentia signa*, id.

in-frēquentia, ae, f. a *small number, thinness, scantiness*: *senatus*, Liv.: *proditia infrequentia* (sc. legionum), the fewness of his troops, Tac. II. *solitariness, loneliness*: *locorum*, id.

in-frico, cūi, ctum and catum, 1. v. a. *to rub in*: *aliquid alicui rei*, Col.

infrictus, Part. [infrico].

in-fringo, fregi, fractum, 3. v. a. [frango] *to break off, to break, bruise*: *infractus hastia*, Liv.: *papavera in hortu hiliacque*, Ov.: (liminibus) *infrēgi latus, broke my ribs against the threshold* (viz. by lying there so long), Hor.: *infractus remus, appearing broken, from refraction of the rays of light*, Cic.

2. Transf.: *to strike one thing against another*: *aliquid colaphum, to give one a box on the ear*, Ter.

II. Fig.: *to break, impair, diminish*: *ut primus incurtus et vis militum infringeretur*, Caes.: *florem dignitatis*, Cic.: *animos hostium*, Liv.: *infringitur ille quasi verborum amibut, is impaired*, Cic. 2. *to assuage, appease*: *deos precibus*, Stat.

in-frīo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to rub or crumble in*: Cato: Cels.

in-frōns, ondis, adj. *without foliage, treeless*: Ov.

in-fructuosus, a, um, adj. *unfruitful*: *vites*, Col. II. Fig.: *fruitless, useless*: *militia*, Tac.

in-fucātus, a, um, adj. *painted*: Fig.: *vittia* (orationis), *showy, meretricious*, Cic.

infula, ae, f. a *band, bandage*: Cic.

2. Esp.: *a white woollen fillet used for religious purposes, consisting of a long lock of wool, knotted round at intervals with a riband, a priest's fillet*: *sacerdotes Cereris cum infulis*, id. Also, the fillet of the victim: *lanca nivea circumdatur infula vitta, the woollen fillet is surrounded with a snow-white riband*, Virg. Of the fillet worn by a suppliant: Caes. 3. Transf. *an ornament, mark of distinction, badge of honour*: *his insignibus atque infulis imperii venditis* (of the lands belonging to the state), Cic. [Etyim. unknown.]

in-fulcio, si, tui, 4. v. a. *to cram in*: *alicui cibum*, Suet. II. Transf.: *to put in, foist in*: *verbum*, Sen.

infulātus, a, um [infula] *adorned with the infula* (q v.): Suet.

infulmus, a, um, 1. q. infimus

infundibulum, i, n. [infundo] *a funnel*: Cato: Col.

in-fundo, fudi, fūsum, 3. v. a. *to pour in, into, or upon*: constr. with in and Acc; or (poet.) with Acc. and Dat.: in vas, Cic.: *animas formatae terrae*, Ov. 2. *to pour out* (into a cup) *for*: *to administer*: with Acc. and Dat.: *alicui venenum*, Cic.: *poculum*, Hor. 3. *to pour upon, spread, diffuse, etc.*: *margaritae mare littoribus infundit*, Curt.: *humeris infusa capillos*, Ov.: *sole infuso* (terris), Virg.: *infusus populus, that had poured in in crowds*, id.: *colo infusa mariti, clinging to*, Ov. 4. *to mix or mingle with*: *homines in alenum infundere genus*, Cic. II. Fig.: *to pour into, spread over, communicate, impart*: *orationem in aures alicujus*, id.: *infusa*

per artus mens, diffused through, pervading, Virg.

in-fusco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to make dark or dusky, to darken, obscure*: *velleri*, Virg. 2. Transf.: *to dilute, lower, etc.*: *vinum*, Pl.

II. Fig.: *to obscure, sully, stain, tarnish*: *eos barbaries infuscaverat*, Cic.: *vicinitas non infuscata malivolentia*, id.

infusus, a, um, Part. [infundo].

in-gēmino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. *to redouble, repeat, reiterate*: Act.: *dextrā ictus*, Virg.: *me miserum* | *ingeminat, repeats the cry*, Ov.

II. Neutr.: *to increase*: *ingeminant austris*, Virg.: *curae, returned with doubled force*, id.: *ingeminant plausu, applaud repeatedly*, id.

in-gēmisco, 3. v. a. and n. *to groan or sigh over a thing*: Act.: with Acc. and Inf. *hostem judicatum Dolabelam*, Cic. II. Neutr.: *quantum ingemiscant patres nostri, sigh, groan in spirit*, Liv. With Dat.: *ulli malo id.* ad aliquid, Suet.

in-gēmo, ōi, 3. v. a. and n. *to groan or sigh over; to mourn over, lament, bewail*. Act.: *alicujus interitum*, Virg. II. Neutr.: with Dat.: *exsilium alicujus*, Ov.: *laboribus*, Hor. 2. Transf. of things: *ingemere cavernae, gave forth a groan*, Virg.: Ov.

in-gēnēro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to implant, ingenerate*: *natura ingenerat amorem in eos*, Cic.: *non ingenerantur hominibus mores, are not innate*, id. II. Transf.: *to generate, create*: *animum esse ingeneratum a Deo*, id.

ingēniātus (ingenuatus), a, um, adj. [ingenium] *naturally constituted, disposed or apt by nature*: *lepide ingeniatus*, Pl.

ingēniōse, adv. *cleverly, ingeniously*: Cic Comp.: Plin Sup.: *homo ingeniosissime nequam*, Vell.

ingēniōsus (ingenuos), a, um, adj. [ingenium]. Of persons and mental qualities: *of good capacity, gifted with genius, of good natural talents or abilities, clever, ingenious*: Cic.: *homo ingeniosissimus*, id.: *ad aliquid*. Ov.: *res esse ingeniosa dare, giving requires good sense*, id. II. Transf.: of things: *possessed of natural qualities or dispositions for some purpose, adapted to, fit for*: *vox mutandis sonis*, id.: *ad segetes agri*, id.

ingēnitus, Part. [ingigno] *inborn, inbred*: *vitia*, Suet.

in-gēnium, i, n. [gen in gigno] *innate or natural quality, nature*. Usu. of persons. *natural disposition, temper, mode of thinking, character, bent, inclination*: *ut ingenium est omnium hominum ab labore proclive ad lullulinem, the natural temper*, Ter.: *inverecundum animi ingenium*, Cic.: *reidre ad ingenium, to return to one's natural bent*, Ter.: *ingenium ingeni, peculiarity of disposition*, Pl. Of what shows character: *Neronianae aulæ ingenium, the crew that gave it*

tone to the court, Tac. 2. Of the intellect: *natural capacity, talents, parts, abilities, genius*: docilitas, memoria, quae fere appellantur uno ingenii nomine, Cic.: ingenii vis, id.: ingeni vena, Hor.: versabatur in hoc nostro studio cum ingenio, with cleverness, Cic.: extremi ingenii esse, to be of a very mean intellect, Liv.

3. Meton. a *genius*, i. e. a man of genius, a clever, ingenious person: (only in pl.) ingenua et artes vel maxime fovit, Suet. (ii) Of things: an *invention, contrivance*: exquisita ingenia cenarum, Plin.: Tac. II. Less freq. with ref. to inanim. things: arvorum, *natural peculiarity*, Virg.: camp, Tac. (Hence It. *ingegno*; Fr. *engin*, lit. "power of invention," hence "a machine.")

ingens, tis, adj. [In "not" and *gen* in *gigno*, *gens*: "unnatural," hence] monstrous, of immoderate size, vast, huge, prodigious: magnas vires ager gratus Thais mihi? Gn. Ingenit, i. Ter.: satis erat respondere magnas: ingentes inquit, "much" obliged would have served: "immensely," he says, Cic.: sequor, Hor.: clamor, Liv. II. Fig.: great, remarkable, distinguished: absol.: virtus atque animus, Hor.: ingentis spiritus vir, of boundless ambition, Liv. With Abl.: vir fama ingens, ingentior armis, Virg. With Gen.: femina ingens animi, great of (in) soul, Tac.

ingenuitatus, v. *ingenuitas*.

ingēnū, adv. in a manner befitting a person of free or noble birth, liberally; openly, frankly, ingenuously: educatus, Cic.: confiteri, id.

ingēnūitas, ātis, f. [Ingenuus] the condition of a free-born man or gentleman, good birth: ornamenta ingenuitatis, Cic. II. Fig.: a mode of thinking worthy of a freeman, sublimedness, frankness, ingenuousness: prae se probitatem quamdam et ingenuitatem ferre, Cic.

ingēnūus, a, um, adj. [gen in *gigno*] inborn, innate, natural: indoles, Pl.: color, Prop. 2. native, indigenous, not foreign: fontes, Lucr. II. Transf. free-born, born of free parents: 'ingenue homo' meant originally one born of a certain father, who could name or cite his father: Liv. (disting. from *liber*, which includes also freedmen; but the son of a freedman was *ingenue*: v. Smith's Ant. 212): ingenuumne an libertinum, Pl.: omnis ingenuorum adest multitudo, Cic. 2. Esp.: worthy of a freeman, noble, upright, frank, candid, ingenuous: dulcor, id.: vita, id.: amor, honourable, i. e. of a freeborn woman, Hor. 3. weakly, delicate, tender (as of one not used to roughness): Vires, Ov.

ingēro, gessi, gestum, 3. v. a. to carry, throw, or put into, to, or upon: constr. with Acc. alone, Acc. and Dat., or in and Acc.: aquam ingere, Pl.: ligna foco, cast, heap upon, Tib. Of weapons,

etc., to hurl, plant, thrust into: hastas in tergum fugientibus, Virg.: saxa in subeuntes, Liv.: pugnos in ventrem, to hit one in the belly, Ter. 2. With pron. reflect. to betake oneself or rush to: ubi confortissimos hostes pugnare conspexisset, eo se semper ingerebat, Just.

II. Fig.: to throw out against, to inflict, to utter, say: convicia alicui, Hor.: contumelias, Tac.: probra, Liv.

2. to obtrude, press, or force upon: recusanti amicitiam suam, Suet.: ingerebat iste Artemidorum, Cic.: non enim patris patriae a populo asepis incestum repudiavit, pressed upon him, Tac.

ingestus, a, um, Part. [Ingero].

in-gigno, gēndi, gēntum, 3. v. a. (used only in the perf.) to instil by birth or nature, to implant, engender: Lucan.

II. Fig.: natura cupiditatem homini ingenuit, Cic.

inglorius, a, um, adj. [gloria] without glory or fame, inglorious: Cic. imperium, Tac. With Gen.: militiae, inglorious in war, id.

inglūvies, ēi, f. [v. gluto and gula] the maw, crop, of animals: pectus ingluviem explet, Virg. II. Meton. voraciousness, gluttony: stringere ingluviem rem, to waste away a fortune by gluttony, Hor.

ingrātē, adv. unpleasantly, disagreeably, unwillingly: Ov. II. unthankfully, ungratefully: ingratae nostrae facilitate abutuntur, Cic.

ingrātia, ae, f. thanklessness, ingratitude: Tert. Hence, in Abl. plur. ingratias (contr. ingratie), without one's thanks, against one's will: tuis ingratias, Pl. With Gen.: vobis inivias atque amborum ingratias, id. 2. Absol. as adv.: unwillingly, against one's will: Cic.: ingratus ad depugnandum cogi, Nep.: argentum ingratius ei datum erit, in spite of them, Ter. Ingrātis and ingrātis, v. ingratus.

in-grātus, a, um, adj. unpleasant, disagreeable: Cic.: oratio non ingrata Gallis, Caes.: otium, unwelcome, Hor.

II. unthankful, ungrateful: nihil cognovi ingratus, Cic.: esse in aliquem, Liv.: Ter. With Gen.: salutis, not thankful for his preservation, Virg.

2. Transf. of things: ingluviens, that makes no return, sterile, insatiable, Hor. III. In obj. sense: receiving no thanks, thankless, unacknowledged: id erit tibi ingratum, you will get no thanks for it, Ter.

in-grāvesco, 3. v. n. incepo. to grow heavy, become heavier: Plin. Poet. to become pregnant: Lucr. II. Fig.: to grow worse, more burdensome and oppressive: Ingravescentem aetatem ferre, the increasing burden of years, Cic.: In dies malum, id.: corpora exercitatione ingravescent, are wearied, exhausted, id.

in-grāvo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to weigh down: puppem, Stat. Absol. to cause its weight to be felt, to oppress:

annis ingravantibus, Phaedr. II. to render worse, to aggravate: ingravat haec saevus Drances, Virg.

in-grēdior, gressus sum, 3. v. dep. n. and a. [gradior] to step or go into, to enter: with Acc.: domum, Cic.: curiam, Liv. With in and Acc.: in templum, Cic.: in urbem, Liv. With intra: intra munitiones, Caes. With acc: ad quos (deos penates) ingressus, iust. With Dat.: castris Etruscis, Virg. 2. For the simple verb, to go along, walk, proceed: tardius ingredi, to walk rather slowly, Cic.: quacunque ingreditur, Ov. II. Fig.: to enter upon, engage in, apply oneself to: in vitam paulo serius tanquam in viam ingressus, Cic.: in causam, id.: Ingredere, enter on thy functions, Virg.

2. to begin, commence: with Inf.: dicere, Cic.: sic contra est ingressa Venus, began to speak, Virg. With Acc.: res antiquae laudis et artis ingredior, enter on a subject, id. 3. to tread in, imitate, follow: vestigius patris, Cic.: vestigia patris, Liv.

ingressio, ōnis, f. [ingredior] a going into, entering: fori, entrance, A.

II. Fig.: gait, pace: moderata, id. 2. a beginning: id.

ingressus, ūs, m. [id.] a going into, entering: prohiberi ingressu, Caes. 2. Esp. a marching in, toward: ingressus hostiles, Tac. 3. a going, walking, gait: ingressus, cursus, ac cubitus, Cic.: instabilem ingre-sum praebere, Juv.: Liv. II. Fig. a beginning, commencement: Ingressus, Quint.: ingressus capere, Virg.

in-grūo, ūi, 3. v. n. [v. congruo] to rush or break into, to fall violently upon, assault, attack: hostes erubescunt nostri contra ingruunt vicinus, Pl.: simul ingruunt, saxa jacunt, Tac.

II. Fig.: ingruere morbi in remiges coepit, not, to break out amongst, attack, Liv.: ferreus ingruit marmor, the fens, Virg.

inguen, ūnis, n. the groin: often plur.: inguina, Cels. 2. the organs of generation: Ov.: Hor. [Ety. m. uncertain]

ingurgitātis, a, um, Part. [ingurgito].

ingurgito, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. [gurgis] Aet.: to pour in like a flood: ingurgit merum in se, sumpsit, Pl. 2. to glut or gorge oneself with meat and drink, to gormandise, guzzle: crudique posttride se rursus ingurgitant, Cic. 3. Fig.: to engage deeply in, to addict or devote oneself to (with ref. to what is sensual): se in flagitia, to plunge into, id. II.

Neutr. to overflow: Plin.

in-gustātus, a, um, adj. untasted, not tasted before: Hor.

in-hābilis, e, adj. that cannot be managed, unmanageable, unskilled: navis inhabilis prope magnitudinis, Liv.: telum inhabile ad remittendum imperitis, unhandy, id. II. Meton.: unfit, unapt, incusable, un-

able; alieni rei, Cic. With *ad*: multitudo inhabilis ad consensum, Liv.

in-habitabilis, *e*, *adj.* uninhabitable: regiones, Cic.

in-habito, *avi*, *atum*, *i*. v. *a.* to dwell in, inhabit: Plin.

in-haerēdo, *haesi*, *haesum*, *2*. v. *n.* to stick in, to stick, hang, or cleave to, to adhere to, inhere in. Constr. with *Abi*, *Dat*, or *prep.*: sidera sedibus suis inhaerent, Cic.: animi corporibus non inhaerent, id.: conijux humeris abentibus inhaerens, clinging to, Ov. With *ad* and *acc.*: ad saxa inhaerentes, Cic. With *in* and *Abi*: in visceribus, id. *Abstr.*: dextram amplexus inhaesi, clung fast to him, Virg. **II.** Fig.: inhaerent in mentibus quoddam angurium, is inherent in our minds, Cic.: vultibus illa tuus inhaeret, hangs upon, dwells in memory upon, Ov.

in-haerresco, *haesi*, *haesum*, *3* v. *n.* inep. to stick fast, or adhere to: ne quid emerret ubi ignis hostium inhaeresceret, get a hold, Caes. **II.** Fig. penitus in mentibus, Cic.

in-hālo, *avi*, *atum*, *i* v. *n.* and *a* to breathe upon: alicui popinam, to breathe in anyone's face the smell of food that has been eaten, Cic.

in-hibēo, *ūi*, *itum*, *2* v. *a* [habeo] to hold or keep in, restrain, curb, check: tela inhiabere, Virg. franos, to draw rein, pull up horses, Liv. equos, Ov.: inhiabere, or inhiabere renus, or inhiabere renus puppium, or inhiabere retro navem, to back water. Tyrn inhiabentes remis aegre evellere navem quae haerebat, Curt.: retro navem inhiabere, Liv.: cum divellere se ab hoste cupientes inhiabent Rhodum, id. **2.** Transf. *to restrain, hinder, prevent*: impetum victoris, id. With *ab*: s. turpi mentem probro, Cat.

II. to set in operation, to practise, perform, use, employ: eadem supplicia nobis, Cic.: impetum a deditis, to exercise, Liv.

inhibitō, *ōnis*, *f* [inhibeo] a restraining: remigum, backing water: Cic. (v. inhibeo)

inhibitūs, *a*, *um*, Part. [inhibeo].

in-hio, *avi*, *atum*, *i*. v. *n.* and *a*. Neutr. to stand open, to gape: ora inhiasse luporum, Stat. **2.** Exp. fig.: to gape, gaze, stand open-mouthed with desire, eagerness, wonder, etc. tenuit inhians Cerberus ora, Virg.: postea, gaze (open-mouthed) on, id.: attonitis inhians animis, agape with amazement, id.: Romulus lactans uberibus lupinis inhians, Cic.: pecudumque reclusis pectoribus inhians, spirantia consult exta, poring over, Virg. **II.** A *ct.* to long for: homo tuam hereditatem inhiat, quasi esuriens lupo, Pl.

in-honestē, *adv.* dishonourably, disgracefully: Cic.

inhonesto, *avi*, *atum*, *i*. v. *a.* [inhonestus] to dishonour, disgrace: Ov.

in-honestus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* dishonourable, disgraceful, shameful, inglo-

rius: homo, Cic.: ignota matre inhonestus, abused by, the low-born son of, Hor.: vulnus, foul, unseemly, Virg.: Cupiditas, Cic.

in-honōrātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* unhonoured, disregarded: vita, Cic.: dea, to whom no offerings are brought, Ov.

2. unrewarded: aliquem dimittere, Liv.

in-honōrus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* without honour, not respected or esteemed, of no account, insupportable: civitates, Plin. **II.** signa, neglected, shorn of their ornaments, Tac.

in-horrēdo, *2*. v. *n.* to stand on end, stand erect, bristle: haud secus quam vallo septa inhorreret acies, Liv. (v. e. like chevaux de frise).

in-horresco, *horriti*, *3*. v. *n.* incept. to send forth sharp points, to rise erect, to bristle up: spica jam campis cum messis inhorruit, Virg.: aper inhorruit armos, (cf. on his bow-back he hath a battle set of bristly pikes'), id. **2.** to have a tremulous motion, to quiver, shake: pennis agitatus inhorruit aer, vibrated, Ov.: unda tenebris inhorruit, v. ruffled, Virg.: voris inhorruit adventus folius, has shivered through (of spring breezes), Hor. **II.** Transf. to tremble, shake, shiver, shudder, with cold, fear, dissonance, etc.: inhorruit frigore, Petr.: domus principis inhorruit, Tac.

in-hospitalis, *e*, *adj.* inhospitable: Caucasus, Hor.

in-hospitalitas, *ātis*, *f.* inhospitality: Cic.

in-hos-itus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* inhospitable: tecta, Ov.: Syrtis, Virg.

in-hūmāne, *adv.* inhumanly, so vaguely, cruelly: facere, Cic.: aliquem cruciare, Ter. Comp. dicere, Cic.

in-hūmānitas, *ātis*, *f.* inhuman conduct, inhumanity, savageness, barbarity: Cic. **II.** want of good breeding, incivility, impoliteness: quod ego non superbia neque inhumanitate faciebam, discourses, id. **2.** harshness: importunitas et inhumanitas, id.: non amat profusae epulae, sordes et inhumanitas in multo minus, id.

in-hūmāniter, *adv.* uncivilly, discourteously: Cic.

in-hūmānus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* not befitting a human being, inhuman, rude, savage, barbarous: quis tam fuit inhumanus, qui, etc. devoid of human sympathy, Cic.: via, covered with corpses, Tac.: crudelitas, brutal, ruthless, Liv.: adeone me putas inhumanum, so unnatural, Ter. **II.** unpolished, uncivil, unmannerly, uncivilish, discourteous: Cic.: at hoc idem si in convivio faciat, inhumanus videatur, all-bred, id.

in-hūmātus, *a*, *um*, *unbriedit*: Cic.: corpora, Virg.

in-ibi, *adv.* therein, there, in that place, in that matter: superbia nata inibi (sc. Capuae) esse videtur, Cic.

II. Transf. of time: inibi est in eo est, it is near at hand, will soon

take place: quod sperare debemus aut inibi esse, aut jam confectum, id.

In-igo, *ēgi*, *actum*, *3*. v. *a.* [ago] to drive into or to: Varr. **II.** Fig.: to incite, urge; feras ad nocendum, Sen.

Inimicō, *adv.* in an unfriendly manner, hostilely, inimically: Cic. Comp.: Liv. Sup.: Cic.

Inimicitia, *ae*, *f.* [inimicus] unfriendliness, hostility, enmity: inimicitia est ira ulciscendi tempus observans, Cic. Usu. plur.: unfriendly feelings, enmities: capere inimicitias in aliquem, take a dislike to, Ter.: suscipere, Cic.: nobiles, a notorious feud, Liv.

Inimico, *i*. v. *a.* [id. f.] to make enemies, to set at variance: Hor.

in-imicus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [amicus] unfriendly, hostile: animus, Cic.: Clodius est nobis, id.: Hannibal nominis R., Nep. **2.** Of things: hurtful, injurious: nares accipiunt inimicum imbrem, Virg.: odor nervis, Hor.: consilia quum patriae, tum sibi, destructive, Nep. Comp.: nec quidquam inimicus orationi versibus, Cic. **3.** For hostis, of belligerents (cf. *infr.*): nomina, Virg.: castra, id.: ignes, lit by the enemy, id.: insigne, spoils of a foe, id. **II.** Subst.: inimicus, i. m. an enemy, foe (a personal enemy; disting. from hostis, which denotes a public and declared enemy): aliquem insectari tanquam inimicum et hostem, Liv. Inimica, *ae*, *f.* a female enemy: ejusque inimica, Cic. Sup.: inimicissimus suus, his bitterest enemy, id.

Iniquē, *adv.* unequally: iniquus certatio comparata, i. e. where the parties were more unequally matched, Ter.: quam inique comparatum est, unfairly arranged, id. **II.** Fig.: unjustly: expulsi, Cic.: causari aliquem, Hor. **2.** unfitly, unsuitably: etsi inique Castorem cum Domitio comparo, Cic. **3.** not patiently, indignantly: aliquid iniquissime ferre, Su. t.

Iniquitas, *ātis*, *f.* [iniquus]. Of place: *unfavourable*, inequality: loci, Caes.: in talibus iniquitatibus locorum, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *unfavourableness*, *adverseness*, *difficulty*, *hardness*: rerum, Caes.: temporum, Cic. **2.** *unfairness*, *injustice*, *unreasonable*: id.: iniquitates, unreasonable demands in the shape of taxes, Tac.

in-innus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [acquus] unequal, uneven, not level (rare): of a hidden reef, dorsum, Virg.: via, Ov.

2. not of the right measure, too great or too small: iniquae heminae, false, unjust, Pers.: iniquo pondere rastris, extremely heavy, Virg.: sol, immoderate, i. e. too hot, id. **II.** Fig.: unfair, unjust: iudices, Ter.: condicio, Cic.: Parcae, Hor.: lex, id.: pax, Virg.: pugna, id. **3.** *inimical*, *hostile*, *adverse*, *unfavourable*, *disadvantageous*: iniquum esse in aliquem, to be estranged from, Ter.: homines

natura asperi atque omnibus iniqui, Cic.: vultu iniquo spectare, *with an envious, spiteful look*, Ov. Subst.: only in pl.: iniquos meos, Cic. 3. *unwilling, impatient, discontented, repining*: iniquo animo pati, Ter.: iniquissimo animo mori, *with the least resignation*, Cic.: iniquae mentis aellus, *sulky*, Hor.: nostris vitus iniquus, *a foe to, intolerant of*, id. 4. *unsuitable*: hoc paene iniquum est comico choragio, *at variance with comedy*, Pl.

Initiatio, ōnis, f. [Initio] *an initiation; a taking part in sacred rites*: Eleusiniorum sacrorum, Suet.

Initio, a, ōnis, i, v. a. [Initium] *to initiate, consecrate, or admit to secret religious rites, esp. those of Ceres*: Cic. Of other mysteries: Initium Bacchicis, Liv. 2. *In gen. to initiate into, consecrate to*: studii, Quint. (From cum-initiare comes Fr. *commencer*.)

Initium, ii, n. [i root of eo: cf. ex-itiū] *a going in, entrance*: hence, *a beginning, commencement*: bonis initiis oribus tribunatus, Cic.: initium capere, Caes.: transeundi, id. dicendi, Cic. The Abl. sing. is used adverb., *in the beginning, at first*: quemadmodum senatus initio censuit, id. 2. *Esp. in plu. elements*: indagatio initiorum, id. Hence, *first principles, the axioms of a science*: mathematicorum, id. 3. *origin, parentage* (also in pl.): natus obscurissimis initiis, Vell. 4. *auspices*, because with them every thing was begun; hence, *the beginning of a reign* (also in pl.): novis initiis et omnibus opus est, i. e. *of a new king*, Curt.: Tac. 11. *In pl.: sacred rites or mysteries, to which only the initiated were admitted*: Cic.: initia Samothracum, Curt. 2. *things used in celebrating these mysteries*: tympanum, tubam Cybele, tua, mater, initia, Cat.

Initus, a, um, Part. [Ineo]

Initus, ūs, m. [id.] *a coming in, entrance, an approach, arrival*: Lucr. 2. *a beginning, commencement*: movendi, id.

Injectio, ōnis, f. [Injicio] *a laying on*: manus, *a laying on of the hand, an act by which one takes possession of a thing belonging to him without a judicial decision*: patri in filium, patrono in libertum manus injectio sit, Quint.

Injectus, a, um, Part. [Injicio]

Injectus, ūs, m. [id.] *a throwing or casting on or over*: opprimi senem injecto multae vestis juba-t, Tac. 11. *Transf. a putting in*: animi in corpora, Lucr.

Injicio, ūs, i, v. a. [Injicio] *to throw, cast, or put in or into*: with Acc., and Dat. or in and Acc.: Cic.: ignem castris, Liv. dextram foculo, id. Hence with *pron. reflect.* *to throw or*

fling oneself: se in medios hostes, Cic.: se in ignem, Ter. 2. *to throw or put on, upon, at, or over*: eo super tigna injiciunt, Caes.: pallium injice in me huc, Pl.: eique laneum pallium injecit, Cic.: frena licentiae, *to curb*, Hor.: injecti humeris capilli, *falling over*, Ov. Esp. legal t. z. manum alicui injicere, *to seize, take possession of, as one's property, without a previous judicial decision* (which was permitted, e. g. to a master on meeting with his runaway slave: v. *injectio*): Liv. (cf. Liv. 3. 44). So too in *summoning before a judge*: ubi quadruplator quempiam injexit manum, Pl.

11. Fig.: *to bring into, inspire, infuse, occasion, cause*: tumultum civitati, Cic.: alacritatem et studium pugnae exercitui, Caes.: certamen, *to give occasion for*, Liv. 2. Of the mind, with *pron. reflect.*: *to dwell upon, reflect on*: in quam se injiciens animus, Cic. 3. With manum, *to seize upon, take possession of, exercise power over*: quieti ejus injecti manum, *I have torn him away from his repose*, Plin.: injicere manum Parcae, *claim'd*, Virg.

4. *to throw out a hint, to mention, suggest*: Cic. **Injundē**, adv. *unpleasantly*: Cic. **In-junditas**, ātis, f. *unpleasantness*: Cic. **In-jundus**, a, um, adj. *unpleasant*: labor, Cic. 11. *harsh, severe*: adversus malos, Tac.

Injunctus, a, um, Part. [Injungo]. **In-jungo**, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to join or fasten into*: tignos in asses, Liv. 2. *to join with, to join, unite, or attach to*: vineas moenibus, id.

11. Fig.: *to inflict, occasion, bring upon*: civitatibus servitutem, Caes.: alicui laborem, Liv. 2. *to lay or impose upon as a burthen*: *to charge, enjoin*: injuncta milita, id. Quid a te mihi jucundus potuit injungi? Plin. **In-juratus**, a, um, adj. *that has not sworn, unsworn*: cum id jurati dicunt quod ego injuratus inuolu, Cic.

Injuria, ae, f. [Injurius] *an unjust or illegal act, a wrong, an injury*: tibi a me nulla orta est injuria, Ter.: injuriam alicui facere, Cic.: injuriam defendere, Caes. The Abl. is used adverb.: *unjustly, undeservedly, without cause*: si me meis civibus injuria suspectum viderem, Cic.: quo jure quaeque injuria praecipitem in pistrinum dabit, *rightly or wrongly*, Ter. 2. *an injury, affront*: spretae injuria formae, *slight, indignity*, Virg.: injuriam multam dicere, Pl.: actio injuriarum, *an action for a personal injury or affront*, Cic. 3. *unjust severity, harshness, rigor*: (filius) carens patria ob meas injurias, Ter. 4. *revenge or punishment for injury inflicted*: caedis nostrae, Virg. 5. *an unjust acquisition*: in-

juriam obtinere, Liv. 6. *damage, harm, injury*, even if proceeding from inanimate things: incolumem ac sine injuria, Suet.: oblivionis, *grievance*, Plin. Ep.

Injuriōsē, adv. *unjustly, unlawfully*: Cic. Comp.: id.

Injuriōsus, a, um, adj. [Injuria] *acting unjustly, injurious, wrongful, criminal*: in proximis, Cic.: injuriōsus pede, *contumelious*, Hor. 2. *hurtful, noxious*: ventus, id.

Injurius, a, um, adj. [jus] *that acts unlawfully, injurious, wrongful, unjust*: injurium est, Cic.: sibi esse injurius videri, *to feel oneself in the wrong*, Ter.

Injūrus, a, um, adj. [id.] *that acts unlawfully, unjust, injurious*: Pl.

In-jussus, a, um, adj. *unbidden, voluntary, of one's own accord*: Hor. 2. *Transf. of things*: virescunt gramina, *self-sown, spontaneously*, Virg.

In-jussus, ūs, m. only in the Abl.: *without command*: Injussu suo et civitatis, *without his or the state's orders*, Caes.

In-justē, adv. *unjustly, unfairly, wrongfully*: Cic. Sup.: Sall.

In-justitia, ae, f. *injustice, an unjust proceeding*: Cic. 11. *severity, a harsh proceeding*: Ter.

In-justus, a, um, adj. *unjust, wrongful*: Virg.: Cic.: *noverca, harsh, severe*, Virg.: *injusto carpere dente, the fang of spite, malice, etc.*, Ov. Subst.: injustum, i. n. *injustice*: jura inventa metu Injusti, Hor. 2. *unreasonable, excessive*: onus, Cic.: Injusto sub fasce, *under an oppressive pack*, Virg.

In-nābilis, e, adj. [no] *that cannot be swum in*: unda, Ov.

In-nascor, natus sum, 3. v. dep. *to be born in, to grow or spring up in*: neglecti filix innascitur agris, Hor.: innata rupibus robora, Ov. 11. Fig.: *to be produced, have its origin*: in hac elatione animi cupiditas principatus innascitur, Cic.

In-nāto, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a *to swim or float in or upon*: with Dat., and less freq. Acc.: homines flumini innatant, Plin.: lactuca acri innatat stomacho, *does not settle on*, Hor.: innatat unda freti dulcis (i. e. as being lighter), Ov. With Acc.: undam innatat alius, *swims the stream*, Virg.

2. *to swim or float into*: cum pisciculi parvi in concham hiantem innataverunt, Cic. 3. *to flow or float upon*: Nilus innatat terrae, Plin.

11. Fig.: *innatans illa verborum facilitas, floating on the surface, superficial*, Quint.

Innātus, a, um, Part. [Innascor].

11. Adj.: *innate, natural*: cupiditas scientiae, Cic.

In-navigābilis, e, adj. *unnavigable*: Tiberis, Liv.

In-necto, nexi, nexum, i. v. a. *to tie, join, or fasten to, together, or*

about: palmas armis, bind, lace (i. e. *with the caestus*), Virg.: *tempora ser-
bis*, Ov.: *causas innecte, suggest mo-
tives*, Virg. With limiting Acc.: *in-
nexa pedem, tied by the foot*, id. ||
Fig.: *to be entangled, implicated*:
innexus conscientiae aliquis, Tac.

2, *to join, connect: per affinitatem
innexus, allied*, id.

innexus, a, um, Part. [innecto].
innisus, a, um, Part. [innitor].

in-nitor, nixus (innisus, Tac.), 3
v. dep. *to lean or rest upon, to support
oneself by*. With Dat. or Abl.: *inni-
titur hastae*, Ov.: *scutis innixi*, Caes.
hasta innixus, Liv. || Fig.: *haec
innixa in oculum nostris bumeris*,
which weighed upon, Cic.: *praecipuus*,
cui celerata imperatorum inuiterentur,
were reposed, Tac.

innixus, Part [innitor].

in-no, avi, atum, i, v. n. *to swim or
float in or upon*. With lat.: *aqueae*,
Liv. With Acc.: *fluvium*, Virg. With
Abl.: *marinā aquā*, Suet. 2, *to flow
upon, to wash*: *in nauem Maricae lit-
toribus*, Virg. || Transf.: *to sail upon,
navigate: quo levior
classis vadoso mari innaret*, Tac.
Poet. with Acc.: *Stygios lacus*, Virg.

in-nōcens, entis, adj. *harmless, in-
offensive, innocuous*: *epistola*, Cic.
*Innocentis pocula Lesbii, harmless,
not getting into the head*, Hor. con-
tentiones, *ragged without bitterness*,
Vell. || Transf.: *blameless, guilt-
less, innocent*: *innocens is dictus qui
nihil nocet*, Cic. 2, *disinterested*,
upright: praetores, id.

innocenter, adv. *harmlessly, blame-
lessly, innocently: opes paratae*, Tac.
Comp.: *agere*, id.

in-nōcentia, ae, f. *harmlessness*:
ferorum animalium, Plin. || Transf.:
*uprightness, integrity, disinterested-
ness*: *quanta innocentia del. n. esse im-
peratores*, Cic.: *rigidae innocentiae*
Cato erat, Liv. 2, *in concrete sense*.
Innocentiam poena liberare, i. e. *the in-
nocent*, Cic.

innocēte, adv. *harmlessly*: Suet.
|| *innocently*: *vivere*, Ov.

in-nōcūs, a, um, adj. Act.:
harmless, innocuous: *iter*, Ov.: *litus*,
safe, Virg. || Pass. (poet.): *un-
harmed, uninjured*: *carinae*, id. ||

Transf.: *inoffensive, innocent*: *vixi-
mus innocuae*, Ov.

in-nōtesco, tūl, 3. v. n. *incept* *to be-
come known or noted*. With Abl. of
cause: *turpi fraude*, Phaedr. Absol.:
carmina quae vulgo innoterunt, Suet.

in-nōvo, avi, atum, i, v. a. *to renew*,
alter: *Pomp Dig.* || Transf.:
*with pron. reflect. to return to, re-
commence*: *se ad suam intemperan-
tiam*, Cic.

in-noxiūs, a, um, adj. Act.:
harmless, innocuous: *animalia*, Plin.:
argutus, Virg.: *iter, safe*, Tac. 2,
Transf.: *not guilty, blameless, inno-
cent*: *servus*, Pl.: *pauperas, unde-
served poverty*, Tac. || Pass.

unharmed, unhurt, uninjured: (*ma-
gistratus*) *innoxii, florentes, sine me-
tu aetatem agere*, Sall.

in-nūbilus, a, um, adj. *unclouded*,
cloudless: *aether*, Lucr.

innūba, ae, fem. adj. [nubo] *un-
married*: *Sibylla*, Ov.: *Pallas*, Val.
Fl. Poet. of the laurel, because the
virgin Daphne was changed into it:
Ov.

in-nūbo, psi, ptum, 3. v. n. *to marry
into*: *Liv. nostris thalamis*, Ov.

in-nūmērābilis, e, adj. *countless*,
innumerable: Cic.: Hor.

in-nūmērābilitas, atis, f. [Innu-
merabilis] *countless number, innume-
rability*: *mundorum*, Cic.

in-nūmērābilitē, adv. *innume-
rably*: Lucr.: Cic.

in-nūmērālis, e, adj. *number-
less, unnumerable*: *numerus*, Lucr.

in-nūmērus, a, um, adj. *countless*,
past numbering, numberless: *numerus*,
Lucr.: *gentes populi*, Virg.

in-nūo, ti, ūtum, 3. v. n. *to give a
nod, to nod to*: *ubi ego innuero vobis*,
Pl. 2, Without Dat.: *to give a sign*,
to intimate, hint: *Liv. ne mora sit*,
si innuerim, quid, etc., Ter.

in-nupta, ae, fem. adj. *unmarried*:
pucellae, Virg. 2, Transf.: *in-nuptae
nuptiae, a marriage that is no
marriage, an unhappy marriage*,
Poet. ap. Cic. || As subst.: *an
unmarried woman, a virgin*: *sunt
aliae innuptae*, Virg.: Cat.

in-nūtrio, i, ūtum, 4. v. a. *to
nourish or bring up in*: *amplis opibus*,
Suet. Fig.: *bellicis laudibus*, Plin.

innūtritus, a, up, Part [innu-
trio].

in-oblitus, a, um, adj. *not forget-
ful, mindful*: Ov.

in-obrūtus, a, um, adj. *not over-
whelmed*: Ov.

in-observābilis, e, adj. *that cannot
be observed, unnoticed*: *error*, Cat.

in-observantia, ae, f. *inattention*,
negligence: *Quint.* Suet.

in-observātus, a, um, adj. *unob-
served, unperceived*: *sidera*, Ov.

inoculatio, ōnis, f. [inoculo] *an
inoculating, ingrafting*: *Cato Col.*

in-oculo, avi, atum, i, v. a. [oculus]
*to inoculate, to ingraft an eye or bud
of one tree into another*: Col.

in-ōdōrus, a, um, adj. *without
smell, inodorous*: *Pers.*

in-offensus, a, um, adj. *not struck
against; not obstructed; not stumbling
against or striking*: *cogit inoffensus
currus accedere metae, not grazed*,
Lucan.: *mare, not dashing upon
reefs*, i. e. *free from breakers*, Virg.:
inoffensum pedem referre, Tib. ||

Transf.: *free from hindrance, un-
interrupted*: *cursus honorum*, Tac.:
vita, quiet, free from jars, Ov.

in-officiōsus, a, um, adj. *not ob-
servant of his duty, undutiful, in-
officious*: *humana gens inofficiosa dei*,
Tert. 2, *contrary to one's duty*:
testamentum, a will in which nothing

is left to one's nearest relatives, Cic.

|| Esp.: *not obliging, disoblig-
ing*: *in aliquem*, id.

in-ōlens, entis, adj. *without smell*,
inodorous: *olivum*, Lucr.

in-olesco, ōvi, ōlūtum, 3. v. n.
incept, to grow in, on, or to: *of a graft*,
or scion, Virg. Fig. of sins, evil ha-
bits, *to grow upon, become rooted*: id.

in-ōminātus, a, um, adj. *ill-
omened, inauspicious*: *cubilia*, Hor.

inōpia, ae, f. [inops] *want, lack*,
scarcity: *argenti*, Pl.: *rerum omnium*,
Caes.: *frumenti*, Sall.: *veri, no means*
of getting at, Tac.: *frumentaria*, Caes.

|| Absol.: *a state of want, need*,
indigence: *inopiae opem ferre*, Pl.: *si
propter inopiam in egestate estis, po-
verty*, Cic. 2, Meton.: *locorum
inopia, the want of necessities in these
regions*, Vell. 3, Fig.: *of a speaker*:
inopia et jejunitas, poverty of ideas,
Cic.

in-ōpinans, ntis, adj. *not expecting*,
unaware: *Menapios oppresserunt*,
Caes.

inōpinanter, adv. *unexpectedly*:
Suet.

inōpinātō, adv. *unexpectedly*: *Liv.*

in-ōpinātus, a, um, adj. *not ex-
pected, unexpected*: *Cic. finis vitae*,
Suet.: *malum*, Caes. Hence, *ex
inopinato*, adv., *unexpectedly*: Cic.

|| Act.: *quom inopinatos invasis-
sent*, Liv.

in-ōpinus, a, um, adj. *unexpected*:
quae, Virg.: *visus*, Ov.

inōpiōsus, a, um, adj. [inopia] *in
want of: consilii, perplexed*, Pl.

in-opportūnus, a, um, adj. *unsuit-
able, inconvenient*: Cic.

in-ops, ōpis, adj. *destitute, needy*,
indigent: *res pauperes inopesque*, Pl.:
aerarium, Cic.: *inops inhumataque
turba, helpless, friendless* (perh. as
unprovided with Charon's fare), Virg.

With Gen.: *mentis, out of one's senses*,
frenzied, Ov.: *senatus auxilii humani*,
Liv.: *provinciae virorum*, Tac. || Ab-
sol.: *of persons, helpless*: *Liv. solare
inopem et succurre relictae, forlorn*.

Virg. With ab.: *inopes ab amicis*,
badly off for friends, Cic. With Abl.
alone: *non inops verbis, at no loss for
words, a ready speaker*, id. || Fig.:
*inopis et pusilli animi esse, poor-
spirited*, Hor.: *amor, hopeless*, Lucr.

Of speech: *poor in words or ideas*,
meagre: Cic.

in-ōrātus, a, um, adj. *not pleaded*:
legati Amerium re inorata reverterunt,
i. e. *without getting a formal hearing*,
Cic.

in-ordinātus, a, um, adj. *not ar-
ranged, disordered, irregular*: *milites*,
Liv. Neut. absol.: *idque ex inordina-
to in ordinem duxit, out of disorder*,
Cic.

in-ōrior, 4. v. dep. *to rise up in*,
appear: Tac. (dub.)

in-ornātus, a, um, adj. *unadorned*:
mulieres, Cic.: *comae*, Ov. || Fig.

2. Absol. : ignorance, stupidity. male mereri de immerente inscitia est, Pl.

in-soltus, a, um, adj. ignorant, inexperienced, unskilful, silly, simple, stupid : mulier, Pl. Comp. : Cic. Sup. : Pl.

in-solus, a, um, adj. not knowing, ignorant of : constr. *absol.* or with *Gen.* : rarely with *Ab.* *Absol.* : distinguere artificem ab inscio, duncce, bungler, Cic. With *Gen.* : omnium rerum inscius, Id. : of a colt, inscius aevi, i. e. *unconscious of his growing strength*, Virg. With *de* : de verbis inscius, Pl. With *depend. clause* : nec vero sum inscius, esse utilitatem in historia, I am quite aware, Cic. : insci quid in Aedulis gereretur, Caes.

in-scribo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to write in or upon, to inscribe. With *Acc.* (or *nom.* with *pass.*) of what is written, that which is written upon, in *Dat.*, or with *in* and *Ab.* : aliquid in basilio-pacorum, Cic. : nomen suum monumentis, id. : ut si qua esset insciae aut inscriptionis litterae, tolleretur, id. Fig. oratione in animo, to engrave on the mind, i. e. *impress deeply*, id. In *pass. refl.* with *Acc.* : inscripti nomina regum flores, inscribed with, Virg. **2.** Meton. to assign a name or pretext to : vitis sum sapientiam inscribit, gives to his vine the name of wisdom, Sen. **||** With *Acc.* (or *Nom.* with *pass.*) of that which is written upon, and *Ab.* of what is written : to furnish with an inscription, title, etc. : aedes mercede, put up a bill 'to let', Ter. : aedes venales haec inscribit litteris, writes on it 'for sale', Pl. in eo libro, qui Oeconomicus inscribitur, is entitled, Cic. With *Ab.* of instr. : pulvis inscribitur hasta, is scored, Virg. **2.** Meton. : mea dextera leto inscribenda tuo est, thy death is to be ascribed to my hand, Ov.

in-scriptio, onis, f. a writing upon, inscribing : an inscription, title : nomina, Cic. : monumenti, Plin.

(1) inscriptus, a, um, Part. [in-scribo].

(2) in-scriptus, a, um, adj. unwritten : Quint

in-sculpo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to cut or carve in or upon, to engrave : sortes in robore, Cic. : summam patrimonii saxo, Hor. **||** to imprint, impress upon : res in animo, Cic

insculpi, psi, a, um, Part. [in-sculpo].

in-sco, cui, etum, 1. v. a. to cut into, cut up : corpora mortuorum, to dissect, Plin

in-sectatio, onis, f. a pursuing, pursuit : hostis, Liv. **||** Fig. : a pursuing with words, an attack on, unweighing against : Brut in Cic. : studiorum et morum aliquid, Suet.

in-sectator, oris, m. a persecutor, censurer (rare) : plebis, Liv.

insecto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. (rare for insector) to pursue : Pl. Just.

insector, atus sum, 1. v. a. dep.

freq. [insequor] to pursue, attack furiously : impios agitant insectanturque furiae, Cic. : verberibus, to assail with blows, Tac. Transf. : assiduus herbam insectabere rastris, i. e. *waage incessant war upon*, Virg. **||** Fig. : to pursue with words, to unweigh against : audaciam improborum, Cic. : damnum amissis corporis, to upbraid with, Phaedr

insectum, i, n. [inseco] an insect : Plin

in-sectus, a, um, Part. [inseco]

in-sedabiliter, adv. unquenchably, incessantly : Lucr.

in-senesco, nui, 3. v. n. incept. to grow old in or at : with *Dat.* libris et curis, Hor

in-sensilis, e, adj. that cannot be felt, unperceptible : principia, Lucr.

in-septulus, a, um, adj. unburred : in-septulos project, Liv. : sepultura, a burial without the customary rites, and therefore undeserving the name, Cic.

in-señor, citus (quatus) sum, 3. v. a. dep. to follow after or upon, to follow, Virg. : fugientem lumine pium, follows the flying ship with her eyes, Ov. Fig. : improborum facta suspicio insequitur, Cic. **2. to come next in order or time : insequens annus, Liv. **3.** to proceed : with *Inf.* alterius convellere vinem insequor, Virg. **4.** Esp. to pursue closely : with *intent* to slay : aliquem gladio stricto, Cic. : agnui, Caes. Virg. **5.** to overtake : mors insecuta est Gracchum, Cic. **||** Fig. : to pursue with words, to unweigh against, reproach : turpitudinem vitae, id. With *Ab.* of the mode : irridendo, id. **2.** to strive after, endeavour : pergam atque insequar longius, id**

(1) in-sero, savi, sctum, 3. v. a. to sow or plant in : frumentum, Col. **2.** to graft, ingraft : mala, Virg. **||** Fig. to implant : num qua tibi vitiorum inseverit olim natura, Hor. : amicos corporibus, Cic

(2) in-sero, savi, sctum, 3. v. a. to put, bring, or introduce into, to insert. constr. with *in* and *Acc.*, or with *Dat.* : collum in laqueum, Cic. : caput in tentoria, Liv. : insertus familiae, Suet. *Absol.* : insertas fenestras, let into the wall, Virg. **2.** With *pron.* reflect. to mingle with, join : se turbare, Ov. **||** Fig. : to bring into, introduce, to mix or mingle with : Cic. adeo minus etiam rebus prava religio insert Deos, Liv

insertivus, a, um, adj. [insero] inserted, ingrafted (only fig. and rare) : liberi, spurious, Phaedr. (prob. f. l. for insitivi).

inserto, i, v. a. freq. [id.] to put into : with *Acc.* and *Dat.* : clipeo sinistram, Virg.

insertus, a, um, Part. [insero].

in-servio, ixi or ii, itum, 4. v. n. and a. to be a slave or vassal : Antiochus inservitum regum ditissimus, Tac. With *Acc.* : si illum inservibis solum, Pl. **||** Transf. to be ser-

vicable, devoted or attached to, to be submissive to, to serve : with *Dat.* : aliquid, Cic. *Pass. impers.* : plebi, cui ad eam diem summa ope inservitum erat, whom had been treated with the utmost deference, Liv. Of things, to attend to, take care of : Honoribus, Cic. : inserviens famae, with a view to, Tac. : temporibus, to mark the signs of the times, wait upon occasion, Nep

inseguus, a, um, Part. [insideo].

in-sibilo, i, v. n. to hiss, whistle, or rustle in (poet) : Ennius, Ov.

in-sideo, sedi, sessum, 2. v. n. and a. [sedeo] to sit in or upon. With *Dat.* rarely with *Acc.* : equo, Liv. : toro, Ov. : insidens capulo manus, with a firm grip on the hilt, Tac. **2.** With *Acc.* of troops, to hold, occupy : locum quem insideatis, the spot to keep yourselves (in ambush), Liv. : Pass. viae omnes hostium praesidia insidentur, id. In gen. to inhabit, dwell in : ea loca, id. : cineres patriae, to have remained settled or fixed among them, Virg. **3.** of towns, etc., to be situated on : Joppe insidet collem, Plin. **||** Fig. : with *in* and *Ab.* : to be firmly seated, fixed, etc. : voluptas, quae penitus in omni sensu implicata insidet, abides, dwells, Cic. : insidebat in ejus mente species eloquentiae, there was firmly fixed, or established a standard, or ideal, etc., id. : in memoria aliquid, to be permanently impressed, id.

insidiae, arum, f. plu. [insideo] an ambush, ambuscade. Of troops : insidias collocare, to set an ambush, Caes. : instruere, Liv. : equites procedere longius jussi, donec insidiae coortrentur, Tac. Of the place : signa in insidias ponere, Cic. : milites in insidias collocare, Caes. **||** Fig. : any plot, device, snare, or artifice : insidias dare aliquid, Pl. : facere vitae aliquid, to lie in wait for, Cic. : avibus moliri, to set snares for birds, Virg. : noctis serenae, deceitful appearance, id. : so, insidias, per insidias, ex insidiis, by artifice or stratagem, craftily : Marcellus insidias interfectus est, Cic. : per insidias quempiam interficere, id. : ex insidiis invadere aliquem, Sall.

insidiator, oris, m. [insidiator] a soldier lying in ambush : Hirt

Transf. one who lies in wait, a lurker, waylayer (rare) : viae, Cic. imperii, i. e. a secret enemy, one likely to plot against, Nep.

insidiator, atus sum, 1. v. n. dep. [insidiae] to lie in ambush, lie in wait for. With *Dat.* : quam diu mihi, Catilina, insidiatus es, Cic. *Absol.* : neque precibus, nec insidiando, nec speculando, id. Fig. of things : tempori, to watch for the favourable moment, Liv. : temporibus, to wait for what time may bring forth, to watch the course of events, i. e. for one's own ends Vell.

insidiosus, adv. by underhand means, deceitfully, insidiously : Cic.

insidiosus, a, um, adj. [insidiae]

cunning, artful, deceitful, dangerous, insidious: Cic.: Ov.

in-sido, sēdī, sessum, 3. v. n. and a. to sit down in or on, to settle on (denoting the act of settling or sinking upon; whereas insideo denotes a state or position): constr. with Dat. or Acc.: credit tactis digitos insidere membris, *sink into, make an impression on*, Ov.: apes floribus insident, Virg.: insedia Dido, insidat quantus miseræ Deus, *is settling on her bosom*, Id.: in-sessum diris avibus Capitolium, *perched upon*, Tac. 2. Esp. of colonists, to settle in a place in order to dwell there: Lydia gena jugis insedit Etruscis, Virg.

3. Of troops, to occupy, take and keep possession of a place: tumulos tres insedit, *took up his position on three hills*, Liv.: montani viam insedere, *established themselves upon*, Id.: montes insessi, Tac.: with in and Abl.: cum in locis semen inædit, *has rooted itself*, Cic. 11. Fig.: to be rooted in, make an impression on, adhere to: insedit in animo oratio, Id.: macula insedit in nomine, Id.

insigne, is, n. [insignis] a mark or token: quod erat insigne, *emblem, etc., a sign that*, Cic.: navalis corona, *trajetor oceanis insigne*, Suet. 2. Esp. a badge of honour or distinction, a decoration: bulla erat indicium et insigne fortunæ, Cic. More freq. in plur. sacerdotum, Liv.: id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse, *arms and decorations*, Caes. 3. an ensign, flag: navem Bruti, quæ ex insigni facile agnosceri poterat, i. e. the flag of the admiral's ship, Id. 4. a signal: vexillum proponendum, *quod erat insigne, quum ad arma concurrere oportet*, Id. 11. Fig.: insignia virtutis, marks: Cic. (Hence It. *insegna*; Fr. *enseigne*; and from the latter, Eng. *ensign*.)

insignio, ivi, itum, 4. v. a. [id] to put a mark upon, to mark: puer insigniti, *marked with some bodily defect*, Pl. fragm. 2. to make conspicuous, distinguish, adorn, etc.: levem clipeum sublati cornibus to auro insignibat, Virg.: cum omnis annus funeribus et cladiibus insigniretur, *was distinguished by*, remarkable for, Tac.

insignia, e, adj. [signum] that on which there is a mark, distinguished by a mark, striking: (bos) maculis insignis et albo, Virg.: insigni eum veste adornavit, Liv.: jamque canent insignes, still wearing the mark, Tac. 11. Fig.: remarkable, noted, distinguished, extraordinary, eminent: virtus, Cic.: odium in aliquem, Id.: calamitas, Caes.: jamdum causam quærebant senex, *quomobrem insigne ali-quid fecit* t. his, i. e. of punishing them severely, (cf. 'signal vengeance'), Ter.

insignis, adv. remarkably, extraordinarily, notably: Cic. Comp.: Liv. insigniter, *adv. remarkably, extra-ordinarily, notably*: amicos diligere, Cic.: pullus cristatus, Suet. Comp.: insignulus ornare, Nep.

insignitus, Part. [insignio]. 11. Adj.: clear, well-marked: utendum imaginibus agentibus, acribus, insignitis, Cic. 2. distinguished, striking, remarkable, notable: flagitium, Tac.

insilla, lum, n. plu. [insillo] the treadle of a weaver's loom: Lucr.

in-sillo, ūi, v. n. [salio] to leap into or upon, to spring at: constr. with in and Acc., Acc. alone, or Dat. (the two latter poet.). With in and Acc.: in equum, Liv.: in phalangas, Caes. With Acc.: undas, Ov. With Dat.: ramis, Id. 11. Fig.: metuo, ne hodie in malum cruciatum insiliamus, *I fear we shall be crucified*, Pl.

insimilo, v. insimulo.

in-simul, adv. at the same time: Flor. Stat. (Hence It. *insempre*, Fr. *ensemble*.)

in-simulatio (insimil), ōnis, f. a charge, an accusation: Cic.

insimulatus, a, um, Part. [insimulo]

in-simulo (insimil.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to allege anything against a person; esp. to accuse falsely: also in gen. to charge, blame, accuse: constr. with Gen. of the thing, rarely with Acc. (of neut. pron.). With Gen.: uxorem probrī, Pl.: peccati &c., Cic. With Acc.: id quod ego insimulo, Id. Pass.: neque aliud quam patientia, aut pudor insimulari possit, Liv.

in-sincerus, a, um, adv. not genuine, not pure, adulterated: cruror, Virg.

in-sinuatio, ōnis, f. an entrance through a narrow or crooked way: Pontus, Avien. 11. Fig. as rhetor. 1. an ingratiating or insinuating oneself into favour: Cic.

insinuat, a, um, Part. [insinuo].

in-sinuo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. Act.: to put gently in: manum in sinum, Tert. 2. to introduce by windings or turnings, to insinuate, and, in gen. to cause to arrive at or go to: æstum per septa domorum, *forre, cause to stream*, Lucr.: Romani quæcumque data intervalla essent, insinuant ordines suos, *pushed forward their files into the open spaces of the enemy*, Liv. 3. With pron. reflect.: to push, or work one's way into: se inter equitum turmas, Caes.: se inter valles flumen insinuat, *winds along*, Liv. 11. Fig.: se in antiquam philosophiam, *to make oneself acquainted with*, Cic. 2. to ingratiate or insinuate oneself: se ad aliquem, Pl.: se in familiaritatem alicujus, Cic. 3. Neutr.: to wind or steal into, to reach, arrive at: constr. with in, Acc., or Dat.: cæcæque latebras insinuare omnes, *find one's way into*, Lucr.: pectora cunctis insinuat pavor, *runs through*, Virg.: penitus insinuare in causam, *to penetrate thoroughly into, to acquire a complete knowledge of*, Cic.

in-sipiens, entis, adj. [sapient] unwise, senseless, foolish: Cic. Comp.: Id.

insipienter, adv. unwisely, foolishly: sperare, Cic.

insipientia, æ, f. [insipiens] want of wisdom, senselessness, folly: Cic.

in-sisto, stitī, 3. v. n. and a. to stand or tread upon; to be seated or placed on; to stand at or by; to halt, stop: constr. usu. with Dat., also with in and Abl. or Acc., Acc. alone, or Inf. With Dat.: ut proximal jacentibus insisterent, *stepped upon them*, Caes.: rotis insistero victor, *to stand over*, Virg. With in and Abl.: insisitebat in manu Cereis dextra simulacrum Victoriae, Cic. With in and Acc.: in sinistram pedem, Quint. With Acc.: limen, *to tread*, Virg. 2. With iter, viam, etc. (commonly fig.) to enter upon a route, path, journey or course of action: quam insistam viam? Ter.: vestigia certa viarum, of bounds, to get on the scent, Lucr.: viam domandi, *begin breaking in*, Virg.: rationem pugnae, to adopt, Caes.: iter, quod insistis, Liv. Absol.: prave insistere, *to enter on a bad course*, Ter. 3. With Dat.: to pursue, press upon: hostes, Nep.

11. Fig. to stop, pause, etc.: stellarum motus insistent, Cic.: quæcum dixerat paulumque insistisset, Id. 2. to dwell upon: singulis (peccatorum) gradibus insistere, Id. 3. To persevere, persist in: with Infinit. credere, Pl.: flagitare, Cic. With Inf.: cædibus, *to continue the work of*, Tac.

4. to pursue, to follow diligently, to attend, apply oneself to, etc.: vestigia laudum, *tread in the steps of*, Liv.: tutus et mente et animo in bellum Trivirorum insistit, *devotes his whole attention and energy to*, Caes.: munus, Cic. 5. to withhold one's assent, to doubt: ille in reliquis rebus non poterat insistere, Id.

insitilo, ōnis, f. [inserto] an ingrafting, grafting: Cic. Meton the time of grafting: Ov.

insitivus, a, um, adj. [id] ingrafted, grafted: pira, Hor. 11. Fig.: substituta, spurious: liberi, Phædr. (al. insertivi)

insitor, ōris, m. [id.] one who ingrafts: Prop.

insitus, a, um, Part. [inserto] 11. Adj. implanted by nature, inborn, innate, natural: sapientia, Cic.: firmitas, Liv. 2. In gen. taken in, adulterated, adopted: Cic.

in-solabilis, e, adj. that cannot be joined together, unsociable, incompatible: gens, Liv.

in-solabiliter, adv. inconsolably: dolere, Hor.

in-solens, tis, adj. contrary to custom: quid tu Athenas insolens? Ter.

2. unaccustomed to: with Gen.: infamiae, Cic.: bellis, Caes. With in and Abl.: in dicendo, *unpractised*, Cic. Absol.: emiratibus insolens, *new to the sight*, Hor. 3. Of things: unusual, not in use: verbum, Cic.

4. Hence, immoderate, excessive: ostentatio, Id.: lætitia, Hor. 5. Of persons or

things: *haughty, arrogant, insolent, overbearing*: nec erat ei verendum, ne nimis videretur insolens, Cic. *Comp.*: secundis rebus insolentiores, Hirt. *Sup.*: insolentissimi homines, Caes. in Cic. **6.** *extravagant, prodigal*: insolens in aliena re, Cic.

insolenter, adv. *unusually, contrary to custom; too greatly, immoderately; haughtily, proudly, insolently*: evenire, Cic.: victoria sua insolenter gloriari, Caes. *Comp.*: of troops, *premere, to press more audaciously on the enemy*, id.

insolentia, ae, f. [*Insolens*] a want of custom or use, a being unaccustomed: with Gen.: furi judiciorumque, Cic. *Absol.*: ex insolentia impotentes laetitiae insaurire, Liv. **II.** In rhetor. *unusualness, novelty, strangeness, affectedness*: Cic. **III.** *excess, want of moderation*: hujus sacculi, *extravagance*, id. **IV.** *pride, haughtiness, arrogance, insolence*: id.

insolēto, 3. v. n. *incep. [solens]* to grow *haughty or insolent, to become elated*: per licentiam animus humanus insolēto, Sall.: totius s. undis, Tac.

in-solīdus, a. um, adj. *not solid, soft, tender*: herba, Ov.

in-solītus, a. um, adj. *A. c. t. unaccustomed to: contr. absol.*, with ad, or Gen.: Cic.: insolitae fugient in flumina pluviae, *not want to do so*, Virg.: ad laborem, Caes.: rerum bellicarum, Sall. **II.** *Pass unusual uncommon*: nihil loquacitas, Cic. *Absol.*: insolitum audire, *something unusual*, Tac.

in-solūbilis, e, adj. *that cannot be loosed, indissoluble*: vinculum, Macr.

II. *F. g.*: *that cannot be paid, of a loan or debt*: Sen. **2.** *that cannot be repaid, uncontrollable*: senum, Quint.

insomniā, ae, f. [*Insomnis*] *sleeplessness, want of sleep*: incubatur insomnia, Suet. In plur.: vigilare, neque insomniis neque labore fatigari, Sall.: caret violentia et cruditate et insomnia, Cic. (acc. to some, *bad dreams, nightmares*: v. insomnia).

insomnis, e, adj. [*sonnus*] *sleepless*: insomnes magis quam pervigiles, Tac.: Tisiphone, Virg. Of things: nox, id.

in-somnium, li, n. a dream (poet. form=*sonnium*): formed after anal. of Gk. ἐν-ύπνιον. In plur.: falsa ad caelum mittunt insomnia Manes, Virg.: quae me insomnia terrent, *what troubled dreams affright*, id. **II.** *sleeplessness, vigils* (late): longo malucit insomnia penso, Val. Fl.

in-sōno, ōi, i. v. n. *to make a noise in or on, to sound, sound loudly, resound* (mostly poet.): Boreae spiritus alto insonat Aegaeo, *roars on the Aegean Sea*, Virg.: calamis, *to play upon*, Ov. With Acc.: verbera insonuit, Virg. With Abl.: insonuit flagello, *cracked with* his whip, id.

in-sons, tis, adj. *guiltless, innocent*: with Gen.: fratrum sanguinis, Ov.: publici consilii, Liv. With Abl.: cri-

mine, *clear from*, id. *Absol.*: insonites, sicuti fontes, circumvenire, Sall.

II. *harmless* (poet.): Cerberus, Hor.

in-sōpitus, a. um, adj. *not lulled to sleep, sleepless, wakeful* (poet.): Ov.

in-sorītus, a. um, adj. *not allotted*: Pl.

in-spectio, ōnis, f. *a looking into, inspection*: Col. **2.** *a looking through, examination*: tabularum, Quint. **II.** *Fig.*: *consideration, investigation, contemplation*: hence *theory*, in opposition to practice, id.

in-specto, avi, atum, i. v. a. *freq.* *to look at, observe, view*: aliquid, Pl.: adstante et inspectante ipso, in his presence and before his eyes, Caes.

inspectus, a. um, Part. [*inspicio*]. **in-spērāns**, tis, adj. (rare in Nom.) *not hoping, not expecting*: insperant nihil, sed valde optanti cecidit, *contrary to my expectations*, Cic.: Ter.

inspērātus, adv. *unexpectedly*: Pl.

in-spērātus, a. um, adj. *unhoped for, unexpected*: Of persons: o salve insperate frater, Pl. **2.** Of things: praesidium, Cic. Of unpleasant things: *unlooked for, unforeseen*: malum, id. *Adverb.*: ex insperato, *unexpectedly*, Liv.

in-spergo, si, sum, 3. v. a. [*spargo*] *to sprinkle or scatter into or upon*: molam et vinum, Cic. *Fig.*: egregio inspersos corpora naevos, *sprinkled over, speckling*, Hor.

inspersus, a. um, Part. [*spargo*].

in-spicio, exi, ectum, 3. v. a. [*specio*] *to look into; to look at, inspect; to consider, contemplate, examine*: intro inspicere, Pl.: inspicere, tanquam in speculum, in vitas omulium, Ter.: leges, Cic.: morum, Pl.: arma militis, Cic. **II.** *Fig.*: *to consider, examine, become acquainted with, perceive*: res socorum, *to inspect their affairs, examine into their conduct*, Liv.: aliquid a puero, Cic.

in-spīco, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to make pointed, to sharpen*: facies, Virg.

inspirātus, a. um, Part. [*inspiro*].

in-spīro, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. *to blow into or upon; to breathe into, inspire*: inspirantes rami arborum aurae, Quint. **II.** *Fig.*: *to breathe into, inspire, excite, inflame*: oculum ignem, Virg.: fortitudinem, Curt.

in-spōlātus, a. um, adj. *not plundered*: Quint.: Virg.

in-spūto, avi, atum, i. v. a. *freq.* *to spit upon*: Pl.

in-stābilis, e, adj. *A. c. t. that does not stand firm, unstable, tottering*: gradus, Curt.: ingressus, Liv. **2.** *Meton.* *unsteady, that does not keep its ground*: hostis, id. **3.** *Fig.*: *unstable, inconstant, changeable, fickle*: maritimae res celerem atque instabilem motum habent, Caes.: animus, Virg.

II. *Pass.* *which cannot be trodden or stood upon*: tellus, Ov.

instans, Part. [*insto*]. **II.** *Adj.*: *present*: bellum, Cic. **2.** *pressing, earnest, urgent, importunate*: species

terribilior jam et instantior, *more peremptory*, Tac.: tyrannus, *threatening*, Hor.

instanter, adv. *vehemently, earnestly, pressing*: Plin. *Comp.*: instantius concurrere, *to fight more vehemently*, Tac.

instantia, ae, f. [*insto*] *a standing upon or near; hence, a being present*: Cic. **II.** *Fig.*: *constancy, perseverance*: Plin.

instār, n. indecl. *magnitude, quantity, measure, amount, scale*: quasi puncti instar obtinere, *to have about the magnitude of a point* (be no larger than a point), Cic.: cohortes quaedam, quod instar legionis videretur, *in all about the numbers of a single legion*, Caes. *Quae* with adj.: parvum instar corum quae sepe conceperat, *a small measure of his* (great) *schemes*, Liv.: quantum instar in ipso, *what greatness, majesty*, Virg. **2.** *Very freq.* *as adv.* *Acc. foll. by Gen.*: of the size of, equivalent to, like: navis maxima, *triformis instar*, *as large as a triforme*, Cic.: instar montis equum, *huge as a mountain*, Virg.: ad instar muri hae sepes munimenta praebant, *equal to a wall*, Caes.: unus ille dies mihi instar immortalitatis fuit, *equivalent to immortality*, Cic.: mearum epistolarum nulla est *συναγωγή*, *sed habet Tro* instar septuaginta, *to the number of, about*, id. Later, *ad instar*: castrorum, *in the form of a camp*, Just. [*Etym.* unknown.]

instauratio, ōnis, f. [*instaurō*] *a renewing, repetition*: ludorum, Cic.

instaurativus, a. um, adj. [*id.*] *renewed, repeated*: ludl, Cic.

instaurō, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*root sta* v. stō; cf. Gr. *στυάω*] *to renew, repeat, celebrate anew; to repair, restore*: Latinas, Cic.: diem donis, *celebrate*, Virg.: instaurare et renovare socius pristinum, Cic.: novum de integro bellum, Liv.: instaurati animi, *revived, refreshed, rekindled*, Virg. **2.** *to repair, regulate*: dil, talia Grahis instaurate, id.

in-sterno, stravi, stratum, 3. v. a. *to spread or strew upon; to cover, cover over*: instrata cubilla fronde, *strewed*, Lucr.: intrati ostro alpedes (equi), Virg.: *absol.* equus instratus, *caparisoned*, Liv.: modicis instravit pulpitae tignis, *floored the stage with*, Hor.

instigatōr, ōris, m. [*instigo*] *a stimulator, instigator*: Tac.

instigatrix, icis, f. [*id.*] *she that instigates*: Tac.

instigo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *lit.* *to prick or goad on; hence, to urge on, stimulate, incite, instigate, set on*: canem in aliquem, *to set on*, Petr.: intellexit Smones conscientia facinoris instigari, Caes.: instigante te, *at your instigation*, Cic. [From I. E. root *stig*, whence Gr. *στίγω*, *στίγμα*; Lat. *distingo*, *in-stingo*, *stimulus* (for *stigmula*-s); Goth. *stik-s*=*στίγμή*]

in-stillo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to pour*

in by drops, to instill: with Acc. and Dat.: oleum luminis, Cic.: oleum caulibus, Hor. Fig.: praeceptum auriculis, *th instill*, v. *to drop (fall)* info or upon (with Acc. & poet.): guttae, quae saxa assidue instillant Caucasi, Poet. in Cic.

in-stimulor, ōris, m. *one who incites, an instigator*: seditious, Cic.

in-stimulo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to urge on, stimulate*: aliquem, Ov.

instinator, ōris, m. [instinguo] *an instigator*: sceleris, Tac.

instinctus, a, um, Part. [instinguo]. **instinctus**, ūs, m. (mostly in Abl. sing.) [id.] *instigation, impulse*: instinctu divino, inspiration, Cic.

in-stinguo, nxi, atum, i. v. a. *to instigate, incite, impel*: Geil. Esp. in Part. perf.: furore et audacia, Cic.: his vocibus animatus, Liv.: divino spiritu, inspired, Quint. [For etym. v. instingo].

in-stipulor, i. v. dep. *to bargain, stipulate for*: Pl.

instita, ae, f. ["set on," "attacked." Instito] *the platted border or flounce of a Roman lady's tunic*: quarum sub-stata talos tegit instita veste, Hor. longa, Ov.

institio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a standing still* [re]: errantium stellarum, Cic.

institor, ōris, m. [id.] *a factor, broker* (i. e. one who sells on commission), agent; *a huckster, hawk, peddler*: mercis, Liv.: Hor.

institorum, li, n. [institor] *the trade of a huckster*, etc.: Suet.

in-stituo, ūi, atum, i. v. a. [statuo] *to set up, to erect, found, make, construct*: jugera tercenta, ubi institut vineae possunt, Cic.: muralium pilorum numeros instituitur, Caes.: naves, *to build*, id.: dapes, *to prepare*, Virg.: arborem, *to plant*, Suet. So fig.: argumenta in pectus multa instituit, Pl.

2, *to set on foot, establish, originate, begin, contrive*: mercatum, Cic.: portorium vini, *to lay on, impose*, id.: sermonem, Caes.: sacros ludos, Ov.

3, *to settle, arrange, draw up, determine upon*: rationem pontis, Caes.: certamen, Cic.: codicem, id.: Esp. milit. *t. t. to draw up in battle-array* (rare): duplici acie instituta, Caes.

4, *to resolve, determine*: with Inf.: bellum gerere, id.: Topica conscribere, Cic. **5**, *to institute, appoint*: esp. an heir: secundum heredem, id.: or to appoint any one to an office: magistratum, id.: tutorem, id. **6**, *to instruct, train up, educate*: adolescentes, id.: annum ad cogitandum, Ter. **7**, *to procure, gain*: remiges, Caes.: sibi amicos, Cic.

institutio, ōnis, f. [instituo] *disposition, arrangement; custom, manner*: rerum, Cic. **II**, *instruction, education*: puerilis, id.

institutum, i, n. [id.] *an arrangement, plan; mode of life; a regulation, ordinance, institution*: Cic.: hi omnes linguae instituta, legibus inter se differunt, customs, usages, Caes.: patriae,

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laws of, Nep.

II, *a purpose, intention, design, resolution*: ad hujus libri institutum illa nihil pertinent, Cic.

III, *an agreement, stipulation*: militem ex Instituto dare, Liv. **IV**, *instruction, inculcated principles* (usu. pl.): philosophiae, Cic.

institutus, a, um, Part. [instituo]. **in-sto**, stiti, i. v. n. *to stand in or upon*: constr. with Dat., in with Abl., or Acc. With Dat.: jugis, Virg. With in and Abl.: instans in medio trichino, Suet. With Acc (fig.): rectam instas viam, you are in the right path, Pl. **II**, Lit. and fig.: *to draw nigh, approach, impend, threaten*, etc.: instant ludi, Cic.: quum longinqua ab domo instet militia, awaits you, Liv. Of persons: cum legionibus instare Varrum, Caes. Absol. *to be at hand, to present*: quare illud quod instet, agi oportet, the matter that is urgent, Cic. **2**, *to urge, press on, harass, attack*, etc. (with Dat. or absol.): hostes acinus instabant, Caes.: cedi-nti, Liv.: quomodo in urge, in-ita, perforce, Cic. **3**, *to follow up, pursue*: instare vestigium (Caesar), went in hot pursuit, kept close on his heels, Flor.: famae, *to keep up his reputation*, Tac.: solis instans ariste, make grain-crops your only object, Virg. with Acc. and Inf.: ille instat factum (sc. esse), insists that it was so, Ter. **4**, With Acc.: *to urge forwards, ply, transact with zeal or diligence*: parte alia Marti currumque rotasque volucres instabant, were hastening forwards to completion, working hard at, Virg.

5, *to demand earnestly, insist upon*: satis est quod instat de Milone, Cic.: te instante, at your instance, your solicitation, id.

(1) **instratus**, a, um, Part. [instruo].

(2) **in-stratus**, a, um, adj. *unlaid, not strewed, bare*: inter duca instrato saxa cubili, Virg. (Hence, however, instrato may perh. be part of insterno, in bed made amid the rocks, i. e. in rocky bed.)

instrēnū, adv. *without spirit; listless*.

in-strēnū, a, um, adj. *not brisk, inactive, sluggish, spiritless*: homo, Pl.: animus, Ter.: dux, Suet.

in-strēpo, ūi, atum, i. v. n. *to make a noise in or upon*: *to sound, resound, rattle, clatter, creak*: sub pondere faginus axis instrēpat, Virg.

instructus, a, um, Part. [instringo]. **in-stringo**, nxi, atum, i. v. a. *to bind, fasten*: Quint.

in-structio, ōnis, f. [instruo] *a constructing, erecting, building*: Trajan ad Min. **2**, *an arranging, planning, setting in array*: signorum, Cic.

instructus, comp. ade [instructus] *with greater preparation; in better style*: Liv.

instructor, ōris, m. [instruo] *a preparer* (rare): Cic.

instructus, a, um, Part. [instruo]. **II**, A. d. *well furnished and prepared, instructed, versed in*, etc.: ad

dicendum instructissimus, Cic.: vitilis instructor, Hor.

instructus, ūs, m. [id.] *arrangement, preparation* (rare): Cic.

instrumentum, i, n. [id.] *collectively, implements, utensils, tools; stock, in trade, furniture*, etc.: in instrumento ac suppellectile Verris, his entire household utensils and furniture (comprehensive expr. including all moveables), Cic.: Suet.: villae, the tools and apparatus of a farmhouse, Varr.: militare, material of war, Caes. **2**, outfit, dress; in pl. (poet.): felices ornament haec instrumenta libellos, adornments, Ov.: anilia, dress, id. **3**, an instrument (later; and prob. only in pl.): necis, id. **II**, Fig.: means and resources for doing anything: oratoris instrumentum, repertory (as it were, "stock in trade"), Cic.: in this sense sing. pl.: instrumenta ad obtinendam sapientiam, ad. **2**, In legal sense: a document possessing authority: collectively, imperni, a body of law (cf. corpus juris civilis), Quint.: instrumenta publici auctoritas, Suet.

in-struo, xi, atum, i. v. a. *to pile upon, put in order upon*: *to build, erect, construct*: contabulationem in parietes, Caes.: aggerum, Tac. **2**, Milit. *t. t. to set in due order or array, to draw up*, etc. (very freq. in Caesar): aciem, Caes.: Cic.: exercitum, Liv. Fig.: instructa sunt milia in corde consilia, my plans are arranged, Ter. **3**, *to prepare, provide, procure, furnish*: domum, Cic.: agrum, Liv.: naves, *to equip*, Caes.: navibus instructis, manned (or as 2), marshalled, Virg.: instructi ferro, fully armed, mail-clad, id. **II**, Fig.: fraudem, Liv.: accusationem, Cic.: ad judicium nonnumquam satis instruxerat, had prepared himself, id. **2**, I. s. p. *to teach, instruct*: disciplinae et artes, quibus instrumitur, id. dolis instructus et arte Pelasga, schooled, Virg.

insuāsum, i, n. *a kind of dark colour*: Pl.

in-suāvīs, e, adj. *unpleasant, disagreeable*: herba cibum non insuavis, Plin.: vita, Cic. Of persons: crabbed, sour, harsh: Hor.

in-sūdo, avi, atum, i. v. n. *to sweat in, on, or at*: quis (libellis) manus insudet vulgi, i. e. "thump," Hor.

insuefactus, a, um, adj. *accustomed, trained*: Caes.

in-sueco, ēvi, atum, i. v. n. and a. *neut. to accustom or habituate oneself, to become accustomed to*: constr. with Dat., ad, or Inf.: corpori, Tac.: ad disciplinam militiae insuescere militem, Liv.: mentiri, Ter.

II, A. c. l. *to accustom or habituate any one*: constr. with double Acc. (the imperi, object being neut. pron.), or with Acc. of pers. and Abl. of thing: insuevit pater optimus hoc me, trained me to this, Hor.: aqua pecus, Col. Pass.: ita se a pueris insuetus, Liv.

(1) **insuētus**, a, um, Part. [insueco].

(2) **in-suētus**, a, um, *adj.* Act.: not accustomed to, unused to: constr. with *Gen.*, *Dat.*, *ad.* or *Inf.*: laboris, Caes.: moribus Romanis, Liv.: corpora ad opera portanda, Caes.: vera audire, Liv. **II.** Pass.: to which one is not accustomed, unusual: glimni Olympi, Virg.: solitudo, Liv. *Neut plu. adverb.*: insuetia rudement, uttering unwonted roars, Virg.

insula, ae, f. an island, isle: insula Britannia, Cic. **II.** Transf.: a detached house (an insula was usually let out in separate lodgings or shops to several poor families; hence opp. to domus, which was the mansion of a rich family): ut insulam vendit, id. Sometimes tue form insula was applied to several such houses, if adjoining and owned by one person: intelligi P. Clodii insulam esse venalium, block of houses, id. [Perh = "what is in the water." cf. Skr. *salila-m*, water] (Hence It. *isola*; Fr. *île*)

insulanus, i, m. [insula] an islander: Astypalaeensis insulanus, Cic. **insularis**, e, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to an island, insular: Amni

insulse, adv. tastelessly, insipidly, foolishly, absurdly: aliquid facere, Cic.: non insulse interpretari, not amiss, not badly, id.

insulatus, ātus, f. [insulsus] tastelessness, insipidity; silliness, absurdity: villae, Cic.: orationis, id.

insulsus, a, um, *adj.* [insulsus] unsalted, insipid: amura, Col. Transf. gula, that long for tasteless things, Cic.

II. Transf.: tasteless, insipid, silly, absurd: multa (in sermone) nec illitterata, nec insulsa, id.: insulsissimus homo, Cat. **2.** clumsy, bungling: bipennis, Juv.

insulto, avi, atum, i, v. n. and a. *Fig.* [insulto] to spring or leap at or upon: with *acc.* or *Dat.* fores calcibus, to kick at, Ter.: busto, Hor. With *Acc.*: memora matres insultant, are bounding over, Virg. Absol.: juvenum coetus Baccichio insultans modo, Enn.: fremit aequore toto insultans sompos, bounding, prancing, Virg. **II.** **1.** *Fig.*: to behave insolently, to taunt, exult over: aliquid in calamitate, Cic. With *Acc.*: multos bonos, Sall. With *in* and *Acc.*: in rempublicam, Cic. With *Abl.*: morte mea, at my death, Prop. Absol.: vixit incendia miscet insultans, in insolent triumph, Virg.: Liv.

insultura, ae, f. [id.] a springing or leaping at or upon: Pl.

in-sum, fūl, esse, v. n. irreg. to be in or upon. With *Dat.* or *in* and *Abl.*: numi in marsupio inferunt, Pl.: nec digitis anulus ultus inest, Ov. **II.** to be contained in, dwell in, to belong or appertain to: superstitio, in qua inest inanis timor deorum, is implied, Cic.: vitium aliquod inesse in moribus, id.

With *Dat.*: cui virile ingenium inest, in whom dwells the spirit of a man, Sall. Absol.: praecipue pedum pernicietas inerat, was a gift of his, Liv.

in-sūmo, mpsl, mptum, 3. v. a. to take for any purpose; hence, to apply to, expend or bestow upon, etc.; constr. with *Acc.* of direct object; with *in* and *Acc.*, *Dat.*, or *ad* and *Acc.*, of that which denotes the purpose: sumptum in aliquam rem, to devote to, Cic.: paucos dies reficiendae classis, Tac.: omnis cura ad speculandum hoc malum insumitur, Plin. **II.** to take to oneself, to take, assume: interficiendi domini animus, Tac.

in-sūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to sew in or into, to sew up in: aliquem in culeum, Cic. With *Dat.*: patrio inonri insul (of Dionysus), Ov.: vestibus aurum, to embroider, id. (In *Lav.* 40, 51, insuerat is f. l. for imposuerat)

in-super, adv. and prep. **A.** Adv.: on the top, above, overhead: cumulatim in aquas sarcinis, insuper incumbant, Liv.: eum munuit undique parietis atque insuper camera, Sall.: jugum insuper imminens, overhanging, Liv. **II.** *Fig.*: over and above, moreover, besides: in id parum est, insuper etiam poenas expetite, id.: insuper quam, besides that, id. **B.** Prep. with *Acc.* and *Abl.*: over, above: With *Acc.*: insuper arbores tibiham planam imponito, Cato. **2.** With *Abl.*: insuper his, over and above those, Virg.

in-superabilis, e, *adj.* that cannot be passed over, insurmountable: Alpium transitus, Liv. **II.** *Fig.*: unconquerable: genus bello, Virg. **2.** unavoidable, inevitable: fatum, Ov.

in-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3. v. n. to rise upon, to rise up or to: insurgite remis, rise on your oars, i. e. ply your oars vigorously, Virg. **2.** to raise oneself, to rise, mount: insurgat Aquilo, Hor. alior insurgens heros, rising to the throw, Virg. **II.** *Fig.*: of persons, etc.: to rise, grow in power: Caesar insurgere paulatim, Tac. **2.** to rise against (with *Dat.*): insurgere regnis alicujus, to aim at seizing any one's kingdom, Ov. **3.** to rouse or bestir oneself: Plin. **4.** Of style: to rise above mediocrity, to become sublime: Horatius insurgit aliquando, Quint.

in-susurro, avi, atum, i, v. n. and a. to whisper in, into, or to; to insinuate, suggest. *Neutr.*: (alicui) ad aurem, Cic. **II.** *Act.*: mihi cantilenam, id. *Fig.*: Favonius ipse insusurrat, navigandi nobis tempus esse, gently whispers, reminds us, id.

insutus, a, um, *Part.* [insui]. **in-tābescō**, būi, 3. v. n. to waste away by degrees, to pine away: diuturno morbo, Cic.: quum intabuisse pupulae, huius shrunk, withered away, Hor. **2.** to melt away, dissolve: intabescere matutinae pulvae sole tepente solent, Ov.

in-tactilis, e, *adj.* that cannot be touched, intangible: Lucr.

in-tactus, a, um, *adj.* untouched, uninjured, intact: thesaurus, un-

rified, Hor.: nix, unmelted, unbroken (coating of), Liv.: intactus profugit, Sall.: boves, never yoked, Hor. **II.** untried, unattempted: silvas altiusque intactos, unexplored, Virg.: carmen, Hor.: bellum, in which nothing is done, i. e. not even begun, Sall.

III. *Fig.* of moral qualities unstained, unaffected: intactus superstitione, free from superstition, Curt.: vir haud intacti religione ammi, Liv. Esp.: undefiled, chaste: Pallas, Hor.

in-tactus, ūs, m. intangibility: Lucr. (dub.)

intāminatus, a, um, *adj.* [tamino] unsullied, undefiled: homines, Hor.

(1) **intectus**, a, um, *Part.* [intego]. **(2)** **in-tectus**, a, um, *adj.* uncovered, unclad: dux prope intectus, Tac.: pedes, having sandals only, id. **II.** *Fig.*: open, frank: aliquem sibi efficere, id.

intēgellus, a, um, *adj.* dim. [integer] not seriously injured (humorously), Cic.

in-tēger, gra, grum, *adj.* [tag in tango] untouched, undiminished, whole, entire: thesaurus, Pl.: quorum (sub-lucarum) pars inferior integra remanebat, Caes. **2.** unhurt, unimpaired, unexhausted, sound, fresh, vigorous: munimenta, still standing and undamaged, id.: integris viribus repugnare, id.: integrum famem ad ovum affero, a keen or unimpaired appetite, Cic.: florentes atque integri, id.: of troops opp. to defessus; cum integri defessus succederent, fresh re-liefs, or supports, Caes.: integris tur-

mas, in unbroken order, Tac.: gens a cladibus belli, Liv.: victor, with unbroken powers, Hor.: mulier acetate integra, in the flower of her age, Ter.: in integrum restituere, to reinstate, restore to one's former condition, Caes. With *Gen.*: integer aevi, unimpaired in youthful vigour, Virg. De integro, ab integro, ex integro, anew, afresh: de integro scribere, Cic.: columnam efficere ab integro novam, id.: in-cipere ex integro vires, Quint. **3.** untainted, fresh, sweet: fontes, Hor.

II. *Fig.* of moral and intellectual qualities: blameless, irrepachable, unblemished, Cic.: testes, unimpeachable, id.: with *Gen.* (Gr. constr.), vitae, spotless in life, Hor. Of female chastity, Ter.: Diana, the virgin, Hor. **2.** free from passion or prejudice, unbiased: se servare, to keep oneself neutral, Cic.: with ref. to love: untouched, heart-whole: Hor.

3. raw, ignorant, inexperienced: discipulus, Cic. **III.** Of things: in which nothing has yet been done, undecided, undetermined: rem integrum ad reditum eum jussit esse, to remain undecided, id.: ut quam integerrima ad pacem essent omnia, open, unembarrassed, Caes.: offensiones, not yet cancelled, Tac.: integrum est mihi, it is still in my power, I am at liberty, Cic. (Hence It. *intero*; Sp. *entero*;

Fr. *entier*, and, from the last, Eng. *entire*.)

int-ēgo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to cover: turres sorilis, Caes.

intēgrasoo, 3. v. n. *incep.* [integro] to begin afresh: Ter

intēgratio, ōnis, f. [id.] a renewing, restoring: amoris, Ter.

intēgrē, adv. wholly, entirely: mutare, Tac.

|| Fig.: *irreproachably, honestly*; esp. with ref. to being inaccessible to bribes: *judicare*, Cic. *Sup.*: *Asiam integerrime administravit*, Suet.

2. Of style: *purely, correctly*: *dicere*, Cic.

intēgritas, atis, f. [integer] an undiminished or unimpaired condition, soundness: corporis, Cic. || Fig.: *mentis, soundness of mind*, Labco

2. *blamelessness, incorruptibility, integrity*: *integritas atque innocentia*, Cic.: *vitae*, Nep. 3. *Esp. chastity*: Cic. 4. Of style: *purity, correctness*: *Latini sermonis*, id.

intēgro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] lit. to make whole or sound: *annues integram mare*, *repletish*, Lucr. 2. to restore, heal, repair: *elapsus in pravam artus*, Tac. 3. to renew, begin again: *pugnari*, Liv.: *carmen*, Virg. || Fig.: to recreate, refresh: *animum*, Cic.

int-ēgumentum, 1. n. a covering, a protection: corporis, Pl.: Liv. Fig.: *dissimulationis, a cloak, mask*, Cic.

intellectus, a, um, Part [Intelligo].

intellectus, ōis, m. [id.] a perceiving, discerning by the senses: *aporum*, Plin. || Fig.: *a perceiving or discerning by the mind; an understanding, comprehension*: *quis neque boni intellectus neque mali cura*, neither sense of honour, nor scruple about baseness, Tac.: *hiems et ver et aestas intellectum ac vocabula habent, have a meaning and a name*, i.e. are understood, id. || Meton.: *the meaning or signification of a word*: Quint. 2. *the faculty of understanding, intellect*: Sen.

intelligens, entis, Part [Intelligo].

|| A dj.: *sensible, intelligent, acquainted with*: *dicendi existimator* Cic.: *vir*, id. With Gen.: *cujusvis generis ejus (voluptatis), keenly appreciative of*, id. 2. *well skilled in matters of taste*: *as sub st. a connoisseur*, id.

intelligenter, adv. intelligently: Cic.

intelligentia, ae, f. [Intelligo] perception, discernment by the senses: *in gustu et odoratu*, Cic. || perception or discernment by the mind, an understanding, knowings: id.: *sonnium, the art of interpreting dreams*, Just.

2. *Esp., skill, taste, judgment*: *in rusticis rebus*, Cic. || the faculty of understanding, discernment, intelligence: *Deus intelligentiam in animo inclusit*, id.

intel-ligo (intellego), lexi, lectum, 3. v. a. [inter lego] (Intellexi for intellexisti, Cic., Ter.: intellexes for intellexisses, Pl.): lit. to choose between, i.e. to exercise knowledge or judgment in distinguishing; to perceive, discern by the senses: *nullo intellegit ignes, is aware of no flame of passion*, Ov.: *vestigia hominum intelligi a feris, i.e. are tracked*, Plin. || to perceive or discern by the mind, to become aware: *quam sis audax, hinc omnes intelligere poterunt*, Cic.: *neque cohortationes suas neque preces audiri intellegit*, Caes. || to perceive or discern by an effort of the intellect, to understand, comprehend: *haec, quae ipsi vulerunt a vulgo intelligi*, Cic. In answers, intelligo corresponds to our I *under stand, very well*: Pl.: Ter

2. I.e., to have an accurate knowledge of or skill in something, to be a connoisseur: *tametsi non multum in istis rebus intelligo, I am not much of a judge*, Cic. 3. Of persons: to understand, comprehend rightly: *Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis parum intelligebatur*, Quint.

int-ēmēratūs, a, um, adj. undiluted, unpolluted: (Camilla) *virginitatis annorum intermeta colit, unstained, spotless*, Virg.: *quid per hos dies mansum intermentumve vobis, not profaned*, Tac.: *munera, libations of undiluted wine*, Virg.

int-ēmperans, antis, adj. without self-restraint, extragant, unmoderate, intemperate: *intemperantis esse arbitror scribere, quod occultari vellet*, Cic.: *in cyphidate*, id.: *in augendo eo non alius intemperator est, exaggerates more wildly*, Liv. 2. *Esp.: incontinent, profligate, debauched*: Cic.

intēmperanter, adv. immoderately, extravagantly, intemperately: Cic. Comp.: *insequi, to pursue too hotly*, Liv.

int-ēmperantia, ae, f. want of mildness, intemperateness, inclemency: caeli, Sen. || Fig.: *want of moderation, excess, extravagance, intemperance*: Cic.: *vinu*, Liv.: *intemperantia perire, debauchery*, Suet. 2. *Esp. of conduct: want of moderation, haughtiness, insolence, arrogance*: Pausaniae, Nep.

intēmperatē, adv. intemperately, Cic.

int-ēmperātūs, a, um, adj. untempered, inclement: *quid ad caeli naturam intemperatus*, Sen. || Fig.: *unmoderate, intemperate*: *benevolentia*, Cic.

intēmperiae, arum, f. plu. [dupllicate form of intemperies] intemperateness, inclemency of weather: Cato. || Fig.: *intemperate behaviour*: *quae te intemperiae tenent? what are you raving about?* Pl.: *nescio, pol, quae illuc hominem intemperiae tenent, what frenzy possesses the man*, id.

int-ēmperies, ei, f. inclemency (of

weather): caeli, Liv.: *aquarum, an excessive rain/fall*, id. In gen. a *tempest, storm*. Fig.: *intemperies modo in nostram adventit domum*, Pl. || Fig.: *intemperate behaviour, outrageous conduct, fury, madness*: *amici*, Cic.: *cohortum, violence*, Tac. 2. In gen. *intemperance*: *ebrietas*, Just.

intempestivē, adv. out of season, unseasonably: *accedere*, Cic.: *juvare, to offer ill-timed help*, Tac.

int-tempestivus, a, um, adj. untimely, unseasonable, inconvenient: *postes intempestivos excubos credo, at the wrong season*, Pl.: *imbres, excessive*, Lucr.: *amicitia*, Cic. 2. *misplaced*: *gula, coming on at all hours*, Suet.: *honor, ill-timed*, Tac. || Transf.: *acting unseasonably*: *anseris clamore*, Plin.

int-tempestus, a, um, adj. [tempus] unseasonable: *nox, the dead of night*, Cic.: *profund night*, Virg.: *personified*: *perh. dismal Night*, id. || Transf.: *unwholesome, unhealthy*: *Graviscus*, id.

int-endo, di, tum and sum, 3. v. a. to stretch towards or against, to unravel, extend: *dextram ad statuum*, Cic.: *alicui manus*, Sen.: *arum, to bend*, Virg. Hence, 2. to aim or direct a weapon: *tela in patriam*, Cic.: *sagittas*, Virg. 3. to stretch or put upon, to spread and extend: *castra, turres intenti velis, anchoring with*, Cic.: *stuppea vincula collo, to tie, bind on*, Virg.: *vela Zephyri, swell, fill*, id. With pron. *reili*, to spread, extend: *primis se intenduntibus tenebris, spreading, coming on*, Liv. || Fig.: to strain or stretch towards: *acrim acrem in omnes partes, to turn keen looks on every side*, Cic.: *aures ad verba*, Ov.: *digna res ubi nervos intendas, strain every nerve*, Ter. 2. Of motion to a place: to direct one's course, to turn, etc. (esp. with iter): *ut eo, quo intendi perveniat*, Cic.: *ad explorandum quoniam hostes iter intendissent*, Liv. Absol.: *quo nunc primum intendam? whether shall I turn?* Ter. Hence, 3. of the mind: *So direct one's thoughts or attention to*: *animos intendunt in ea*, Cic.: *in ea re intentis animis, intent upon*, Caes.: *consilium, to form a plan*, Ter. 4. to urge on, incite: *intenderant eum tot audite proditores*, Liv. 5. to purpose, endeavour, intend: *quod intendat efficere potest*, Sall. So with animo: *si quod animo intendat perficere potuisset*, Cic. With Inf.: *quo ire intendant*, Sall. 6. With pron. reflect.: *to exert oneself, prepare for*: *se ad firmitatem*, Cic. Hence, *intendi animo, to be intent upon*, Liv. 7. to maintain, assert: *pergin*, scelerate, intendere atque hanc arguit? Pl. 8. to direct against (cf. 1, 2), to seek to bring upon: *alicui actionem perducionis*, Cic.: *probra et minas alicui*, Tac. 9. to heighten, augment: *alimentoium pretium*, id.

10. In rhetoric to state the premises of a syllogism: Quint

intensus, a, um, Part [intendo].
(1) **intētātus**, a, um, Part [intento].

(2) **intētātus**, a, um, adj. *untried, unattempted*: miseri quibus intētata nites, Hor. iter, Tac.

intētē, adv with earnestness, attentively, intently: pro utiari, Plin Comp: delectum habere, with greater strictness than usual, Liv.

intēns, ōns, f [intendo] a stretching out, straining, tension: corporis, Cic: vultus, earnest expression, Tac.

2. **intēns**, ōns, f [intendo] a stretching out, straining, tension: corporis, Cic: vultus, earnest expression, Tac.

2. **intēns**, ōns, f [intendo] a stretching out, straining, tension: corporis, Cic: vultus, earnest expression, Tac.

intento, avi, atum, i v a freq [id] to stretch out, extend or direct towards, esp in a threatening manner sicam, to menace with, Cic: manus, Liv.

And of abstract objects. Romanum imperium, id terro omnibus intētātum, terror hung over, Tac.

2. **intēns**, ōns, f [intendo] a stretching out, straining, tension: corporis, Cic: vultus, earnest expression, Tac.

intētātus, a, um, Part [intendo].
11. Adj. *attentive to, intent upon, waiting for*: aliquo negotio, Sall.

intētē, ōns, f [intendo] a stretching out, straining, tension: corporis, Cic: vultus, earnest expression, Tac.

intētē, ōns, f [intendo] a stretching out, straining, tension: corporis, Cic: vultus, earnest expression, Tac.

intētē, ōns, f [intendo] a stretching out, straining, tension: corporis, Cic: vultus, earnest expression, Tac.

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intētē, ōns, f [intendo] a stretching out, straining, tension: corporis, Cic: vultus, earnest expression, Tac.

inter exanim Throni dictavi, while at supper, Cic: inter vias, on the road, Tac.

With gerunds and gerundives: inter agendum, Virg. Esp. in phr., inter haec, meanwhile, Liv (freq.): also inter quae, Tac.

C. Of other relations difference: between: discrimen inter gratiosos cives atque fortes, Cic: hi omnes inter se differunt, from one another, Caes.

2. Discrimination, choice: between, among: iudicium inter decas tres, Cic.

3. With pers. pron. used refl., or refl. pron. it-self: between or among, with, mutually, etc.: quod colloquimur inter nos, together, with each other, id. pueri anant inter se, love one another, id.

Phr.: inter nos, among ourselves, confidentially, like the Fr. *entre nous*: quod inter nos liceat, ne tu quidem intelligis, id.

4. To denote attendant circumstances: among, amidst, during: inter has turbas, id. inter supplicia, in time of danger, Tac.

5. To denote an order, class or number: among: quantum inter omnes (sc. oratores) unus excellat, Cic: pugna inter paucas memorata populi Romani clades, Liv.

Hence, phr., inter cuncta, amid all (almost = before all), id. inter cetera, especially, Liv.

Hence legal t. t. inter scarios, on a charge of assassination, Cic.

6. Distribution among: inter participes praedam dividam, Pl.

7. Denoting something between two qualities or conditions: between: colorem inter iugulum candidumque, Suet.

8. Of friendly or hostile relations: inter Hectora atque inter Achillem ira fruit capitalis, Hor.

D. In composition: (i) between: intercedere, interponere, intervallum, interlunium (ii) at intervals, from time to time: interaestare, intervisere (iii) asunder, down into: interfodere (iv) destruction: interire, intericere [From in, cf. subter from sub: v. intereo].

interāmenta, ōrum, n. plu. the inner timbers and fittings of a ship: Volaterrani interāmenta navium polliciti sunt (al. *interamenta*, resin and pitch for calking), Liv.

interāresco, 3 v n. in cep. to become dry, to dry up: Viti II. Fig. to dry up, decay: Cic.

inter-bibo, 3 v n. to drink in, drink up: Pl.

inter-bito, 3 v n. [bito] i q. intereo, to perish, come to naught: Pl.

intercalāris, e, adj. [intercalo] that is inserted, intercalary: dies, an intercalary day, Plin. Kalendae, the first day of an intercalary month, Liv.

Kalendae priores, the first day of the first intercalary month (of the two months that Caesar intercalated), Cic.

intercalārius, a, um, adj. [intercalaris] intercalary (= preced.) = mensis, an intercalary month: Cic.

intercalatio, ōnis, f. [intercalo] an insertion, intercalation of a month, day, etc.: Plin.

inter-cālo, avi, atum, i v. a. to proclaim something intercalated, to insert, intercalate a day or month: usu. pass.: ut pugnes ne intercaletur, i. e. to prevent time being extended by intercalation, Cic.

(Respecting the intercalation of the Romans, v. Smith's Ant. 66 sqq.) II. Fig.: to put off, defer: poema intercalata, Liv.

inter-cāpēdo, īns, f. [capio] an interruption, interval, pause: scribendi, Cic.: molestiae, id.

inter-cēdo, cēss, cēssum, 3 v. n. to go or come between, to intervene: etsi nemo intercedebat, Cic.

2. To be, stand, or lie between: palus intercedebat, Caes.

3. Of time: to intervene, pass: vix annus intercesserat, Cic.: intercessere pauci dies, Liv.

II. Fig.: to occur, happen, come to pass: saepe in bello parvis momentis magni casus intercedunt, Caes.: inter bellorum curas res parva intercescit, Liv.

2. To be or exist between persons: ira inter eas intercescit, Te: inter nosmetipsos vetus unus intercedit, Cic.

3. To interpose one's credit, become surety: pro aliquo, id.: pro aliquo magnam pecuniam, to procure for a person by becoming surety for him, id.

4. Esp. in political affairs: to interfere to prevent, protest against: said of the tribunes of the people who interposed their veto against a proceeding with Dat.: cum intercedere vellent rogationi, id. se praetori non intercessurum, quominus, etc., Liv.

5. In gen.: to interpose, interfere; to obstruct, hinder: Suet.: imaginibus, to object to, forbid, Tac.: gaudio, to intervene to mar, Ter.

interceptio, ōnis, f. [intercipio] a taking away from between, snatching away (v. interceptio): poculi, Cic.

interceptor, ōris, m. [id] one who intercepts, an usurper, ambassador: praedae, Liv.: donativi, Tac.

interceptus, a, um, Part [intercipio].

inter-cessio, ōnis, f. a coming between, intervention: esp. in legal sense, an intervention, mediation: Cic.

2. an interposition, a becoming surety: pecuniarum, id.

3. Polit. t. t. an intervention or veto on the part of a tribune of the people against a decree of the Senate: Caes.: intercessionem remittere, to remove their veto, Liv.

intercessor, ōris, m. [intercedo] one who intervenes, a mediator: Cic.

II. one who interposes, enters a protest: said of a tribune of the people who makes use of his veto: agrariae legi intercessorem fore professus est, would put his veto upon it, id.: legis, Liv.

2. In gen.: a hinderer, preventer: rei malae, Cic.

inter-cido, cidi, cissum, 3 v. a. [caedo] to cut asunder, cut up, cut to pieces: commentarios, to cut out leaves in order to falsify, Plin.: pontem, to break down, Liv.: sententias, to cut up,

mangle, Gell. . dies intercasti, *half-holidays*, on which no legal business was trans. cited either in the morning or evening, Varr. (cf. Ov. F. 1, 49).

inter-cido, cidī, 3. v. n. [cado] to fall between, esp. of missiles, to alight between, without striking or wounding any one: ita in arcto stipatae erant naves ut vix ullum telum in mari vatum intercederet, Liv. II. Fig. : to happen in the meantime: si qua intercederunt, Cic. 2. to fall to the ground, go to ruin, be lost, perish: augur erat: nomen longis intercidit annis, Ov.: si intercederet tibi aliquid, should have escaped your memory, Hor.

inter-cino, 3. v. a. [cano] to sing between: Hor.

inter-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. [capio] lit. to take between, i. e. while what is taken is moving from one place to another; hence, to intercept: si me hostes interceptum, Pl.: litteras, Cic. committas, Liv.: aliquem ab suis interceptum, cut off, id.: hostes discretos, to cut off in detail, Tac.: venenum, to take the poison intended for another, Cic.: hastam, come in the way of the spear aimed at another, Virg. II. to deprive of, purloin, rob, steal: honorem, Cic.: interceptae e publico pecuniae, embezzled, Tac. III. to snatch away, carry off, esp. of the cause of death: (aper) Cervem in spiciis interceptum (poet.), purloins the grain (takes it before the farmer can gather it in), Ov.: interceptus veneno, taken off before his time, Tac. IV. to interrupt, hinder: iter, Liv.

inter-ciso, adv. piecemeal, interruptedly, confusedly: Cic.

inter-ciso, a, um, Part. [inter-cido].

inter-clūdo, clūsi, clūsum, 3. v. a. [claudo] to shut off, or block up, to cut off, hinder: inimicis commeatum, Pl.: fugam, Cic.: animam, to choke, suffocate, Liv. 2. Of persons, to cut off, separate from: nostros commeatibus, Caes. With ab: adversarios ab oppido, id. Fig.: intercludit dolorem, quominus, etc., I am prevented, Cic. II. to shut or hem in, blockade: angustus intercludi, Caes.: aliquem in insidiis, to entrap, Cic. (al. includere).

inter-clūso, clūsi, f. [inter-clūdo] a stopping or shutting up: animae, Cic.

inter-clūsus, a, um, Part. [inter-clūdo].

inter-columnium, ī, n. [columna] the space between two columns: Cic.

inter-curro, cūcurri, cursum, 3. v. n. to run between: latitudine intercurrentis freti, Plin. 2. to hasten in the mean time to: Indictio delectu in dlem certam, ipse Interim Velos Intercurrat, Liv. 3. to run through, be between: intercurrit quaedam distantia formis (= intercedit), Lucr. II. Fig.: to step between, to intercede: qui intercurrerent misimus tres principes civitatis, Cic. 2. to come between, be intermingled with: ergo his laboriosis exercitatus animus et dolor intercurrit, id.

inter-curso, avi, atum, 1. v. n. freq. to run between frequently: intercur-santibus barbaris, charging across the line, Liv. Fig.: to lie or be between, to intersect: intercurant cinguntque has; urbes tetrarchiae, Plin.

intercursum, Part. [inter-curro].

inter-cursus, ūs, m. (only in Abl sing.) a running between, intervention, interposition: Liv.

inter-ens, ūtis, adj. [entis] under the skin, intercutaneous: aqua, the dropsy, Pl.: Cic.

interdatus, a, um, Part. [inter-do].

inter-dico, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to speak between; i. e. to say what comes between any one's right, wish, or intention, and its exercise or fulfillment; hence, to forbid, prohibit, interdict: constr. with (1) Dat. of pers. and Abl. of thing; male rem gerentibus patribus bonis interdici solet, a sentence of forfeiture of property is passed upon, Cic.: omni Gallia Romanis, to require them to evacuate all Gaul, Caes. Esp. in legal phr., interdixit aqua et igni, to forbid one the use of fire and water, i. e. to banish: tanquam si illi aqua et igni interdictum sit, Cic. (II) Dat. of pers. and Acc. of thing; alicui patriam, Just.: histionum scenam, Suet. (III) with Subj. praecipit atque interdictum unum omnes preterit Inductum, ne quicquam vulneret (where the first verb refers to preterit, the second to vulneret), strictly forbids them to wound, Caes.: interdicto ne velis, etc., Ter. (IV) with Acc. and Inf. pass.: Interdixit comitatus peti, Suet. 2. Of the praetor, legal t. i. to forbid, interdict; esp. to make a provisional (i. e. not final) decree: praetor interdixit de vi, Cic. interdicto huic omne adimat jus praetor, grant an injunction against him, Hor.

interdictio, ōnis, f. [inter-dico] a prohibiting, interdicting, tecti et aquae et ignis, banishment, Cic. finium, Liv.

interdictum, ī, n. [id.] a prohibition: deorum, Cic. II. Legal t. i. a provisional decree of the praetor, esp. in suits respecting possession of disputed property: id.

interdictus, a, um, Part. [inter-dico].

inter-dū, adv. during the day, by day: nonnunquam Interdū, saepe noctu, Caes.: nec nocte nec Interdū, Liv.

interdius, adv. = Interdū: Pl.

inter-do, dātum, 1. v. a. to give between (i. e. with a break of continuity) nec mora nec requies Interdū ulla fluendi, intervenes, Lucr. II. to distribute: cibis Interdū, diffused (through the body), id.

interdūctim, adv. = Interdū: now and then: Pl. (dub.)

inter-ductus, ūs, m. inter-punctuation, Cic.

inter-dum, adv. sometimes, occasionally, now and then: Interdum

cursus est in oratione incitatior, Interdum moderata Ingressio, Cic. . modo . . . Interdum, Suet.: laeti Interdum nummū vulgabantur, donec, etc., from time to time, Tac.

inter-dūo, 3. v. a. [for Interdo] to give between: nihil Interdū, I care no more for the one than for the other, Pl.

inter-ēa, adv. meanwhile, in the mean time, in the interim: haec dum Romae geruntur, Quintus Interea de agro detruditur, Cic.: Interea . . . dum, Caes.: Interea . . . quum, Cic.: nec nulla Interea est inaratae gratia terrae, and the land, though in the meantime unploughed, is not ungrateful, Virg. With loci (only in the comic poets): plus annis triginta natus sum, cum Interea loci nunquam quicquam feci pejus quam hodie, and all the while, Pl.

interemptor (-emt-), ōris, m. [Interimo] one who destroys or kills, a slayer, murderer: fratris, Vell.

interemptus (-emt-), a, um, Part. [interimo]

inter-ēo, īi, itum, 4. v. n. to be lost, to perish, to go to ruin, die: ut terit magnitudine maris stilla muriae, becomes lost in it, Cic.: omnia fato Interitura gravi, Ov.: segetes, Virg.: pecunia, is wasted, squandered, Nep. Interit ira morā, melts, dies away, Ov.

2. Of persons: fame aut ferro, Caes.: pecudes, Virg. Hence, as an exclamation: Interit! I am ruined, undone: Interit, perit, Pl. So also, Interea, may I perish! Hor. [In this word, as also in Interficio and Interimo, inter has the sense of under, which last is indeed radically the same; cf. for sense, Germ. untergehen.]

inter-ēquo, ī, v. n. to ride between: Liv.

inter-fatio, ōnis, f. [interfor] a speaking between, an interrupting in speaking (rare): Cic.

interfectio, ōnis, f. [interficio] a killing, slaying (rare): Brut ad Cic.

interfector, ōris, m. [id.] a slayer, murderer: alijque, Cic. . Nep. . Tac.

interfectrix, īcis, f. [id.] a murderer: nep. tis, Tac.

interfectus, a, um, Part. [inter-ficio].

inter-ficio, feci, factum, 3. v. a. [facio; v. Interreo] to finish, end; to destroy, bring to nought; consume: messes, Virg.: herbas, Cic. 2. Esp. to kill, slay (simply, to put to death, whether rightfully or wrongfully: whereas neco = to kill cruelly or wickedly, to murder), very freq. In Caes.: latrones, Caes.: aenum sit fameque atque algui, Pl.: aliquem per insidias, Cic.: exercitum, to cut to pieces, annihilate, Nep. With Abl. of separation; aliquem et vita et lumine, to deprive of, cut off from, Virg.

inter-flo, ēri, v. n. pass. irreg. to be destroyed, to perish, pass away (poet.): Pl.: flammis, Lucr.

inter-flūo, xi, 3. v. n. to flow be-

tween (rare): angusto fretu interfluente, Plin. With Acc. fretum, quod Naupactum et Patras interluit, Liv. With Dat.: interfluens urbi Tiberinus, Flor. (In Cic. Sen. 6, 16, read interfluissent.)

inter-fodio, fodi, fossum, 3. v. a. to dig through or to pieces, to pierce, perforate, bore into: pupillas, Lucr.

inter-for, fatus sum, 1. v. dep. to speak between, to interrupt in speaking: priusquam ille postulat peragere, interfat Appian, Liv.

interfossus, a, um, Part. [inter-fodio].

inter-fugio, 3. v. a. to flee between or into (poet.): Lucr

inter-fulgeo, 2. v. n. to shine or glitter between: Liv.

inter-fundo, fudi, fūsum, 3. v. a. to pour between; and pass. to flow between: interfusum mare, Plin. II. Meton.: maculis interfusae genas, stained with blood-red (fever-like) spots, Virg

interfusus, a, um, Part. [inter-fundo].

interfūturus, v. intersum

inter-ibi, adv. in the meantime, for interea, interim: Pl

interim, adv. [inter, and im, old Acc. sing. of is] = interea, meanwhile, in the meantime (the usu. sign.): Cic. intrin quoque Caesar Aeduo frumentum flagitare, Caes. 2. For the present, just at this moment: hortante Phaonte, ut interim in specum egrestae harenae concederet, Suet.: mox, inquit, de ceteris interim a sole mihi velim non obstes, Val. Max. II. sometimes: Quint.: Sen.

inter-imo, ēmi, emptum or emtum, 3. v. a. [emo: v. intereo] do away with, abolish, destroy: vitam, Pl.: interimendorum sacrorum causa, Cic. 2. Esp. of persons: to slay, kill: Phrygia de gente Dolona interimo, Ov.: se, to commit suicide, Pl.: Lucretia se ipsa interemit, Cic. Fig.: me interimunt hae voces Milonis, (all but) kill me, break my heart, id.

interior, ius, ōris: comp. of interior, which, however, is not found; cf. exterus and v. intra (Sup. Intimus, a, um, q. v.) **inner, interior:** in interiore aedium parte, Cic.: in interiore parte, in the women's apartments, Ter.: domus, Virg.: secessit in partem interiorē, i. e. of the palace, Liv.: nationes, living further in the interior, Cic.: so, subst. n. plu. interiora regni, the interior of the kingdom, Liv.: rota, the left-hand or near wheel, i. e. the nearer to the goal, Ov.: radit iter laevum interior, i. e. gets inside at the turn, Virg.: epistola, the middle or body of a letter, Cic.: interior periculo vulneris, i. e. too close to be hit, in under his guard, Liv.: nota Falerni, i. e. from the back of the cellar, old choice, Hor. II. more hidden, secret, or unknown to people in general: Cic.: consilia, deeper, Nep.: animi nota,

inner, secret character, Suet.: vita, private, id.: aulici, confidential, id. III. deeper, more intimate: timor, which penetrates more deeply, Cic.: amicitia, Liv.: potentia, more influential position, Tac.

interiō, ōnis, f. [intereo] for interitus, destruction, ruin (rare): Cic.

interitus, ūs, m. [id.] destruction, ruin, annihilation, death: omnium rerum, Cic.: Giacchi, id.

interius, adj., v. interior. II. Adv.: v. intra.

inter-jaceo, 2. v. n. to lie between; constr. with Dat. or Acc.: campus interiacens Tiberi ac moenibus Romanis, Liv.: regio duas Syrtis interiacet, Plin. With inter repeated: id.

interjacio, v. Interjicio

interjacio, ōnis, f. [interjicio] a throwing or placing between, insertion: verborum, Auct. Her. 2. In gramm. an interjection: Quint. 3. In rhet. a parenthesis: id.

interiectus, a, um, Part. [interjicio].

interiectus, ūs, m. [id.] a throwing or placing between, interposition: App.

II. a coming between, intervention: terrae, Cic. Fig.: temporis, lapsus interval, Tac.: paucorum dicrum, respite, id.

inter-jicio (interjacio), jēci, jectum, 3. v. a. [jacio] to throw or cast between, to set, place, or put between; to join or add to, to intermix: constr. with Dat., inter, or absol.: nasus oculis interjunctus, Cic.: aer interjunctus inter mare et caelum, id.: pleraque sermone Latino interjaciebat, kept bringing in a great many Latin expressions, Tac.: paucis interjectis diebus, after an interval of a few days, Liv.

interjunctus, a, um, Part. [interjungo].

inter-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. and n. to join mutually, join, unite: dextrae interjunctae, Liv. II. to un-yoke: equos, Mart. Hence, fig. (absol.), to rest: Sen.

inter-labor, psus sum, 3. v. n. dep. to fall, slip, glide, or flow between (poet.): hy tmesis, inter eum labentur aquae, Virg.

inter-lēgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a. to cull or pluck off here and there: frondes, Virg.

inter-lino, lēvi, lītum, 3. v. a. to smear between, besmear, bedaub: caementa interlita luto, having the interstices filled in, Liv. II. to falsify by smearing out or erasing parts: testamentum, Cic.

interlisus, a, um, Part. [interlido].

interlitus, a, um, Part. [interlino].

inter-lōquor, quōtus or cūtus sum, 3. v. dep. to speak between, interrupt in speaking: with Dat.: succine mihi interloquere? Ter.

inter-lūeo, xi, 2. v. n. to shine or glitter between or during: duos soles visos, et noctu interluxisse, Liv.: of flies in amber, to be seen shining

through, Tac. II. Fig.: to appear, be visible between: quibus inter gradus dignitatis et fortunae aliquid interlucet, a difference is perceptible, Liv. 2. to be capable of being seen through: interlucet corona (militum), i. e. shews gaps, Virg.

inter-lūo, 3. v. a. and n. to wash between. Act. to wash while doing anything: manus, 1. c. in the course of the performance of a sacrifice, Cato.

II. Neutr. to flow between: quantum interluit fretum (al. interfluit), Liv. With Acc.: pontus arvaque et urbes interluit aestu, Virg.: Tac.

inter-menstruus, a, ūm, adj. between two months; interlunar: i. e. at the time of new moon: Plin. Subst.: intermenstium, 1. n. (sc. tempus), the time of new moon: Cic.

(1) **inter-minātus**, a, um, adj. unbounded, endless: Cic

(2) **interminatus**, a, um, Part. [interminor].

inter-minor, atus sum, 1. v. dep. to threaten, menace (poet.): mihi tibi que interminatus est, Pl. II. to forbid, or charge with threats (cf. inter-dico): minor interminorque, ne quis mi obstitit, id.: Istucine interminatus sum hinc abiens tibi, straitly charged you not to . . . , Ter. Part. perf. in pass. sense: interminatus cibus, forbidden, Hor.

inter-misceo, schi, xtum or stum, 2. v. a. to mix among, intermix: turbam indignorum dignis, Liv.: sic tibi dorsis non intermiscet undam, Virg. Absol.: turbant equos pedes intermixti, Liv

inter-missio, ōnis, f. a breaking off, intermission, interruption, a neglecting, ceasing, discontinuance: forensis operae, Cic.: per intermissiones has intervallaque, Liv.: verborum, construction by short clauses, Cic.

intermissus, a, um, Part. [intermitto].

inter-mitto, misi, missum, 3. v. a. and n. lit. to let go between; hence, Act. to leave off for a time, intermit; neglect: constr. with Acc. or Inf.: studia, Cic.: litteras mittere, id. 2. to let (time elapse) without doing something: tempus a labore, Caes.: nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermittitur, id. brevis tempore intermisso, after a short interval, id.

3. to interrupt, discontinue, break off, etc.: esp. in Part. perf.: planties intermissa collibus, id.: custodius loca, left without, Liv.: trabes intermissae spatibus, separated, Caes.

II. Neutr. to leave off, leave a space or interval, cease, pause: Cic.: spatium, qua flumen intermittit, i. e. ceases to be a protection, Caes.: vidit hostes neque a fronte subeuntes intermittere, id.

intermixtus or **intermistus**, a, um, Part. [intermisceo].

inter-morior, tūus sum, 3. v. dep.

to departally; die off, fall to decay: ignis, Curt. : civitas, Liv. 2. to faint away, to swoon: in ipsa conitione intermortuus, paulo post exspiravit, Id. II. Fig., esp. in Part perf. intermortuus: Castillinae reliquiae, half-extinct, Cic. : eontiones, id.

intermortuus, a, um, Part. [inter-mortuus].

inter-mundia, orum, n. plu. [mundus] spaces between the worlds, in which Epicurus supposed the gods to reside: Cic.

inter-mūralis, e, adj. between two walls: amnis, Liv.

inter-nasor, -ātus sum, 3 v dep to grow between or among: virgulta internata, Liv.

internātus, a, um, Part. [internasor].

internēcātus, a, um, Part. [interneco].

internēcīnus, a, um, v. interneci-vus.

internēcio (-nēcio), ōnis, f. [interneco] a massacre, general slaughter, utter destruction, extermination: inprobiorum, Cic. : Lucerni ad internecionem caesi, exterminated to a man, Liv. : prope ad internecionem redigi, Caes.

internēcivus (-inus), a, um, adj. [interneco] deadly, murderous, destructive: bellum, Cic.

inter-nēo, avi, atum, 1. v a to kill, destroy (rare): internecit-hostibus, Pl.

inter-nēto, 3 v. a. to intertwine, bind (poet.): Virg.

internecio, v. internecio.

inter-nitēo, 2. v. n. to shine among, shine forth: sidera internitebant, Curt.

inter-nōdum, i, n. [nodus] the space between two knots or joints: Of plants: arundinum, Plin. 2. Of the leg: Ov.

inter-nosco, nōvi, nōtum, 3. v. a to distinguish from one another: geminos, Cic. : blandum amicum a vero, id.

inter-nuntia (-cia), ae, f. adj. serving as a messenger between: aves internuntiae Jovis, Cic. : Pl.

inter-nuntius (-clius), i, m a mediator, messenger, go-between: Pl. : Caes. : Jovis interpretes internuntique, i. e. the augurs, Cic.

internus, a, um, adj. inward, internal: discordiae, Tac. II. Subst. n. plu. interna, orum, interior parts of mundi, Plin. 2. Fig. : internal or domestic affairs: si quando ad interna praeverteret, Tac.

inter-tero, trivi, tritum, 2. v. a. to rub into, to rub, bruise, or crumble into, to pound: aliquid potioni, Plin. Esp. in Part. perf. : glans intrita, Id. II. Fig. : tute hoc intristi (=intrivisti) tibi omne exedendum est, you have made the mess and must eat it up, i. e. you have begun the affair, and must carry it through (cf. 'you have made your bed and must lie upon it'), Tes. (Hence it intridere.)

interpellatio, ōnis, f. [interpello] a speaking between, an interruption in speaking: Cic. 2. In g. n. : ēn interruption, hindrance: id. : Suet.

interpellator, ōris, m. [id.] one who interrupts another in speaking, an interrupter: Auct. Her. II. a disturber: ubi se oblectare sine interpellatoribus posset, Cic.

interpellatus, a, um, Part. [interpello].

inter-pello, avi, atum, 1. v a. [v. appello] to interrupt in speaking: nihil te interpellabo, Cic. 2. to beset or disturb with demands, etc. ne ream quidem interpellare desint, e. quid pāneret? Suet. II. In g. n. : to interrupt, disturb, hinder, obstruct, molest: constr. with Acc, ne (and after neg, quin, quominus), or Inf (both of persons and things): aliquem in jure suo, Caes. : tribunus interregem interpellantibus, ne senatusconsultum fieret, Liv. : pransus non avide, quantum interpellat inani ventre diem durare, just enough to prevent, Hor.

inter-pōlis, e, and **inter-pōlus**, a, um, adj. [polio] that has received a new appearance, altered by furbishing, ramped up, repaired, esp. falsified, painted, not genuine: Plin. II. Fig. : istaec veteres (mulieres), quae se unguentis unctant, interpoles, painted old hags, Pl.

inter-pōlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [interpolus] to give a new form or appearance to: to polish, furbish, or dress up togam praetextam, to dye anew, Cic Fig. : illic homo me interpolat, meumque os fingit, dentis, i. e. will bang me into another shape, Pl. II. to alter by insertions, corrupt, falsify documents: Cic.

inter-pōno, pōsi, pōsitum, 3. v. a to put, place, lay or set between; to intermix, intermingle: to interpose: equitatus auxilia levis armaturae, Hirt. : ne inquam et inquit saepius interpoeretur, should be introduced (so as to break the thread of discourse), Cic. : iudicium summi, id. : spatio interposito, i. e. some time after, Id. : spatium interponendum ad recordandos animos putabat, that an interval should be allowed, Caes. : aliquem familiaribus epulis, to admit, Suet. quod neque colloquium interposita causa tolli volebat, by any difficulties being raised, Caes. : interposita pactione, Just. 2. With pron. reflect. and Dat, in and Acc, or absol. : to interfere or intermeddle with (either to hinder or forward), to mediate, mix oneself up with, etc. : quid me interponerem audaciae tuae? oppose, Cic. semper se interposuit, came forward to help, Nep. : se in pacificationem, Cic. 3. interponere fidem, iurjurandum, etc, to pledge one's word, etc iurjurandum, Liv. : in eam rem fidem suam, Caes. 4. In law: to issue an order: decreta, Cic. 5. to interpolate, falsify: rationes, id.

inter-pōsio, ōnis, f. a putting between, insertion, personarum, Cic. : of words in a MS., etc. : Id. 2. In rhetor. a parenthesis: Quint.

interpositus, a, um, Part. [interpono].

inter-pōitus, ūs, m. (only in Abl. sing.) a putting between, interposition (rare): luna interpositu interjectuque terrae repente deficit, Cic.

interpēs, ētis, c. an agent between two parties, a broker, negotiator, explainer, expounder, interpreter, go-between: quod egi, te interprete, through your agency, Pl. : interpretes corrumpeudi iudici, middle-men, agents, Cic. : pacis, Liv. : Divum, i. e. Mercury, as the messenger of the gods, Virg. : juris, Cic. : caeli, an astronomer, Id. : interpretes mentis est oratio, Id. : interpretes comitiorum, competent to say if they are duly held, i. e. the haruspices, Id. [Ety. uncertain]

interpētiō, ōnis, f. [interpētor] an explanation, exposition, interpretation: Cic. : Liv. 2. Meton. signification, meaning: foedi, Cic.

II. In rhet. : an explanation of one expression by another: Quint.

interpētātus, a, um, Part. [interpētor].

interpētor, atus sum, 1. v dep [interpēs] to explain, expound, interpret, translate: nec quidquam aliud est philosophia, si interpretari velis, quam studium sapientiae, Cic. : ex Graeco carmine interpretata, Liv Fig. : with Dat. : memoriae alcius, to act as spokesman for, i. e. to assist any one's memory, Pl. 2. to put a construction upon, to conceive or understand in a certain manner, infer, conclude: aliquid mitiore in partem, to take the more favourable view of, Cic. : victoriam ut suam, to claim, or regard as his own, Vell. : plerique, viso adspectoque Agricola, quaerent famam, pauci interpretarentur, few understood him, Tac With Acc and Inf. : liberatum se esse iurjurando interpretabatur, was fir having it understood, Cic. : qui interpretarentur significari rerum mutationem, deemed, took it to mean that, Suet. II. to decide, determine: recte an perperam interpretor, Liv. : nonnulli ita interpretantur, amitti civitatem Romanam alia ascita, lay it down, are of opinion, Nep.

inter-primo, pressi, pressum, 3 v a [premo] to press, squeeze, to crush: allici fauces, throttle, Pl.

inter-punctio, ōnis, f. a placing of points between words, punctuation verborum, Cic.

inter-punctum, i, n. i. q. inter-punctio, punctuation: Cic.

interpunctus, a, um, Part. [interpungo].

inter-pungo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. to place points between words, to punctuate: cum scribimus, interpungere consuevimus, Sen. : narratio in-

terpuncia sermonibus, *diversified*, Cic.

inter-quēror, questus sum, 3. v. dep. to interrupt anyone with complaints (dub.): Liv.

inter-quiesco, ēvi, ētum, 3. v. n. incept. to rest between whiles, pause: Cic.

inter-regnum, i, n. the time between the death of one king and the election of another, an interregnum. In the republic, the time between the death, retirement, or absence of the consuls and the choice of new ones: id ab re, quod nunc quoque tenet nomen, interregnum appellatur, Liv. res ad interregnum venit, Cic.

inter-rex, regis, m. one who held the regal office between the death of one king and the election of another, a regent, interrex: Liv. Also of the consuls (v. interregnum): nominare, id (v. Smith's Ant. 213)

inter-tūrus, a, um, adv. undaunted, undismayed: spectatque interita pugnas, Virg. With Gen (after the anal. of transitive adjs.): mens leti, inter-tūrus at, Ov.

inter-rōgatio, ōnis, f. a questioning, inquiry, examination: testium, Tac. II. In rhetor. an interrogation: Quint. III. an argument, syllogism: Cic.

inter-rōgatiūcula, ac, f. dim. [interrogat] a short argument or syllogism: minuta, Cic.

inter-rōgātum, i, n. that which is asked, a question: Cic.

inter-rōgo, avi, atum, i v. a. to ask, question, inquire, interrogare: hoc quod te interrogo, responde, Pl. aliquem de aliqua re, Cic. II. In law to examine: testes in reos, Plin. I. testem, to cross-examine, Cic. 2. in fact, accuse: legibus interrogari, Liv. quis me unquam ulla lege interrogavit? Cic.

inter-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. a. to break asunder, break up, pices, break up: pontem, Caes.: itinera, to obstruct, Tac. 2. to separate, divide: hos interruptos esse, separated, Cic.: ignes, scattered about, Virg.

II. Fig. to interrupt, break off: orationem, Caes.: iter amoris et officii, Cic.: voces, id.

interruptē, adv. interruptedly: narrare, Cic.

interruptus, a, um, Part. [inter-rumpo].

inter-scindo, idi, issum, 3. v. a. to cut or tear asunder, break down: pontem, Cic.: aggerem, Caes.: venas, to open, Tac. 2. to cut off, separate: Chalcia arto interscinditur freto, Liv.

inter-sepio (seep.), psi, ptum, 4. v. a. to fence between, hedge in, stop up, enclose, secure: toramina, Cic.: quadam operibus, Liv. II. to shut off, separate, hinder, prevent: interseptum iter, Cic.: vallo urbem ab arce, Liv.

interseptus, a, um, Part. [inter-sepio].

(1) **inter-sēro**, sēvi, sētum, 3. v. a. to sow, plant, or set between: Lucr.

• (2) **inter-sēro**, sēvū, 3. v. a. to put or place between, to interpose: constr. with Acc. and Dat.: mediis oscula verbis, Ov. With Acc. only: causam, to allege, assign, Nep.

intersitus, a, um, Part. [inter-sēro].

inter-spiratio, ōnis, f. a fetching of breath between: Cic.

inter-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. v. a. to strew or lay between or among: bitumine interstrato, Just.

interstinctus, a, um, Part. [v. distinguo] variegated, chequered: facies medicaminibus, spotted in places with plasters, Tac.: candor coloribus, Plin.

inter-stinguo, 3. v. a. [v. extinguo] to put out, quench, extinguish: ignes, Lucr.

interstitium, i, n. a space between, interspace: Macr.

interstratus, a, um, Part. [inter-sterno].

inter-strēpo, 3. v. n. to make a noise among (poet.): ausser olores, cackle like a goose among, Virg.

inter-stringo, nxi, ictum, 3. v. a. to squeeze tight (poet.): Pl.

inter-sum, fui, esse, v. n. irreg. to be or lie between. Of space: ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interesset, Cic. Of time: cuius inter primum et sextum consulatum, xlii anni interfuerunt, there was an interval of, id.

II. to be apart: clathros interesse oportet pede, a foot apart, Cato.

2. Fig. to be different, to differ: ut inter eos ne minimum quidem intersit, there is not the slightest difference, Cic.: hoc pater ac dominus interest, are unlike in just that, Ter. With ab: qui illa visa... negant quidquam a falsis interesse, are anywise distinct from, Cic.

III. to be present at, take part in, attend: with Dat. or in and Abl.: rebus divinis, Caes.: illis temporibus, Vell.: bello, Liv.: parentes supplicio filiorum, Suet.: Tragodia intererit Satyris, will mix with, Hor.: lactus intersus populo Quirini, mayst thou dwell auspiciously among, id. With in and Abl.: in convivio, Cic. Absol.: si seipse interfuerat ac praesens viderit, had been on the spot as an eyewitness, id.

IV. interest, impers. prob. contr. of intererit est, i.e. lit. it is connected with the affair: hence constr. with Gen. of pers. or thing concerned, dep. on (the contained) rem: and with what was prob. once the Acc. of the poss. pron. agreeing with it (the pron. have lost the final m, and hence are usu. regarded as A's of refert): it concerns, imports: as of importance: often with a qualifying neut. adv. (multum, plurimum, etc.), adv. or Gen. of value also with Acc. and Inf., or depend. clause with Subj. as its subject: quid illius interest, ubi sis? Cic.: hoc vehementer interest rei publicae, id.: tua et mea

maxime interest, to valere, id.: magni interest Ciceronis, vel mea potius, ... me, etc., id.: docet quantopere reipublicae communisque salutis intersit manus hostium distineri, how important it is, Caes.: in omnibus novis conjunctionibus interest, qualis primus aditus sit, it matters much, Cic. With ad and Acc.: interest ad laudem civitatis, it is of importance to, id.

inter-texo, xīi, xtum, 3. v. a. to intertwine: flores hederis, Ov. 2. to interweave: chlamys auro intertexta, Virg.

intertextus, a, um, Part. [intertexto].

inter-trāho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to withdraw from, take away: Pl.

inter-trimentum, i, n. [tero] loss by rubbing or wearing away, waste of gold or silver in melting or working: in auro, Liv.: argenti, id.

II. Fig.: loss, damage: sine ullo intertrimento, Cic.: (non) sine magno intertrimento, not without ruinous expense, Ter.

inter-turbatio, ōnis, f. disquietude, confusion: Liv.

inter-turbo, i. v. a. to cause a disturbance or confusion (poet.): Ter.

inter-vallum, i, n. lit. the space between two palisades: hence, in gen. space between, interval, distance: trabes directae, paribus intervallis in solo collocantur. Ea autem intervalla grandibus saxis effarciuntur, Caes.: respiciens videt magnis intervallis sequentes, a long way from each other, Liv.: unus signi, Cic. Of time: intermission, pause: annum intervallum regni, an interregnum of a year, Liv.: sine intervallu loquacitas, incessant, Cic.: per intervalla, from time to time, Plin.: per intervallum adventantes, at intervals, in detachments, Tac. II. Fig.: difference, contrast: inter majorum consilia, et istorum dementia, Cic.

inter-vello, vulsi, vulsum, 3. v. a. to pluck out here and there, to thin, prune: Plin.

inter-venio, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. to come between, to come in during, to intervene, interrupt: constr. with Dat., rar. with Acc., or absol.: verens ne molesti vobis interveniremus, might intrude, Cic.: neminemne curiosum intervenire nunc mihi, fall in with, come across, Ter.: equites interveniunt, come up, Caes.: orationi, Liv.: proelio, put a stop to, id. With Acc.: ludorum diebus, qui cognitionem intervenierant, had intervened before the trial, Tac. With pro: pro sociis P. R. intervenit, interfered on behalf of, Flor.

II. to happen, occur, befall: nulla mihi res posthac potest iam intervenire tanta, Ter. casus mirificus quidam intervenit, has taken place, Cic.

III. to stand in the way of, to oppose, hinder, disturb: more ignis, qui interveniente flumine abruptum, Flor.: vilicium intervenientem flagellasset, Suet.: fœdus intervenisse, was an obstacle, Sall.

With *Dat.*: bellum coeptis intervenit, Liv. With *Subj.*: ne quid feret, Suet. de caelo quod comitia turbaret intervenit, there was a sign from the heavens, Liv. **IV.** to be at hand, to be present: nisi ut interveniret Macro, Suet. **V.** Like intercedo (q. v.), to interfere, intermeddle, exercise one's authority (esp. of magistrates): neque senatu interveniente, id.

interventor, ōris, m. [intervenio] one who comes in, a visitor: vacuus ab interventoribus dies, Cic. **interventus**, ūs, m. [id.] a coming between, intervention: alicujus, Cic. Of things: noctis, Caes. malorum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: interposition, mediation, assistance: sponsorum, Suet. **interversus**, a, um, Part. [interverto].

inter-vertō (-vorto), ti, sum, 3. v. a. to turn aside, turn in another direction: Vitr. **II.** Fig.: to alter, change: ingenia, Sen. **2.** to pervert, pervert: embezzle: donum regale, Cic. vestigalia, Suet. **3.** With Acc. of person and Abl. of thing: to cheat, defraud: ut me muliere interverteret, Pl. **4.** to intercept, deprive of: promissum et receptum (consulatum) interverit, ad seque transtulit, Cic. **5.** to waste, squander: Tac.

inter-viso, si, sum, 3. v. a. to come or go to look after, inspect: Vitr. **Cic.** Interviso jamme a portu adventum: Illi just quietly see, Pl. **II.** to visit from time to time: nos multus intervixit, Cic.: uxorem, Suet.: manipulos, Tac.

inter-völto, i v. n. freq. to fly about between or among (rare): Liv. **inter-vómo**, ūi, sum, 3. v. n. to throw up among (poet.): Lucr. **in-testābilis**, e, adj. disqualified from being a witness to or making a will, in consequence of misconduct: XII. Tab. ap. Gell. Hence, **II.** Meton.: infamous, dishonourable: Pl. (double entente). **2.** execrable, detestable, abominable: improbus in-testabilique, Sall.: in-testabilis et sacer, Hor.: with Abl.: sacritia, Tac.

(1) **in-testābilis**, a, um, adj. that has made no will, intestate: Cic. **II.** unconvinced by witnesses: Pl. (2) **in-testābilis**, a, um [testis, testicle] castrated, Pl. **intestina**, ōrum, v. Intestinus. **intestinus**, a, uni, adj. [intus] inward, internal: mare, i. e. the Mediterranean, Flor.: opus, inland work, fine joiner's work: villa opere tectorio ut intestino spectanda, Varr. **II.** Meton. intestine, domestic, civil: intestinum ac domesticum malum, Cic.: bellum, id.: Suet.: Just. **III.** Subst.: intestinum, i, n., and intestina, ōrum a gut: the guts, intestines, entrails, the lower portions of the alimentary canal: laborare ex intestinis, to be disordered in the bowels, Cic.

in-texo, xīi, sum, 3. v. a. to weave into, to weave, embroider, interlace, etc. (with Acc. and Dat.): purpureas notas filis, Ov.: vitibus ulmos, Virg. **II.** Fig.: to interweave, intermingle, form by joining: venae corpore intextae, Cic.: tribus Intextum tauris opus, wrought with threefold hides, Virg.: facta chartis, to interweave on paper, i. e. to describe, Tib.

intextus, a, um, Part. [intexo]. **intime**, adv. in the inmost part, inwardly, internally: uri, App. **II.** Fig.: most intimately: uti aliquo, to be on terms of close intimacy with, Nep. **2.** heartily, cordially: commendari, Cic.

intimus, a, um, sup. adj. [formed directly from in; cf. extimus] The corseps compar is interior, q. v. inmost, innermost: traxit ex intimo ventre suspirium, from the depths of, Pl.: in eo sacratio intimo, Cic.: Tartara, nethermost, Virg. **II.** Fig. most secret, most profound, most intimate, etc.: ex intima philosophia, Cic.: consilia, id.: amicitia, Nep. **III.** Subst. Intimus, i, m. a most intimate friend: Catullae, Cic. **2.** intima, ōrum, n. plu. the inward parts, intestines, Pers. Fig. intum, the heart of, Liv.

intinctus, a, um, Part. [intingo].

in-tingo or **in-tinguo**, xīi, netum, 3. v. a. to dip in: facies sanguine, Ov.

in-tolerābilis, e, adj. unbearable, insupportable, intolerable: odoris foetida, Cic.: frigus, id.: sumptus, Pl.: regium nomen, Liv.

in-tolerānter, adv. insupportably, intolerably: tyrannus, Cic.: res, id.: frigora, Liv. **2.** Of troops: irresistible, Just.

in-tolerāns, anti, adj. Act that cannot bear: with Gen.: secundum rerum, Liv.: omnium, impatient, Tac.

II. Pass. insufferable, intolerable (late): vir ingens gloria, atque eo ferocior et subiectus intolerantior, id.

intolerānter, adv. intolerably, immoderately, excessively: dolere, Cic.: intolerantius insequi, too hotly, Caes.: intolerantissime gloriari, Cic.

in-tolerantia, ae, f. insufferableness, intolerable conduct, insolence: Cic.

in-tōno, ūi (avi), i. v. n. and a. Neutr. to thunder: intonare poli, Virg. Impers.: intonuit laevum, id. Fig. of an orator: intonuit vox tribunalis, Cic. **2.** In gen. to make a noise, resound: silvae intonare profundae, reboare, Virg. **II.** Act. to thunder forth something: cum haec intonulisset plenus irae, Liv. **2.** to thunder at or upon: Fois intonata fluctibus hielem, Hor. (where intonata is by some regarded as dep.)

in-tonsus, a, um, adj. unshorn (mostly poet.): capilli, Hor.: caput, Ov. **II.** Meton. esp. of the old Romans, who neither cut their hair nor shaved their beards: avi, bearded, Ov.: Cato, Hor. **2.** Fig.: unpolished, rude: homines Intonsi et inculti, Liv.

3. not cleared by cutting; leafy, covered with wood: montes, Virg.

in-torqueo, torsi, tortum, 2. v. a. to twist, turn round, turn to; to wrench, sprain: mentum in dicendo, to distort, screw, Cic.: oculos, to roll, Virg.: paludamentum circum brachium, to wrap round, Liv.: angues intorti capillis Eumenidum, entwined with, Hor. **2.** to make by twisting: funes, Ov. **II.** to brandish, hurl: hastam tergo, Virg.: telum in hostem, Sen. **III.** Fig.: to hurt abuse, insults: Cic.

intortus, a, um, Part. [intorqueo]. **II.** A. Adj.: oratio, perplexed, involved, Pl.: mores, depraved, Pers.

intra, adv. and prep. [for intra, abl. fem. of interus, v. interior; cf. extra, supra, infra]. **A. Adv.** on the inside, within: intra, opp. to extra, Cels.: intraque lectus eburneus, Suet. **Comp. interius**: Ov. Fig.: interius si attendas, more carefully, Juv.: ne insistat interior (oratio), stop short abruptly, fall short of clearness, Cic. **Sup. intime**, q. v. **II.** Prep. with Acc. Of space: without motion: within: intra navim, Pl.: intra parietes, Cic.: intra Apenninum sese tenuere, i. e. on their own side of, Liv. **2.** With motion: into, within: intra portas compelluntur, id.: qui intra fines suos Ariovistum receperunt, Caes. **B.** Of time: (i) within: intra viginti dies, Pl. With quam: intra decimum diem, quam Phraas venerat, i. e. in less than ten days after his arrival, Liv. (ii) during: qui intra annos quatuordecim tectum non subiecit, Caes. **C.** Of number: under, fewer than: intra centum, Liv. **D.** Fig.: of other relations: cupulari intra legem, i. e. less expensively than the law allows, Cic.: intra famam sunt scripta, beneath his reputation, Quint.: intra fortunam, within the limits of one's means, Prop.

E. Placed after its case (rare): dum populatio lucem intra sisteret, was confined to daylight, Tac. (Hence lt. tra.)

in-trābilis, e, adj. [Intro] that can be entered: per amnis, Liv. **in-tractābilis**, e, adj. not to be handled or meddled with, unmanageable, intractable: rough, rude, wild, fierce. Of persons: genus bello, Virg. Of things: frigore loca, uninhabitable, Just.: bruma, inclement, i. e. not available for husbandry, Virg.

in-tractātus, a, um, adj. not handled or managed, untamed: equus, unbroken, Cic. Fig.: ne quid intractatum acclerise dolive fuisset, unatempted, Virg.

intrātus, a, um, Part. [Intro]. **in-trēmo**, ūi, 3. v. n. to tremble, shake, quake: omnem murmure Trinacriam, Virg.

intrepide, adv. undauntedly, intrepidly: Liv.

in-trēpidus, a, um, adj. unshaken, undaunted, intrepid: Intrepidus militibus, undismayed, not quailing

before, Tac. Of things: vultus, Ov.: hiems, spent without alarms, Tac.

intricatus, a, um, Part. [intrico].

in-trico, avi, atum, i. v. a. [tricae] to entangle, perplex, puzzle: Chrysippus intricatur hoc modo, Cic.: lenonem intricatum dabo, will embarrass him, Pl.

intrin-sécus, adv. [v. altrinsecus] on the inside: vasa picare, Col.: Lucr.: of the soil of Sicily: stratum sulphure et bitumine dicitur, formed inwardly of layers, etc., Just. II. towards the inside, inwards: Suet.

(1) **intritus**, a, um, Part. [intero].

(2) **in-tritus**, a, um, adj. not rubbed or worn away, whole, entire, sound: oliva, Col. II. Fig. unexhausted, not worn out: cohortes, Caes.

intró, adv. [in] into the inside, within: sequere intro me, into the house, Pl.: cur ad nos filiam tuam non intro vocari jubes? Cic.

intro, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. to go into, to enter: constr. with Acc., sometimes with in, intra: curiam, Suet.: limen, Cic.: maria, Virg.: in hortis, Ov.: intra praesidia, Caes. With Nom in pass.: silvae intratae, Liv.: si mare intretur, be embarked on, Tac. Pass. impers.: quo non modo intrari, sed ne perspicui quidem possit, Caes. II. Fig. to penetrate or pierce into: in rerum naturam, Cic.: penitus in aliquis familiaritatem, to become one's intimate friend, id. animum militaris gloriae cupido, Tac. Absol.: si intravit dolor, have entered into the heart, Hor.

intró-dūco, xi, ectum, 3. v. a. to lead or bring within or in: noctu milites, i. e. into the house, Sall. copias in fines hostium, Caes. II. Fig.: to introduce, bring into vogue or practice: philosophiam in domos, bring indoors, make familiar, Cic.: novum in republica exemplum, Caes. 2. to bring forwards, maintain (an argument, etc.): introductebat summum bonum esse frui, Cic.

intró-ductio, ónis, f. a leading in, introduction: mulierum, Cic.

intróduetus, a, um, Part. [introducto].

intró-éo, ivi and ii, itum, 4. v. n. to go into, to enter: constr. with in or ad and Acc., with simple Acc. and with Inf. in urbem, Cic.: ad aliquem, Ter.: domum, Cic.: filius introitū videre, quod agat, went in to see, Ter. Absol.: porta introire, through the gate, Cic.: introire neminem video, Ter.: introisse victoris fuit, the mere fact of entrance, Flor. II. Fig.: to be born, opp. to exire de vita, Cic.

intró-féro, tūli, lātum, ferre, 3. v. a. irreg. to carry or bring in: Cic.: Liv.

intró-grédior, gressus sum, 3. v. drp. [gradior] to step or go into, to enter (poet.): Virg.

intróitus, ūs, m. [id.] a going into, an entering, entrance: introitus Smyrnae, Cic.: primo statum introitus, im-

mediately on his entry, Tac. 2. Meton. a place of entrance, passage: annes introitus erant praecclusi, Caes.

II. Fig.: an entering upon an office, into a society, etc.: sacerdotii, Suet. 2. a beginning, introduction, overture: fabulae Clodianae, Cic.

intrólatūs, a, um, Part. [introfero].

intrómissus, a, um, Part. [intro-mitto].

intró-mitto, misi, missum, 3. v. a. to let or send in: legiones (i. e. in oppidum), Caes.

introrsum and **introrsus**, adv. (constr. from intro versus) towards the inside, inwards, into: hostem introrsum in media castra accipiunt, Liv.: ut non facile introrsus perspicui posset, one could not easily see what was on the other side, Caes. II. inwardly, within: turpis, Hor.: clamantibus tribunis nihil introrsus roboris esse, that it (i. e. the formation) had no strength in it, Liv.

intró-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. n. to break or burst into, to break in, enter by force: in aedes, Pl.

intró-specto, i. v. a. to look into: Pl.

intró-spicio, exi, ectum, 3. v. a. [specio] to look into: domum, Auct. Har. Resp. 2. to look at, behold: aliorum felicitatem scribis oculis, scrutiniat, Tac. II. Fig.: to inspect, examine, observe attentively: with in and Acc. or simple Acc.: penitus in omnes ripubli partes, Cic.: fortunam suam, to see through, understand: Tac.

intró-vóco, i. v. a. to call in: tribus ad suffragium, Liv.

in-trūdo, ūsi, 3. v. a. to thrust in: intrudebat se, obtruded himself, Cic.

intūbus (intybus), i, m or f, or

intūbum (intybum), i, n. [ἐντρυβών] chicory or succory: Virg. (Hence it indivia; Sp. endivia; Fr. endive)

in-tūōr, Itus sum, 2. v. dep. to look at, upon, or towards: to gaze upon: with Acc., or in and Acc.: soleffi, Cic. in speciem rerum, id. II. Fig.: to regard, observe, contemplate, consider, look into: causas belli, Tac.: with ad of direction: quo intuens, keeping which in view, Cic. 2. to look up to, to regard with admiration or astonishment: Liv.

intūlis, a, um, Part. [intueor].

in-tūmesco, mūi, 3. v. n. incip. to swell up, to rise: fluctus flatu intumescens, Plin.: Ov. II. Fig.: to increase, grow fuller: vox intumescit, Tac. 2. to be puffed up, elated, inflated, swollen: jure potestatis, Quint.: superbia ferociaque, Tac. 3. to become angry (poet.): Jupiter intumuit, Ov.

in-tūmūlātus, a, um, adj. unburied (poet.): Ov.

in-tūōr, 3. v. a. dep. (old form for intueor), to look at or upon: to behold: Ter.

in-turbidus, a, um, adj. undisturbed, quiet, calm: annus, free from

commotions, Tac.: vir, peaceful, unambitious: id.

intus, adv. [in] on the inside, within: intus est hostis, Cic.: domus intus opaca, ingens, Virg.: estne frater intus? at home, Ter.: extra et intus hostem habere, Caes. With in: in corpore, Cic. Poet. with Abl.: templo intus tali, Virg.

2. Of motion: to the inside, into: refractis foribus ruere intus, Tac.: agere equos, to the inside of the course (fig. of keeping to the point), Ov. (u) from within: tu intus pateram profero foras, Pl. II. Fig.: of character: te intus et in cute novi, inside and out, i. e. thoroughly, Pers. Prov.: omnia intus canere, to keep one's own counsel, care for one's self, Cic.

in-tūtus, a, um, adj. unguarded, defenceless: castra, Liv. Plur. neut. subst.: intuta moenia, the insecure parts, Tac. II. unsafe: latebrae, id. dangerous: amictus, id.

intūbus, intybum, v. intubus.

inūla, ae, f. [ἐλένιον] elecampane, a plant: Hor. (Hence it emula, ellu; Sp. enula; Fr. aune)

inultē, adv. without revenge: Curt.

in-ultus, a, um, adj. for whom or which no vengeance is taken, unrevenged: ille (Marius) ne esset, Cic.: imperatores, Liv.: mors, Cic.: dolores, Ov.: preces, for vengeance that are unheard, Hor. II. upon whom no vengeance is taken, unpunished: cur hunc esse inultum tandem sisus? Cic.

hostis, Ov. neu sisas Medos equitare multos, with impunity, Hor. Of things: for which no punishment is inflicted, unpunished: scelus, Sall.: quicquid multis peccatur, inultum est, i. e. numbers secure impunity, Lucan.

in-umbro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to cast a shadow upon, to shade: toros obtentu froids, Virg. II. Meton.: to cause darkness: innumbrante vespera, Tac.

2. to cover: ora coronis, Lucr.

inunctus, a, um, Part. [inungo]

inundatio, ónis, f. [inundo] a flowing upon or over, an inundation: coecere, Suet.

in-undo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. Act.: to overflow, deluge, inundate: Cic.: Tiberis agros inundavit, Liv. With Dat.: umbres campis inundantes, id.

2. Fig.: sanguine Enna inundabit, id.: Cilicium cruore Persarum, Curt.: Cimbro inundasse Italiam, Just.

II. Neutr.: of a river; to overflow: qua Enna inundaverat, Liv. 2. to be full, deluged, sanguine fossae, Virg.

3. Fig.: densi inundant Troes, come like a flood over the plain, id.

in-ungo (inunguo) nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. to anoint: oculos, Hor.

inurbānē, adv. rudely, inelegantly, without wit or humour: Cic.

in-urbanus, a, um, adj. rustic, coarse, boorish, rude, unpolished, unmannerly: habitus orationis, Cic.: inurbanum lepido seponere dicto, Hor.

in-urgēo, si, 2. v. a. to push, press, or thrust at; to obtrude: Lucr.

in-ūro, ueri, ustum, 3. v. a. to burn in: notas et nomina gentis, to brand (cattle), Virg. 2. to remove by burning: mammam (of the Amazons), Just.

3. to parch, dry up: ros inustus sole acri, Plin. II. Fig.: to brand, i.e. upon, imprint, or attack indelibly: with Acc. and Dat.: nomen notam turpitudinis, Cic: maculam genti, Liv. 2. to inflict: mala reipublicae, Cic: alicui dolorem, id. 3. Of style, to bedizen, or trick out with affectations: aliquid calaustris (lit. to curl, met. from hairdressing), id.

inūsitate, adv. in an unwonted manner, unusually, strangely: scriptae epistolae, Cic. Comp: id.

in-ūsitatus, a, um, adj. unusual, uncommon, extraordinary: belli ratio, Caes.: magnitudo, Cic. Comp: species navium Inusitator, somewhat strange or unfamiliar, Caes.

inustus, a, um, Part. [inuro].

in-ūtīlis, e, adj. useless, unserviceable, unprofitable: absul, with ad, or Dat.: Inutilis annos diu moror, Virg.: homo, Cic.: per aetatem ad pugnam, Caes.: aetate bello, id. Of things: rami, i. e. sterile, superfluous, Hor.

II. hurtful, injurious: civis, Cic.: oratio, damaging, Liv.

in-ūtīlitas, ātis, f. uselessness, unprofitableness: Lucr. II. hurtfulness, injuriousness: Cic.

inūtīlīter, adv. uselessly, unprofitably: Liv. II. hurtfully, injuriously: Varr.

in-vādo, si, sum, 3. v. n. to go, come, or get into, enter upon, penetrate into: constr. with in and Acc. or simple Acc: ignis quocumque invasit, Cic. portus, Virg: tria milia statorum, accomplish a distance, Tac. viam, advance boldly on, Virg. 2. to fall or rush upon, assail, assault, attack, invade: in eas (urbes) vi cum exercitu, Cic: in collum (mulieris), fall upon her neck, id.: castra, Liv.: Subae barbam, lay hold of, Suet. Pass.: sperans mox effusas hostes invadi posse, Sall. Pass. impers.: undique ex insidiis invaditur, id.

Fig.: to fall upon, seize, lay hold of, attack, take possession of, usurp, etc.: in multas pecunias, Cic.: cum morbus invasit, Pl. Esp. of the emotions of joy, grief, desire, fear, etc.: with or without Acc. expressed: repente omnes tristitia invasit, Sall.: tantus repentem terror invasit, Caes. Rarely with Dat.: furor invaserat improbis, Cic. 2. to address sternly (poet.): continuo invadit, Virg: consules invasit, inviolated against, Tac. (Hence Fer. evoluti).

in-vālesco, ūi, 3. v. n. to become strong, grow stronger, more powerful (only fig.): opibus, Cic. II. to increase, prevail, predominate: Hibdo atque luxuria invalescat, had grown to a height, Suet.

in-vāletūdo, inis, f. infirmity, illness, indisposition: Cic.

in-vālidus, a, um, adj. not strong,

infirm, weak, feeble, inefficient: Liv: moenia adversus Irumpentes, inadequate to resist, Tac.

in-vāsus, a, um, Part. [invaso].

invectio, ōnis, f. [inveh] a bringing in, importing of goods, importation (opp. to exportation): Cic. II. an inveighing against, invective: id.

invectus, a, um, Part. [inveh]

in-vēho, veki, vectum, 3. v. a. and n. to carry, bear, or bring into or to, to import: tantum in aerarium pecuniae, Cic.: frumenta, into the barns, Plin. With Dat: legiones Oceano, Tac. *gazam urbi, Suet. II. Reflect. or with pron reflect.: to ride, drive, sail, fly into or to: dictator triumphans urbem involuitur, Liv.: eceleri hostis equo, Ov.: curru, Virg: natantibus invectus beluis, riding upon, Cic. 2. Esp. to enter, penetrate: quum utrique invadit hostem nuntiaretur, were forcing their way in, Liv: invectant se hostes, were advancing to the attack, id. III. Fig: quicquid casum fortuna invenit, brings with it, Cic. 2. to attack with words, inveigh against (often reflect): aperte in te invectis, abusing or chiding you openly, id.: inclementis in te, Liv.

in-vendibilis, e, adj. unsaleable: Pl.

in-vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4. v. a. lit. to come or light upon, hence, to find, meet with: neque domi, neque in urbe invenio quicquam, qui illum viderit, Pl. naves paratas ad navigandum, Caes.: filiae virum, Ter. 2. to find out, discover, learn: with simple Acc. or Acc. and by: aliquid ex captivis, Caes.: scis, Pamphilum meam inventam civem? is found to be a citizen's daughter, Ter: conjugationem, Cic. 2. Esp. to find by ratiocination, apud auctores, Liv. III. to find out, invent, devise, contrive: quendam fallaciam, hit upon, Ter: multa divinitus, Cic. IV. to procure, ent. t. obla. a, get: perniciem alius, ac postremo sibi invenire, bring ruin on, Tac. V. non invenire se, to be at a loss, lose one's self: Sen. VI. With pron. refl., to show itself: dolor se invenit, found its way, Ov.

inventio, ōnis, f. [invenio] an inventing, invention: Cic. II. the faculty of invention: id.

inventor, ōris, m. [id] a discoverer, contriver, author, inventor: Ter.: Aristaeus, olivae, Cic: artium, Caes.: scelerum, denser, Virg.

inventrix, tris, f. [id] she that finds out or invents: omnium doctrinam inventrix Athenae, i. e. mother of, Cic.

inventum, i, n. [id] a device, contrivance, invention, discovery: Ter. Ov.

inventus, a, um, Part. [invenio]

in-venustus, a, um, adj. not elegant or graceful, ungraceful: actor, Cic. II. unfavoured by Venus, i. e. unfortunate in love: Ter.

in-vērōsundus, a, um, adj. without shame, shameless, immodest: impudens, impurus, inverecundissimus, most unblushing, Pl.: deus, Bacchus, who destroys bashfulness, Hor.: animi ingenium, Cic.

in-vergo, 3. v. a. to incline or turn to, to pour upon (poet.): fronti vina, Virg.

inversio, ōnis, f. [inverto] a turning about, inversion of words: II. irony: Cic. III. an allegory: Quint.

inversus, a, um, Part. [inverto].

II. Adj.: perverted: mores, Hor.: verba, perverted from their proper meanings, ambiguous, involved, Lucr.: Ter.

in-verto, verti, versum, 3. v. a. to turn in, turn about, to upset, invert: pinguem solum fortes invertant tauri, turn up, Virg: i. v. a. marina, to turn bottom up, i. e. quaff, drain, Hor: inversus animus, brought round (of the change of the seasons), id. II. Fig: to invert, transpose, alter, pervert: quae in vulgus edita quibus verbis, invertere supersedeo, to alter, give in another form, paraphrase, Tac.: victutes, reverse, misrepresent, Hor.

in-vesperascit, 3. v. impers. it becomes evening, it gets late in the day: jam invesperascebat, Liv.

investigatio, ōnis, f. [investigo] a searching or inquiring into, investigation: rerum occultissimum, Cic.

investigātor, ōris, m. [id] he that searches or inquires into, an investigator: rerum, Cic.

in-vestigo, avi atum, i. v. a. to track or trace out, as a dog: canum ad investigandum sagacitas narum, Cic.

II. Fig: to search into, investigate, find out, discover: nihil investigo quam de illa muliere, Pl. ubi Lentulus sit, investigare non possum, Cic. 2. to find the key to, decipher a writing in cipher: Suet.

in-vetērasco, avi, 3. v. n. incipere to grow old, to become fixed or inveterate: ut hanc inveterasce consuetudinem nolum, that this practice should grow into an established custom, Caes.: P. R. exercitum hiemare atque inveterasce in Gallia, become settled, id.: inveteraverant hi omnes, had become seasoned troops, id.: of a debt: to become permanent, i. e. "a bad debt," Nep. Impers: inveteravit, it has become a custom, grown into use: intelligo, in nostra civitate inveterasce, Cic. II. to grow obsolete: si (res) inveterant, id.

invētērātio, ōnis, f. [invetero] inveterateness (of a disease): Cic.

invētērātus, a, um, Part. [invetero].

II. Adj.: of long standing, inveterate: amicitia, Cic: hereditas, long established, Nep.

in-vetēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to keep a thing till it is old: aequum, Col. In pass: to become old, to acquire age or durability (rare except in p. part.): Cic (dub.). Plin.

in-vicem, adv. [vicis] in turn, by

turns, one after another, alternately: defatigatis invicem integri succedunt, Caes.: cum timor atque ira invicem sententias variassent, Liv. || *among one another, mutually, reciprocally:* cuncta invicem hostilia, (cf. "a house divided against itself"), Tac.

invictus, a, um, *adj.* *unconquered;* hence, *unconquerable, invincible:* constr. with *ab, ad, in, adversum*, and simple *Abi.*: se a labore praestare, Cic.: a civibus hostibusque animus, Liv.: ad vulnera corpus, Ov.: in mortem animus, undaunted at, fearless of, Just.: adversum gratiam animus, proof against, Tac.: animus, indomitable, Just.: armis, invincible in arms, Cic.: bello, Virg. || *Fig.* not to be *quissaid, unanswerable:* defensio, Cic.

invidens, *Part.* [invidio] || *Subst.*: an envious person: Cic.

invidentia, ae, f. [id.] *envy* (rare, and used only as ethical t. t.): Cic.

invidio, vidi, visum, 2. v. a. and n. *Li. t.* to look askance at, to look maliciously or spitefully at, to cast an evil eye upon: ("verbum dictum est a minus intuentio fortunam alterius," (i. e.) with Acc. (rare) florentia liberum, to look with jealous eye on my blooming children, Att. in Cic. Absol.: ne quis malus invidere possit, produce misfortune by his evil eye, Cat. || *Meton.* to envy, grudge: constr. with *Dat.* of person envied, either *absol.* or with *Acc.* in and *Abi.* or *Abi.* alone, etc., of cause of envy: invidens homines maxime paribus, Cic.: Ascantione pater Romanas invidet aures, Virg.: ut nobis optimum naturam invidisse videantur, seem to have grieved us, Cic.: in hoc Crasso inviden, in this particular, id. ne hostes quidam sepulturae invident, grudge burial, Tac. Rarely with *Gen.* (poet.: Gr. constr.): neque ille sepositi ciceris invidit, Hor. In *pass.*: invidenda aula, id. *Pass. impers.*: invidetur commodis hominum, there is a feeling of envy at them, i. e. they are envied, Cic.

2. to be loth, unwilling, reluctant: to scorn, disdain: with *Inf.* (poet.): invidens deduci triumpho, refusing to be led in triumph, Hor. **3.** to prevent (poet.): plurima, quae invideant puro apparere tibi rem, id.

invidia, ae, f. [invidio] *Act.* *envy, jealousy, ill-will:* virtus digna imitatione, non invidia, Cic. Phrases: sine invidia, willingly, with pleasure, Mart.: absit verbo invidia, boasting apart (a phr. by which the writer asks pardon for apparently boastful language), Liv.: quae invidia, what jealousy forbids? Virg. || *Pass.* *odium, unpopularity:* in invidia esse, Cic.: lenire, Sall.: pati, Ov. In *plur.*: procellae invidiarum, Cic. (Hence Fr. *envie*.)

invidiosus, adv. *enviously, invidiously; hatefully, odiously:* dicere, Cic. *Comp.*: Vell.

invidiosus, a, um, *adj.* [invidia]. *A. c. t.*: full of envy, envious: formosus invidiosa Dea est, Prop.: vetustas, Ov.: jocus, spiteful, Suet. || *Pass.*: *envied, hateful, odious:* possessiones, Cic.: ad bonos, id. In a good sense: Maecenas nostrae spes invidiosa juven-tae, *envied*, Prop.

invidus, a, um, *adj.* [invidio] *envious, grudging, jealous:* imperator, Cic.: Lycus, Hor.: invidi, malevoli et lividi, Cic. With *Dat.* of person: acrius, Hor. With *Gen.* of thing envied: laudes, Cic. As *subst.*: invidi mei, my envious, id. **3.** Of things: nox coeptus invida nostris, unfavourable to, Ov.: cura, Hor.: aetas, id.: dens, the fang of envy, id.

in-vigilo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to watch or be awake in, at, over, or on account of: with *Dat.* (poet.): ne capi-at somnos invigiletque malis, Ov.

2. to be intent upon, pay attention to: aliae victu (for victus) invigilant, are careful for, Virg. With *pro*: invigiles igitur nostris pro casibus oro, be on the watch, or on the alert, Ov. With *Inf.* prohibere minas, Val. Fl.

in-violabilis, e, *adj.* *impersishable, indestructible:* Lucii **2.** *invulnerable:* Tacit. **3.** *inviolable:* perfigum, id.: paeli pignus, Virg.

inviolatē, adv. *inviolately:* servare memoriam aliquis, Cic.

in-violatus, a, um, *adj.* *unhurt, inviolate:* Cic.: amicitia, id. || *Invio-latus:* tribunus plebis, Liv.: jus vi fas, Just.: fides, Sall.: fama, un-impeachable, unsullied, id.

in-visitatus, a, um, *adj.* *that has not been seen, unseen?* Vitr. || *Un-visited, unfrequented:* Galli antea alienigenis, Liv. || **III.** *not seen, unknown:* nova acies, id. || **IV.** *un-usual, strange, unfamiliar:* avis in-visitata specie, Tac.

in-viso, si, eum, 3. v. a. to look after, look into: domum nostram, look after the building of, Cic.: urbes, to superintend, Virg. **2.** to go to see, to visit: ut jam Invisas nos, Cic.: Delum maternam, Virg. With *ad*: ad meum filiam domum, Pl.

3. to look upon, descry: colles, Cat. || **(1) invisus**, a, um, *Part.* [invidio]

|| *Adj.* *hateful, detested, loathed, odious:* genus, Virg.: persona, Cic. *Comp.*: invisor et suspector, id. Of things: c. ipressus, (because of its association with funerals), Hor.

(2) in-visus, a, um, *adj.* *unseen:* maribus sacra, Cic.: invisus atque inaccessible saltus, Flor.

inviamentum, i, n. [invito] *an invitation:* App. || *An allure-ment, attraction, incitement, inducement:* Cic.: Liv.: Vell.

invitatio, ōnis, f. [id.] *an invitation, kindly summons:* in Epirum, Cic. **2.** *entertainment:* benigna, kind hospitality, Liv. || *A call to do something:* quadam ad dolendum, courting of sorrow, Cic.

invitatus, ūs, m. (only in *Abi.* sing.) [id.] *an inviting, invitation* (rare): Cic.

invite, adv. *against one's will, unwillingly* (rare): invite cepi Capuam, Cic.

invito, avi, atum, 1. v. a. (Invitas-sus for invitavissus, Pl.), to invite as a guest, to treat, entertain: constr. with *ad* or *in* and *Acc.* (of domus, etc.), *Abi.*, or *Subj.*: aliquem ad cenam, Cic.: in hospitium, Liv.: domum suam, Cic.: tecto ac domo, id.: ut apud me de-versetur, id. **2.** to entertain hospitably: to regale, treat: invitandi causa, Caes. With *pron.* reflect.: to treat or regale oneself to carouse: sese in cena pluscum, Pl. || *Fig.*: as *politi*, and *multit t.* to invite, summon, challenge, request: aliquem in legationem, Cic. in deditionem, Hirt. **2.** to incite, allure, attract, invite, induce: somnos, Hor.: hiems invitat, Virg.: ad agrum fructum invitavit senectus, Cic. [Prob. = *invicto*, for *invicito*, from root of *voc-o*; v. *convicium*.]

invitus, a, um, *adj.* *against one's will, unwilling, reluctant:* uti viatores etiam invitos consistere cogant, whether they like it or not, Caes.: eum ego a me invitissimus dimisi, most reluctantly, Cic. Esp. *freq.* in *Abi.* *absol.* with *pers. pron.*: si es invito transire conarentur, in spite of him, without his consent, Caes. Of things: invita in hoc loco versatur oratio, with repugnance, Cic.: verba non invita, i. e. coming freely, Hor. Proverb.: invita Minerva, contrary to the bent of one's genius, id. [Invit-us is prob. for *invic-tus*, cf. Gr. ἀ-ἔκ-νῆ, the 1. E. root being *rak*, to be willing, whence Gr. *ἔκ-ἄν*, etc.]

in-vius, a, um, *adj.* [vis] *without a road, impassable, pathless, trackless* (not to be confounded with *avius*, which signifies away from the regular road; out of the way): Iustra, Virg.: saltus, Liv.: with *Dat.* of pers.: maria Teucris, not to be traversed by, Virg.: invia virtuti nulla est via, i. e. "where there's a will, there's a way," Ov. As *subst.*: invia, orum, n. *plu.* places where there is no regular or beaten track: Liv.

in-vocatio, ōnis, f. *a calling upon, invocation:* deorum, Quint.

(1) invocatus, a, um, *Part.* [in-voco].

(2) in-vocatus, a, um, *adj.* *un-bidden, unsolicited:* imagines rerum, Cic. || *Uninvited, unbidden as a guest:* Nep.: Ter.

in-voco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to call upon, invoke, esp. as a witness or for aid: Laros, Pl.: Lucinam, Cic. Absol.: precor invocantium, begging for help, Tac. (ii) to appeal to: leges, id.: fidem militum, Suet. || to call, name, style: aliquem mitissimum dominum, Curt.

in-volatus, ūs, m. (only in *Abi.* sing.)

ing.) a flying, flight of a bird: Cic. (dub.)

involvere, v. involgo.

invólto, avi, atum, i. v. n. *freq. to fly frequently in or to: with Dat. Irud* II. Meton. of inanim. things: *to flow or float upon: (comae) humeris, Hor.*

in-vólto, avi, atum, i. v. n. *to fly into or at, to rush upon; to attack With in and Acc.: vix me comineam, quin involvem in capillum, from flying at his hair, Ter.: in possessionem, to pounce on, take forcibly, Cic. With Acc.: castra, fall upon, Tac. Of abstract things: animos involat cupidus cundi, seicda, id. II. to carry off, steal: pallium, Cat.*

invólvere, is, n. [involvere] a cloth or napkin to wrap round one, as in shaving: Pl. (dub.)

invólverum, i. n. [id.] a wrapper, covering, case, envelope: clipei, Cic.

II. Fig.: stimulationum, cloak, disguise, mask, id.

invólutus, a, um, Part. [involvere] Adj.: involved, intricate, obscure, entangled, complicated: res involutas definiendo explicare, Cic.: res omnium involutissima, Sen.

in-vólvo, volvi, vólutum, 3. v. a. *to roll to or upon (poet.) Ossae Olympum, Virg.: montes, Ov.: silvas secum, sweep away, Virg. 2. to roll round, wrap up, envelope, involve, shroud: sinistras sagis, Caes.: involvi fumo, Ov. II. Fig.: obscurus vera, to wrap up truth in riddles, Virg.: se litteris, to devote oneself wholly to, Cic.: se sua virtute, wrap oneself up in one's conscious worth, Hor.*

invólutus (involverulus), i. m. [involvere] a worm or caterpillar that wraps itself up in leaves: Pl.

in-vulgo (volg), avi, atum, i. v. i. *to publish, make generally known: Gell.*

II. Absol.: to give evidence, make a deposition: quo die Allobroges involgarunt, Cic.

in-vulnerátus, a um, adj. unwounded: Cic.

íto, interj. = *íw*, expressing joy, *ho! huzza! hurrah! to hymen, hymenaeae*, to hymen, Pl.: milles, to magna voce, triumph, canet, Tib. 2. Expressing pain, *oh! ah! uror! lo, remove saeva puella faces! id.*

íthia, interj. an exclamation of denial, Pl. (dub.)

íota, n. ind. the name of the Greek *í*, *iota*=*iota* (in Gr. trisyl., in Lat. dissyl.): Cic.

ipse, a, um (nom. m. ipsum, Pl.: Ter. Gen. Ipsi, Virg. Sup. Ipsi-simus, like *avvátatos*, the very same, Pl.) pron. (of all three persons: it is not reflexive, but is used with other pron. and with subst. to distinguish emphatically that to which it is applied, from all others: when used alone it is generally of the third person and always stands opp. to some other word expressed or under-

stood) *self, very, in person, etc.: ego ipse cum eodem ipso non invitatus erraverim, I for my own part (what other others might do), Cic.: agam per me ipse, I will myself take what steps I can, id.: me ipse consolator, I am my own comforter (i. e. no one else comforts me), id.: tute ipse praescipit, you your very own self, Ter.: lepidi ipsi hi sunt capti, are finely caught themselves, Pl.: eaque ipsa belli causa fuit, the very or actual cause, Liv. (When ipse is in the Nom, it emphasizes the subject; when it is in the Acc., it emphasizes the object: e g.: Priscus se ipse interfecit, killed himself; i. e. no one else did. Tac.: fratrem suum, dein se ipsum interfecit, killed his brother, and then himself, id.) With et: Is, et ipse Alpinus annis, this, itself too an Alpine river, Liv.: qui et ipse crus effregit, had likewise, Suet.: exurere classem Argivum, atque ipsos potuit submergere ponto, the men, as disting. from the ships, Virg. With subst.: adest optime ipse frater, Ter.: noctes vigilabat ad ipsum mane, till very morn, Hor.: valvae se ipsae aperuerunt, of themselves, Cic.: ipsae domum referunt capellae ubera, of their own accord, Virg.: ipso aetvo, by mere lapse of time, id. II. To define precisely number, time, or place: just, exactly: triginta dies ipsi, just thirty days (i. e. neither more nor less), Cic.: in tempore ipso advenis, in the very nick of time, Ter.: Praeneste sub ipsa, under the very walls of, Virg. With *ad*. nunc ipsum, at this very time, Cic. III. Of the master or mistress of the house: ego eo, quo me ipse misit, my mistress, Pl. So, ipse dixit, he, i. e. the master, teacher, has said, Cic. [Is and the suffix -*pse*: in the old writers the *is* is declined and the -*pse* remains undeclined: ea-*pse*, Pl.: ea-*pse*, id.: the -*pse* is prob. the same as -*pse* occurring in *su-*pse**, *co-*pse**, *co-*pse**, etc. and hence the orig. form of ipse was *perh. is-*pse**]*

ipsum, v. ipse

íra, ae, f. anger, wrath (cf. iracundia): Cic.: ira furor brevis est, Hor.: irae esse alicui, to be the object of one's anger, Virg. Plur.: veteres in Pop R. irae, ancient enmity with, Liv. tristes irae, bursts of passion, Hor. With Inf.: ira ulcisci patriam, a wrathful impulse to avenge, Virg. With obj. Grn. (on account of): ereptae virginis irá, in wrath at the maid's rescue, id.: ira interfecti domini, for the execution of his chief, Liv. Fig.: of things (poet.): maris, i. e. the raging sea, Val. Fl. II. An object or cause of wrath (cf. use of *Dat. sup. i.*): quae te mutaverit ira, Ov.

III. Personified: in plur.: the spirit of fury: Virg. [Etyim. uncertain: *ir* seems to be the same as *ri* in *in-ri-to*, *pro-ri-to*. Possibly this *ri* is cogn. with Gr. *ép-í-*ri**.]

íracundus, adv. angrily, passionately: Cic. Comp.: id.

íracundia, ae, f. [iracundus] proneness to anger, irascibility, hastiness of temper (strictly, a propensity to anger; whereas *ira* is anger in action): Cic.: irae atque iracundiae consensu sibi, that he had acted in wrath and in violence of temper, Suet. II. violence of anger itself: rage, passion: prae iracundia vix sum apud me, Ter.: nam republicae dimittere, to set aside his resentment for the good of the state, Caes.

íracundus, a, um, adj. [ira] irascible, passionate, choleric, angry (denoting a disposition; whereas *iratus* denotes a temporary state of mind): senes, Cic.: fulminis, Hor. Comp.: iracundior est paulo, a trifle hasty, id.

íraseor, 3. v. dep. [id.] to be angry, to be in a rage: constr. usu. with *Dat.*: amicus irasci, Cic.: taurus irasci in cornua tentat, to throw his rage into his horns, Virg.: ne nostram vicem irascaris, on our account, Liv.

írate, adv. angrily: Phaedr.

íratús, a, um, Part. [irascor] • II. Adj.: enraged, angry: numquid iratus es mihi? Pl.: habere alicquem iratum, as one's enemy, Cic. Comp.: Archytas cum vilico factus esset irator, id. Sup.: Caesar illis fuerat iratissimus, id. 2. Of things: angry, furious, raging, vehement, violent mare, Hor.: venter, id.: procer, i. e. imprecations, id.: sitis, Prop.

íris, ídis, f. (Acc. íris, Virg.) = *iris*, the rainbow: Plin.

íronia, ae, f. = *éipwveia*, irony: Cic. **ir-rádo** (írr), rási, rásum, 3. v. a. to scrape into: Cato. II. to scrape, shave, make smooth: caput irrasum, shaved, bald, Pl.

írrásus (írr.), a, um, Part. [irrado]. **írrátionalis** (írr.), e, adj. without reason, irrational: Sen. II. without exercising the reason: usus, mechanical exercises, Quint.

ir-raucesco, (írr), rausi, 3. v. n. incepi. [raucus] to become hoarse: Cic.

ir-rédívivus (írr), a, um, adj. ir-reparable, that cannot be restored: Cat. **ir-rédus** (írr.), ádis, adj. that does not bring back: via, by which one cannot return, Lucan.

ir-réligátus (írr.), a, um, adj. not tied, unbound (poet.): Ov.

ir-réligíose (írr.), adv. impiously, irreverently, disrespectfully: Tac.

ir-réligíoseus (írr.), a, um, adj. irreligious, impious: Liv.

ir-rémédíabílis (írr.), e, adj. ir-retraceable, which one cannot find one's way out of (poet.): error, Virg.: unda, i. e. the Styx, from whose burn no traveller returns, id.

ir-rémédíabílis (írr.), e, adj. incurable, irremediable: Plin.

ir-réparabílis (írr.), adv. ir-recoverable, ir-retrievable: tempus, Virg.

ir-répértus (írr.), a, um, adj. not found, undiscovered: aurum, Hor.

ir-rôpo (inr.), *pel.* 3. v. n. *to creep in, into, upon, or to: draconem repente irrepisse ad eam*, Suet. II. Fig.: *to creep or steal in unperceived, insinuate oneself: eloquentia irropit in sensus*, Cic.: *In testamenta locupletum*, id. 2. *Esp. absol., to creep into favour: Tac.*

ir-rêprôhensûs (inr.), a, um, *adj.* blameless, without blame (poet.) • **ir-rêquêtus** (inr.), a, um, *adj.* unquiet, restless: *sors*, Ov.: *Charybdis*, id. **ir-rêsectus** (inr.), a, um, *adj.* uncut, unpared: *pollex*, Hor.

ir-rêsolûtus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* not loosened, not slackened: *vincula*, Ov. **ir-rêtio** (inr.), *lvi.* itum, 4 c. a. [rete] to catch in a net, to ensnare, entangle: *Cic.* II. Fig.: *aliquem illecebris*, id.

ir-rêtitus, *Part.* [irretio] **ir-rêrtortus** (inr.), a, um, *adj.* not turned back: *oculo irretorto spectat acervos, with unreverted gaze*, Hor.

ir-rêverens (inr.), *entis*, *adj.* disrespectful, irreverent: *Plin.* **ir-rêverenter**, *adv.* disrespectfully, irreverently: *Plin.*

ir-rêverentia (inr.), *ac.* f. *want of due respect or reverence, disrespect* Tac.

ir-rêvocâbilis (inr.), e, *adj.* that cannot be recalled, irrevocable: *actus praeterita*, Lucr. *in casum irrevocabilem se dare, rush into irrevocable disaster*, Liv. II. Fig.: *Domitiani natura*, implacable, Tac.

ir-rêvocatus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* not called back; not encoiled: *cum loca jam recitata revolvimus irrevocata*, Hec. II. that cannot be called or kept back: *ad acril caede lupus*, Ov. (dub.)

ir-rîdêo (inr.), *risi*, *risum*, 2. v. n. and a. Neutr. *to laugh at, to gibe, ger*; with *Dat.* of person; also with *in* and *Abi.* of cause: *Caesar mihi irridere vius est*, Cic.: *irrides in re tanta* Ter. II. *Act to mock, ridicule, laugh to scorn: venis ultro irrisum dominum*, Pl.: *per jocum deos irrideus*, Cic.

ir-rîdiculê (inr.), *adv.* without humour or wit: *non irridicula, smartly*, Caes.

ir-rîdiculûm, *l.* n. a. *laughing-stock: irridicula habere, to make a laughing-stock of*, Pl.

ir-rîgâtio (inr.), *ônis*, f. a. *watering, irrigating: agrorum*, Cic.

ir-rîgo (inr.), *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* *to lead or conduct water, or other fluids: imbres plantis*, Virg. II. *Meton to water, irrigate: Aegyptum Nilus irrigat*, Cic.: *to supply with nourishment, artus*, Flor. 2. *to overflow, inundate: Circus Tiberi superfluo irrigatus*, Liv. 3. *to wet, moisten, bedew, diffuse, etc.* (poet.): *ingrat terram cruor*, Sen.: *sol irrigat caelum candore, floods*, Lucr.: *supor irrigat artus, bathes, steep* (Cf. *enjoy the golden dew of sleep*), Vir.: *vinu acetum, to refresh, cheer*, Pl.: *aliquem plagis, to cudgel soundly*, Id.

ir-rîgûs (inr.), a, um, *adj.* well watered, wet: *herba*, Pl.: *hortus*, Hor. Meton in an act. sense: *that waters or moistens: fons*, Virg.: *aqua*, Ov. II. *Meton. poet. moistening, soaking; or, pass moistened, soaked: somnus, nourishing, strengthening*, Pers.: *corpus meo, soaked*, Hor.

ir-rîsio (inr.), *ônis*, f. a. *deriding, mocking, mockery: Cic.*

ir-rîsor (inr.), *ônis*, m. a. *mocking, scoffer: Cic.*

ir-rîsus, a, um, *Part.* [irrideo].

ir-rîsus (inr.), *ûs*, m. a. *scoffing, mocking, mockery, derision: irrisum pueri sperans, a laugh at the boy's expense*, Tac.: *irrisui esse, to be a laughing-stock*, Caes.: *ab irrisu, by way of mockery*, Liv.

ir-rîtâbilis (inr.), e, *adj.* [irrito] easily excited or enraged: *irritable: genus vatum, touchy*, Hor.

ir-rîtâmen (inr.), *inis*, n. [id.] *an incitement, incentive, provocation: opes animi irritamentum avari*, Ov.

ir-rîtamentum (inr.), *i. n.* [id.] *an incitement, incentive, provocation (mostly in plur): Irritamentis iramulitum acere, rousing words*, Liv.: *gulae*, Sall. *belli, non pacis*, Just.

ir-rîtatio (inr.), *ônis*, f. [id.] *an incitement, incentive, provocation: animorum*, Liv.: *conviviorum, stimulant*, Tac.

ir-rîtatus, a, um, *Part.* [irrito] **ir-rîto** (inr.), *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [v. ir] (*perf. Subj.* irritassus for irritaveris, 11) *to provoke, enrage, stimulate, excite, excite: irritari proprie canes dicuntur*, Donat. *ad Ter. canem irritatam*, Pl.: *virum*, Cic.: *animos ad bellum*, Liv.: *bello gentes, exasperate, infuriate*, Just. II. Fig.: *to arouse, excite, inflame: suspiciones*, Tac.: *amores*, Ov.: *exitum, to provoke, hurry on*, Tac.: *delatores, encourage, embolden*, Suet.: *flammas, feed*, Ov.: *quietos amnes, rouse to fury*, Hor.

ir-rîtus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [ratus] *invalid, of no effect: quod modo erat ratum, irritum est, unsettled*, Ter. *testamentum*, Cic. 2. *vain, useless, ineffectual: esse omnia intelligi*, Pl. *ineffectum, i. e. a failure*, Liv.: *dona*, Virg. Neutr. *absol.* after prep.: *spes ad irritum redacta, to naught*, Liv. II. *Meton of persons, that undertakes in vain or without effect, with Gen.: legationes, having failed in*, Tac.: *spei, baffled, disappointed*, Curt. *Absol.: variis assultibus urget, fruitlessly ('as one that beateh the air')*, Virg.: (*legati*) *remittuntur, without an answer*, Tac.

ir-rîgâtio (inr.), *ônis*, f. *an imposing, indicating (of a penalty, etc.): multae*, Cic.

ir-rêgo (inr.), *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* (*irrogatus* for irrogaverit, Cic.) *to propose anything against any one, multam alicui*, Cic. 2. *In gen. to impose, appoint, ordain, inflict: poenam*, Tac.: *to bestow, Quint.*

ir-rôro (inr.), *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* *to wet or moisten with dew, to bedew: Col.* 2. *In gen. to moisten, besprinkle, wet: crumen aquis*, Ov. *With Dat.: lacrimae irrorant folia*, id.

II. Transf.: *of things not fluid: with Acc. and Dat.: irrorare patinae piper, to sprinkle on*, Pers.: (ii) *oculis quietem, shed the dew of slumber on*, Sil.

ir-ructo (inr.), *i. v. a.* *to belch into: alicui in os*, Pl.

ir-rumpo (inr.), *rûpi*, *ruptum*, 3. v. n. and a. *to break, burst, or rush in, into, or in upon; with adv. or prep.: huc intro*, Ter.: *in castra*, Cic.: *cum telis ad aliquem*, Sall. *With Acc.: domum*, Caes. *With Dat.: thalamo*, Virg. 2. *Meton. to interrupt, disturb, break off or down: pontem inchoatum*, Tac. II. Fig.: *to break or rush in; to intrude: Cic.: irrumpet adulat, assalt*, Tac.

ir-rûo (inr.), *ûi*, 3. v. n. and a. *to rush against, to charge; to force one's way into: quam mox irrumpis? Ter.: irrumpus ferro*, Virg.: *in medium aciem*, Cic. *With se: vide ne ille huc prorsus se irruat, rush straight in*, Ter. II. Fig.: *to rush upon, seize: in alienas possessiones*, Cic. 2. *to make a false step or hasty blunder in speaking: id.*

ir-rûptio, *ônis*, f. a. *breaking or bursting in, an irruption, invasion, inroad: irruptionem facere in popinam, make a rush for*, Pl.: *si irrûptio facta nulla sit*, Cic.

(1) **ir-rûptus** (inr.), a, um, *Part.* [irrumpo].

(2) **ir-rûptus** (inr.), a, um, *adj.* *unbroken, unsevered: copula*, Hor.

is, *êa*, *Id.* [Id. *ei*, Pl.: *ei*, monosyllable, Cat. *Plur.* *ei*, *eis*, for *il*, *is*, freq. in MSS. and inscr.: *hi* and *his* are also common: Caes.: *Dat.* and *Abi.* *ibus* and *ibus*, Pl. It is rendered emphatic by the suffix *ps*: *id.* *pron* (p.r.p. used only with reference to something in the context, the said, the same, the aforesaid; not like the demonstr., to direct attention to a thing actually in view: hence it is sometimes called a *legit* *pron*). In connection with *subst.*: *this or that: is locus*, Caes.: *ea res*, id.: *id. flumen*, id. II. *As pron.* it is usu. of 3 pers.: *hi, she, it: venit mihi obviam tuus puer: is mihi litteras abs te reddidit*, Cic.: *Myrs ab ea (i. e. Glycero) egreditur*, Ter.: *flumen est Arar: id. Helveti transibant*, Caes. When rendered emphatic by *et*, the enclitic *que*, or by position, it strengthens or lays stress on a preceding statement: *and that too, and those too: a to vero his tervae summum, et eas perbreves litteras, accepit*, Cic.: *cum una legione enque vacillante*, id.: *certa flagitia merces, non ea parva, and that too not small*, id. (II) *Of first pers.: haec omnia is fecit, qui sodalis Dolabellaes erant, I who did all this was one who, etc.*, id. (III) *Of second pers.: qui magister equitum fuisse tibi videretur, is per*

municipia cucurrerunt, *so being, you nevertheless* . . . id. 2. Its reference is freq. defined by a rel. clause: *ea quae ad effeminandos animos pertinent*, Caes. 3. When it is would be in the same case as the rel. it is usu. omitted: *partem tertiam incolunt qui* . . . *Celtae appellanti*, i. e. *il qui, those who*, id. But when the rel. clause comes first, it is sometimes employed for the sake of emphasis: *male se res habet cum, quod virtute officii debet, id tentatur pecunia, when what ought to be effected by virtue, the same is, etc.*, Cic. 4. Oft. used in *neut.* with quod, in appos. to an entire sentence or clause; *id quod, a thing which* *whit*: *si ve ille hoc ingenio potuisset, sive, id quod constaret, Platonis studiosus audierit fuisse*, id.

III. In the *neut.* freq. used subest.; and hence sometimes with *Gen.*: *ad id locorum, hitherto, till now*, Liv. 1. *Id aetatis, at that age*, Cic. hence, *Id, therefore, on that account*: *Id ego gaudeo*, id. (in this way the *neut.* is oft. used with verbs which would not admit of *Acc.* in the case of a noun) In *eo est*, it is *gone so far*, is *at that pass*: *cum jam in eo esset, ut in muros evaderet miles, just on the point of, etc.*, Liv. In *eo est*, also means, it consists in that, depends upon that: *totum in eo est, tectorium ut sit concinnum, everything lies in that*, Cic. Ex *eo, from that time*, Virg.; also, *from that, hence*: *Id. Cum eo, with the condition*: Liv.

IV. Sometimes it refers to the follg. subst., instead of to that which precedes: *quae pars major erit, eo (= ejus) stabitur consilio, by the decision of the majority*, id. V. *such, of such a sort, character, or quality*: in *eum res redit jam locum, ut . . . matters are at last come to such a pass that*, etc., Ter.: *neque tu is es qui, quid sis, nescias, not one to, not the man to*, Cic.

istāo, adv. *by that way*: *abi istac, Ter.*

istac-tēnus, adv. *thus far*: Pl. *istac*, v. *istic*.

iste, a, ud (*Gen.* *istius*; in the poets sometimes short, *istius*, Virg. An old form of the *Gen.* *isti*, Pl. [Dub.] *Dat. fem. istae*, id.), *pron. demonstr. that; connected with you*: *quae est ista praetura, what sort of praetorship is that of yours?* Cic.: *de istis rebus expecto tuas litteras, about affairs where you are*, id.: *adventu tuo ista nubellia vacuefacta sunt, the seats next you*, id. 2. *Iste*, in a forensic speech, often means 'your client': as opp. to *hic*, 'my client': also, though contempt is not contained in the actual meaning of *iste*, it is often implied by the context: *animi est ista mollitia, non virtus, that impulse of yours is mere faint-heartedness, not real courage*, Caes.: *non erit ista amicitia, sed mercatura, that will not be real friendship*, Cic.: *iste vir optimus (ironically)*, id. With other *pron.*:

scio ista haec facta, Pl.: *istius ipsius in dicendo facultatis, of that particular power, or particularly of that power*, Cic.

3. *such, of such a kind*: *hominis ista auctoritate praediti, qua vos eestis*, id.

istic (*isthic*), *acc. oc and uc, pron. demonstr.* [iste with the suffix *ce*] *there, in the place where you are*: *ibi malis esse quam istic*, i. e. *ibi=other folks' place*: *istic=that place of yours*, Cic. II. *Meton.*: *therein, in that affair, on that occasion*: *neque istic, neque alibi*, Ter.: *istic sum, I am with you, am attending*, id.: Cic.

istim, adv. *from the place where you are*: Cic.

istimodi, v. *istiusmodi*.

istino (*isthinc*), adv. [istim with the suffix *ce*]: *of place from the place where you are, thence*: *qui istinc veniunt*, Cic.: *effugere istinc*, Hor. II. *Meton. thereof, of that thing*: *memento didimud istinc mihi de praeda dare*, Pl.

istius-mōdi (also separately *istius modi*, *istimodi*, or *istimodo*, Pl.): *of that kind, such*: *istiusmodi amicos*, Pl.: *istiusmodi ratio*, Cic.

istō, adv. *to the place where you are*: *isto venire*, Cic. II. *Meton. therein, into that thing*: *Trebatium meum quod isto admisceas, nihil est*, id. III. *therefore*: *isto tu pauper es, that's why you are poor*, Pl.

istōo, adv. *thither*: *accede illuc. nimum istoc abisti, you are too far off that way*, Ter. [v. *istic*]

istorsum, adv. [isto *versum*] *thitherwards*: *concede hinc a foribus paululum istorsum, sodes*, Ter

istūo (*isthuc*), adv. *istō* [with the suffix *ce*]: *to the place where you are*: *dabo operam ut istuc veniam*, Cic. 2. In *gen. thither*: *concedite istuc*, Pl.

II. *Meton. thither*, i. e. *to that matter*: *post istuc veniam, I shall come to that afterwards*, Ter.

istucine, v. *istic*.

itā, adv. [i, stem of *is*] *in this or that manner, so, thus*: (it differs from *sic* as the logical is differs from the demonstr. *hic*; but the difference is not always observed): *est, iudices, ita ut dicitur, the fact is as stated*, Cic. *fiam ita, ut vis*, Pl.: *quae quum ita sint, this being the case*, Cic.: *ut ita dicam, so to say*, Suet. 2. *itā*, *ut, even so as, just as*: *ita ut occipi, si animum advortas, dicam*, Pl. (II) *ut—ita, as—so; just as—so also; alike—and, even as—so likewise*: *ut (Hercules)*

Eurysthel filios, ita suos configebat sagittis, Cic.: *ut quisque optime Graece sciret, ita esse nequissimum, (that) the better a man knew Greek, the greater rogue he was*, id. (III) *ut—ita, although—yet*: *ut a proelis quietem habuerant, ita non nocte, non die unquam cessaverant ab opere, though they had never, etc.*, Liv. 3. Frequently before an *Acc.* and *Inf.*: *ita constitui, fortiter esse agendum, I made up my mind to this, that I must act with firmness*, Cic. 4. Leading to *ut* that, with consecutive clause, in such a way, so that: *ita se de Pop. Rom. meritos esse, ut, etc.* Caes.: *inclusum in Curia Senatum habuerunt ita multos dies ut interierint nonnulli fame, so long that some died of hunger*, Cic. 5. Leading to *ut* that, with consecutive clause, in sense of *thus far and no farther*, so, only so far: *sed ita triumpharunt, ut ille pulvis superatusque regnaret, they triumphed, it is true, but so that he, though beaten and overpowered, was still a king*, id. 6. In questions: (as if) *so really, truly?* *itanē cesses, do you actually think?* id. *itan' credis? do you really believe so?* Ter

7. In answers; *yes, just so, assuredly*: *Menaechmum opinor, te vocari dixerat? Men. Ita vero. Your name is Menaechmus, you said, I think? Yes, you are quite right, Pl. ehem! volatiorum hominum? ita dico quidem, certainly, that is what I said*, id. 8. In oaths, etc.; *so; ita me Di ament, Ter. ita vivam*, Cic. 9. Of degree, ellipt. esp. after negatives, *non ita, not particularly, not so very*, id.: *haud ita multum frumenti, no very large quantity*, Liv. 10. Of degree, referring to what has been said; *so, thus, to such a degree*: (verecor) *ne non habeam jam quod cures, ita sunt omnia debilitata, to such an extent is everything exhausted*, Cic. 11. Referring to what is to come as follows: *is ita cum Caesare agi, Caes. 12. Stating a natural sequel, or inference; thus; consequently*: Cic. 13. Stating terms or conditions on this one condition, on this understanding: *cujus (pacis) ita aliqua spes est, si eam vos ut victi audiat, of (the granting of) which, there is some hope only on this condition, if you, etc.*, Liv. *non ita credimus, not on such terms*, Hor.

Itā-quē, conj. *and so, and thus; accordingly*; *ita constitui, fortiter esse agendum, itaque feci*, Cic.: *itaque rem suscipit a Sequanis impetrat*, Caes. 2. In logical sense; *accordingly, therefore*: Cic. With *ergo*, hence *therefore*, and *so for that reason*: *itaque ergo perpaucis effugium patuit*, Liv.

item, adv. [i, stem of *is*] *just so, in like manner, after the same manner, likewise, also*: *Romulus augur cum fratre item augure*, Cic. Sometimes it is necessary to supply the predicate of a preceding clause: *spectaculum uni*

Crasso jucundum, ceteris non item, but not equally pleasant to the rest, id. 2. In comparisons, with ut, quemadmodum, quasi, etc.: fecisti item ut praedones solent, id.: item . . . quasi, Liv.

3. Like iterum, likewise, again: parentes paene bis prodidit; semel . . . item, Suet.

Iter, itineris, n. (anomalous forms: nom. Itiner, Pl.: Abl. itere, Lucr.) [i, root of eo] a going, a walk, way: dicam in itinere, on the way, Ter. 2. Esp. a going to a distant place, a journey, and of an army, a march: cum illi iter instaret et subitum et longum, Cic. ut in itinere cupia frumenti suppetere, during the march, Caes.: ex itinere litteras mittit, i. e. without delaying his march ('en route'), Sall.: contendere iter, to hasten, Cic.: maturare, Caes. flectere, to change one's course, Virg.: continuare die ac nocte, to march day and night, Caes.

3. As a measure: the distance travelled, a journey, a march: justum iter diei, a day's march of the proper or usual length: confecto justo itinere ejus diei, id. 4. Meton.: a way, passage, path, road, route: itineribus deivis proficisci in provinciam, Cic.: erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent, Caes. 5. a night of way: aqueductus, haustus, iter, actus a patie suntuur, Cic. 6. Of any passage: voies, Virg.: aquae, Col. 7. Fig.: a way, course, custom, method, path: amoris et officii, Cic.: salutis, Virg.

Iteratio, ōnis, f. [itero] a repeating, repetition: verborum iterationes, Cic. Iteratio, adv. again, once more: Just. Iteratus, a, um, Part. [itero]. Itero, avi, atum, i v a. [iterum] to do anything a second time, to repeat: quae audistis, si eadem hic iterem, Pl.: iteradum eadem ista mihi, non enim satis intelligo, Cic.: pugnam, to renew, Liv. ortus, of the sun, to rise a second time, Ov.: aequor, take to the sea again, Hor.: tumulum, rebuild, Tac.

8. To repeat, rehearse, relate: haec ubi ordine iteratur, Pl.

Iterum, adv. again, a second time, anew: Livianae fabulae non satis dignae sunt, quae iterum legantur, Cic.: cum his Aeduo semel atque iterum armis contendisse, Caes.: iterum atque iterum spectare, again and again, repeatedly, Hor. [i, stem of is, with the compar. suffix.]

Itidem, adv. [ita and suffix; v. idem] in the same way, just as, likewise, also: Cic.: itidem, uti catapultae solent, Pl.

Itiner, v. iter, ad init.

Itio, ōnis, f. [i, root of eo] a going, walking, travelling: Ter. Cic.

Itio, i. v. n. freq. [id] to go: Cic.

Itus, ōis, m. [id.] a going, gait, tread: nec repensitum m. cuiusvisque animalis sentimus, Lucr. 8. Esp. a going away, departure (usu. with reditus): noster itus, reditus, vultus, Cic.

J, a consonant representing a sound which corresponds in Latin to the orig. Indo-European and Sanskrit spirant y, as well as to the German j, and the English y (before a vowel). It must not be supposed similar to the English j, whose phonetic power is quite different, nor to the French j, though the latter regularly represents it in derivatives from the Latin. There is no corresponding consonant in Greek, though many traces of its former existence are visible in that language; but Lat. j, the sound of which is very closely related to that of the vowel i, sometimes corresponds to a Greek i; v. jacio. In several Latin words j corresponds to a Greek ζ, which arose from γ preceded by a parasitic δ; thus, Lat. jugum, Gr. ζυγόν; Lat. jus (sauc), Gr. ζύμη, ζωμός. In at least one instance the I E y retained in Lat. j, is represented by the rough breathing in Greek; Lat. jecur, Gr. ἥπαρ.

11. In Latin MSS. i and j are represented by the same character. The ancient grammarians state that the j-sound between two vowels was pronounced double; and hence, in such cases, some authors (as Cicero) repeated the i in writing, e. g. alio (ajo), Maia (Maia), pelius (pejus), etc. Sometimes in like cases a tall i was written. In the formation and inflection of words, it was very often changed into i: e. g. Pompejus, Pompei; Gajus, Gai; ajo, albam; and conversely, ma-jor arose from ma-g-or, the g being dropped, and a lengthened by compensation for its loss. I was often changed by the poets into j for metrical purposes, e. g. abjete, arjete, for abiete, ariete. 2. In the compounds of jacio j is sometimes omitted, especially in the poets: e. g. abicet, adicet, objicet, for abjicet, adjicet, objicet. 3. Di or dy is sometimes changed into j, as in Jovis for Djovis.

III. Changes of J in the Romance languages 1. into g, gi, or gg: e. g. Lat. Januarius, jam, majus, pejus; It. gennaio, grà, maggio, peggio. Lat. juniperus, junia, Fr. genievre, genisse. 2. into i: e. g. Lat. major, bajulare, adjutare; Fr. maire, bailler, avder.

3. into y: e. g. Lat. jam, mayor; Sp. ya, mayor. 4. Irregularly into l: e. g. Lat. Julius; It. luplio.

5. Omission of j: e. g. Lat. februar: Fr. février. IV. As an abbreviation J. O. M. signifies Jovi Optimo Maximo; J. R. Juno Regina; J. V. T. Julia Victrix Togata.

Jāōō, cūl, cūm, 2. v. n. to lie: humi, Cic.: in limine, id.: lecto, Ov. Absol.: ad quartam jaceo, I lie a-bed, Hor.

2. Esp. to lie ill, to be sick: cum tristis morbo defessa jaceres, Tib. 3. to lie low, lie dead, to have fallen: Aecidae telo jacet Hector,

Virg.: so, to lie in ruins, be fallen. Troja jacet certe, Ov. 4. to be or stay long at a place: Brundisii, Cic. 5. Of geogr. position: to lie, be situated; quae gens jacet supra Ciliciam, Nep. 6. to be low, flat, level: esp. in pres. part.: jacentia et plana urbis loca, low-lying, Tac. And of the sea when calm: jacuit planum mare, Juv. 7. to hang loose: vagi crines per colla jacent, Ov. 8. to be broad or spread out: desepit terras penitus penitusque jacentes, id. 9. Of the countenance: to be cast down: vultus jacentes, id.

11. Fig.: to be indolent or inactive, not to come forward: in pace jacere, quam in bello vigere maluit, Cic. 2. to be cast down, dejected: animum amici jacentem excitare, desponding, id.: militum jacere animos, were depressed, dispirited, Liv. 3. to lie prostrate: victa jacet pietas, Ov. 4. to lie dormant, be disused or neglected, to be of no avail or effect: cum leges nihil valebant, cum judicia jacent, were powerless, Cic.: maximas virtutes jacere omnes necesse est, volutate dominante, be in abeyance, to the wall, id. 5. to fall to the ground, be refused: jacet tota conclusio, id. 6. to be low in price: praemia praediorum, id. 7. to be despised, in no esteem: pauper ubique jacet, Ov. 8. Of money or capital: to lie idle or unemployed: Cic. 9. to be sunk in any state: in oblivione, id.

10. to lie open, be obvious, be at hand: id. [Jaceo is an intrans., related to jacio as candeo to accendo, pendeo to pendo, etc.] (Hence, Fr. gesir.)

Jāōō, jēci, jactum, 3. v. a. to throw, fling, cast, hurl: lapides, Cic.: aridam materiam de muro in aggerem, Caes.

2. to lay, set, construct, erect: urbi fundamenta, Liv.: aggere jacto, Caes. 3. to send forth, emit: to bring forth, produce: igniculos, Cic.: jacturas poma myricas, that they will bear, Ov. 4. to throw away: scuta, Pl. 5. to throw with dice: id. C.c. 6. to sow, scatter: semina, Ov.: Virg. 7. Of stages: to cast or shed the antlers: cornua, Ov. 8. Fig.: to throw, cast; to throw out (in speaking), mention, intimate: oscula, to "kiss one's hand to," Tac.: contumeliam in aliquem, Cic.: adulteria, to charge with, id.: vera an vana jaceret, was uttering, Liv. With Acc. and Infin.: inter alias res jacti oportere, throws in or drops the observation that, Sall. 2. to lay, set: fundamenta pacis, Cic.: to found, ground, rest: in hac arte salutem, Virg.: odia in longum, sow the seeds of, Tac. [Cogn. with Gr. ἵαττω, in which π arose out of orig. k; cf. ἵαττω beside ἵαο.]

Jactans, antis, Part. [jacto]. 11. A. d. j.: bragging, boastful: Cic.

Jactanter, adv. boastfully, ostentatiously: Amm. Comp. e jactantius maerere, Tac.

jactantia, ac, f. [jacto] a boasting, bragging, ostentation: Tac.

jactatio, ōis, f. [id.] a throwing or tossing to and fro, agitation: vulneris (of a wounded man), jolting, shaking, Liv.: Curt.: of a ship in a storm: ex magna jactatione terram videre, after much tossing of storms (fig.), Cic.: 2. Esp. the motion of the body in speaking, gesticulation: corporis, id. [id.] Fig.: a boasting, bragging, ostentation, display, vanity: id. popularis, a striving after popular applause, id. 2. vacillation, inconstancy, animi, Liv.

jactator, ōis, m. [id.] a boaster, braggart: rerum, a se gestarum, Quint. **jactatus**, ōis, m. [id.] a throwing to and fro, a tossing: pennarum, flapping, Ov.

jactio, i, v. a. freq. [id.] to bring forward in public, to utter: inter se ridicula intexta versibus, to bandy, Liv.

jacto, avi, atum, i, v. a. freq. [jacio] to throw, cast, hurl, scatter: hastas, Cic.: vestem argentumque de muro, Caes.: lapides in aliquem locum, Virg. Also of dice-throwing: talos arripio, jacto basilicum, Pl. 2. to throw or toss about, to swing, flourish, drive about, etc.: aequore toto Troas, Virg.: crura, Lucr.: bidentes, Virg.: cerviculam, Cic.: corpus in suo sanguine, to writhe, Ov. Esp. to make gestures, as an orator, etc.: brachia in numerum, Lucr.: a facie manus, to kiss the hand to, Juv.: basia, id. 3. to throw away, cast off, resign, renounce: merces, Pl.: arma, Liv. 4. to throw out, emit, spread: de corpore lucum, Lucr.: voces per umbram, to send forth, Virg. 5. With pron. reflect. to move, stir: te jactare non audebis, Cic. [id.] Fig.: to harass, disquiet, disturb: jactor, crucior, agitator, Pl.: clamor et convicio Cic.: morbis, Lucr.

2. With pron. reflect. or pass. in refl. sense; of opinions: to totter, waver, fluctuate: Cic. Of money; to vary or fluctuate in value: id. 3. to discuss, mention, intimate, throw out, utter, say, propose: pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari volebat, Caes.: rem sermonibus, Liv.: jactamus jam pridem omnis te Roma beatum, talk of, Hor. 4. to throw or fling out threats, etc.: terrorem, Cic. 5. to extol, boast of, vaunt: urbanam gratiam et dignitatem, Caes.: genus et nomen, Hor. And with pron. reflect. to talk boastfully of oneself; to boast or vaunt oneself, make an ostentatious display: intolerantius se jactare, Cic.: illae scilicet, Hor.: illa se jactet in aula, Virg. With in or simple Abl.: quum in eo se in contione jactavisset, Cic.: ne quis sit lucus, quo se plus jactet Apollo, may pride myself more, Virg. 6. As reflect., or with pron. reflect. to be active in, to give oneself up to, to be actively engaged in (with Abl.): forensi labore jactari, Cic.: se actionibus tribunicis, Liv. 7. se in pecuniis, to be prodigal of one's money, Cic.

8. to make light of, disparage, Cic. (Hence It. gettare, gittare; Fr. jeter.)

jactura, ae, f. [jacio] a throwing a throwing away; esp. a throwing overboard of part of a cargo to lighten the ship: ei in mari jactura facienda sit, if it be needful to lighten the ship, Cic. [id.] Fig. loss, sacrifice, detriment, diminution: rei familiaris, id.: honoris et dignitatis, Caes.: temporis, Liv.: sepulcri, Virg.

jactus, a, um, Part. [jacio]. **jactus**, ūs, m. [id.] a throwing, casting, hurling; a throw, cast: fulminum, Cic.: intra tellus jactus, within range of, Virg.: tesserae, Liv. [id.] Fig.: an utterance: fortuitus jactus vocis, a remark casually thrown out, Val. Max.

jactulabilis, e, adj. [jactor] that may be thrown or hurled: telum, Ov.

jactulor, ōis, m. [id.] a thrower, caster, hurler: Encladus jactulor andax, with Abl. of instrument, evolans truncis, bold hurler with uplown trunks, Hor. 2. Esp. a soldier armed only with darts or javelins: Liv. **jactulatrix**, ōis, f. [id.] she that hurls: Diana, Ov.

jactulor, atus, i, v. dep. n. and a [jactulum] to throw the javelin: Cic. 2. Act.: to throw or hurl at, to strike: cervos, Hor.: arces, id. 3. In gen.: to throw, cast, hurl, fling: puppibus ignes, Virg.: se in hostium tela, Flor. [id.] Fig.: to aim at, strive after: quod brevi fortis jactulamur aevo multa? Hor. 2. to attack with words, gibe at, revile: probris procacibus jactulari (ad. joculari) in aliquem, Liv. (Hence, Fr. jactier.)

jactulum, i, n. [jactus] a dart, javelin: Cic.: Caes. 2. Perh. a harpoon: Ov.

jactulus, a, um, adj. [jacio] what is thrown (rare as adj.): rete jactulum and simply jactulum, a casting-net, fishing-net, Pl.

jahn, adverb. by this time, now, already: jamque ab eo non longus bidui viri alacritas, Caes.: inter labores aut jam exhaustos aut mox exhauriendos, already gone through, Liv. [id.] Denoting lateness: now at last, at length, only now: Cic.: ubi jam se paratos esse arbitrati sunt, Caes.: jam tandem Italiae fugientis prendimus oras, Virg.: jam melior, jam, Diva, precor, now at last more propitious, id. [id.] Of future time: presently, immediately, soon, directly, straightway: ille quidem aut jam hic aderit, aut jam adest, Pl.: jam te premet nox, Hor. So with anticipation of the future: hic jam ter centum totos regnabitur annos, thenceforth, Virg. [id.] In enumerations and transitions: then again, besides: Jam quantum consilio valeat, hoc ipso ex loco saepe cognoscis, Cic.: ac jam, ut omnia contra opinionem acciderint, and finally, even supposing that, Caes. V. To introduce a consequence or conclusion: now, now

really: jam illud conjus est, non dico audaciae, sed stultitiae? Cic. VI. In commands or exhortations: come now: jam age, carpe viam, Virg. VII. With comparatives: still, yet: hic jam plura non dicam, Cic. VIII. Jam repeated: jam jam, or jamque, instantly, now at this very moment: jam jam linquo acies, Virg.: jam jam futuros rusticus, Hor. (1) jam... Jam, like modo... modo, now—now, at one time—at another: gaudet equo, jamque hos cursu, jam praeterit illos, Virg. IX. With other particles: jam non, not yet, Nep.: jam tum, just then, already, Cic.: regnum Dea jam tum tenditque fovetque, already at that early time, Virg.: jam nunc, even now, at this moment: Cic. (Hence It. già, O. Fr. già, It. di già, Fr. déjà: jam magis, It. giamaia; Fr. jamais.)

jamdudum (and separ. jam dudum), adv. now and for some time previously (often used with ref. to quite a short period): usu with pres. and imperf. tenses, which may be transl. by the perf. and past perf. of the Eng. verb jamdudum est intus, he has been indoors for a long time (and is so now), Pl.: jam dudum flebam, I had been weeping for a long time (and was still doing so), Ov. [id.] With perf. tenses: long ago: amne ablit jam a millite? jamdudum: atatem, has she already left the soldier? already? long ago, an age, Ter. 2. for a long time past: nemo jamdudum litore in isto constitit, Ov. III. With imper., at once, forthwith (implying that the thing might have been done long ago) jamdudum sumite pomas, Virg.

jampridem (and separ. jam pridem), now and for a long time previously: this long time, for a long time past (usu implying a longer period of time than jamdudum: q. v.): with imperf. tenses: cupio equidem, et jampridem cupio, have long desired, Cic.: jam pridem a me illos abducere Thestylis orat, Virg.: jampridem resedes animi, long tranquil or stagnant feelings, id. [id.] With perfect tenses: long ago: jam pridem equidem audivi cupisse odium tui Philumenam, Ter.

janitor, ōis, m. [janua] a door-keeper, porter: heus ecquis hic est janitor? aperite, Pl.: carceris, Cic.: inferorum, Cerberus, Virg.: caelestis aulae, Janus, Ov.

janitrix, ōis, f. [id.] a female door-keeper, portress: Pl.

janua, ae, f. a door, house-door: reserare, Ov.: frangere, to force a door, Hor. 2. Meton. any entrance: inferni regis, Virg. Esp. as milit. t. t., the key of a position or territory: urbs Asiae janua, Cic. [id.] Fig.: an entrance, approach: qua nolui Janua sum ingressus in causam, id.: mortis, Sil.: leti, Val. Fl.: animi, indez, Cic. [Prob. from root jan- = to go.]

januarius, a, um, adj. [Janus] pertaining to Janus: Januarius mensis,

or subst. Januarius, 1, m. *January*: auctio constituta in mensem Januarium, Cic.: a. d. VII. Idus Januarii, Caes. (Hence It. *gennaio*, Fr. *janvier*.)

Janus, 1, m. acc. to some, another form of Dianus, lit the god of light or the sun, whence the feminine Diana; but the word was connected by the ancients with janua, because the statue of Janus stood in a covered passage with two entrances (v. Smith's *Biogr.* 225), hence, 2, a covered passage, arcade: janos tres faciendos locavit, Liv. In partic.: an arched passage (of which there were three) in the Roman Forum, where the merchants and money-changers had their stand: haec Janus summus ab imo perdoctet, Hor.: medius, Cic.

Jecur, jecoris, also jecinoris and jecinoris, n. the liver: Cic.: caput jecoris, Liv. || Fig.: the seat of the passions: difficili bile tumet jecur, Hor. [Cf. Gr. *ἥπαρ*, in which π has replaced orig. k, as in *ico*, q v.]

Jecusculum, i n. dim. [Jecur] a little liver: Cic.

Jēnē, adv. meagrely, dryly, with poverty of language or ideas, disputare, Cic. Comp.: dicere jejuniis, Hor.

Jēnūlōsus, a, um, adj. [Jejunus] fasting, hungry: Pl.

Jēnūlitas, ātis, f. [id.] a fasting, emptiness of stomach: jejunitatis plenitudo, Pl. || Fig. of style: dryness, poverty, meagreness: Cic. 2, ignorance: bonarum artium, id.

Jēnūm, ī, n. [id.] a fasting, fast: jejuniūm creari instituit, Liv.: illos longa domant inopi jejunia victu, Ov. || Meton.: hunger: in vacuis spargit jejuna venis, id. 2, leanness, poorness: Virg. (Hence Fr. *jeune*.)

Jēnūns, a, um, adj. that has not eaten or drunk, fasting, hungry: ita jejunos ut ne aquam quidem gustarim, having fasted so completely, Cic.: jejuna fessaque corpora, weakened by fasting and fatigue, Liv.: lupus jejunis dentibus acer, sharp-set, Hor. || Meton.: dry, barren, unproductive: ager, Cic.: glare, Virg. 2, scanty: summaque jejuna sanie infuscatur arena, thin gore, id. || Fig.: hungering for, desiring: with Gen. (after anal. of trans. adjs.): aures jejunaes hujus orationis, Cic. 2, poor, barren, powerless, contemptible, mean, etc.: animus, id.: calumnia, id. 3, Of style: meagre, dry, feeble, spiritless: opp. to plenus (copious, exuberant), id. [Etym. unknown.]

Jēntaculum, i n. [jento] an early meal, breakfast: Suet.: Pl.

Jēnto, avi, atum, i v. n. to breakfast: Suet. [Etym. unknown.]

Jēntio, ōnis, f. [Jocur] a joking, joke: Cic.

Jēntior, v. Jecur.

Jēnto, for Jecur: Pl.

Jēntor, atus, i v. m. and a. dep. [Jocus] to jest, joke. Neutr.: tu hanc Jocarē credis? faciet, nōl caveo, Ter.:

duplex Jocandi genus, Cic. || A. c. t.: to say in jest: in faciem permulta Jocamus, having passed many a gibe on, Hor.

Jōcōsē, adv. jestingly, jocosely: Cic. Comp.: dicere aliquid Jocosius, id.

Ov.: furtum, sportive, waggish, Hor.: imago, sportive, frolicsome echo, id.

Jōcūlāris, e, adj. [Joculus] facetious, jocular, laughable, droll: audacia, Ter.: Jocularē istuc quidem, Cic. Subst.: Jocularia, rum, n. plu. jests, jokes: ne sic, ut qui Jocularia, ridens percurram, as one making jest, Hor.

Jōcūlārīter, adv. jocosely, in a jocular or comical manner: Suet.

Jōcūlārīus, a, um, adj. [Joculus] ludicrous, droll (poet.): malum, Ter. (Hence It. *giocolaro*)

Jōcūlātōr, ōris, m. [Joculor] a jester, joker: Cic. (Hence It. *giocolatore*: Fr. *jongleur*; Germ. *gaukler*; Eng. *juggler*.)

Jōcūlātōrius, a, um, adj. [Joculator] jesting, jocular: Jocularis: Cic. **Jōcūlōr**, i v. a dep. [Joculus] to jest, joke: Liv.

Jōcūlus, i, m. dim. [Jocus] a little joke: Joco dicere aliquid, to say in jest, Pl.

Jōcundus, v. Jucundus.

Jōcus, i, m. (in the plur. also Joca, orum, n.) a jest, joke: Joci causa magistrum adhibere, for the sake of the joke, Cic.: agitare Jocos cum aliquo, to bandy jokes with, Ov.: movere aliquid Joco, to dicker, Hor.: extra Jocum, remoto Joco, joking aside, without joking, jesting apart, Cic.: per Jocum, by way of joke, in jest, Pl. || Meton.: game, pastime, sport: ludus et Jocus, mere sport, a trifle, child's play: Liv.: Ter. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *giuoco*; Fr. *jeu*.)

Jōhīa, v. Iohia

Jūba, ae, f. the mane of a horse, etc.: equi, Cic. || the crest, or plume of a helmet: Virg. Hence of the crest of a serpent: id. [Etym. uncertain.]

Jūbār, āris, n. the radiance of the heavenly bodies, light, splendour, brightness, sunshine: Jubar arcus extulerat Sol, Ov. Hence, for the sun itself: it portis jubare exorto, at dawn, Virg. [Etym. uncertain.]

Jūbātus, a, um, adj. [Juba] having a mane or crest: angues, Pl. Liv.

Jūbō, jussī, jussum, 2. v. a. (Jusso for Jussero, Virg.: jussi for jussisti, Ter.) to order, bid, tell, command (the most general term for an order of any kind): Jubesne? Jubeo, cogito atque impero, Ter. Constr. usu. with Acc. and Inf.: eos suum adventum expectare jussit, Caes.: Ter. Also with Inf. alone: lex recte facere jubet, Cic. With Subj.: Jussitque ut quae venissent naves Euboeam peterent, Liv. Less freq. with Dat. of person: haec mihi litterae Dolabellae jubent

reverti, Cic. With Acc. of thing ordered: caedem fratris, Tac. With Acc. of thing and Dat. of pers. (like impero: q. v.): tributum iis Drusus Jusserat modicum, had imposed on, id. Pass.: quod jussi sunt faciunt, Caes.: Germanos non juberi, did not obey orders, Tac. || to urge, recommend, entreat: sperare nos amici jubent, Cic.

2, In sending greetings: salvere Juberet to bid one be safe and sound: Dionysium Jube salvere, greet him for me, Cic.: and with salvere understood: Jubeo Chremetem, Ter. || Politi. t. t.: to order, decree, ratify, approve: legem populus R. jussit de civitate tribuenda, Cic.: ei provinciam Numidiam populus Jussit, Sall. Absol.: with de: populus Jussit de bello, Liv. Freq. with velle: also with scisco, decerno, etc.: plebs, incredibile memoratu est, quanta vi rogationem Jussit, decreverit, voluerit, Sall. [Perh., notwithstanding the form of the perf., from *jus habeo*.]

Jūcunde, adv. agreeably, pleasantly: vivere, Cic. Comp.: id. Sup.: id.

Jūcunditas, ātis, f. [Jucundus] agreeableness, pleasantness, delight, enjoyment: vitae, Cic.: in homine, cheerfulness, gaiety, liveliness, id.: dare se Jucunditati, to give oneself up to enjoyment, id. Plur.: good offices, favours, id.

Jūcundus (Jocundus), a, um, adj. [Juvio] pleasant, agreeable, delightful, pleasing: voluntas, Cic.: comes, id. Comp.: id. Sup.: id.

Jūdex, icis, c [Jus and dīc in dico, q v.] one who hears and decides lawsuits, a judge (but scarcely equiv. to our word, the Roman Jūdex partaking sometimes of the character of an arbitrator, and sometimes of a jurymen: v. Smith's Ant. 215 seqq.): verissimus Jūdex, a thoroughly honest judge, Cic.: Jūdicem terre alicui, to propose a judge, which was done by the plaintiff: cum ei M. Flaccus, multis probis obiectis, P. Mucium Jūdicem tulisset, i. e. had accused him, id.: Jūdicem dicere, to name a judge, which was done by the defendant, Liv.: dare Jūdicem, to grant a judge (and so, institute a trial), which was done by the praetor, Cic. || In gen.: a judge in any matter whatever, an umpire: adhuc sub Jūdice lis est, has yet to be settled, Hor. (Hence It. *giudice*; Fr. *juge*.)

Jūdiō, ōnis, f. [Jūdicō] a judging, a judicial investigation: Cic. || In gen.: a judgment, opinion: id.

Jūdiōtium, i, n. [id.] a thing decided: Cic.

Jūdiōtātus, a, um, Part. [Jūdicō]. **Jūdiōtātus**, ūs, m. [id.] the office of a judge (rare): Cic.

Jūdiōtālis, e, adj. [Jūdicium] pertaining to the courts of justice, judicial: Jus, Cic.: annus, the year in which Pompey altered the form of trials, id.

Jūdiōtārius, a, um, adj. [id.] per-

taining to the courts, judiciary: lex, Cic.: quaestus, id.

judicium, *i. n.* [judex] a judicial investigation, trial, esp. respecting facts, as distinguishing between law (v. Smith's Ant. 215 seqq.): **judicium facere**, Cic.: **vocare aliquem in judicium**, to summon before the court, id.: **dare, to grant a trial**, said of the praetor who appointed the judges: **in aliquem judicium ex edicto dare**, id. || **Meton.**: a court of justice: ille in judicium venit, Nep.: ad judicium omnem suam familiam coegit, unto the place of trial or assize, Caes. 2. the body of judges, the court: **judicium sortiri**, Cic. 3. the sentence or decision of a court: **judicium senatus**, Caes. III. In gen. any judgment, decision, opinion: **meum semper judicium fuit**, Cic.: **meo judicio**, in my judgment or opinion, id.: **sum quemque judicium habere**, Suet. IV. the faculty of judging, judgment, discernment: studio optimo, **judicio minus firmo praeditus**, i. e. blessed with more zeal than discrimination, Cic.: **subtile**, Hor. Esp. discretion, good judgment: **judicio aliquid facere**, Cic. V. the right or power of exercising authority, jurisdiction: **sub jus judiciumque regis venisse**, Liv.

judicio, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [judicatus] for judicaverit, Cic. [judex] to examine judicially, to judge, decide, be a judge: **si recte et ordine judicaris**, Cic. 2. With Gen. of thing. To convict, condemn: **anquilleret, quoad vel capituli vel pecuniae judicasset privato**, he had obtained judgment, sentence, or conviction, Liv. Hence in Part perf. judicatus, of persons: **condemned, sentenced**: **remisit hosti judicato amico**, Suet.: and of things, decided: **judicatum ducl**, Cic. 3. to adjudge, make over (for adjudicare): **Pl.: pecuniam**, Val. Max. II. In gen. to judge, judge of: **aliquid oculorum fallacissimo sensu**, Cic.: **de itinere, to form an opinion about**, Caes. 2. to deem, be of opinion: **sic statuo et judico**, id. 3. formally to declare, to pronounce: **aliquem hostem**, Cic. (Hence It. *giudicare*: Fr. *juger*.)

jūgālis, *e. adj.* [jugum] pertaining to a yoke, yoked together: **equi jumentaque, for draught**, Curt. Subst. **jūgales, chariot horses**: **gemini**, Virg. II. Fig.: **matrimonial, nuptial**: **vinculum**, id.: **dona**, Ov.

jūgātio, *ōnis, f.* [jugo] a binding (e.g. of a vine) to rails: Cic.

jūgerum, *i. n.* (also esp. in plur. acc. to 3d. decl. from old *Nom. juger* or *jugus*) an acre, or rather *juger* of land, measuring 28,800 square feet, or 240 feet in length by 120 in breadth (or about 3 of an English acre): Cic.: **cui pauca relicti jugera rursus erant**, Virg. [From *jug*, with vowel extension, v. *Jungo*: cf. Gr. *ζεύγος*.]

(1) **jūgis**, *e. adj.* [jug in jungo] joined together: **auspicium, married**

auspices, occasioned by a yoke of oxen dunging at the same time, Cic.

(2) **jūgis**, *e. adj.* **continual, perpetual, perennial**, esp. of water, always flowing: **aquae fons**, Hor.: **the saurus jugis**, Pl.: **puteus**, Cic. [From *jug* (v. *Jungo*), to bind together; whence the idea of continuity, uninterruptedness. In *jūgis*, as in *jūgerum*, there is vowel-extension.]

jūglans, *dis, f.* [Jovis glans] a walnut: Cic. II. a walnut-tree: **Juglandium umbra**, Plin.

jūgo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [jugum] to bind to laths or rails: Col. II. Meton to marry (poet): **cui pater intactam dederat, primisque jūgarat omnibus**, Virg. 2. In gen. to join, connect: **virtutes inter se nexae et jūgatae sunt**, Cic.

jūgosus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] mountainous (poet): **silvae**, Ov.

jūgūla, *ae, and jūgūlae, arum, f.* [jug, v. *jungo*] the three stars which form Orion's belt; and meton the entire constellation: Pl.

jūgūlo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [jugulum] to cut the throat of, to kill, slay, murder: **suem**, Cic.: **oves**, id. se fame, Pl. II. Fig.: **aliquem factis decretisque**, Cic. 2. to refute, silence, convict: **jugulari suo gladio, suoque telo, to be beaten with one's own weapons, foiled with one's own devices**, Ter.: **illum gladio plumbeo jugulatum iri, a leaden sword would suffice to despatch him** (fig.), Cic.

jūgūlum, *i. n. and jūgūlus, i. m.* [jug, v. *jungo*] the collar-bone, as joining the shoulders and breast; also, the hollow part of the neck above the collar-bone, and lastly, the throat itself: **jūgula concava**, Cic.: **jūgulos aperire susurro, to whisper away men's lives**, Juv.: **perfosso jugulo repertus est, with his throat cut**, Tac.: **jūgulum haurire**, id.: **dare aliquid, to present or offer the throat**, i. e. to submit to death, Cic.: **offerre, Tac. porrigere**, Hor.

jūgum, *i. n.* a yoke for oxen, a collar, etc.: **bestius juga imponimus**, Cic.: **denere juga tauris**, Hor. Meton. a yoke or pair, esp. of draught cattle: **ut minus multis juga ararent**, Cic.: **a pair of horses**, Virg.: **a chariot drawn by them**, id. 2. the beam of a pair of scales; and hence the constellation *Libra*: **in jugo cum esset luna, when the moon was in Libra**, Cic. 3. the beam of a weaver's loom: **tela jugo vineta est**, Ov. 4. a rower's bench: Virg. 5. a ridge or summit of a mountain; a chain of mountains: **novo die in jugum Alpium perventum est, i. e. to the summit of the pass**, Liv.: **Caes. Apennini**, Suet. II. Fig.: **the yoke as the bond or badge of slavery**: **servile**, Cic. Of a conquered army: **sub jugo** or **jugo mittere, to make men pass under the yoke** (consisting of two upright spears, and one transverse), as a mark of subjection: **sub**

hoc jugo dictator Aequos misit, Liv.

2. Of the yoke of love or affection: **ferre jugum, the yoke of marriage**, Hor. 3. Of the yoke of misfortune: **ferre jugum pariter dolores**, id. [From *jug* (v. *Jungo*), to bind together. Cf. Gr. *ζεύγος*; Goth. *jok*, Bag. *yoke*, Mod. Germ. *joch*.] (Hence It. *giogo*; Fr. *joug*.)

jūlius, *a, um, adj.* **mensis, the seventh month, July**: also subst. **Julius**, *li, m.*: **Mart.**

jūmentum, *i. n.* [contr. from *jugmentum* (*jug* in *Jungo*); cf. *armentum*] a beast used for drawing or carrying, a beast of burthen: esp. in pl. of mules, and asses (but not oxen, to which it is freq. opp.: as, **jumenta bovesque**, Col.) **cum filam curru vehi jus esset, morarenturque jumenta**, Cic.: **scarnaria, beasts for carrying soldiers' baggage**, Caes.

jūnctus, *a, um, adj.* [juncus] made of rushes, rush-; **vincula**, Ov. II. like a rush or reed: **puella, slender**, Ter.

jūnctus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] full of rushes, rush-; **vincula**, Ov.

junctim, *adv.* together: **Giell.** II. successfully: **gerere duos consulatus**, Suet.

junctio, *ōnis, f.* [jungo] a joining, union: Cic.

junctura, *ae, f.* [id.] a joining, uniting; a juncture, joint: **bovum, Col.** **genium**, Ov.: **laterum juncturae, the two ends of the girdle which meet**, Virg. II. Fig. relationship, consanguinity: **generis**, Ov. 2. In rhet. combination, putting together: **verborum**, Hor.

junctus, *a, um, Part.* [jungo]. II. Adj. united, connected, of places, adjoining, contiguous: **causa fuit propior, et cum exitu junctor**, Cic. Sup. **junctissimus illi comes**, Ov.

jūnctus, *i. m.* a rush: **mureta junctis circumvincte**, Pl.: **palustres**, Ov. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence It. *giunco*; Sp. *juncos*, Fr. *junc*.)

jungo, *uxi, actum, 3. v. a.* to yoke, harness: **equos**, Virg. **juncta vehicula, with the teams attached**, Liv.

2. In gen. to bind together, join, unite: Cic.: **tigna inter se**, Caes.: **ostia, to shut the doors**, Juv.: **fenestras**, Hor. With ad. **Cic. With cum**: **id. oscula, to exchange kisses**, Ov. **dextras, to clasp**, Virg.: **potem, to put together, build, construct**, Tac. With Abl.: **ponte Ticiunum, to connect the banks of, to span, bridge**, Liv.

3. Esp. to join, unite in matrimony: **cui se pulchra viro dignetur jungere Dido**, Virg.: **conubio**, id.

II. Fig.: **amicos**, Hor.: **Libyam Gadibus**, id.: **amicitias**, Cic.: **affinitatem**, Liv.: **foedera**, id. 2. to connect (in point of time), to continue: **laborem, to continue without interruption**, Plin. [Cf. Gr. *ζεύγνυμι*. The Lat. root is *jug*; the *n*, properly characteristic of the present-stem, has

been carried through the whole verb.] (Hence *It. gignere*; Fr. *joindre*.)

jūnior, *n. juvenia*.

jūniperus, *i. f. the juniper*: Plin.: Virg. (Hence *It. ginepro*; Sp. *enebro*; Fr. *genièvre*.)

jūnius, *a. um, adj. mensis, the sixth month, June*: Cic.: also *S u b a l*: Junius, *il. m.*: Ov. (Hence Fr. *juin*.)

jūnix, *icis, f.* [contr. from *junivix*, cf. *Juven-ca*] *a young cow or heifer*: Pers. (Hence Fr. *genisse*.)

jūrāndum, *i. n.* [juro] *an oath* (for *jusjurandum*): Pl.

jūrātor, *oris, m.* [id.] *one who takes an oath*: Macr. || *a sworn judge*: Pl.

jūrātus, *a. um, Part* [juro]

jūrēconsultus, *v. jursconsultus*

jūrē-jūro, *i. v. a.* [jus juro] *to swear*: Liv. (dub.)

jūrē-pēritus, *v. jurisperitus*

jurgium, *i. n.* [jurgo] *a quarrel, dispute, altercation*: *jurgio tandem exire* abegi ab janua, Pl.: ex inimicitia jurgia, maledicta gignuntur, Cic.

jurgia *jactare*, *to engage in altercation*, Virg.: *nectere*, *to pick a quarrel*, Ov. *per jurgia dicere*, *in anger*, id.

jurgo, *avi, atum, i. v. n.* and *a. Neutr.* *to quarrel, brawl, scold*, cedo, quid jurgabit tecum? Ter. 2.

to take legal proceedings against, sue at the law: Just. || *Act.* *to utter reproaches, blame*: haec jurgans, Liv.

[For *jugo*; v. *purgo*, and cf. *litigio*.]

jūridictiō, *e, adj.* [juridicus] *relating to right or justice*: Cic.

jūris-consultus or **jūrē-consultus** (also *juris consultus* and *consultus jūris*) [jus consulto] *one learned in the law, a lawyer*: Cic.

jūris-dictiō, *ōnis* (*in tmesi*) *juris* *que dictio*, Liv.: and separately *juris dictio*, *f. administration of justice, jurisdiction*: Cic. || *Meton.* *legal authority or power*: id.: *libera*, Suet.

jūris-pēritus or **jūrē-pēritus**, (freq. also written separately), *i. m. adj. versed or learned in the law*: Cic. *Comp.*: *quis jure peritior?* id. *Sup.*: *eloquentium jurisperitissimus* Crassus, id.

jūro, *avi* (also sometimes *juratus eum*: v. *juro*), *atum, i. v. n.* and *a. [jus]* *Neutr.* *to swear, take an oath*: qui ad aram tenens juraret, crederet nemo, Cic.: *in verba*, *to take a prescribed form of oath*: Petreius in haec verba jurat, Caes.: *in verba magistri*, *to echo his sentiments*, Hor.: *in nomen aliquis*, *to swear allegiance to*, Suet.: *apud aliquem*, *to take the oath in the hearing of (an official)*, Tac. 2.

to conspire against: in me jurarunt romnus, ventusque, fidesque, Ov. || *Act.* *with cogn. Acc.* *verissimum jusjurandum*, *to swear a most true oath*, Cic. 2. *to declare something on oath*: jurat se eum non deserturum, Caes.: *aliquid in se*, *to call down imprecations on oneself*, Liv. 3. *to swear by somebody*: with *Acc.* (Gr.

constr.): *quaevis numina*, Ov.: *sidera*, Virg.: *jurata numina*, *called to witnesses, sworn by*, Ov. 4. *to renounce on oath, abjure*: *jurare calumniam* (more fully, *jurare de calumnia*, Dig.), *to swear that one is not guilty of malicious accusation*, Liv.

jūrōr, *i. v. dep.* for *juro* (found only in Perf. tenses): *judici demonstrandum est, quid juratus sit, quid sequi debeat*, Cic.: cf. *juro*.

jūs, *jūris, n. broth, soup*: cum una multa jura confundit cocus, Pl.: nigri, 'black broth' (of the Spartans), Cic. [Cf. *ῥιζμα, ζωμός*.]

jūs, *jūris, n. law or equity, as established by public authority or custom* (differs from *lex*, which signifies an express enactment; and from *fas*, *divine law*: the *leges* of a state went to make up its complete body of *jus*): *urbem jure legibusque ac moribus condere parat*, *on the foundations of right, laws, and morality*, Liv.: *dicere*, *to pronounce judgment, give a judicial decision*, as did the praetor and other magistrates: a Volcatio, qui Romae jus dicit, Cic.: *dare jura*, *to administer justice to*, Virg. Hor.: *fas jusque, divine and human law*, Liv.: *divina ac humana jura*, Cic.: *gentium, the law of nations*, id.: *civile, the civil law*, id.: *jus publicum, political or constitutional law*, Liv.: *jus privatum, the laws regulating the relations of private persons to one another*, id.: *summum, the strict letter of the law*, Cic. 2. *special legal right, power, authority*: cum plebe agendi, id. *patrum, the father's power of life and death over his children*, Liv. (homo) *sui juris, his own master, independent*, Cic. 3. *proceedings at law*: esp. *before the praetor*: in *jus ambula*, *come before a magistrate*, Ter.: in *jus rapi*, *to be hurried before the praetor*, Hor. || *In gen.* and without ref. to positive law: *the law of nature, natural right or justice, justness*: *jura communia, rights enjoyed equally by all*, Cic.: *absolverunt admiratione magis virtutis quam jure causae, the justness*, Liv. Hence *Abi*: *jure*, *adverbially with justice, justly*: *jure in eum animadverteretur*, Cic.: *jure optimo, with perfect justice*, Pl. With *gen. obj.*: *alipedum, the control of*, Ov. [The L. E. root is *yu*, to join, bind.]

jus-jurandum, *i. an oath*: est jusjurandum affirmatio religiosa, Cic.: *jurejurando*, *ne quis*... *inter se sanxerunt, bound themselves by a mutual oath* not to... Caes.: *jurejurando civitatem obstringere, to bind by oath*, id.: *idem jusjurandum adigit Afranium, made him take the same oath*, id. (v. *adigo*): *jurejurando teneri*, *to be bound by an oath*, Cic.: *Caes.*

jussum, *i. n.* [jubeo] *an order, command* (mostly *plur.*): *deorum*, Cic.: *efficere, to execute*, Sall. || *Esp. a decree of the people*: Cic.

jussus, *a. um, Part* [jubeo].

jussus, *is, m.* (only in *Abi. sing*) [id.] *an order, command*: *vestro jussu*, Cic.

justē, *adv. rightly, justly, equitably, duly*: *impicare*, Cic. *Comp.*: *reprehendi*, Hor.

justificus, *a. um, adj.* [justus facio] *that acts justly* (poet.): Cat.

justitia, *ae, f.* [justus] *justice*: *love of justice, equity*; also, *moderation, clemency*: *pro ejus justitia*, Caes. || *Meton.* *the whole body of laws*: Flor.

justitium, *ii, n.* [jus sisto] *a cessation from business on the courts of justice, a legal vacation*: *justitium edicere* or *indigere*, *to order the courts to be closed*, as on solemn or critical occasions, Liv. || *In gen.* *a cessation of public business, a public mourning*: Tac.

justum, *i. n.* [justus] *that which is right or just, justice*: *justum ac jus colere*, Cic.: *plus justo, more than is right, too much*, Hor. || *In plur.* *rights, privileges*: *servis justa praebere*, Cic. 2. *due ceremonies or formalities*: *omnia justa perficere*, Liv. *Esp. of funeral rites, obsequies*: *more regio justa facere*, Sall.

justus, *a. um, adj.* [jus] *just, equitable, fair*: vir, Cic.: *fool* by *in* and *Acc.*: *in sociis, just towards*, id. *servitus, equitable, mild*, Ter. Fig.: *justis locis* (opp. to *iniquis*), *on fair ground*, Tac.: *tellus, i. e. that fully repays the farmer's toil*, Virg. 2. *lawful, rightful*: *uxor, id. causa, rightful cause*, id.: *Caes.* 3. *well-founded*: *fiducia*, Ov. || *In legal sense*: *having proper form or order*; *attended with proper formalities*: *belium*, Cic.: *Liv.*: *proelium, a regular pitched battle*, id.: *exercitus, a full consular army* (in early times consisting of two legions), id.: *acies, id.*

2. *In gen. sense*: *proper, regular*, up to the mark: *itei, a full day's march*, Caes.: *statura, of full average*, Suet.: *ad justum cursum annis, ordinary*, Liv.

jūvus, *a. um, Part* [juvo].

jūvenalis, *e, adj.* [juvenis] *youthful, juvenile*: *suitable for young people*, corpus, Virg.: *ludi*, or *Subst.* *juvenalia*, rum, *n. games introduced by Nero*, Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 219.)

jūvenca, *ae, f.* [juvenca] (*sc. bos*) *a young cow, heifer*: Virg. 2. (*sc. femina*) *a girl*: *Graia, i. e. Helen*, Ov.

jūvenus, *a. um, adj.* [juvenis] *young* (mostly poet): *equus*, Lucr. || *Subst.* *juvenus, i. m.* (*sc. bos*) *a young bullock* (cf. *prec. art.*): *aspice, aratra jugo referunt suspensa juvenca*, Virg. 2. (*sc. homo*) *a young man, youngster*: *te suis matres metuunt juvenca*, Hor.

jūvenesco, *nūi, 3. v. n. incep.* [id.] *to reach the age of youth, to grow up*: Hor. || *to grow young again*: Ov.

jūvénilis, *e, adj.* [id.] *youthful*, 327

young: impunitas et licentia, Cic. error, Suet.

jūvenīlīter, adv. youthfully, after the manner of youth: Cic.: Ov.

jūvenis, is, adj. young, youthful: more freq. as subst.: a young man or woman: infirmus puerorum, et ferocitas juvenum, Cic. As adj.: maritus, Tib.: anni, youthful years, Ov.

2. In special sense: junior (opp. to senior), with ref. to a limit of age: juniores ad nomina respondent, Liv.: juniores patrum, id. [Cf. Skr. *yuvan*; Goth. *jugg-s*; Eng. *young*] (Hence *It. giovine* or *giovane*; Fr. *jeune*.)

jūvenor, i. v. *lep.* [Juvens] to act like a youth, to wanton: Hor.

jūventa, ae, f. [id.] the season of youth, youth (less freq. than *juventus*; and not in Cic.): non ita re juvena eum gessisse, Liv.: intidus juvena (of the snake), in the gloss of youth, Virg.

jūventas, ātis, f. [id.] the season of youth, youth (poet.): Lucr.: Virg. Hor.

jūventus, ūtis, f. [id.] the season of youth (from the 20th to the 40th year), youth; the prime of life. quae geruntur juventute et viribus, Cic.

II. As collect. subst.: the youth, young persons, esp. the men of military age: omnis juvenus convenerat, Caes. Hence, princeps juvenutis, in the time of the Republic, the first among the knights, Cic. under the Emperors, a title of the imperial princes: Tac.

jūvo, jūvi, jūtum (juvaturus, Sall.), i. v. a. and n.: to help, aid, assist, support, benefit: ad homines juvandos, tutandos, conservandos, Cic.: hostes frumento, Caes. Of medical assistance: qui salutari juvat arte fessos, Hor.: dis juvantibus o deo juvante, with God's help: meque, dis juvantibus, arbrumam exspecta, Cic. In pass.: lex Cornelia proscriptum juvari vetat, id. *Impers.*: juvat, it is of use: with a subject-clause: juvat Ismara Baccho conserere, Virg. II. Esp. to delight, gratify, please (rare as verb. pers.; and only with impersonal subject): nec me vita juvaret, invida civibus et militibus meis, Liv.: multos castra juvant, Hor.

2. Esp. *impers.* with *Inf.* or *Acc.* and *Inf.* as subject: it delights, pleases; I (thou, he, etc.) am delighted, take pleasure in: juvit me, tibi tuas litteras profuisse, Cic.: fors et haec olim meminisse juvabit, Virg. [Ety. uncertain.]

juxta, adv. and prep. A. Adv. Of place, in close proximity, hard by, by one's side: legio, quae juxta conseruit, Caes. With motion: accedere juxta, Ov.

II. Transl. in like manner, equally, alike: eorum ego vitam mortemque juxta aestimo, Sall.: juxta insontes, equally innocent, Liv. With *lat.* (rare): rem parvam ac juxta magni difficultem censebat, just as difficult as great things, id. With *ac*, atque, et, quam, cum: juxta mecum

omnes intelligitis, as well as I do, Sall.: absentium bona juxta atque interemptum, as well as, just the same as, Liv.

B. Prep. with *Acc.*: of place close to, hard by: juxta murum castra posuit, Caes. Placed after the subst.: vicina Ceraunia juxta, Virg. II.

Transl. of succession: next to, immediately after: juxta deos in tua manu positum est, next to the gods, it rests with yourself, Tac.

2. Along with, together with: periculosiores sunt inimicitiae juxta libertatem, among a free people, id.

3. Denoting likeness: near, approaching to, bordering upon: celeritas juxta formidinem est, speed is akin to fear, id. With the notion of tendency to, or direction to: juxta seditionem ventum est, things came near to insurrection, id.

4. according to: juxta praecipitum, Just [Juxta is a superl. form for *jug-ist-a*, from *jug-is*, bound together, connected; root *jug*, v. *jungo*]

juxtim, adv. [cf. *juxta*] next, close by: assidebat juxtim, Suet.

2. near, in the neighbourhood: Lucr. II. alike, equally: miscentes vultu parentum, of children, blending equally, id.

K, k, a guttural corresponding to *I E k*, *Gr. κ*, which was employed in the earliest period of the Latin language, when *C* represented the sound of *g*. When subsequently a distinct symbol was introduced for the latter, *C* was made the representative of the sound of *K*, which character thus became superfluous, and fell into disuse, being retained only in certain abbreviations, as *K* for *Caeso*, *K* or *kal* for *Calendae*. In inscriptions *K* stands for capitals, *K K* for *castrorum*, *K S* for *carus suis*.

Kalendae (Cal-), ārum, f. plur. [calc., are=καλεω, because the beginning of the month was proclaimed by the pontifices; hence, lit. proclamation day; the first day of the Roman month, the Kalends: usu written *kal*. (Cal.): e.g. Kal. Januarius, on the first of January, Cic. (For the Roman way of reckoning time, v. Smith's *Ant.* 66 seq.) On the Kalends interest fell due; hence, from a debtor's point of view, tristes Kalendae, Hor.: celeris, that come round too quickly, Ov. This way of reckoning time was peculiar to the Romans; hence, Proverb: ad Kalendas Graecas solvere = never to pay at all, Suet. On the Kalends of March, married people celebrated the Matronalia, a festival in honour of Juno Lucina; hence, Martialis caelebs quid agam Kalendis, Hor.: sextae Kalendae, the first of June, Ov. II. Meton: a month: nec totidem veteres quot

nunc habuere Kalendas; ille minor geminus mensibus annus erat, Ov.

kalo, v. calo

koppa, n. indecl. = κόππα, the obsolete Greek letter: Quint.

L, l, indecl. n. or (subaud. littera) f. the twelfth letter of the Latin alphabet, the form of which is identical with the Greek *λ*, but changed in position

II. Latin *l* represents orig. *l*; also not infrequently *r*; some, indeed, deny that the *l*-sound existed at all in the primitive *l E* tongue; *r* is often retained by Skr. and Zend, when in the European languages it has passed into *l*, thus *rūk* in Skr. corresponds to *luk* (Luz, lūro, λευκος) in Graeco-Italian

2. Orig. *l* in a certain number of words become *s* in Latin; thus *levu* is cogn. with Skr. *lāva*, *Gr. δαυρ*, *lingua* was orig. *lingua* (cf. Goth. *lugga*, Eng. *longue*), and *laerimo* was *dacima* (cf. *Gr. δακρυ*; Goth. *tagr*). This happened gen. when the *d* was initial, but is found also when it stood between two vowels; thus *Gr. oō-wō-a*, Lat. *odor*, but also *oleo*, and perh. the same occurs in *calamitas*, which may be for *cadamitas*

3. In many adjectives the termination is *-aris* or *-alis*, acc. as *l* is found, or *r*, in the preceding syllable; thus *coly-aris*, *popul-aris*, but *mont-aris*, *later-alis*, this is an effect of dissimilation

4. In the composition and derivation of words, *l* exercises an assimilating power over other consonants brought into contact or proximity with it. e.g. *alligō* for *adligō*; *colligo* for *conligō*; similarly by contraction and assimilation are formed *libellus* from *liber*, *ullus* from *unus*, *labellum* from *labrum*

III. Changes of *l* in the Romance languages. In Ital. into *i*: e.g. Lat. *plus*, *flos*, *glacies*, It. *piu*, *fiore*, *ghiaccio*. 2. In French into *r*: e.g. Lat. *apostolus*, *capitulum*, *epistola*, Fr. *apôtre*, *chapitre*, *épître*. Also in the several derivatives of Lat. *lucernolus*; It. *rossignolo*; Sp. *ruiseñor*; Fr. *rossignol*.

3. In a few words, irregularly, into *n*: e.g. Lat. *lutra*, Sp. *nutria*; Lat. *ludella*, Fr. *nivra*. 4. By corruption, in a single case, into *d*: e.g. Lat. *amylum*; It. *amulo*; Fr. *amidon*.

5. Into *ll*, or *gl*, *ch*, or *th*: e.g. Lat. *plulare*, Fr. *puller*, It. *pigliare*.

6. *ll* undergoes the same changes as those of the single consonant explained in no 5: in French, however, *ll* is seldom changed. 7. When *ll* of the Latin word terminates the derived word, one *l* is, in French, usually omitted: e.g. Lat. *caballus*, Fr. *cheval*; Lat. *vallis*, *capillus*, *avellana*, *collum*; old Fr. *val*, *chevel*, *oysel*, *col*; mod. Fr. *cheveu*, *oiseau*, *cou*.

8. The change

of *l* into *u*, seen in the examples last given, often occurs in other combinations: e. g. *Lat. talpa, albus, delphinus, altus, alter, dulcis*: Fr. *taupe, aube, dauphin, haut, autre, doux*. 9. *Fr. hierre*, ivy, is a corruption of *l'ierre*, where *ierre* is for *hierre*, from *Lat. hederā*. IV. As an abbreviation *L* usu. denotes the praenomen *Lucius*, though it also stands for *libens* and *locus*. 2. As a numeral *L* stands for 50.

lābasoo, *3 v n incept.* [*labo*] to totter, be ready to fall: *Lucr.* II. Fig.: to stagger, waver, give way, yield, be confounded: *labascit victus uno verbo, Ter.*

lābēficia, *ac, f dim* [*labes*] a slight stain or discolor: *Cic.*

lābē-fācio, *feci, factum, 3 v a* (*pass. labefio, factus, fieri*) [*labo*] to cause to totter, to shake, loosen, to make ready to fall: *dentes alui, Ter. partem muri, Caes.: chartam a vinctis, to unfasten or open a letter, Ov.: labefacta jugera, loosened, i. e. by breaking up the clods, Virg.* II. Fig.: of the mind: to agitate, disquiet, cause to waver, to shake: *quem nullae mīnae, nulla invidia labefecit, Cic.: primores classiariorum, to shake the loyalty of, Tac.* 2. To weaken, overthrow, destroy, impair: *Liv.: fidem, to destroy one's credit: Suet.*

lābēfacto, *avi, atum, 1 v a, freq* [*labefacio*] to cause to totter, to shake, to overthrow: *signum vectibus, Cic.: horrea bellicis machinis, Suet.* 2. Meton in gen. to injure, weaken, sensus, *Lucr.* II. Fig. to shake, overthrow, destroy, weaken: *aliquem, Cic.: Cartaginem, id. fidem, Liv.*

lābēfactus, *a, um, Part* [*labefacio*] **lābēfio**, *pass of labefacio*
(1) **lābellum**, *i, n. dim.* [*labrum*, 1] a little lip: *Cic.*

(2) **lābellum**, *i, n. dim.* [*labrum*, 2] a small water-vessel, bathing-tub: *Cic.*

(1) **lābes**, *is* (*Abl* *labi* for *labe*, *Lucr.*) *f* [*labō*] a sinking, falling, sinking in: *Cic.: terrae, Liv.* II. Fig.: a fall, ruin, destruction: *innocentiae, Cic.: hinc ruhi prima mali labe, my downfall hence began, Virg.*

2. Meton. of persons: (Verres) labe atque perniciēs Siciliāe, the ruin, *Cic.*

(2) **lābes**, *is, f.* a spot, blot, stain, *blmish*: tractata notam labemque relinquunt atramenta, *Hor.: labem eximere, Virg.* Fig.: animi, *Cic.* Meton. of persons: a disgraceful, shameful fellow: coenium illud ac labe, id [*Perh. cogn. with Gr. λαβή*].

lābia, *ae, f.* and **lābium**, *ii, n. a* tip: age tibicen: refer ad labias tibias, *Pl. Proverb.*: labiis ductare aliquem, to make game of one (like our, to lead anyone by the nose?), *id.* [*Cf. Gr. λαβή, and, with φ for π, λαφύσσω* (in *Lat* *p* is weakened to *b*): *O. H. G. lef-a, mod. Germ. lef-ze, tippe.* The *Lat. labio* contains the same root.]

lābiōsus, *a, um, adj.* [*labium*] having large lips: *Lucr.*
lābium, *ii, v labia*.

lābo, *avi, atum, 1 v n.* to totter, be ready to fall, begin to sink, or give way: *signum labat, Cic.: labat arietē crebro janua, Virg.: labant curvae naves, roll from side to side, Ov.* (ii) of troops, to waver, be unsteady: sustinuit labantem aciem, *Tac.*: of handwriting, to be shaky: *littera labat, Ov.*

II. Fig.: of the mind: to waver, be undecided, hesitate: scito, labare meum consilium, *Cic.*: socii labant, waver in fidelity, *Liv.* 2. to sink, fail: *Cic.: labantem fortunam populi Romani, tottering, Liv.: memoria labat, begins to fail, to be uncertain, id.: labante jam Agrippina, whom the power of A began to totter, Tac.* [*This word and labor are cogn. with each other and with Skr lamb (=lahi)*]

lābōr, *pus, 3 v n. dep* [*v. labo*] to slide, slip, or glide down, to fall down: *naufragum illum in rivo esse lapsum, Cic.: humor in genas furtim labitur, steals down, Hor.* 2. to glide along, move with an easy gliding motion: sidera labuntur, *Cic.*: labitur uncta vadis abies, *Virg.* 3. to slip away, escapo: lapsus custodia, *Tac.* II. Fig. in gen.: to glide, proceed gently or insensibly, pass, pass away, die away: illico res foras labitur, *Pl.*: labitur occulte aetas, *Ov.* 2. to fall, fall from, sink, sink down, go to ruin, perish: eo citius lapsa res est, *fel* (*i. e. ceased to be*), *Liv.* (*Camilla*) labitur exanguis, labuntur frigida leto lumnina, *Virg.*: fides lapsa, *Ov.*: hac spe lapsus, disappointed in this hope, *Caes.* mente labi, to be insane, *Suet.*

3. to turn gradually or insensibly to, incline oneself to: labor eo, ut assentiar Epicuro, *Cic.*: in vitium, *Hor.* 4. to fall into error, to err, mistake, commit a fault: labi, errare, nescire, decipi et malum et turpe ducimus, *Cic.*

lābōr, *ōris* (old nom *labos*, like *ar-bos*, *homo*, etc.: *Pl. Ter.*), *m* labour, toil, exertion of body or mind (*Cic.* res est magni laboris, *id.*: ex labore se reficere, *Caes.*) 2. Meton. work, workmanship, result of toil (poet.): operum, *Virg.*: boum, *i. e. tillage, id.*

II. hardship, fatigue, distress, trouble: in labore meo, *Cic.*: Ilac se audire labores, *woes, Virg.*: Trojae supremum laborem, the death-struggle, *id.* Poet.: labores solis, eclipses, *id.* [*The I. E. root is arbh, whence Gr. ἀρβάνω, and Germ. arb-ent.*] (*Hence It. lavoro; Fr. labeur.*)

lābōrātus, *a, um, Part.* [*laboro*]. **lābōrōsus**, *a, um, Part.* [*laboro*]. II. Adj. laborious, wretched, full of hardship: aevum, *Val. Fl.*: vita, *Stat.*

lābōrifer, *a, um, adj.* [*labor fero*] toil-enduring (poet): *Hercules, Ov.*

lābōriōse, *adv.* wearisomely, with difficulty, laboriously: *Cat. Comp.*: *Cic. Sup.*: *id.*

lābōriōsus, *a, um, adj.* [*labōr*] toilsome, wearisome, difficult, laborious: deambulatio, *Ter.*: opus, *Liv.*: *Cic.*

II. inclined to work, industrious: homines, *id.* III. that undergoes much trouble and hardship, troubled, harassed: *quid nobis laboriosius?* *id.*

lābōro, *avi, atum, 1 v n. and a.* [*id.*]. Neutr. to labour, take pains, exert oneself: ne labors, *Ter.*: sibi, *Cic.* With *Inf.*: brevis esse laboro, *Hor.*

2. to care or trouble oneself about, to be solicitous, anxious: animo laborabat, ut reliquas civitates adjungeret, *Caes.* So, non laboro, nihil laboro, *I don't trouble myself about it, it concerns me not: Cuius manu sit percussus non laboro, Cic.*

3. Esp. to suffer, to labour under, to be oppressed, afflicted, or troubled with: to be in difficulty or danger. Absol.: quos laborantes conspexerat, iis subsidia submittebat, *hard pressed, Caes.*: *Cic.*: ne qua populus laboret, suffer harm, *Hor.* Impers. pass.: maxime ad superiores munitiones laboratur, *Caes.* With *ez*: ex intestinis, to be suffering from a bowel complaint, *Cic.*: ex aere alieno, to be burdened with, *Caes.*: *Suet.* With *ab*: a re frumentaria, to be in difficulties about provisions, *Caes.*: ab avaritia, *Hor.* With *Abi.*: domestica crudelitate, *Cic.*: quanta laborabas Charybdi, wast struggling, *Hor.*: obsidione, *Suet.* Of inanim and abstract subjects: luna laborat, is eclipsed, *Cic.*: Aquilonibus laborant querceta, *Hor.* (ii) Fig. veritatem laborare nimis saepe, *ajunt, is often soiled east down, Liv.* II. A ct to work out, elaborate: to form, make, prepare: quale non perfectus maeae laborarint manus, compounded, *Hor.*: vestes, *Virg.* 2. to labour at, to cultivate: frumenta ceterosque fructus, *Tac.*

lābos, *v* labor, ad init.

(1) **lābrum**, *i, n* [*v. labia*] a lip: *Cic.*: superius, the upper lip, *Caes.* Proverb.: primis or primoribus labris gustare, or attingere aliquid, to get a slight taste of, a superficial knowledge of, *Cic.* II. Meton. an edge, margin (of a vessel, a ditch, etc.): fossae, *Caes.* (*Hence It. labbro; Fr. levre.*)

(2) **lābrum**, *i, n.* [*for lavabrum, from lavo*] a basin, a tub, a vat: *labrum si in balneo non est, Cic.: spumat plenis vindemia labris, Virg.*

II. Meton. (poet.): a bath, bathing place: *Dianae, Ov.*

lābrusca (*ae*) *vitis* or *uva*, also absol. *lābrusca*, *ae, f* the wild vine: silvestris, *Virg.* (*Hence Fr. lambruche*)

lābruscum, *i, n.* [*labrusca*] the fruit of the labrusca, the wild grape: *Virg.*

lābrynthēus, *a, um, adj.* [*Labrynthus*] of a labyrinth, labyrinthine: flexus, *Cat.*

lābrynthus, *i, m.* = Δαδύρινθος, 329

ing, new, Cic. II. a lake: lacus, stagna, id. I. Lemannus, Caes.: Albanus, Cic. Poet. of a deep pool in a river, Virg.: id. of the Styx, id. III. a basin, tank, cistern, reservoir: Liv.: Ter.: a furno redeunt lacuque, Hor. Proverb.: sicco vilior laeu, more worthless than a dry tank, Prop. 2. a smith's cooling trough: Virg.: Ov. [Cf. Gr. λαικος: O. Ir. ioch.] (Hence It. lago: Fr. lac)

laedo, si, sum, 3 v. a. to injure, damage, hurt: aliquem vulnere, Ov.: lora laedunt brachia, Pl.: frondes, to sear, wither, Ov.: signum lagenae, to break, tamper with, Hor. Poet. collum, to hang oneself, id.: laesna nibe dies, obscured, Lucan II. Fig. to trouble, vex, offend, injure, wound, aggravate with Abl. of means or manner how: dicto, facto, Pl.: aliquem tristi versu, Hor.: injuste neminem, Cic.: Pisonem, to rail at, id.: nullioe, to insult no one, Ter. 2. to afflict, cause (anyone) distress: tunc tua me infortunia laedunt, Hor. 3. to break, violate one's word, etc.: fidem, Cic.: foedus, Virg. 4. to mar, injure: famam alieuius, Suet.

5. laesae res, broken fortunes, disaster, Sil. [Etyim unknown]

laena, ae, f. (borrowed from Gr. λαινα) a lined upper garment, cloak, mantle, worn by the flames and by persons of distinction: Cic.: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 220).

laesio, onis, f. [laedo], an injuring Rhetor. t. t. an oratorical attack: Cic.

laesus, a, um, Part. [laedo]

laetabilis, e, adj. [laetor] joyful, glad: Cic. factum, Ov.

laetans, antis, Part. [laetor] II. Adj.: joyful, glad: Cic.: aliquos laetantes facere, Pl. Poet. of inanimate things: loca, joyous, cheerful, agreeable, Lucr.

laetatio, onis, f. [id.] rejoicing, joy: Caes.

laetè, adv. joyfully, gladly, cheerfully: Cic. Comp.: Vell

laetificans, antis, Part. [laetifico]

II. A. d. j.: joyous: Pl

laetificio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [laetificus] to cheer, gladden, delight: with Abl. (rare): sol laetificat terram, Cic.

2. R. e. f. l. e. c. t. to rejoice, be glad: nunc eo alii laetificantur meo malo et damno, Pl. II. In agriculture, to fertilize, manure: agros, Cic.

laetificus, a, um, adj. [laetisus facio] making glad, gladdening, glad, joyful (poet.): fetus, Lucr.: vites, Enn. in Cic.

laetitia, ae, f. [laetisus] joy: esp. unrestrained joyfulness, gladness, pleasure, delight: Cic.: diem perpetuum in laetitia degere, to spend in jollity, Ter.: totus in laetitia effusus, wholly abandoned to pleasure, Just.: maxima omnes laetitia afficere, Caes. II. Meton. comeliness, beauty, grace: membrorum, Stat.: orationis, grace, Tac. 2. luxuriance, fertility,

of plants, etc.: pabuli, richness, abundance, Just

laetor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [id.] to rejoice, be joyful or glad: const. with Abl., de, in and Abl., quod, neutr. Acc., or Ioc and Inf.: bonis rebus, Cic.: de salute, id.: in hoc, id.: illud mihi laetandum video, id.: incolumis laetor quod vivit in urbe, Hor.: utrumque laetor, Cic.: filiola tua te delectari laetor, id. With (perh. causal) Gen., in connection with memini nec veterum memini laetorve malorum, nor joy nor memory have I of, Virg.

laetius, a, um, adj. joyful, cheerful, glad: const. absol. with quod, Abl., ob, de, Gen., Inf., Acc. and Inf.: laeti atque erecti, Cic.: laetus animi (locative), quod, etc., Tac.: de amica, in high spirits about, Ter.: laetus sum, fratri obituisse quod vult, id. II. Meton. doing with joy, cheerful, ready, willing: senatus supplementum etiam laetus decreverat, Sall. 2. satisfied or pleased with, rejoicing in, delighting or taking pleasure in: classis laeta praedat, Liv.: laeta Deum partu, Virg.: aeta laborum, id.: servatam ob navem, vi.: gens laeta domare labores, Sil. 3. pleasing, pleasant, grateful, agreeable: omnia arant facta laetiora, Cic.: militibus nomen, Tac. 4. fortunate, auspicious: augurium, happy, id. 5. propitious, favourable: venti, Val. Pl.: exta, Suet.: huius proeli, satisfactory, Tac. 6. bright, sprightly, joyous in appearance, delightful, pleasing, beautiful: Cic.: segetes, glad, i. e. luxuriant, Virg.: laetos oculis afflat honores, sparkling, id. 7. fertile, rich, of soil: ager, Varr.: tellus, rank, Virg. Of cattle, fat: glondie suae laeti redeunt, id. 8. copious, abundant: laeta magnis pressis manabunt flumina mammis, id. And of style: rich, copious, Cic. [Etyim uncertain] (Hence It. lieto, and Fr. lie, in the expression faire chère lie.)

laeva, ae, f. [laevus] the manus, the left hand: Ithonea petit dextra, laeva-que Serestum, Virg.: ad laevam et ad dexteram, Cic. Esp. freq. Abl. ad laeva, on the left side, on the left dextra montibus, laeva Tiberi amne septus, Liv.

laevatus, v. levatus.

laevè, adv. wrongly, awkwardly: Hor.

laevigatio, v. levig.

laevis, laevitas, v. levis.

laevus, a, um, adj. [cf. Gr. λαός], left, on the left side: opp. to dexter: manus, Cic.: latus, Ov.: iter, Virg. A. d. v. laevum, on the left, id.: in laevum, to the left: flectere cursus, Ov. Subst. laeva, orum, n. plur. places lying on the left: laeva Propontidis, id. 2. Fig.: awkward, stupid, foolish, silly (like Fr. gauche) o ego laevi, what a fool am I, Hor.: meus, dull, perverted, Virg. II. In augury: corresponding to the Eastern quarter of the heaven (the augur lac-

ing S.): hence, lucky, propitious: numina, favourable, propitious, id.: tonitru didit omnia laevo Juppiter, Ov. 2. Acc. to the Greek usage, though denoting the same celestial quarter; ill-omened: picus, Hor.: Mart. (cf. supr. i. 2).

laganum, n. = λάγανον, a kind of cake made of flour and oil: Hor.

laeona (laeona and laeona), ae, f. = λαγνος, a large earthen vessel with a neck and handles, a flask, flagon: Cic.: Hor.

laeosis, i, f. = λαγσιος, a Greek species of vine: Virg.

laeogna, v. lagna.

laeosis, idis, f. = λαγσιος, a bird, species unknown; perh. a kind of grouse: Hor.

laeogna, v. lagna.

lallo, avi, atum, i. v. n. to sing lullaby, as a nurse to a child: Pers.

lama, ae, f. a slough, bog, fen: Hor. [For lac-ma, from root of lac-us; so lumen for luc-men]

lambéro, i v. a. to tear to pieces: Proverb.: leplede, Charine, me mudo lamberas, you beat me at my own game, Pl.

lambo, bi, 3. v. a. to lick, lap: hi canes quos tribunal meum videt lambere, Cic.: serpentem tristia sanguinea lambentem vulnura lingua, Ov. II. Fig. of a river: to flow by, to wash: quae loca fabulosus lambit Hydaspes, Hor. Of ivy: to cling to, encircle: Pers. Of fire: to lick, reach up to, play or flicker about: (Aetna) sidera lambit, Virg.: lambere flamma comas, id. [Cf. λάρ-τω (v. labia), O. II. G. laffan, to lick. For the nasal before b, cf. cumbo, root cub.]

lamella, ae, f. dim. [lamina] a small or thin plate: paucae lamellae argenti, a few paltry coins, Sen.

lamentabilis, e, adj. [lamentor] fit to be mourned over, lamentable, pitiable: regnum, Virg.: doleful, lamenting: vox, Cic. II. mournful, attended with signs of woe: funera sumptuosa et lamentabilia, id.

lamentarius, a, um, adj. [lamentum] mournful, causing tears: Pl.

lamentatio, onis, f. [lamentor] a wailing, weeping, lamenting, lamentation: Pl.: Cic.: flebilis, Just.

lamentor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. Neutr. to wail, moan, weep, lament: Pl.: flere ac lamentari, Cic. II. Act.: to weep over, to bewail: vitam, id.: matrem mortuam, Ter. With Acc. and Inf.: lamentamur non apparere labores nostros, Hor.

lamentum, i, n. a wailing, moaning, weeping, lamentation (usu plur): Cic.: lamenta ac lacrimas cito ponunt, Tac. [Prob. for clamentum, v. clamo; initial c lost as in laus.]

lania, ae, f. = λαινα, a witch, a sorceress, enchantress: Hor.

lamina (lammina), and syncop. lanna (Hor.), ae, f. a thin piece of metal, wood, marble, etc.: a plate, leaf

vener, etc.: Cic.: tigna laminis clavisque reliant, perh. *clamps*, *saddle-plates*, Caes.: lamina serrae, the blade of a saw, Virg.: of a sword, Ov.

II. Meton.: laminae ardentes, red-hot plates, as instruments of torture, Cic. 2. silver plate of any kind: levis argentii lamina, Ov.: Hor. [Perh. from *la* in *ἐλαϊνόν* (for *ἐλα-νών*, e being prothetic) (Hence It. *lama*, Fr. *lame*.)

lamna, *v* lamina.
lampas, *adis*, *f*. = *λαμπάς*, a torch, flambeau: Cic.: lampadas igniferas, Lucr.: a wedding-torch: Ter. From the Grecian torch-race, which consisted in keeping the torch burning during the race and handing it, still burning, to the next runner (v. Smith's Ant 220), are borrowed the following expressions: quasi cursors vitali lampada tradunt, they pass on the lamp of life, Lucr.: qui prior es, cur me in decursu lampada posis? i. e. wish to succeed to my estate while I am yet alive, Pers. II. Meton in gen. brightness: Phoebea, the light of the sun, Virg.: Phoebea, of the moon, Val. Fl. Hence poet. like lumen, for day: nona lampade, on the ninth day, Lucr. 2. a meteor resembling a torch: Sen.

lana, *ae*, *f*. wool: cum colu et lana, Cic.: lanam carere, to card wool, Pl.: lanam ducere, to spin it, Ov. II. Meton.: a working in wool: lana et tela victum quaeritans, Ter. Proverb.: cogitare de lana sua, to be thinking about her work, i. e. to be unconcerned, Ov. 2. Of things like wool: spent hair or feathers, down: Plin.: memora canentia lana, cotton, Virg.: Of fleecy clouds, "curvis" velera tenuia lanae, id. Proverb.: rixari de lana capina, to dispute about trifles, Hor. [Cf. Gr. *λάχινη* and *λίπος*.] (Hence Fr. *laine*.)

lanarius, *a*, um, *adj*. [lana] of or belonging to wool: herba, fuller's weed, Plin. II. Subst.: lanarius, *il*, *m*. a worker in wool: Pl.

lanatus, *a*, um, *adj*. [id.] furnished with wool, woolly: oves, unshorn, Col. Absol. lanatae, arum, *f* plu. sheep, Juv. 2. covered with down: downy: vitis, Col.: Plin.

lancea, *ea*, *f*. a light spear, with a leather thong fastened to it, a lance: Tac. [Perh. borrowed from Gr. *λάνχη*.]

lancino, *avi*, *atum*, *i* v. a. to tear to pieces, to rend, mangle, lacerate: Sen. II. Fig.: to destroy, consume bona, squander, Cat.

lanes, *a*, um, *adj*. [lana] woollen, of wool: paltum, Cic.: infula, Virg. 2. downy, soft: Mart.: Cat. (Hence Fr. *laine*.)

lanus-facio, *feci*, *factum*, *3* v. a. to make faint, weary, languid: Cic.

languens, *Part*. [languet]. II. A *d*: faint, weak, inactive, languid: hyacinthus, drooping, Virg.: incitare languentes, Cic.: Of troops: languen-

tes atque animo remissi, slack, losing heart, Caes.

languet, *2* v. n. to be faint, weary, languid: de via, Cic.: Of plants, etc. to droop, languish, wither: Suet. Virg.: Prop. Of the sea or surf. to be wearied, to be exhausted in force, to sink: servare recursus languenti pelagi, watch for the retreating of the spent waves, Virg. 2. Esp. to be weak, faint, languid from disease: languebant corpora morbo, id. II. Fig.: to be languid, dull, heavy, inactive, listless: languet juvenis, Cic.: otio, id.: languet aequor, is dead calm, Mart. Of a faulty tone in speaking, vox, nec languens, nec canora, sinking so as to be scarcely heard, Cic. [In *languet* the *n* nasalizes the root *lag* cf. Gr. *λαγ-απός*, "slack, loose," and Lat. *laxus*.]

languesco, *gūi*, *3* v. n. incept [languet] to become faint, weak, languid corpore, Cic.: Of things. Bacchus languescit in amphora, becomes mild or mellow, Hor.: luna languescit, becomes obscured, Tac.: ut solet a magno fluctus languescere flatu, to go down after a heavy gale, Ov. 2. Esp. to be enfeebled by disease, to be ill, to languish: id: ter omnino per xiv annos languit, Suet. II. Fig.: to grow languid, listless, or inactive, to decline, decrease: Cic.

languide, *adr* faintly, feebly, slowly, languidly: nutare, Plin. Comp.: dicere, with less spirit, Cic.: in opere versari, more remissly than goes their wont, Caes.

languidulus, *a*, um, *adj* dim [languidus] somewhat languid: Cat. II. withered, half-faded: coronae, Cic.

languidus, *a*, um, *adj*. [languet] faint, weak, dull, sluggish, languid: homines vino languidi, Cic.: Meton of things: boves, ovillo trahentes languidi, Hor. (ovillo) languidi et torpentes, dull, Quint.: flumen, sluggish, Hor.: aqua, Liv.: omp.: languidiora vina, more mellow, Hor. II. Of character: feeble, powerless, inactive, listless: philosophus mollis, languidus, enervatus, Cic.: si qui antea aut alio more fuerant aut languidiores, more sluggish, id. III. A *c*t.: enervating. voluptates, id.

languor, *ōris*, *m* [id.] faintness, feebleness, weariness, languor lassitude: corporis, Cic. 2. Esp. weariness, languor, faintness, proceeding from disease: aqueous, weakness caused by water, i. e. dropsy, Hor.: languor faucium, i. e. relaxed throat, Suet. II. Of the mind: dullness, sluggishness, inactivity, listlessness: languori se deciduae dedere, Cic.: militum, Caes.

laniatus, *ūs*, *m*. [lapio] [a man] lacerating (rare): ferarum, Cic. II. Fig.: anguish of mind. Tac.

laniena, *ae*, *f* [lanus] a butcher's stall: Liv.

lanificium, *il*, *n*. [lanificus] the

working of wool, i. e. spinning, weaving, etc.: usum lanificii docere, Just.

lanificus, *a*, um, *adj*. [lana facio] that works in wool, i. e. by spinning, weaving, etc. (poet.): manus, Tib.: sorores, i. e. the Fates, Mart.

laniger, *a*, um, *adj*. [lana gero] wool-bearing, fleecy: greges, Virg.

II. Subst.: laniger, *i*, *m*. a ram, Ov.: a lamb: timena, Phaedr.: lanigera, *ae*, *f* a sheep, Lucr.

lanio, *avi*, *atum*, *i* v. a. [lanius] to tear to pieces, mangle, lacerate, rend Cic.: dentibus artus, Virg.: digitis ora, Ov.: vestem, id. II. Fig.: et tua sacrilegae laniarunt carmina linguae, have pulled to pieces, id.

lanionius, *a*, um, *adj* [lanius] of a butcher: Suet.

lanista, *ae*, *m*. a trainer of gladiators, fencing-master: Cic.: Juv.

II. Meton a trainer in evil, a setter at variance, inciter to violence: Cic.: lanistas Aetolis, dimicare, instigators of the quarrel, Liv.

lanitium (cium), *il*, *n* [lana] wool

Virg.
lanius, *il*, *m*. [prob for *lac-nius*, of lacer, lacer] a butcher: Ter. Liv.: Cic. 2. Meton an executioner: Pl.

lanterna (lat), *ae*, *f* [λαμπτήρ] a lantern, lamp: Cic.

lanternarius (lat.), *il*, *m*. [lanterna] a lantern-bearer: Fig.: a guide, attendant catlinae, link-boy, Cic.

lanugo, *luis*, *f* [lana] wooliness, down, of plants, of the cheeks, etc.: Lucr.: Virg.: Ov.: Suet.

lanx, *lanis*, *f*. a plate, platter, dish: Cic.: Ov.: Virg.: Of freq use in sacrifices: lanxibus et pandis fumantia reddimus exta, in huge rounded dishes, id. II. Esp. the scale of a balance: in lanxum aliquid imponere, to place it in one of the scales, Cic.: Virg. [Etym uncertain].

lappathum, *i*, *n* and *lappathus*, *i*, *f* (m. Lucr. in Cic.) = *λαπάθον* or *λαπάθος*, surreal: lappathi brevis herba, Hor.

lapidea, *ae*, *m*. [lapis caedo] a stonecutter, quarryman: Liv.

lapicidinae, *arum*, *f* [id.] stone quarries: Cic.

lapidarius, *a*, um, *adj*. [lapis] of or belonging to stone, stone-: latomiae, stone quarries, Pl.

lapidat, *v* lapido.

lapidatio, *ōnis*, *f*. [lapido] a throwing of stones: fit magna lapidatio, Cic.

lapidator, *ōris*, *m* [id.] a stone-thrower: Cic.

lapidens, *a*, um, *adj*. [lapis] of stone, consisting of stone: imber, a shower of stones, Cic.: murus, Liv. Fig.: lapideus sum, I am petrified, Pl.

lapido, *avi*, *atum*, *i* v. a. [id.] to pelt with stones: quo defunctus est die, lapidata sunt templa, Suet. II. Impers.: lapidat, at rains stones: quia

Vellis de caelo lapidaverat, Liv. Pass. Impers.: quod de caelo lapidatum esset, id.

lapidōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of stones, stony: montes, Ov. Meton.: hard as stone, stony; or, full of grit: panni, Hor. Of the gout stony, i.e. producing chalk-stones in the joints: Pers.

lapillus, i, m. dim. [id.] a little stone, a pebble: invitat somnos crepitantibus unda lapillis, Ov. Lucky days were marked with white, unlucky ones with black stones: hence, diem signare melioribus lapillis, Mart. II. Esp. a precious stone, gem, jewel: inter niveos viridesque lapillos, i.e. pearls and emeralds, Hor. 2. In pl. small pieces of any valuable stone, esp. of marble, mosaic: Libya (African marbles being much prized), id.

lapis, idis, m. a stone, stone: undique lapides in murum jacti coepti sunt, Caes. l. lapis redivivus, old stone used for new buildings, Cic. lapide candidiore diem notare, to mark with a white stone as a lucky one than usual, Cat. Fig. for dullness, stupidity, want of feeling: quid stas, lapis? i.e. like a stock, Ter. Proverb. (l.) lapidem ferre altera manu, altera panem ostentare, i.e. to flatter openly and in private secretly, Pl. (u) verberare lapidem, to do oneself more harm than good, id. (cf. λαπίδιον πρὸς κέρως, to kick against the goads.) (iii) lapides loqui, to speak hard words, id. II. Specially: Jupiter lapis, Jupiter the stone, or a Jupiter stone, prob. a metron stone regarded as a symbol of Jupiter, and used to swear by: Jovem lapidem jurare, Cic. 2. a milestone, set up on the roads at every 1000 paces: sextus ab urbe lapis, Ov. Elliptically. ad duodecimum a Cremona, Tac. 3. the one on which the praetor stood at slave-sales: in eo ipso astas lapis, ubi praetor praedicat, Pl. Fig. praetor duos de lapide emptos tribunos, bought like slaves, servile, Cic. 4. a land-mark, boundary-tone, Liv. 5. a tombstone: Prop. 6. a precious stone, gem, jewel, pearl. Hor. 7. albus, a slab or table of white marble, id. [Etym. unknown, the word is not cogn. with Gr. λίθος.]

lappa, ae, f. a burr: Virg. **lappio**, ōnis, f. [lāpio] a sliding Fig.: a falling, falling: Cic. **lappo**, i, v. n. freq. [id.] to slip, slide, stumble, stagger, slip down on the ground: (Primum) in multo lapsantem sanguine nati, velterring, Virg.: Tac.

lapsus, a, um, Part. [lāpor] II. A d.] ruined, unfortunate: regia res est succurrere lapsis, Ov.

lapsus, ūs, m. [id.] a slipping, falling, a fall: equi, Virg.: terrae, a landslide, Liv. 2. a gliding, sliding, running, flowing, flying, etc. of water let loose: Cic.: of the stars

id.: Virg.: of the Harpies, swoop, id. Abstr. for coner, totatum, rolling wheels, id. II. Fig.: a falling from, a falling, error, fault: Cic.

laqueār, āris, n. (laqueare, Virg.) [akin to lacunar] a paneled ceiling (usu. plur.): dependent lychni laquearibus altis, Virg.

laqueātus, a, um [laquear] furnished with a paneled ceiling: tecta, Hor. tectum, Cic.: cenatio, Suet.

laqueus, i, m. a noose, snare; a hangman's halter: laqueis falces avertabant, Caes. collum in laqueum inserere, Cic.: laqueo gulam frangere, to strangle, Sall. II. Fig.: a snare, gin, trap: iudicii laqueos declinans, Cic.: laquei Stoicorum, subtleties, id. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. laccio, Sp. lazo, F. lacs.)

lār, lāris, m. [Lar, lares, O Lat. lares, household deities: v. Smith's Bleg. and Myth. 234] a hearth, dwelling, home: relinquunt larem familiarum suum? Cic.: paternus, Hor. deserere larem, to leave one's home, Ov. Plin. iussa pars mutare lares, Hor. Poet. of a bird's nest: nunc avis in uno tecta laremque parat, Ov.

lardum, v. lardum **largē**, adv. abundantly, plentifully, bountifully, liberally: darr, Cic. Comp. potus largus aequo, too freely, Hor. Sup. Cic.

largi-ficius, a, um, adj. [largus facio] bountiful: Lucr.

largi-ficius, a, um, adj. flowing copiously: Ious, Lucr.

largi-locuus, a, um, adj. talking copiously, talkative: Pl.

largior, itus, 4 v. dep. (past imperf. largibar, Prop. fut. largibere, Pl.) [largus] to give bountifully, to bestow or impart freely: to lavish: amico homini mea ex crimena largiar, Pl. qui eripuit alius, quod alius largiantur, i.e. rob Peter to pay Paul, Cic. Of inanimate subjects: Gallia provinciae propinquitatis multa ad copiam atque usus largiunt, affords an abundant supply of, Caes. 2. In gen. sense, to bestow, confer, concede: munus parvus in largienda civitate, Cic. Hortensio summam copiam facultatēque dicendi natura largita est, id.

3. Like condono, to give up, condone (rare): rei publicae iniurias, to forgive, Tac. II. In bad sense: to give corruptly, to bribe: largiendo de alieno popularem fieri, Liv.: exercitum largiendo corrumpere, Quint.

largitas, ātis, f. [id.] abundance, bounty, liberality (rare): tui muneris, Cic.: terra fruges cum maxima largitate fundit, id.

largiter, ade abundantly, largely, very much: peccare, Pl.: posse, to be very powerful, Caes. Substantively, with part Gen. auri et argenti, plenty of, Pl.

largitio, ōnis, f. [largior] a giving freely, a bestowing, granting, dispensing: civitatis, Cic. 2. Esp. a

liberal giving or distribution of money: largitione redeunt militum voluntates, Caes. Proverb.: largitio fundum non habet, giving has no bottom, Cic. 3. bribery, corruption, esp. to obtain a public office, tribum turpi largitione corrumpere, id.: profusissima, Suet.

largitor, i, v. dep. freq. [id.] to give or bestow liberally: Pl. (dub.)

largitor, ōris, m. [id.] a liberal giver, a bestower, granter, distributor: multarum rerum, Sall.: pecuniae, id. Liv. 2. a squanderer, spendthrift: largitor et prodigus, Cic. II. Esp. a

druber: largitores faciosi, id. **largitus**, a, um, Part. [largior]

largus, a, um, adj. abundant, copious, plentiful, large, much: pabula, Lucr.: (sol) quum terras larga luce compleverit, Cic. Comp. largior aether, amplior, Virg.: ignis, Hor.: largiore vino usus, Liv. Sup.: munus largissimum edere, Suet. With Gen.: abundans in opum, Virg. II. Of persons: giving abundantly, bountiful, profuse, liberal: Cic.: largus animo, of a generous disposition, Tac.: promissis, liberal in promises, id. With Inf.: spes donare novae, Hor. [Etym. unknown.]

lāridum, and syncop. **lardum**, i, n. [akin to λαρός, λαρίνος, "fattened," "fat"] the fat of bacon, lard: Pl. Hor. In plur.: larda, Ov. (Hence It. lardo; Fr. lard.)

larva (trissyl. lārta), ae, f. a ghost, spectre: Pl. As a term of contempt, boggy, id. II. a mask: larva et tragici cothurni, Hor.

larvo, no perf., atum, i, v. a. [larva] to bewitch, enchant: usu. in Part. perf.: Pl.

lāsānum, i, n. = λασάνιον, a chamber utensil, close-stool: Petr. 2. perh. a cooking pan: Hor.

lasarpicifer, ēra, ērum (and lasarpicifer), adj. [lasarpicium, fero] producing the plant lasarpicium, the juice of which (lasar or laser) is the gum asa foetida, hence, producing asa foetida: Cyrene, Cat.

lascivia, ae, f. [lascivus] sportiveness, playfulness, frolicsomeness, gollity: Cic. Comically: o virgarum lascivia, thou scourge's game! Pl. II. wantonness, licentiousness, petulance, lewdness, lasciviousness: Sall.: theatralis populi, impudence, Tac.

lascivibundus, a, um, adj. [lascivio] wanton, petulant: Pl. (dub.)

lascivio, ii, itum, 4 v. n. [lascivus] to be wanton, petulant, sportive, to sport, frolic, frolic: licet lascivire, dum nihil metuas, Cic.: lascivire magis plebem quam saevire, were wanton rather than cruel, Liv.: agnus lasciviti fura, frolics, Ov. II. Fig. of style to indulge in license: Quint.

lascivus, a, um, adj. allowed to run wild, unrestrained, wanton, petulant, playful, frolicsome, frisky: nova proles (pecudum), Lucr.: hederæ, wan-

tonly clinging, Hor. capella, Virg. pueri, saucy, Hor. verba, sportive, playful, id. II. licentious, lewd, lustful, lascivious: puellae, Ov. Of things: tending to lewdness, lascivious: picturae et figurae, obscene, Suet. [Cf. Gr. *λασ* (for *λασ-ω*); Goth. *lustus*, Eng. *lust*.]

lassitudo, *inis*, *f.* [lassus] faintness, weariness, heaviness, lassitude: Pl.: Cic.: Caes.

lasso, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v* *a* [id.] to render faint or languid, to tire, weary, fatigue: Ov.: Prop.

lassulus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *dim.* [id.] somewhat weakened: Cat.

lassus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* faint, languid, weary, tired, exhausted: lassus de via, Pl. ithere atque opere castrorum et proelio fessil lassique, worn out and exhausted, Sall. With Gen.: lassus mari et viarum, Hor. With Inf.: nomen lassa vocare meum, Prop. II. Meton. of things: fructibus assiduus humus, exhausted, Ov.: undae, calmel down, Lucan stomachus, jaded, Hor. collum, drooping, Virg. [Ety. uncertain]

lastaurus, *i*, *m* = *λάσταυρος*, *a* lewd person: Suet.

late, *adv.* broadly, widely, extensively, often with longe, far and wide late longaque diffusis, Cic.: Caes. Comp. possidere agros, Ov. Sup. ager latissime continuatus, id. II. Fig. ars late patet, widely, id. Comp. latus prescribere, more fully, Caes. loqui, more diffusely, Cic.: opibus uti, more profusely, Hor.: aerarium implere, more largely, i. e. richly, Flor. Ship. fidel bonae nomen latissime manat, has a very wide range, Cic.

latebra, *ae*, *f.* [lateo] a hiding-place, lurking-hole, retreat: Caes.: latebras animae, pectus, the hidden seat of life, Virg.: telli, i. e. where the arrow-head is buried in the flesh, id.: solis defectus lunaeque latebrae, the observations (eclipses) of sun and moon, Lucr. II. Fig.: quum illa conjunctio ex latebris atque ex tenebris prupisset, Cic. 2. Esp. a subtlety, cunning, feigned excuse (only in sing.) vident, he quaeatur latebra perjurio, 'a loophole', id.: latebram dare vitell, concealment, Ov.

latebri-cola, *ae*, *c.* [latebra] that dwells in lurking-places or brothels: Pl.

latebrosus, *adv.* in a hiding place: Pl.

latebrosus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [latebra] full of lurking-holes or covert, hidden, secret: via, Cic.: locus, Liv. Punt pumex, i. e. full of holes, porous, Virg.

latens, *entis*, *Part.* [lateo] II. A. d. hidden, secret, unknown: saxa, Virg.

lenter, *adv.* in secret, privately: Cic.: amari, Ov.

lateo, *ei*, *2* *v* *n* to lie hid or concealed, lurk: ubi sunt, ubi latent, Pl.: id.

abdit late, Cic.: naves latent portu, Hor. Proverb.: latet anguis in herba, Virg. 2. Esp. to skulk, keep out of sight, in order not to appear in court, quis est qui fraudationis causa latuisse dicat? Cic. 3. to live retired: crede mihi, bene qui latuit, bene vixit, Ov. II. Fig.: to be sheltered, safe: latere sub umbra Romanae amicitiae, Liv. 2. to lurk, to be cloaked: sub nomine pacis bellum latere, Cic.

3. With non-personal subj.; with Acc (rarely with Inf.): to be concealed from, unknown to: nec latere doli fratrem Junonis, Virg. With Dat.: Sen. poet. Absol.: to escape notice, be unknown: id qua ratione consecutus sit, latet, Nep. [Cf. Gr. *λαθ-ειν*, in which the I. E. root *la* is augmented by *θ*, as in *la-in* by *t*]

later, *eris*, *m.* a brick, tile: Cic. Pl. verb.: laterem lavare, to labour in vain, Ter. [Ety. uncertain]

lateramen, *inis*, *n* [later] earthenware: Lucr.

laterculus, *i*, *m* *dim.* [id.] a small brick or tile: Caes. II. Meton. a sort of cake or biscuit: Pl.

latericius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] made of bricks: urbs, Suet.: turris, Caes.: opus, or absol. latericium, brickwork, id.

lateritius, *v* latericium.

lateraria, *v* latericium.

laterarius, *v* lanternarius

latesco, *3* *v* *n* *incept.* [lateo] to be hid: Cic.

lātex, *icis*, *m* any liquid, esp. water (poet.): fons Averni, Virg.: desilit in lateces, Ov. Of wine: Lycaeus, Virg. Of other liquids: absinthii, juice of wormwood, Lucr.: Palladii lateces, oil, Ov. [Ety. unknown; Gr. *λάτεις* seems quite different]

latibulum, *i*, *n* [lateo] a hiding-place, lurking-hole, covert, den; feras, Cic. Fig.: doloris, id.

latioclāvus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [latus clavus] having a broad purple stripe (a mark of distinction borne by senators, military tribunes of the equestrian order, and the sons of distinguished families: r. clavus, no II 2): tribunus, Suet.: tunica, Val. Max. II. Subst. laticiavus, *il*, *m* one entitled to wear the latus clavus, a senator, patrician: a quodam laticiavio prope ad necem caesus, Suet.

latine, *adv.* in Latin: loqui, Liv.: scire, to understand Latin, Cic.: redere, to translate into Latin, id.: formare, to write or compose in Latin, Suet.: componere, id. Phr.: Latine loqui, to speak with purity: ut pure et emendate loquentes, quod est Latine, Cic. Also, to speak straightforwardly, to speak out (as we say, 'in plain English'): (gladiatorem) ut appellat, quid plane et Latine loquuntur, id.

latinitas, *atis*, *f.* [latinus] pure Latin style, Latinity: Cic. II. The Latin rights and privileges, also called jus Latii (v. Smith's Ant. 92, and 220): id.

Latīnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [Latium] Latin: feriae Latinae or simply Latinae, the Latin holidays, Liv.

latio, *onis*, *f.* [latus: v. fero] a bearing, bringing (only fig.): auxilii, a rendering of assistance, Liv. II. Esp.: quifragili, a voting or right of voting, id.: legis, a proposing of a law, a bill, Cic.

latitō, *avi*, *atum*, *i* *v* *n* *f* *freq.* [latet] to be in the habit of concealing oneself, to lurk: latitans Oppianicus, Cic.: latitans aper, Hor. Of things: to be concealed: invisit atque latitantibus rebus confidere, Caes. 2. Esp. to keep out of the way, in order not to appear before a court of justice: qui fraudationis causa latitarit, Cic.

latitudo, *inis*, *f.* [latus] breadth, width: Cic.: fossae, Caes. 2. In gen. extent, size, compass: possessionum, Cic. II. Fig. verborum, a broad pronunciation, v. laut.

latoniae, *v* laut.

lātor, *eris*, *m* [latus: v. fero] a bringer or bearer (only fig.): a mover or proposer of a law legis Sempromiae, Cic.: rogationis, Liv.

latrator, *eris*, *m* [latro] a barker: poet. for a dog: Anubis, Virg. II. Meton. a bawler, brawler: Quint.

latrātus, *ūs*, *m* [id.] a barking: apros latratu turbabis agens, Virg. In plur.: venator cursu canis et latratibus instat, id. II. Fig. yelping, bawling, shrewish scolding or wrangling: inusitati foro latratu, Val. Max.

latrina, *ae*, *f.* [contr. from lavatrina; lavō] a bath: Lucil. II. a privy: Pl.

latro, *avi*, *atum*, *i* *v* *n* and *a* to bark. Neutr.: si canes latrent, Cic. Imperf. Part. absol. latrans, a barker, i. e. a dog (poet.). Ov. Pass impers.: scit cui latretur, whom the barking is at, id. 2. Meton. to rumble, etc.: latrans stomachus (i. e. from emptiness), clamorously, hungry, Hor. Esp. to rant, roar, bluster: latrant jam quidam oratores, non loquuntur, Cic. B. Act. for allatrate, to bark at, bay: senem adulterum latrent Suburanæ canes, Hor. Fig.: to abuse, assault: si quis opprobriis dignum latravir, id. 2. to demand vehemently: nil aliud sibi naturam latrare, Lucr. [Cf. Skr. *rā*, to bark; Gr. *λαρᾶσθαι* = βαρβαρίζειν (Hezych.); Goth. *la-i-an*, to revile]

latro, *onis*, *m* [prob. borrowed from Gr. *λαρῆς*] a hired servant, mercenary: haec effatus ubi latrones dicta facessunt, Enn. 2. Esp. a mercenary soldier, body guard: latrones, quos conduxit, Pl. II. a freebooter, highwayman, robber, brigand: collecti ex praedoniibus latronibusque Syriac, Caes.: cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator, Juv.: an assassin: Val. Max.: a hunter, i. e. one who has lain in ambush: Viig. of a wolf, a robber, ravager: Phaedr. 2. = latruuculus, q

piece in the game of draughts: Ov. (Hence It. *ladrone*, Fr. *larron*.)

latrocinium, *n.*, *m.* dim. [*latro*] the military service of a mercenary. *apud regem* in latrocinio fuit, Pl. II. a raid, freebooting, highway robbery, piracy: in furto aut in latrocinio aut aliqua noxa comprehensus, Caes.

2. Fig. in gen.: villainy, roguery, fraud, quod putares hic latrocinium non iudicium futurum, Cic.

3. Meton. a band of robbers: si ex tanto latrocinio unus tollitur, id est, a skirmish with banditti; guerrilla warfare: Sall. III. the game of draughts: Ov. (Hence Fr. *larcin*; Eng. *larceny*.)

latrocinor, *atus*, *i. v. dep.* [*latro*] to perform military service as a mercenary, to be a hired soldier: ibi aliquo latrocinatum, Pl. II. to act as a freebooter or pirate, to rob on the highway: Catilina latrocinantem se interfici mallet, quam exsalem vivere, Cic.

latronculus, *i. m. dim.* [*latro*] a highwayman, robber, freebooter, brigand: Cic. 2. a piece ('man') in the game of draughts: Suet.

latumiae, *v. lautumiae*.

latus, *a. um, adj.* broad, wide: fossa, Cic. 1. male id.: palus non latro pedibus quinquaginta, Cato. *Neut. absol.*: crescere in latum, to increase in width, Ov. 2. extensive: fines, id.: quam latissimas salutines habere, Caes. II. Fig.: *vultu* spread, extended: gloria, Plin. 2. Of pronunciation: broad: cujus tu lata (verba) iustitias, Cic.

3. Of style: diffuse, copious, prolix: id. 1. Tac. 4. Of a vain-glorious person: latus ut in Circo spectare, that you may stalk proudly (taking up a wide space) along, Hor. [For *stilius*, *v. stiliarius*; from root of *strepere*, *lat. ster-no*, *stra-vo*; "out-stretched," "widespread."]

latus, *eris*, *n.* the side or flank: cuius latus ille mureo petebat, Cic.: vellere latus digitis, to twitch one by the side in order to attract attention, Ov.: tegere latus alui, to walk by the side of, Hor.: lateris or laterum dolor, pleurisy, Cic.: Hor.: artifex lateris, a ballet-dancer, Ov. 2. latus dare or praebere, in fencing: to expose oneself to a thrust: saepe dabis nudum, vincat ut ille, latus, Tib. Hence, fig.: to give occasion to, give a handle to: malo latus obdit apertum, Hor.: latere tecto abcedere, to get off scot-free, Ter.: nudum latus ostendere, to show the side exposed, i. e. the weak point: Imperii, Flor.: Imperii nudare latus, leave the frontier exposed, Lucan. 3. the lungs; esp. with ref. to oratory: voce magna et bonis lateribus, with strong voice and sound lungs, Cic.: nobilitatus ex lateribus et lacertis, lungs and thews, id. II. Meton. the side, flank, lateral surface of any thing (opp. to *frons* and *tergum*): collis ex utraque parte lateris dejectus habebat, Caes.

tum prora avertit et undas dat latus, the ship's side, Virg. Milit. t. t. of an army, the flank: ex sinere nostros latere aperto aggressi, i. e. on the right flank, the shield being on the left arm, Caes. Esp. a (ab) latere and a lateribus: on or at the side, on or at the sides (opp. to a fronte, and a tergo): a tergo, a fronte, a lateribus tenebatur, i. e. on every side, Cic.: disiectos ab tergo aut lateribus circumveniebant, Sall. Less freq. with *ex*: latere ex utroque, Lucr. With *de*: de latere ire, to move from the flank, id. III. Fig.: of companionship and intimate friendship (cf. *supr.* I. 1): ut a semis latere nunquam discederem, never left his side, Cic.: eos ab latere tyranni, his confidants, Liv. Also of disagreeable companionship: aliena negotia centum per caput et circa salubritas, encompass on every side, Hor. (Originally the *br*-width of anything; cf. Gr. *πλάτος*, *plátos*. In the Latin word initial *p* has been lost.)

latus, *a. um, Part.* [*latro*].

latusculum, *i. n. dim.* [*latus*] a little side (poet. and rare): Luer: Cat. laudabilis, *e. adj.* [*laudo*] praiseworthy, laudable: honestum, etiam si a nullo laudetur, natura esse laudabile, Cic. 1. carmen, Hor. Comp.: vitae ratio laudabilior, Cic.

laudabiliter, *adv.* praiseworthily, laudably: vivere, Cic. Comp.: inquam ferre laudabilis, Val. Max. Sup. not found.

laudatio, *onis*, *f.* [*laudo*] a praising, commendation; an eulogy, panegyric: quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem tui eulogy pronounced by you, Cic. With *ob*: Gen.: laudationes eorum, qui sunt ab Homero laudati, id. 2. Esp. a funeral oration or panegyric: funebria, id. With *ob*: Gen.: matronarum, Liv. II. a favourable testimony to character in a court of justice; a testimonial: gravissima, Cic.: judicialis, Suet.

laudativus, *a. um, adj.* [*id.*] In rhetoric, laudatory: Quint.

laudator, *oris*, *m.* [*id.*] a praiser; a eulogizer, panegyrist: integritatis et elegantiae, Cic.: temporis acti, Hor. 2. one who pronounces a funeral oration: Liv. II. Esp. one who bears a favourable testimony to character in a court of justice: Cic.

laudatrix, *icis*, *f.* [*id.*] she who praises (rare): Cic.: Ov.

laudatus, *a. um, Part.* [*laudo*]. II. *Adj.* praiseworthy, esteemed, excellent: artes, Cic.: virgo laudatissima formae dote, beyond all praise for her gift of beauty, Ov.

laudo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [*laus*] to praise, commend, extol, eulogize: bonos, Cic.: legem, id.: agricolam laudat juris peritus, extols his happiness, Hor. 2. Esp. to pronounce a funeral oration or panegyric: quem quam supremo ejus die Maximus laudaret, Cic. II. to adduce, name, quote, cite:

Jovem supremum testem laudo, Pl.: auctores, Cic. (Hence Fr. *louer*.)

laurea, *ae*, *f.* (sc. arbor) [*laureus*] the laurel-tree or bay-tree: Liv.: *opiss* ramis laurea, Hor. 2. (sc. corona) a laurel wreath, laurel branch, as the ornament of Apollo, of poets, of ancestral images, of triumphant generals, and of letters containing news of a victory: te precor, o vates, assit tua laurea nobis, Ov.: laurea donandus Apollinari, the poetic bay-crown, Hor.: Suet. II. Meton. a triumph: quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferem? Cic.

laureatus, *a. um, adj.* [*laurea*] crowned or decked with laurel, laureate: imago, Cic.: litterae, a letter announcing a victory (so called because bound up with bay-leaves), Liv. also *absol.*: ne laureatis (sc. litteris) quidem gesta prosecutus est, Tac.

laureola, *ae*, *f.* *dim.* [*id.*] prop. a laurel crown; hence, Meton. a triumph: Cic. Proverb: laureolam in mus-taceo quaerere: *v. mustaceus*.

laureus, *a. um, adj.* [*laureus*] of laurel, laurel: corona, Liv.: seria, Ov.

laureosus, *a. um, adj.* [*laureus* coma] laurel-folaged, covered with laurels: montes, Lucr.

lauriger, *era*, *erum, adj.* [*laureus* geror] crowned or decked with laurel: Phoebeus, Ov.

laurus, *i.* (*Abi. lauru*, Hor.: *Nom. plur.* laurus, Virg.: *Tib.*), *f.* a bay-tree, sacred to Apollo (respecting its uses, *v. laurea*, no. 2): Liv.: Cic.: The leaves, when eaten, were said to impart the power of prophesying: Juv. II. Meton. for laurea, a laurel crown, and hence, a triumph: incurrat haec nostra laurus in oculos, Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

laus, *laudis*, *f.* praise, commendation, glory, fame, esteem: in laude vivere, Cic.: ornare aliquem laudibus, id.: dicere aliquis laudes, to sing anybody's praises, Virg. II. Meton. a praiseworthy deed, merit, desert: bellicae laudes, Cic.: merui qui laude coronari, by my merit, Virg. [For *claud* (*claud*, cogn. with Gr. *κλῆω* and *Lat. cluere*; Goth. *hluia* = *clauon*), Germ. *claut*. With the form *lau-d-s* cf. *frui-d-s*.]

laute, *adv.* elegantly, splendidly, sumptuously: deversari, Cic.: vivere, Nep.: lauitus accipi, Suet. II. Fig. excellently, beautifully, finely: loquatur laute, Pl.: me emulaveris lauitissime, very nicely (i. e. thoroughly), poet. *av. Cic.*

lautia, *orum*, *n. plu.* entertainment given at Rome to foreign ambassadors or distinguished guests at the expense of the State: loci unde lautiaque legati praebiti jussa, Liv.

lautitia, *ae*, *f.* [*lautus*] elegance, splendour, sumptuousness of living: Cic.: Suet.

lautumiae (*latumiae* and *latumiae*), *arum*, *f. plu.* [borrowed from Gr. *λατομια*] a stone-quarry: vel in lautumias mavelim agere aetatem, Pl. II. Esp.

a prison cut out of the rock, at Syracuse lautumias Syracusanas omnes audieris, Cic. 2. one of the two public prisons at Rome, perhaps the Tullianum (v. Smith's Class. Dict. art. Roma, XII.): Liv.

lautus, a, um, Part. [lavo] II. A d j.: neat, elegant; and usu more than this, fine, sumptuous, splendid: supellex, Cic. lautissima cœna, Plin. Ep.: lautum et copiosum patrimonium, splendid, magnificent Cic. civitas, id.

2. nice, refined, polished: eques Romanus, of refined tastes, Nep.: beneficentiae ratio lautior, finer, more noble, Cic.: homines lecti et urbani, refined, fashionable, id.

lavatio, ōnis, f. [ld] a washing, bathing, bath: quid ea messis attinet ad meam lavationem? Pl. II. Meton. a bathing-place, bathing-room, bath: ut lavatio parata sit, Cic.: argentea, Phaedr.

lavo, lavi and lavavi, lautum, lavatum and lotum, 1. and 3. v. a. and n. to wash, bathe, lave: A c t.: manus lava, Cic.: lautis manibus, Hor. Reflect lavatur in fluminibus, quæ bathe, Caes. 2. Meton. to wash, moisten, bedew: eas (tabellas) lacrimis lavas, Pl.: of the sea, of rivers, to wash, i. e. to flow close by, to flow over: villam, Hor.: arenas, Ov. II. Fig.: dulci mala vino lavare, to wash away (drown) the ills of life, Hor. B. Neutr. lavanti regi dicitur nuntiatum, hostes adesse, as he was bathing, Liv. [Akin to λούω=λόω, and to luo="to wash," g. v.]

laxamentum, i, n. [laxo] an extending, widening: Sen. II. Fig. a relaxation, mitigation, alleviation, respite: si quid laxamenti a bello Samnitium esset, Liv.: dare laxamentum legi, a liberal interpretation, Cic. ut minus laxamenti daretur his ad auxilia Hannibali submitenda, that they might be less at liberty to send, Liv.

laxatus, a, um, Part. [laxo]. II. A d j.: extended, wide: ordines (aciei), loose (in formation), Tac. **laxe**, adv. widely, spaciouly, loosely: si visideris laxe grassantis, at large, Plin. Of time laxius profferre diem, to appoint a later day, Cic. II. Fig. unreservedly, freely: in hostico laxius rapto sueti vivere, Liv. Romanos, remoto metu, laxius licentiusque futuros, under looser discipline, Sall. Of troops: laxius stare, in more open order, Curt.

laxitas, atis, f. [laxus] roominess, spaciousness, extent: Cic. A c t.: to make wide or roomy, to expand, extend: forum, Cic. manipulos, to open out, Caes.: alveum Tibertis, to widen, enlarge, Suet. To open, undo, unloose: vincula epistolæ, Nep.: claustra, Virg. via vocis laxata dolore est, is cleared, id. 3. to slacken, relax: arcum, to unbind, Phædr.: rudantes, to ease the sheets,

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Virg.: laxantur corpora rugis, become withered, Ov. Of sleep, or persons asleep: to relax (the limbs). Virg.

II. Fig. to set free, to lighten, relieve, recreate: with Abl. libidinum vinculis laxatos esse, to have been freed, Cic.: corpore laxati, elevated, id. with ab: a contentione disputationis animos, id. 2. to relax, mitigate, abate, weaken: sibilaliquid laboris, Liv.: laxatum pugnam videt, that the attack was slackened, id. laxatas custodias sensit, that the sentinels were released from duty, withdrawn, id.: annonam, to reduce, lower, id. B. Neutr. to abate, lessen, fall: annonæ laxaverat, id. (Hence It lasciare, Prov. laisser, Fr laisser.)

laxus, a, um, adj. wide, loose, open, roomy: opp. to angustus and adstrictus: casses, Virg.: funis, slack, Hor. male laxus in pede calceus hæret, ill-fitting, perh down at heel, id. janua, open, Ov.: habena, Cic.: arnis, unstrung, Virg. 2. Meton.: of time, diem satis laxam, sufficiently distant, Cic. II. Fig.: negligentiae laxior locus, wider scope, Liv.: laxius imperium, lazier, less strict, Sall.: annonæ, low prices (cf. Eng. "market easy"), Liv.: caput, unstrung, reeling (from drunkenness), Pers. [For etym v. languo] (Hence Sp. lejos, Fr lâche.)

læa, æ, f. [leo] a lioness (poet. for leæna) Ov.

lææna, æ, f. = λέαινα, a lioness: Virg.: Ov.

læbes, etis, m. = λέβης, a bronze basin, kettle, or, al iron: Virg. 2. a wash-hand basin: Ov.

lectica, æ, f. a litter, sedan, used at first only on journeys, but afterwards in the city also Cic. Hor.

2. a bier or hearse: Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 221.)

lecticarius, i, m. [lectica] a litter-bearer, sedan-bearer, chairman, Cic.

lecticula, æ, f. dim. [id.] a small litter or sedan: lecticula in curia esse delatum, Cic. 2. a bier: clatus est in lecticula sine ulla pompa funebri, Nep. 3. a couch or settee: lucubratio, Suet.

lectio, ōnis, f. [lêgo] a gathering, collecting: lapidum, Col. 2. Esp. a picking out, selecting: iudicium, Cic.

II. a reading, perusal; a reading aloud: librorum, id. Hence, lectio-natus, a reading or calling over the roll of the senators: this was done by the censor, who at the same time struck out from the list the names of those whom he considered unworthy infamæ atque invidiosa senatus lectio, Liv.

lectisterniâtor, ōris, m. [lectisternium] a slave who arranged the couches for reclining on at table. Pl.

lectisternium, i, n. [lectus sterno] a feast offered to the gods, in which their images were placed on couches

before tables covered with rich fare: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 221).

lectito, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [lêgo] to gather often or eagerly: litibus conclulas, Val. Max. II. to read often or with eagerness: libros, Cic. e.

lectiuncula, æ, f. dim. [lectio] light reading: Cic.

lector, ōris, m. [lêgo] a reader: Cic. 2. Esp. a slave who read aloud to his master: Plin.

lectulus, i, m. dim. [lectus] a little bed, couch: Cic. II. Esp. a couch for reclining on at meals: statue hic lectulos, Pl. 2. a funeral-bed, bed of state: Tac. 3. a reading-couch, setter, sofa: Ov.

lectus, a, um, Part. [lêgo] II. A d j. picked, select: pueri, Cic. equites, Virg.: virgines lectas pueroque castos, Hor. 2. choice, excellent: viri, Cic. argenti lectæ numeratæ minæ, good, i. e. of full weight, Pl.

lectus, i (lectus, ūs, Pl.), m. a couch, bed: in lecto esse, Cic.: lecto teneri, to be bed-ridden, id. II. Esp. a bridal-bed: lectus genialis, called adversus (because it was opposite the door), id. jugalis, Virg. 2. a couch for reclining on at meals: lecto recumbere, Hor.

3. a funeral couch, bier: arare positus lecto, Tib. [Cf. Gr. λέκτρον, Goth. ligon, Eng. lie.] (Hence It letto, Sp. lecho, Fr. lit.)

légalis, e, adj. [lex] of or belonging to the law, legal: Quint. (Hence It leale; Sp. leal; Fr. légal.)

légatarius, a, um, adj. [legatum] enjoined by a last will or testament as sub st. legatarius, ii, m. one to whom something is left by will, a legatee: Suet.

légatio, ōnis, f. [lêgo] the office or post of an ambassador, an embassy, legation: cum potestate aut legatione proficisci, Cic. is sibi legationem ad civitates suscepit, Caes. in legationem proficisci, Liv. 2. libera legatio, a free commission, i. e. a privilege granted to a senator to visit one or more provinces on his private affairs, in the character, but without the duties, of an ambassador: negotiorum suorum causa legatus est in Africam legatione libera, Cic. 3. legatio votiva, a free embassy procured for the purpose (often a mere pretext) of paying a vow in a province, id. II. Meton. the errand or result of an embassy: legationem renuntiare, to give an account of one's embassy, id.: hæc quum legatio renuntiaretur, the result of this embassy, Liv.: quod legationem ementium esset, Cic. 2. the persons who go on an embassy, an embassy: cuius legationis Divico princeps fuit, Caes.

III. the office of a legatus, i. e. a deputy, lieutenant, lieutenant-general: legationem ejus præclarum cognoscite, Cic.: legatio legionis, command, Tac.

légator, ōris, m. [id.] one who leaves something by will, a testator: Suet.

legātorius, a, um, *adj.* [legatus] of or belonging to a legatus. Cic. (dub.).
legātum, i, n. [lēgo] something left by will; a bequest, legacy. Cic.

legātus, i, m. [id.] an ambassador, envoy, legate: ad indicendum bellum, Liv. II. a lieutenant, lieutenant-general: qui M. Aemilio legati fuerunt, Cic.: freq. in Caes. 2. Under the empire, a governor sent into a province by the emperor; more fully, legatus Caesaris. Tac.

lēgifer, a, um, *adj.* [lex fero] law-giving (poet.). Minos, Ov.: Ceres (as the foundress of social life), Virg.

lēgio, ōnis, f. [lēgo] prop. a selecting, but always meton. a (chosen) body of foot soldiers, a Roman legion, divided into 10 cohorts, the number of men varying between 4200 and 6000 (respecting its constitution, changes, etc. v. Smith's Ant. 164 sqq.) cum legionibus secunda ac tertia, Liv.: decima legio, Caes.: Claudiana, Tac.

II. Transf. of the troops of other nations: legions, soldiers: Brutiae Lucanaeque legiones, Liv. 2. In gen. an army: cetera dum legio campis instructa tenetur, Virg. Fig. ubi nunc uterque contra legiones parat, his iuvenes, expeditis, Pl.

lēgiōnarius, a, um, *adj.* [legio] of or belonging to a legion, legionary: legionarii milites legioni decimar, i. e. the foot soldiers as distinct from the cavalry attached to the legion, Caes. legionarii (opp. to alarii, i. e. allied) equites, the complement (usu. about 300 strong) of cavalry regularly attached to a legion, Liv. (v. ala).

lēgīrūpa, ae, m. [lex and rup in rumpo] a lawbreaker. Pl.

lēgīrūpio, ōnis, m. [id.] a lawbreaker. Pl.

lēgis-lātor and **lēgum-lātor** (better separately, v. lator), ōnis, m. lawgiver, legislator. Liv.

lēgitimē, adv. according to law, legally, legitimately: is qui legitime procurator dicitur, Cic. II. Transf. duly, properly: stendere, Tac.

lēgitimus, a, um, *adj.* [lex] fixed or allowed by law, that is, by some particular law: the word legal is properly a more comprehensive term than legitimus: si utar ad dicendum meo legitimo tempore, all the time allowed by the law, that is, by the lex de repetundis, Cic.: controversiae legitima et civiles, which come under and are settled by laws, id.: justus et legitimus hostis, a lawful adversary, as distinguished from pirates and other outlaws, id. 2. Subst. legitima, orum, n. plu. usages prescribed by law (rare). legitimis quibusdam confectis, Nep. II. Transf. in gen. right, just, proper, regular, genuine: numerus, Cic.: legitimum poema facere, Hor.: verba, Ov.

lēgionōla, ae, f. dim. [legio] a small or paltry legion. Liv.

lēgo, avi, atum, i, v. a. to send as ambassador: ne hoc quidem senatus relinquas, ut legati ex ejus ordinis auctoritate legarentur, Cic. 2. In gen. sense, to commit a business to any one (=mando): quod legatum est tibi negotium, committed, entrusted, Pl. II. to appoint or choose as deputy or lieutenant: Dolabella me sibi legavit, chose me for his lieutenant, Cic.

III. In law: to appoint by will, to leave or bequeath as a legacy: usum fructum omnium bonorum Caesenniae legat, id. 2. With Dat. of recipient, and Abl. with a or ab of the heres who was responsible for payment: to leave one a legacy to be paid by the principal heir: uxori testamento legat grandem pecuniam a filio, si qui natus esset; ab secundo herede nihil legat, id.

lēgo, legi, lectum, 3 v. a. to gather, pick: nucce, Cic.: herbas collibus, Ov.: spolia caesorum, Liv. Poet.: legere fila, to wind up: of Ariadne's clue; quae dedit ingrato fila legenda viro, Ov.: extrema Lauso Parcae fila legunt, spin the last thread of life, Virg.: vela, to furl, id.: funem, to haul in, Val. Fl. 2. to pick out, choose, single out, select, elect: judices, Cic.: cives in patres, Liv.: viros ad bella, Ov. 3. to traverse, pass along (poet.): pars caetera pontum pone legit, skims, Virg.: vestigia alcuius, to follow one's footsteps, to track or pursue him, id.

4. Esp. to sail by, to coast along: navibus oram Italiae, Liv. Fig.: to hug the shore, i. e. not to enter into details: primi litoris oram, Virg. 5. to take wrongfully, to carry off, steal.

sacra divum, Hor. II. Fig.: to pick up, collect, news, etc.: alcuius sermonum, to overhear, Pl. 2. to observe, survey: omnes longo ordine adversos, peruse, Virg. 3. Esp. to read or peruse a writing: libros, Cic. With personal object. Horatius fere solus legi dignus, almost the only writ poet worth reading, Quint. 4. to read out or aloud, to recite: convocatis auditoribus volumen legere, Cic. Hence, legere senatum, to read or call over the names of senators (v. lectio, no II). censores fidei concordia senatum legunt, Liv. [Cf. Gr. λέγω; the sense "to read" is found in ἐκλέγομαι and ἀναλέγομαι.] (Hence It. leggere, Sp. leer; Fr. lire.)

lēgūliūs, i, m. [lex] a pettifoggery lawyer. Cic.

lēgūlis, i, m. [lēgo] a gatherer or picker up (of fruit). Varr.: Col.

lēgūmen, ōnis, n. [lēgo] pulse, any leguminous plant (i. e. that has pods, e. g. the pea): Cic. Esp. the bean: Virg.

lēmbuncūlus, v. lemnunculus. 2. **lēmbus**, i, m. = λέμβος, a small fast-sailing vessel with a sharp prow, a pinnace, yacht, cutter: Liv.

lemma, ātis, n. = λήμμα, a theme, matter, subject: Plin. 2. the argument or title of a poem, etc.: Mart.

lemniscātus, a, um, *adj.* [lemniscus] adorned with pendent ribbons: palma, a palm-branch ornamented with ribbons, the highest reward of a victor. Cic.

lemniscus, i, m. = ληνίσκος, a ribbon which hung down from a victor's wreath, the highest reward of a victor: coronas lemniscosque jacere, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 224).

lēnūres, um, m. shades, ghosts of the dead, spectres: Ov.: Hor. [Ety. unknown.]

lēnūria, orum, n. pl. [lemures] a festival held in the month of May, to propitiate the lemures: Ov.

lēna, ae, f. [leno] a procuress: Ov. II. Fig.: she that allures or entices; a seductress: Cic.: Ov.

lēnē, adv. (poet.) softly, mildly, gently: Ov.

lēnimen, ōnis, n. [lenio] a soothing remedy; an allentation, mitigation, solace (poet.): laborum, Hor.

lēnimentum, i, n. [id.] a softening or soothing remedy: Plin. II. Fig.: an allentation, mitigation, sop: Tac.

lēnio, ōis or ii, itum, 4 v. a. and n. (past imperf. lenibant, Virg.: fut. lenibunt, Prop.) [lenis]. A ct. to make soft or mild, to soften, alleviate, mitigate, assuage, soothe: inopiam frumenti, to mitigate, cause to be less felt, Sall.: stomachum latrantem, appease, Hor.: vulnera, to assuage, Prop.: clamorem, to moderate, Hor. 2. Fig.: to allay, calm, pacify, soothe: iratum, Cic.: seditionem, Liv.: animum ferocem, Sall. II. Ne ut. to become soft or mild, to be softened, mitigated (rare): dum irae leniunt, Pl.

lēnis, e, adj. smooth, soft, mild, gentle, easy, calm: Cic. lenissimus ventus, id.: somnus, Hor.: jugum paulo leniore fastigio, with a gentler, i. e. more gradual incline, Caes. II. Fig. servitutum lenem reddere, easy, Pl.: homo lenis et facilis, moderate, forbearing, Cic. With Inf.: Mercurius non lenis precibus fata recudere, not gracious, i. e. refusing, Hor. 2. Esp. of style: easy, smooth: oratio, Cic. [Ety. uncertain.]

lēnitas, ātis, f. [lenis] smoothness, softness, gentleness, mildness: vni, opp. to asperitas, Plin.: Arar in Rhodanum influit incredibili lenitate, Caes.: vocis, sweetness, Cic. II. Fig.: clemency, gentleness, lenity: dare se ad lenitatem, id.: legum, id. 2. Of style: smoothness, ease: id.

lēniter, adv. softly, mildly, gently: arridens, Cic.: collis acclivis, gently rising, Caes. II. Fig.: quietly, calmly, moderately: tentum leniter an minaciter? by gentle means or by menaces, Pl.: lenius agere, without sufficient resolution, Caes. Sup.: lenissime sentire, Cic. Comp. in bad sense: lenius, too slowly, remissly. Caes. 2. Of style, smoothly, with easy flow: multa leniter, multa aspero dicta sunt, Cic.

light, unimportant, inconsiderable, trivial, slight: quod alia quaedam inanitas et levis conquiritur, Cic.: auditio, *an unfounded report*, Cic.: levis nomen, Cic. Phr. in levi habitum, *regarded as a trifle*, Tac. 2. Of character: *light-minded, capricious, fickle, inconstant, false*: homo levior quam pluma, Pl.: amicitiae, Cic.: spes, vana, empty, Hor.: non praefero solitum leve, *light-hearted, gay*, id. 3. *Mild, gentle, pleasant*: nunquam erit alienis gravis, qui suis se concinnat levem, Pl.: levior reprehensio, Cic.: exsilium, *to be lightly borne*, Suet. 4. *easy to be done*: tandem eo, quod levissimum videbatur, decursum est, Liv. [For leg-u-is, as brevis for breg-u-is. Cf. Skr. lagh-u-s; Gr. ελαφύς, Eng. light, Germ. leicht.] (Hence, through levianus, *li. leggiero*; Fr. léger.)

lēvis (and erroneously laevis), *e*, *adj* smooth, not rough (opp. to asper) corpulencia, Cic.: galvae, polished, Hor.: levissima corpora, Lucr.: levior assiduo detritis aequore conchis, Ov. Poet. sanguis, *slipper*, Virg.: levis juvenas, *smooth, beardless*, Hor. hence, *youthful, delicate, beautiful*, pectus, Virg.: colla, Ov. Also *effeminate*, vir, id. 11. Fig. of style: *smooth, flowing*: oratio, opp. to aspera, Cic. [Cf. Gr. ἁλίσ, λείος.]

lēvisomnis, *a*, *uni*, *adj* [lēvis omnis] *lightly sleeping*: Lucr.

lēvitas, *ātis*, *f*. [lēvis] *lightness* (opp. to gravitas): plumarum, Lucr. armorum, Caes. 2. *agility, velocity*: ula tam voluceri haec levitate lemitur, Lucr. 11. Fig.: *light-mindedness, fickleness, inconstancy, levity*: Cic. animi, Caes. 2. *shallowness, vainness*: opinionis, Cic.

lēvitas (not laevis), *ātis*, *f*. [lēvis] *smoothness*: speculorum, Cic. 11. Fig. of style: *smoothness, fluency, facility*: Quint.

lēviter, *adv* *lightly, not heavily*: armati, *light-armed*, Curt. 11. Fig. *slightly, a little, not much*: leviter densae nubes, Lucr.: leviter inflexum baculum, Cic. Comp.: tanto levius misor, *so much less*, Hor. Sup.: ut levis-me dicam, *to express it in the mildest manner*, Cic. 2. *without difficulty, with equanimity*: id levisus ferendum est, id.

lēvo, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v*, *a*. [*ful*, perf. levasso, Enn. in Cic.] [lēvis] *to make light, lighten, to relieve, ease*: hoc facio levabo, Virg.: serpentum colla levavit, *i. e. alighted from the dragon-car*, Ov. 2. Meton.: *to lift up, raise, elevate*: ter esae attollens cubitoque annexa levavit, Virg.: quae (hiems) altius Alpes levat, *i. e. by one fall of snow on the top of another*, Flor. 3. *to take away, take off, relieve of*: alicui viacula, Virg.: ictum, *to ward off*, Hor. 11. Fig.: *to lighten, relieve, console*: angorem animi sermone, Cic.: stitum, *to slake*, Ov. 2. *to alleviate, mitigate*: morbum, Pl.

viam vario sermone, *beguile*, Virg.: pretia fugium, *to reduce*, Tac.: fenus, *lbr.* 3. *to relieve, release, discharge, free from*. With *abl*: se aere alieno, Cic. With Gen. (Gr. construction): me laborum, Pl. 4. *to lessen, diminish, weaken, impair*: auctoritatem, Cic.: fidem, Hor.

lēvo (not laevo), *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v*, *a*. [lēvis] *to make smooth, to smooth, polish*: tigna, Lucr.: corpus, Cic. 11. Fig. of style: *to polish, soften*: munis aspera sano levabit cultu, Hor.

lēvor (not laevor), *ōris*, *m*. [id.] *smoothness*, Plin. Meton.: vocis, Lucr.

lex, *lēgis*, *f*. *a law*: legem ferro, rogare, *to propose*, Cic.: legem promulgavit perturbatque, *gave notice of, and carried law*: Virg.: antiquare, *to reject*, Cic.: leges duodecim tabularum, the XII. Tables: *laws composed by the decemvirs*, the foundation of Roman legislation, Liv. (Roman laws were known by the gentle name of their proposers, e.g. Lex Porcia, Cornelia, etc.) So of the laws of foreign and even barbarous nations: Belgae, Aquitani, et Galli legibus inter se differunt, Caes. Phr. lege and legibus, *according to law, legally*: ejus morte ea ad me lege roderunt bona, Ter.: Athenas deductus est, ut ibi de eo legibus heret judicium, Nep. 2. *lege agere, to proceed according to law*: (1) of the victor, *to execute a sentence*: Fulvius praetor imperavit, ut hictorem lege agere juberet, Liv.: (2) *to bring an action according to law*: lege agit in hereditatem paternam exheres filius, Cic. 3. *fraudulently to do, to do as a law*, id. 11. In gen. *any rule or law, precept, regulation, mode, manner*: versibus est certa quaedam definita lex, id. Of natural 'laws': quae sidera lege movent, Ov. Hence, *sine lege, without control or restraint*: jacent collo sparsi sine lege capilli, id. also, *legesolutus*, Hor. 111. *a contract, agreement, pact*: in mancipio lege, *a contract*, etc. Hence of *conditions of peace*: pax data Philippo in has leges est, on the following terms, Liv. Fig.: *homines ea lege natos esse, on that condition*, Cic. [Elevum uncertain.] (Hence *lt. legge*; Span. ley; Fr. loi.)

lexis, *is*=*lēgis*, *a word*: Lucii in Cic.

libāmen, *inus*, *n* [libo] *an offering to the gods, esp. of some liquid, and particularly wine, a libation* (poet. for libamentum): Ov.: setas ignibus imponit sacris, libamina prima, *i. e. offered first*, Virg. 11. Fig.: *a sacrifice*: giving up: libamina tammae, Ov.

libamentum, *i*, *n* [id.] *an offering to the gods, esp. a drink-offering, libation*: Cic.: Just. Fig.: *quasi libamenta puerarum, first-fruits*, Libatio, *ōnis*, *f*. [libo] *a libation*: Auct. Har. Resp.

libella, *ae*, *f*. [libra] *an as, a*

small silver coin, the tenth part of a denarius. Plin. Hence, the denarius being regarded as unity, *heres ex libella, heir to one-tenth of the estate*: Curvus fecit palam te ex libella, *me ex tenancio*, Cic. 2. *a very small sum*: tibi libellam argenti nunquam credam, Pl. Hence ad libellam, *i. q. ad assensum, to a farthing, exactly*: Cic. 11. *a level, water-level, plummet-line*: collocare expolare aliquid ad regulam et libellam, Vitr. (Hence *lt. livello*, Sp. nivel. Fr. niveau.)

libellus, *i*, *m* [liber] *the inner bark of a tree, used for writing-tablets*: Cinna in libello. 11. Transf. *a little book, pamphlet*: scripsi libellum in libello, Cic.: libellus opem dare, *to book*, Liv. 2. In plur., *perli a bookseller's shop* (poet.): id (quaesivimus) in omnibus libellis, Cat. 3. *a memorandum-book, journal, diary*: si quid memoriae causa retulit in libellum, Cic. 4. *a memorial*: id. 5. *a petition*: Atticus libellum composuit, eum mihi dedit, ut darem Caesari, id. subnoto libellos, Plin. (2) *an answer to a petition, an (imperial) warrant*: in diplomatis, in libellis et epistolis signandis, initio Spilinge usus est, Suet. 6. *a note of invitation, a notice, programme*: gladiatorum libellos, Cic. 7. *a placard, hand-bill*: edere per libellos, Suet. libellos Sex. Alfensius, procurator P. Quincti, depicit, *tears down the bills announcing the auction*, Cic. 8. *a letter*: libellum ipsius habeo, id.: Pl. 9. *a libel, lampoon, persiflage*: libellos aut carmina ad infamiam equisum edere, Suet. 10. *a deposition, a written accusation or complaint*: componunt ipsae per se fumantque libellos, Juv.

libens (lub), *entis*, *part*. [libet] 11. *Adj*: *acting willingly or with readiness, willing, with good will, with pleasure*: facio libens, Pl. Ter. Cic. Freq. in *abl. absol*: me libentem facies, *with my good will*, Pl.: fecit animo libentissimo populum Romanum, Cic. 2. Esp. *libens* or *libens merito* (abbreviated L M), *a formula used in paying a vow*: Jovi libens merito vitulo, Pl. 3. *glad, joyful, cheerful, merry*: hilarum ac libentem fac te in gnati nuptis, Ter.

libenter (lub), *adv*. *willingly, cheerfully, gladly, with pleasure*: libenter homines id, quod volunt, credunt, readily, Caes. Comp.: ille adiutans, nusquam se unquam libentius (cena-visse), *with a better appetite*, Cic. Sup.: id.

libentia (lub), *ae*, *f*. [libens] *de-light, pleasure*: Pl.

liber, *era*, *erum*, *adj* *enjoying the condition of social freedom, free, not a slave*: qui est matre libera, liber est, Cic. Of things: toga libera, = toga virilis (assumed by a youth in his sixteenth year), Ov. 2. In political sense: *enjoying civil rights*: not vnder despotic or monarchical rule: also

not in subjection to another people: hunc nimis liberum populum, Cic.: Roma, still under the republic, Juv. (it) free from service, imposts, etc.: Martini liberi fuerunt ab omni sumptu, munere, molestia, Cic. 3. that acts as he pleases, is his own master, independent: also frank, bold, free-spoken: nisi sapientem liberum esse neminem, that only the wise man is free, id.: ad scribendi licentiam liber, id. Comp.: hoc libertiores et solutiores sumus, id. Sup.: libertime Lolli, most frank, most ingenuous, Hor. With the idea of excess: unbridled, unchecked, licentious: adolescens, Ter.: sit adolescentia liberio, somewhat free, Cic. 4. Of things: free, unrestricted, unimpeded, unlimited, unbiased, undisturbed, etc.: mandata, full powers, id.: senus, unlimited, id.: aedes liberae, free lodging (given at Rome by the state to ambassadors), Liv.: locus, free from interruption, Pl.: custodia, free custody, i.e. confinement to a house or to a town, Liv.: tantum adest ut meae rei familiaris liberum quidquam sit, free from debt, Cic.: aqua, not obstructed by land, Ov. II. Exempt from: not subject to: usu. foll. by Abl. with or without a or ab: ab omni perturbatione animi, Cic.: omni liber metu, Liv.: animus religione liber, unfettered by superstitious fears, id. With Gen. (Gr. constr.): laborum, Pl. [Prob. cogn. with liber, libet, the O. Lat. form of the word was *loebesus*.]

liber, eri, m. [Liber an Ital. deity, corresp. to the Gr. Bacchus; the name is prob. cogn. with liba. (Thence)] Meton wine: pressum Calibus ducere Liberum, Hor.

liber, bri, m. the inner bark or rind of a tree: obducunt libro aut cortice trunci, Cic. II. Meton. (from the ancient use of this bark of trees for writing on) any writing consisting of several leaves: most freq. a book, work, treatise: de aliqua re, id. Absol., for some well-known book, as, a code of civil or religious laws: and (in plur.) esp. the Sibylline books: decemviris adire libros jussus, the Sibylline books, Liv. 2. a division of a work, a book: tres libri de Natura Deorum, Cic. With liber omitted: legi tuum nuper quantum de Finibus, id.

3. a list, catalogue, register: id. 4. a letter, epistle (rare): Nep. 5. a rescript, decree: liber principis severus et tamen moderatus, Plin. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence It. Sp. libro; Fr. livre.)

liberalis, e, adj. [liber] of or belonging to freedom, relating to the freeborn condition of a man: causa or iudicium, a suit concerning a person's freedom: ego liberali illam assero causa manu, I formally assert that she is freeborn, Ter. II. Meton. befitting a freeman, honourable, gentlemanly, noble, noble-minded, gracious, kind: artes, befitting a freeman, Cic.: spes libera-

loris fortunae, of a higher, more respectable station, Liv.: responsum, kind, gracious, Cic. 2. Esp. bountiful, generous, liberal: benefici liberalesque, id. With Gen.: pecuniae liberales erant, Sall. With in and Acc. of indirect obj.: in omne genus hominum liberalissimus, most liberal to, Suet. 3. Of things: plentifully, abundantly: vaticum, Cic. 4. Of personal appearance: open, engaging: vultus, Pl.

liberalia, ium [Liber], n. pl. a festival held on the 17th of March, at which young men received the toga virilis, Cic.

liberalitas, atis, f. [liberalia] a way of thinking or acting befitting a freeman: nobleness, kindness, affability: liberalitate liberos retinere, gentleness, Ter.: qui ita vivunt, ut eorum probetur fides, liberalitas, kindness, Cic. Esp. generosity, liberality: id. 2. Meton: a gift, present: decima pars liberalitatis, bounty, Tac. Esp. in pl., liberalitates, grants, Suet.

liberaliter, adv. in a manner befitting a freeman, nobly, kindly, graciously: liberaliter educatus, brought up like a gentleman, Cic. respondere, courteously, Caes. 2. Esp. bountifully, generously, liberally: Cic.: instructus, Caes. Comp.: vivo paulo liberalius, Cic. Sup.: liberalissime polliceri, id.

liberatio, onis, f. [libero] a freeing or setting free, a delivering, release, liberation: with Gen. of thing from which: molestiae, Cic.: rem publicam sub obtentu liberationis invadere, under the mask of setting it at liberty, Just. II. Esp. in law, an acquittal, discharge: Cic.

liberator, oris, m. [id.] one who frees, a deliverer, liberator: patriae, Cic.: urbis, Liv. A epithet of Jupiter, Jupiter the deliverer, Tac. Meton: liberator ille populi Romani animus, the spirit that was destined to deliver, Liv.

libere, adv. freely, without let or hindrance: animus movetur, Cic. Comp.: liberius vivendi potestas, Ter.

II. Esp. frankly, freely, boldly, openly: se gerere, Cic.: liberius dixero quid, Hor. III. Without limit, abundantly: ipsa tellus omnia liberius ferebat, more bountifully, Virg.

liberi, orum, m. plu. (sing. very rare: Gen. plur liberum, Cic.) [liber] children (as opp. to the domestics, servi) in relation to their parents: cum conjugibus et liberis, Cic.: ius trium liberorum, under the emperors, a privilege enjoyed by those who had three legitimate children (consisting in the permission to fill a public office before one's 25th year, with freedom from personal burdens), v. Smith's Ant 230 In plur. of one child: Ter.: Cic. 2. In wider sense, grandchildren and great-grandchildren:

Dig. II. Transf. of animals: libris orbas oves, Pl.

libero, avi, atum (fut perf. liberasso, Pl.), i. v. a. [id.] to release from slavery, to free, manumit: servos, Caes.: sece, Cic. II. In gen. to free, release, extricate, deliver, etc.: const.: with Acc. of pers. or thing delivered, and Abl., either with or without ad, of that from which they are delivered; rarely with Gen.: teque item ab eo vindico ac libero, id.: aliquem periculo, Caes.: se aere alieno, to get out of debt, Cic. With Gen.: aliquem culpae, Liv. With ex: multos ex inmodis, Cic. With Acc only, where the context explains from what: Buthrotios quum Caesar decreto suo liberavisset, viz. from a division of their lands, id. 2. Absol. to exempt from taxes, etc.: vectigales multos ac stipendiarios liberavit, id. 3. to discharge, release a debt, promise, obligation, Caes.: fidei liberare, to keep one's word, id.: liberare promissa, to cancel promises, make them void, id.: nomina, to settle debts, Liv. 4. In law to absolve or acquit: aliquem, opp. to condemnare, Cic. 5. Rarely with Acc. of charge: crimen libidinis, to do away with, Val Max. (Hence It. *liberare*, *librare*; Sp. *librar*; Fr. *lucrer*.)

liberta, ae, v. libertus.

libertas (old form, *loebertas*), atis, f. [liber] civil freedom, the condition of a freeman, as opp. to that of a slave. Caes. In plur.: tribus non conducti possum libertatibus, Pl. Fig. so in libertatem vindicare, Cic. 2. political freedom, liberty of a people (opp. to servitus and dominatus, which denote the condition of people under despotism), id. II. In gen. the power of doing as one pleases, freedom from restraint, obligation, etc.: id. With Gen.: quid est libertas? potestas vivendi ut velis, id.: omnium rerum libertatem, Liv. 2. freedom of speech or thought, frankness, boldness, candour: hoc mihi libertas, hoc pia lingua dedit, Ov.: libertas ingenui, Sall.

libertina, ae, v. libertinus, mo. II. 2. libertinus, a, um, adj. [libertus] of or belonging to the condition of a freeman (opp. to ingenuus, belonging to the condition of a free-born person): homo, a freeman, Cic.: mulier libertina, a freedwoman, Liv.: me libertino patre natum, of a father who was a freeman, Hor. II. Subst. libertinus, i, m. a freeman: a freeman was libertinus with ref. to the class to which he belonged, and libertus with ref. to his master. (So with f. *libertina* and *liberta*.) The sons of liberti were ingenui, but could not have gentle rights: Ti. Gracchus libertinos in urbanas tribus transtulit, Cic.: libertini centuriati, Liv. 2. libertina, ae, f. a freedwoman: Ingenua me an libertinam, Pl.

libertus, i, m. [liber] a manumitted slave, a freeman (in relation to his

manumitter): tibi servire mavelim multo, quam alii libertus esse, Pl.: servos nostros libertos suos fecisset, Cic.: Ciceronis libertus Tiro, Quint.
 2. **liberta**, ae, f. (*Dat* and *Abl*. pl. **libertabus**, for sake of distinction. *Inscr.*: a freedwoman: mea, tua, Pl.: matris meae, Suet.)

libet (or **libet**), **libēt** and **libitum** est, 2. v. n. *impers* at *pleases*, as agreeable, *libet* mihi, tibi, etc., *I* (thou, etc.) am disposed, *I* like, *I* please, *I* will: constr. with *Dat* of pers. or *absol*: quod tibi libet, idem mihi libet, Pl.: *em* tibi id minus libet, non te urgebo, Cic. *Plur.*: quae cuique libuissent, Suet. *Absol.*: rogita quod libet, Pl. 2. With *Infin.* clause as subject: with or without *Dat*: non libet mihi deplorare vitam, Cic. 3. *si* libet, *if you please*: ut libet, *as you please*: adi, *si* libet, Pl.: ut libet, Ter [cf. Gr. *ἀν* (root *ἀφ*), desire, Goth. *liuh-s*, dear, Eng. *love*, *love*].

libidinor (**libid**), i. v. dep. [**libido**] to indulge or gratify lust. Suet.
libidinose, adv. according to one's pleasure, wulfully, lustfully. Cic. Liv.

libidinōsus (**libid**), a, um, adj. [**libido**] full of desire or passion, licentious, sensual, lustful. Cic. capet. Hor. 2. acting by caprice, capricious: libidinosis-sinae liberationes, most arbitrary. Cic.
libido (**libido**), *ius*, f. [**libet**] pleasure, desire, eagerness, longing, inclination: Cic. ex libidine, according to caprice, Tac.: instituit aevos ad libidinem militum forte procurentium, impulse, Liv. 2. *Imp.* *unlawful* or *inordinate desire*, passion, caprice, wulfulness, wantonness: Cic.: libidine accendi, Sall. voluptatum libidine ferri, Cic. more fully, mala libido, depraved desire, Liv. Of animals, heat, rut. Cic. 2. Meton. in plur. voluptuous or obscene representations in painting and sculpture. id.

Libitina, ae, f. [**Libitina**, the goddess of funerals, hence] the trade of an undertaker: Val. Max. 2. a bier, a funeral pile: Mart. 3. the grave, death (poet): multaue pars mel vitabit Libitinam, shall escape the tomb, Hor.
libitus, a, um, Part. [**libet**]. 2. Subst. **libita**, orum, n. plu. the things that please one; hence, pleasure, will, liking, humour: Tac.

libo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to take a little from: libas ex omnibus, Cic.: to eat sparingly or temperately of: dapes, Hor. Hence, to lessen, diminish, impair: ergo terra tibi libatur et aucta recreat, Lucr.: vires, Liv. 2. *Imp.* to take a taste of, to taste, to sup: dapes, Virg.: annem, id.: flumina libant summa leves (apes), id.: Jecur, Liv.: pocula Bacchi, Virg. 3. *Poet.* to touch lightly: cibus digitis, Ov.: oscula natae, to kiss lightly, Virg. 4. to pour out in honour of a deity,

to make a libation: duo rite mero libans carchesia Barcho, id. Transf. (poet): Celso lacrimas libamus adempto, Ov. (ii) Also of things not fluid: to make an offering, to offer, dedicate, consecrate: certas fruges sacerdos publice libanto, Cic.: libatas comas, a few hairs cut and offered, Ov. 2. *Fig.* to take out, cull, extract: ex variis ingenii excellentissima quaeque libavimus, Cic. [By vowel-extension from root *lib*; cf. *de-lib-uo*, and Gr. *λίσσω*, *λίσας*, *λεπ-ω*]

libra, ae, f. the Roman pound, of 12 ounces. corona aurea libram pondo, a pound in weight, Liv. Also used as a measure for liquids: frumenti denos modos et totidem olei libras, Suet.

2. a balance, pair of scales: in alteram libram lanceam animi bona imponebat, in alteram corporis, Cic.: libra et aene, by formal sale (v. *mancipium*), Liv. Meton.: the constellation *Libra*. Ov. 3. By anal., a water-level: Col. Hence, ad libram, on a level, Caes. [Gr. *λί-τρα* and Lat. *li-bra* had prob. a common origin.] (Hence *li-luna*, *lira*; Sp. *libra*, Fr. *livre*)

libramen, *ius*, n. [**libro**] a balance, poise. Liv.
libramētum, i, n. [*id*] a weight used to balance or weigh down something. Liv. *Esp.* the spring-weight of a ballista. Tac. 2. full, downward tendency: aquae, fall, Phn. 3. a level surface, horizontal plane: Cic.

libraria, ae, f. [**libra**] she that weighed out the wool to the female slaves, a forewoman, head-spinster, called also *lampetia*. Juv.
librariōlus, i, m. dum [**librarius**] a transcriber's or bookseller's boy. Cic.
librarium, ii, n. [*id*] a place to keep books in, a bookcase, book-chest. **librarium** illud legum vestraum, Cic.

librarius, a, um, adj. [**liber**] pertaining to books: taberna, a bookseller's shop, Cic.: scriptor, a transcriber of books, Hor. 2. Subst. **librarius**, i, m. a transcriber of books, a copyist, scribe, secretary: Cic.: librari mendum, a clerical error, Liv. 2. a bookseller: Sen.
librator, oris, m. [**libro**] a leveller, a surveyor: Cato 2. one who discharges missiles by means of machines, an artilleryman, engineer: Tac. (*al. libratores*).

libratus, a, um, Part. [**libro**]. 2. *Adj.*: level, horizontal: Vitr. 2. poised, hurled. **librato** magis et certo ictu, with more deliberate and certain aim, Tac. *Comp.*: **librator** ictus, Liv.
librilis, e, adj. [**libra**] of a pound, weighing a pound. Subst. **librilla**, ium, n. plu. (*sc. salla*), stores of a pound weight, fundis, **librilibus**, sudibusque (*al. fundis librilibus*, slings throwing stones of a pound weight), Caes.

libro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*id*] to

weigh, weigh out. **Fig.**: crimina in antithetis, to balance, Pers. 2. to make even or level: pavimenta, Cato

3. to hold in equilibrium, to poise, balance: Cic.: tellus ponderibus librata suis, Ov.: corpus librabat in herba, was carefully balancing (i. e. as one who goes on tiptoe), id. 4. to cause to hang or swing, to keep suspended, keep in its place: vela cadunt primo, et dubia librantur ab aura, are vowed to and fro, id. 5. to cause to swing, to swing, hurt, level: summa telum librabat ab aure, Virg.: malleus dextra libratus ab aine, Ov.

libum, i, n. a cake, pancake: Ov.: Virg. Often used in offerings to the gods, esp. on birth-days. Juv. [Etyim. uncertain.] •

liburna, ae, f. [**Liburni**, an Illyrian people] a light, fast-sailing vessel, a Liburnian galley, a brigantine. Caes.: Hor. Also called **liburnica**: Suet.

licens, entis, Part. [**licet**]. 2. *Adj.*: free, unrestrained, presumptuous, licentious: Prop. 2. free from rule; of things: licentior dithyrambus, Cic.

licenter, adv. freely, according to one's own pleasure or fancy; and, in a bad sense, without restraint, boldly, impudently, licentiously: Cic. *Comp.*: Romanos, remoto metu, laxius licentiusque futuros, more lawlessly behaved, Sall.

licentia, ae, f. [**licet**] freedom, liberty, leave to do as one pleases, license, pecuniarum eripendarum, Cic. 2. *Esp.* the taking of a liberty that is not granted, boldness, presumption, *license*: homo ad sceleribundis licentiam liber, id. *Freq.* of style: juvenilis quaedam dicendi, id.: poetarum, id.

2. unbounded license, dissoluteness, lawlessness, licentiousness: Ter.: Cic. Of things: magna gladiorum est licentia, i. e. murder is rife, id.: ponti, wild rage, Ov.

licentiosus, a, um, adj. [**licentia**] wanton, licentious: Quint.

licet, cui, citum, 2. v. n. [*v. licet*] to be for sale, to be valued at (rare): quanti licuisse tu scribis (hortos), how much they were valued at, Cic.: Hor.

licetor, licitus, 2. v. dep. [*v. licet*] to bid at an auction. *Absol.*: licetur Aebutius, Cic.: digito liceri, by raising the finger (the usual method), id. With *Acc.*: hortos liceri, to bid for the gardens, id.

licet, cui and citum est (*licessit* for *licuerit*, Pl.), 2. v. n. *impers* it is lawful, allowed, or permitted, one may or can, one is at liberty: constr. with *neutr. pron.* or *Inf.* or *Subj. clause* as subject; sometimes without any expressed subject, with *Dat.* of person or *absol*: si illud non licet, saltem hoc licebit, Ter.: licet nemini contra patriam ducere exercitum, Cic.: his cognosci licuit, quantum esset hominibus praesidin in animi firmitudine, Caes.

2. When the *Infin.* has an ex-

pressed subject, it is regularly in the Acc: licet esse miseris, Cic. So even when the *Dat.* of person is expressed: si civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, id. But in this case, and esp. with *esse* and *feri*, the subject of the *Inf.* is freq. put in the *Dat.* by attraction. mihi negligentem esse non licet, id: ut sibi triumphanti urbem invicti liceret, Liv. In this constr. the *Dat.* of the *pers.* is sometimes wanting. atqui licet esse beatis (sc. iis), Hor. 3. With *Subj. clause* as subject: neque jam mihi licet ut meum laborem hominum periculis sublevandis non impertiam, Cic. usu without *ut*: iudas licet, Ter.: licet pauca elegistes, you may taste a few samples, Cic. 4. Particular uses of licet: (1) to express assent: be it so, yes: Dae eum rogato ut huc veniat. T. licet. Pl. Hence, in asking permission: Sy. H. re, licetne? (chem. loquere, Ter. Esp. in legal formulae: e g. in examining witnesses: licet rogare? Cic: in asking the advice of a jurisconsult: licet consulere? id. in summoning a witness: licet antestari? (e. antestor) (ii) si per vos licet, if you have no objection, Pl. dum per astatem licet, Ter. II. As conjunction: granting that, although: with *Subj.*: licet saepius tibi hujus generis litteras mittam, sed tamen non parcam operae, Cic: licet haec quavis arbitratus non reprehendat, certe vero reprehensio est, id. (Acc. to Curtius, licet, "it is left free," is intrans. of linguere (root *li-*). With the sense of licet, "is for sale," cf. Eug. "to let": from this meaning of licet comes liceor, "to bid at a sale."

Lichen, *enis*, m. = λειχην, lichen, also in *pl.* lichenes, ringworm: Mart. Plin.

Licitatio, *onis*, f. [licitor] a bidding at sales: Cic.

Licitor, *atus*, i. v. n. dep. [licitor] to bid for: hostium capita, set a price on their heads: Curt.

Licetus, *a*, um, *Part.* [licet]. II. Adj.: permitted, allowed, allowable, lawful: sermo, Virg. Neut. *pl.* absol. things allowed or lawful: per licita atque illicita, Tac.

Licium, *i*, n. the thrum or ends of a sweater's thread: licia telae addere, Virg. II. Meton. a thread of anything woven: Ov. Often used in charms and spells: cantata licia, id.

Lictor, *oris*, m. [ligo] a lictor, an attendant on a Roman magistrate. Liv.: Cic. (On the origin and office of the lictors, v. Smith's Ant. 239.)

Lictorius, *a*, um, *adj.* [licitor] pertaining to a lictor: Flor.

Lien, *enis*, and **lienis**, *is*, m. the milt or spleen: Cel. Fig. vocation: quasi zona, liene cinctus ambulo, Pl.

Lienosus, *a*, um, *adj.* [lien] splenetic: cor, Pl.

Ligamentum, *i*, n. [ligo] a band, tie, bandage: Prop. (Hence *li. legamen*: Fr. lien.)

Lignarius, *i*, m. [lignum] a carpenter, joiner: Pall. Hence, inter lignarios, a place in Rome, perh. the timber-market, Liv.

Lignatio, *onis*, f. [lignor] a felling or procuring of wood: Caes.

Lignator, *oris*, m. [id] milit. t. a wood-cutter, a soldier sent to cut wood, usu. *pl.*: Caes.: Liv.

Ligneolus, *a*, um, *adj. dim.* [lignus] wooden, of small objects: Cic.

Lignus, *a*, um, *adj.* [lignum] of wood, wooden. ponticulus, Cic.: turres, Caes. II. like wood, dry: conjux, Cat.

Lignor, *atus*, i. v. n. dep. [id] to fetch or procure wood: esp. as milit. t. t. lignandi atque aquandi potestas, Caes.: Liv.

Lignum, *i*, n. wood; freq. in plur. ligna, fire-wood: lignum ex lignis viridibus atque humidis heri, jussit, Cic. Proverb: in silvam ligna ferre, to carry coals to Newcastle, Hor. II. Meton. a writing-tablet: Juv. [Prob. from ligo, "to gather"] (Hence *li. legno*, tegna; old Fr. laygne.)

Ligo, *avi*, *atum*, i. v. a. to tie, bind, bind together, tie up, bandage, gird, fast, wind or tie round, etc. manus post terga, Ov.: crus fascia, Phaedr. dum mula ligatur, is harnessed (to the load), Hor. 2. Meton.: pisces in glacie ligatos, i. e. frozen fast, Ov. II. Fig.: to bind together, unite, combine: dissociata loca concordia pace ligavit, id.: of a bargain: to bind fast, close: pacta, Prop. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. *λεγω*=*ligo*, and *λεγω*=to bind, knot] (Hence Fr. *lier*.)

Ligo, *ens*, m. a mattock, hoe: purgare lignum arva, Ov. II. Meton. (port.) work done with the spade: Juv. [Cf. Gr. *λεγω*=*ligo*, I dig.]

Ligula and **lingula**, *ae*, f. *dim.* a little tongue; hence trans. a tongue of land: oppida posita in extremis lingulis promontorisque, Cic. 2. a shoe-trap, shoe-latchet: Juv. [Appy from *lingua*, though the form *ligula* suggests rather *lig* in *ligo*.]

Ligurio and **ligurrio**, *i*, n. and *li*, *atum*, i. v. a. and *li* [lig] in *ligo*: Act.: to lick: semosus pisces tepidumque jus, Hor. 2. Transf.: to feed, prey upon: Pl. 3. Fig.: to long for, lust after: improbissima lucta, Cic. II. Neutr.: to be dainty, quae (meretrices) cum amatorum quum cenant, ligurunt, Ter.

Ligritio (ligurr), *onis*, f. [ligurio] lickersickness, daintiness: Cic.

Ligustrum, *i*, n. a plant: privet, or perh. syringa (K): Virg.: candidior folio nivei, Galatea, ligustri, Ov.

Lilium, *i*, n. a lily: candida, Virg.: breve, short-lived, Hor. II. Meton. a sort of fortification consisting of rows of pits, in which were driven stakes, sharp at the top, and rising only four inches above the ground. Caes.

[Either borrowed from, or cogn. with, Gr. *λεῖψας*.] (Hence *li. glioglio*; Sp. *lirio*; Fr. *lis*.)

Lima, *ae*, f. a file: Pl.: Phaedr. Fig. of literary compositions: limae labor et mora, file-work, polishing, revision: Hor. [Perh., with vowel-extension; from *li* in *li-no*, *po-li-no*, etc.]

Limatilis, *comp. adv.* in a more polished manner, more finely, elegantly: scriptum, Cic.

Limatulus, *a*, um, *adj. dim.* [limatus] nicely filed or polished: Cic.

Limatus, *a*, um, *Part.* [limo]. II. Adj.: polished, refined, elegant: vir oratione maxime limatus, Cic.

Limax, *acis*, c. [aklu to limus, i] a slug, snail: Col.: Plin.

Limbolarius, *i*, m. [limbus] a fringe-maker: Pl.

Limbus, *i*, m. a border, hem, welt, edge, selvage, fringe: pectus hylamydem circumdata limbo, Virg.

Limen, *inis*, n. the inlet of a doorway (limen superum), the threshold, door-sill (limen inferum): Pl. II. Meton. a door, entrance: intra limen cohilare se, to keep within doors, id.: continere limine, Liv.: penetrare aulæ et limina regum, Virg. 2. the barrier or starting point in a race-course (poet.): id. III. Fig. a beginning, commencement: in limine belli, outset, Tac.: leti, threshold, Lucr. [Limmen for li-men, cf. limen for lucmen; "cross-beam," lie being the same as in liquis, obliquis; v. limen, q. v.]

Limex, *i*, m. [aklu to limus, q. v.] a cross-path, track between fields: Col.: Varr. II. Meton. any boundary or limit between two fields: partiri limite campum, Virg. 2. a fortified boundary-line, a frontier-line: Tac. 3. In gen. any path, passage, road, way: to limite Athenienses signa extulerunt, Liv.: acclivis, Ov. 4. a channel: solito dum flumina currant limite, id. 5. the track or path of a comet, meteor, torch, etc.: longo limato sulcus dat lucem, Virg.: of the zodiac, Ov. III. Fig. a distinction, difference: id. 2. a way, path: Cic.: eundem limitem ages, to go the same way to work, Ov.

(1) limo, *avi*, *atum*, i. v. a. [limo] to file: Plin. 2. to file off: plumbum limatum, lead filings, id. II. Meton. to rub, whet: cornu ad saxa limato, id. Omicr.: limare caput cum aliquo, to kiss, Pl. III. Fig.: in gen. to file, polish, finish: quaedam institui, quae limantur a me politius, Cic.: vir ubanitate limatus, i. e. of polished courtesy, id. 2. Esp. to investigate accurately, to clear of superfluities: veritas ipsa limatur in disputatione, id. 3. limare se ad aliquo, to prepare oneself thoroughly, id. 4. to file off, take away from, diminish: tantum alteri affinxit, de altero limavit, id.

(2) limo, i. v. a. [limus, i] to bespatter with mud: caput allici, Pl.

Limosus, *a*, um, *adj.* [id.] full of

mud or slime, murky, muddy; lacus, Virg.: juncus, id.

limpidus, *a, um, adj.* [prob. for *limpidus*; cf. *λαμπρὸς*] clear, *limpid, lacus, Cat.* (Hence *lit* and *Sp. lundo*.)

limulus, *a, um, adj.* *dim* [limus, *adj.*] looking askance (appy. without diff. from foil). Pl.

limus, *a, um, adj.* *sidelong, askant, askance* - limus or ubi aspiciat, to look askance, Pl. - limus substrictis oculis, Ov. [For *limus*; v. *limen*]

(1) **limus**, *1, m.* *slime, mud*: Ov.: profundo limo cum ipso equis hausti sunt, *mirr, Liv.* 2. *dirt of any kind*.

3. *grave mire*: craterae limus adhaesit, *grime, Hor.* II. *Fig.*: malorum, mire of woes (cf. "slough of Despond"), Ov. [Ety. uncertain; Corssen makes the word radically the same with Eng. *slime*, Germ. *schleim*]

(2) **limus**, *1, m.* *a girdle or apron trimmed with purple*, worn by the sacrificing priests: v. *lati limo*, Virg. [A "cross-girdle" or scarf; cogn. with *ail. limn*]

linctus, *a, um, Part.* [lingo].

linsea, *ae, f.* [linum] *a linen thread, a string, line*: Plin. II. Meton. *a net*: id. 2. *a fishing-line*: Mart. Hence proverb: mittis lineam, to cast a line, try to catch a person, Pl.

3. *a plumb-line of masons and carpenters*: perpendiculo et linea uti, Cic. Hence the phrases, ad lineam and recta linea, *a straight line, vertically, perpendicularly*: id. 4. *a thread-like stroke or mark made with a pen, pencil, etc., a line*: Proverb of "Keep your one's hand in" (v. Smith's Class. Dict. Apelles): nulla dies sine linea, i. e. *practice makes perfect*, Plin. In geometry, *a math. line*: Quint.

5. *a transverse line on the upper part of the seats in theatres to define the space to be occupied by each spectator*: quid frustra refugio? cogit nos linea jungi, Ov.

III. *Fig.*: *a boundary-line, limit, end, goal*: si quid in est precari tanquam transire (ad) transilire lineas, to go beyond the bounds of morality, Cic.: mors ultima linea rerum est, the final bound, Hor. Prayer-book: extrema linea amare, to love at a distance, Ter.

lineamentum, *1, n.* [linea] *a line or stroke made with a pen, etc., a geometrical line*: Cic. II. Meton. *a feature, lineament*: id.: habitum oris lineamentaque intueri, cast of countenance and features, Liv. 2. In plur. *designs, drawings, delineations*: decorum, Cic. 3. *Fig.* *a feature of character*: animi, id.

linëaris, *e, adj.* [id.] *pertaining to or consisting of lines, linear*: Plin. **linëo**, *avi, atum, 1, v. a.* [id.] *to fashion to a straight line, to make straight or perpendicular*: bene lineata carina, *truly laid, Pl.*

linëus, *a, um, adj.* [linum] *of flax or lint, flaxen, linen*: vincula, Virg.: amictus, Tac. (Hence Fr. *linge*.)

lingo, *uxi, netum, 3, v. a.* *to lick, lick up*: mel mihi videtur lingere, Pl. [L. *lykh*; Gr. *λῖγναι*, *λῖγναι*; Goth. *bi-lan-gin*, O. H. G. *lecchôn*, Eng. *lick*; v. *tigurio*]

lingua (old form *dinqua*, like *dascriba* for *lacrima*), *ae, f.* *the tongue*: in ore sita lingua est, Cic. II. Meton. *speech, language*: divite lingua, with copious expression, Hor.: Aetolorum linguas retundere, to silence, Liv. (li) *the language of a people*: lingua Latina, Graeca, Cic.: utraque lingua, i. e. *Greek and Latin*, Hor. 2. *Poet.* *of the sounds made by animals*: volucrum,

Virg. 3. *a tongue of land*: eminet in altum lingua, in qua urbs sita est, Liv. [With *dinqua* cf. Goth. *tuggô*, Eng. *tongue*, Germ. *zung*] (Hence Fr. *langue*)

lingula, *v. ligula*.

lingulaca, *ae, c.* [lingula] *a gossip, chatter-box*: ea (uxor) lingulaca est nobis - nunquam tacet, Pl.

ligner, *ëia, ërum, adj.* [linum gero] *linen-weaving, clothed in linen*, of Isis and her priests: turba, Ov.

lino, *livi or lëvi, litum, 3, v. a.* *to daub, besmear, anoint, to spread or rub over*: spiramenta cerâ, Virg.: Sabinum quod ego ipse testa conditum levi (sc. pice), which I myself sealed with pitch, Hor. 2. *Of writing with the stylus, to erase* (which was done by reversing the stylus, and smoothing down the wax): Ov. II. Transf. *to overlay, cover*: tecta auro, id. 2. *to beaush, beautify*: ora luto, id. III. *Fig.* *to bejoul*: splendida facta carmine foedo, Hor.

linquo, *liqui, 3, v. a.* *to leave, quit, forsake, depart from*: patriae finis, Virg.: urbem exsul linquit, Pl.: linquere linum, animum, vitam, to die: Plin. Virg. *linqui animo*, or *linqui*, to faint, swoon: Suet.: Ov. II. *to leave or let alone, to resign, abandon*: nil intentatum nostri liquere poetæ, Hor.: linguamus naturam artisque videamus, Cic. III. *to leave in any place or condition, to leave in the lurch*: horum in obidione linquit, Pl. IV. *Pass.* *unpers. linquitur, it is left, it remains*: Lucr. [Cf. Gr. *λείνω*, *λείνω*; Goth. *leith-an*, Germ. *leihen*, to lend. For Lat. *lic* beside Gr. *λειν*, cf. *sequor* beside *εἶμαι*]

lintheus, *a, um, adj.* [lintheum] *clothed in linen*: Sen.: legio, a legion raised among the Summate patricians, so called from the place in which they took the military oath being roofed with linen canvas: the linen-court legion, Liv.

lintëo, *ônis, m.* [id.] *a linen-weaver*: Pl.

lintëolum, *1, n. dim.* [id.] *a small linen cloth*: Pl.

linter, *tus, f.* (m. Tib.) *a boat, skiff, wherry*: linteribus materiam in insulam convellere, Cic. Phr.: (1) loqui e linter, said of a speaker who sways his body to and fro as if on a rocking

boat, Julius in Cic. (If) *naviget hinc alia jam mihi linter aqua*, i. e. *let me now turn to something else*, Ov. (iii) in liquida nat tibi linter aqua, you are in smooth water; have a favourable opportunity, Tib. II. Meton. *a trough, vat, for wine*: Virg. [Linter is also found; the word is prob. borrowed, with loss of initial *p*, from Gr. *πλυντήριον*]

lintheum, *1, n.* [linum] *a linen cloth*: linteum cape atque exerge tibi manus, Pl.

II. Meton. *linen*: Tarquinius (polliciti sunt) linteæ in vela, canvas, Liv. 2. *a sail*: dare linteæ retro, Virg.

lintheus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *linen*: vestis, Cic.: libri, a *ancient chronicle of the Loman people*, written on linen, Liv.: thorax, a *linen breastplate*, Nep.

lintriculus, *1, m. dim.* [linter] *a small boat or wherry*: Cic.

linum, *1, n.* *a plant, flax*: urit lini campum seges, Virg. II. Meton. *linen*: reticulum tenuissimum lino, minutissimè maculis, gauze or muslin, Cic.: Massica integrum perdunt lino vitata saporem, *stained through linen*, Hor. 2. *a thread*: Cels. *Esp.* *the thread with which letters were bound*: linum nudissimum, legimus, Cic. 3. *a fishing-line*: nunc in mole sedens moderatè arundine linum, Ov. 4. *a rope, line*: subducere carbaso lino, id. 5. *a hunter's or fisher's net, casting-net*: id.: Virg.: cymbae linque magister, a *fisherman*, Juv. [Cf. Gr. *λίον*, Goth. *lein*, *lin*, O. H. G. *lin*, *flax*] (Hence It. *lino*; Fr. *lin*)

lippio, *ivi, itum, 4, v. n.* [lippus] *to have watery or inflamed eyes, to be bleary-eyed*: Cic. II. Transf.: lippunt facies fame, burn, Pl.

lippitudo, *inis, f.* [id.] *blearedness, rheum or inflammation of the eyes*: Cic.

lippus, *a, um, adj.* *blear-eyed*: mulier, Pl.: oculus, id. Proverb: omnibus et lippus notum et tonsoribus, to every gossip-monger (gossip being discussed at apothecaries' and barbers' shops, among those who came to have their eyes dressed, or to be cut or shaven), Hor.: fuligine lippus, half-blinded with soot, Juv. III. *Fig.* *blind to one's own faults*: Hor. [Cf. Gr. *λεπ*, and *ἀ-λεπ* (which has *φ* for *π*), to salve]

liquefactio, *factus, factum, 3, v. a.* *Pass.* *liquefied, factus, fieri*: to make liquid, to melt, dissolve, *liquefy*: glacies liquefacta, Cic.: liquefactum plumbum, Virg.: margaritas aceto, Suet. 2. Meton. *of disease or death*: to decompose, make liquid: liquefacta boum viscera, putrefied, Virg.: caeca liquefactæ tabe medullæ, melted, Ov.

II. *Fig.* *to venken, enervate*: quoniam laetitia languidus liquefaciunt voluptatibus, Cic.

liquefactus, *a, um, Part.* [liquefactio].

liquefio, *v. liquefactio*.

liquo, *licui, liqui, 2, v. n.* [v. liquo] *to be fluid or liquid* (in lit.

signif. only in *Imperf. Part.*): caelum ac terras camposque liquentes, the watery plains; the sea, Virg. II. Fig.: to be clear, apparent, evident (usu. only in 3rd pers. sing.): quicquid mihi in animo prius ambiguum fuit, nunc liquet, Pl. 2. Esp. legal t non liquet (abbreviated, N. L.) et doct. not appar; a formula, by which the judge declared his inability to decide respecting the guilt or innocence of the accused (like the Scotch, *not proven*): non liquet dixerunt (judices), Cic. So, on the contrary, liquet quum causam non audisset, dixit sibi liquere, id.

Liquescere, Metl. 3. r n *incep* [liqueo] to become fluid or liquid, to melt: tabes nivis liquescunt, Liv. II. Meton. to become decomposed or putrid: (corpora) dilapsa liquescunt, Ov. III. Fig.: to grow soft, effeminate: quia (voluptate) liquescimus, Cic. 2. to melt or waste away; to decay: fortuna liquescit, Ov.

Liquet, v. liqueo.

Liquide, adv. clearly, purely: caelum liquide serenum, Gell. II. Fig. clearly, plainly, evidently, certainly: liquidius judicare, Cic.

Liquidusculus, a, um, adj. dim. [liquidus] somewhat more fluid or soft. Pl.

Liquidus, a, um, adj. (the first syll. sometimes long in Lucr.) [liquor] flowing, fluid, liquid: odors, perfumens, Hor.: *Nymphae, fountain-nymphs*, Ov.: dens, watery, i.e. river god, Prop. lter, id. Subst. liquidum, i. n. a liquid, water: tibi si sit opus liquor non amplius urna, Hor. II. Meton. clear, transparent, lumps: ignis, Virg. avar, id.: color, Hor.: vox, liquid, id.: Lucr. III. Fig. flowing, uninterrupted: genus sermone, Cic. 2. clear, calm, serene: animo liquido et tranquillo es, Pl. 3. unmixed, unadulterated: Cic. 4. clear, evident, certain: auspium, Pl. As subst. liquidum (after prep.): *clearness, certainty*: res ad liquidum ratione perducta, brought to a satisfactory solution, Vell. Hence, adverbially, in Abl. aliquid liquido confirmare, Cic. [V. liquo]

Liquo, avi, atum, i r a to make liquid; to melt, dissolve, liquefy: vitrum, Plin. II. Meton. to strain, filter, clarify: vina liques, Hor. Of the florid language of youth: *disturbance* tempore et annis liquata (dicta), have lost their fire by being strained through time and years, Quint. [Cf. collicare, "gutters," elices, "a drain," and exhus]

Liquor, 3 v. n. dep. [liqueo] to be fluid or liquid, to flow, melt, dissolve: toto corpore sudor liquitur, Virg. II. Fig.: to melt or waste away: illico res foras labitur, liquitur, Pl.: liquitur aetas, Lucr.

Liquor, oris, m. [id.] fluidity, liquidity: Cic.: liquor aequi, Lucr.

II. Meton. a fluid, liquid: liquoris vitigeni latex, id.: liquores anum, Cic. Of the sea: qua medius liquor secerunt Europen ab Afro, an intervening sea, Hor.

Lira, ae, f the earth thrown up between two furrows, a ridge: Col. II. Meton. a furrow: patentes liras facere, id. [Ety. uncertain]

Liroe=*λῖροι*, trifles, bagatelles: Pl. Iis, litis (old form stilis, stilitis), f. a strife, dispute, quarrel: philosophi actatem in litibus conterunt, *wranglings*, Cic. Fig. of things: his est cum forma magna pudicitiae, struggle, Ov.: of the elements—ut semel haec (massa) rerum secessit lite suarum, discord, id.

II. Esp. a lawsuit: Cic.: item suam facere, of an advocate who neglects the cause of his client and defends himself, id. 2. the subject of an action at law, the matter in dispute: item aestimare, to assess damages, Caes.: adhuc sub iudice lis est, the question, Hor.: item lite resolvere, to explain one obscure thing by another equally so, id. [The old form stilis is prob. connected with Germ. *stiel*]

Litatio, oris, f [lito] a favourable sacrifice: Liv.

Litatio, adv. [lito] with favourable omens: Liv.

Littera: v. littera
Litigiosus, a, um, adj. [litigium] full of disputes, quarrelsome: disputatio, Cic. 2. fond of disputes, contentious, litigious: homo, id. II. Meton. of the object, disputed: praedolum, id.

Litigium, ii, n. [litigo] a dispute, quarrel: Pl.

Litigo, avi, atum, i r n [lis, litis, ago] to dispute, quarrel: Cic.: qua de re litigatis inter vos? Pl. II. Esp. to dispute at law, litigate: Cic.

Lito, avi, atum, i r n and a to sacrifice under favourable auspices, to obtain favourable omens: Non ut Manum egregie litasse, had obtained very favourable omens, Liv.: Pl.: Suet. With *dat*—his, to offer acceptable sacrifice to, Cic. With *abl.* of the thing proxima hostia litatur saepe pulcherrime, id.: animaeque litandum Argolica, the gods must be propitiated by means of a Grecian life, Virg. 2. Of the victim itself: to give a favourable omen, promise a successful event: victimam Idu patri caesa litavit, Suet. B. Act.: sacra, Ov.: sacris litatus, Virg. II. to make atonement to, to appease, satisfy: Itemus Lentulo, Cic. [Ety. unknown]

Litoralia, e, adj. [litus] of or belonging to the sea-shore: dii, that guard the shore, Cat.

Litorēns, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to the sea-shore, shore: arena, Ov.: aves, Virg.

Littera (littera, O. L. *littera*), ae, f. [lino] a letter of the alphabet: sus rōto si huius A litteram impressit, Cic.: facere litteram or litteras, to

write, Pl.: nescire litteras, *not to know how to write*, Suet.: litteram ex se longam facere, to make the letter I of, i. e. hang one's self, Pl.: littera salutaris, i. e. A (absolve) and tristis, i. e. C (condemno), which were used in voting: Cic.: homo trum litterarum, i. e. fur, a thief, Gell. II. Meton. a word, a line: Cic. 2. a handwriting: id.

3. Esp. plu. a letter, epistle: liber litterarum missarum et alatarum, a letter-book indexed under L. M. (i. e. litterae missae, sent): L. A. (i. e. litterae allatae, received): id. Poet. in sing.: quam legis a raptis Beseide littera venit, Ov.: (ii) a writing, document, paper, list, notarial act, diploma, etc.: litterae publicae, Cic.: litteras revocavi, cancelled his commission, Suet. (iii) an account-book: Cic. (iv) an edict, ordinance: praetoris, id. (v) written monuments, literature: abest historia litteris nostris, is wanting in our literature, id.: hoc ipsum littera prisca docet, perh. the old spelling, Ov.: *artem* litteris sine interprete percipere, merely from books, Cic. (vi) history, as derived from written monuments: cupidissimus litterarum fuit, Nep. (vii) literary composition: id. (viii) learning, the sciences, liberal education, scholarship, letters: orator tinctus litteris, Cic. (Hence *lit* *littera*, Sp. *letra*, Fr. *lettre*)

Litterarius (lit), a, um, adj. [littera] of or belonging to reading and writing: ludus, an elementary school, Quint.: Tac.

Litteratō (lit), adv. with plain letters, in a clear hand: Cic. 2. Literally: responderi, id. 3. learnedly, scientifically, elegantly, cleverly: belle et litterate dicta, *clear sayings*, id. Comp.: litteratus Latine loqui, id.

Litterator (lit), oris, m. [littera] a teacher of reading and writing, an elementary instructor: App. II. a grammarian, critic, philologist. Cat. Opp. to litteratus (a man of real learning), a smatterer, schoolist: Suet.

Litteratura (lit.), ae, f. [id.] a writing formed of letters, the letters, or alphabet: Graeca, the Greek alphabet, Tac. II. the science of language, grammar, philology: Quint. III. learning, erudition, scholarship: Cic.

Litteratus (lit), a, um, adj. [id.] lettered, marked with letters, branded: enscutulus, Pl. II. learned, liberally educated: Cic. Esp. of critics and ex-pounders: quem litteratissimum fuisse iudico, id. 2. of or belonging to learning, learned: otium, learned leisure, id.

Litterula (lit.), ae, f. dim. [id.] a little letter: Cic. II. Plur.: a short letter: hoc litterularum exaravi, this bit of a note, id. 2. a little grammatical knowledge, learning, liberal studies: litterulae meae, my attempts at literary work, id.

Litigator, oris, m. [litigo] a party in a lawsuit, a litigant: Quint.: Tac. littus, v. litus.

litura, ac, *f.* [lino] *a smearing, anointing*: Col. II. *esp. a smearing of the wax on a writing-tablet, in order to erase something written; an erasure, correction*: also meton. *a passage erased, an erasure*: unus nominis litura, Cic.: cainen quod non multa litura coercuit, i. e. *cancelling and correcting much*, Hor. 2. *a blot, smear*: litura suffusa quod habet maculosa lituras, Ov.

litus, a, um, *Part.* [lino]. **litus** (not litus), ōris, *n.* *the sea-shore, coast, beach, strand*: Cic. Proverb litus aiaze, *to labour in vain, to be useless pains*, Ov. (n) in litus arenas fudere, *"to carry coals to Newcastle"*, id.

II. In less exact sense *a landing-place*: Suet. 2. *the shore of a lake* Lærium litus, Cat. 3. *the bank of a river*: Cic. 4. *arable land of the sea-side*: Virg. I. electio litorum, *a place to live at by the sea-side*, Tac. [With cogn. with λιμήν, λιμήν, λιμῆν.]

lituus, i, m. [prob. an Etruscan word, prin. signif. *crooked*, v. Smith's Ant. 240] *the curved staff borne by the augurs, an augur's wand*: Liv. II. *a curved trumpet, clarion* (used by the cavalry): lituo tubae permixtus sonitus, Hor. 2. *Fig. an investigation, author*: meae protectionis, Cic.

livens, entis, *Part.* [liveo]. II. *Adj. black and blue, bluish, livid*: plumbum, Virg.

livēō, 2. i. *to be black and blue, livid*: rabigine dentes, Ov. catenis brachia, Prop. II. *Fig. to be envious* ("to look black"): Mart. 2. *to envy with hate*: rare) vivere nū, qui ebrietas exerceat, Tac. [Elym. unctam.]

livesco, v. n. incip. [liveo] *to turn black and blue, become livid*: digitus livescent in pedibus, Lucr.

lividulus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [lividus] *somewhat envious*: Juv.

lividus, a, um, *adj.* [liveo] *bluish, blue*: vada, Virg.: raceni, beginning to turn purple, Hor. 2. *esp. black and blue, livid from bruises*: ora, (iv brachia, Hor. II. *Fig. envious, invidious, spiteful, malicious*: Cic.

livor, ōris, m. [id.] *a bluish or leaden colour, a black and blue spot*: Tib. II. *Fig. envy, spite, malice, ill-will*: Tac.: Suet.

lix, leicis, m. *ashes*: foci, Plin.

lixā, ac, m. *a sifter* (acc. to Non, strictly *a water-carrier*, from lixa = aqua): Liv. In plur. *camp-followers*, consisting of outlers, cooks, servants, etc.: Val. Max.: lixae permixti cum militibus, Sall.

lixivius, a, um, *adj.* [lix] *made into lye*: uvae in cinere lixivio tingere, Ihesias, Plin. (Hence It. lisciva; Sp. lejía, Fr. lessive.)

locatio, ōnis, j. [loco] *a placing, a disposition, arrangement*: verborum, Quint. II. *Fig. a letting out, leasing*: praediorum rusticorum, *the farming*

out of crown-lands, Liv. 2. *Meton. a contract of letting or hiring, a lease*: Cic.

locatōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of or belonging to letting or hiring out*: provincia, *where one will be a mere letter-out*, Cic.

locātus, a, um, *Part.* [loco]. *Neut.* in abstr. sense, *judicia quae fiunt ex conducto aut locato, which arise out of hiring and letting*, Cic.

locito, i v a *freq.* [id.] *to be wont to let or hire out*: Ter.

lōco, avi, atum (locassim for locaverim, Pl.: locassint, Cic.), i. v. a. [locus] *to place, put, lay, set*: insidias alicut, Pl. *crates adversas locari jubet*, Caes. *militis, to post or station*, Sall.: viros, *to arrange, dispose, set out*, Tac. *Fig.*: eo loco locati sumus, *we are placed in such a position*, Cic. 2. *Esp. locare in matrimonium or matrimoniū*, or simply *locare, to give in marriage*: virginem locare alleui, Pl.: in matrimonium, id.: in matrimonio stabili et certo, Cic. 3. *to let, lease, hire or farm out*: vectigalia, id. With Abl. *of the price or rent*: agrum fuimento, Liv. 4. *to contract or bargain for*: usu with ger part. *of that which is to be done, statum faciendam, to put the business of erecting a statue out on contract* (the contractor being said, *conducere*), Cic. 5. *locare se or locare operam suam, to hire oneself out, hire out one's services*: quid si auguo ad ludos me pro manduco locem, Pl.: vocem, *to become a public crier*, Juv. 6. *to put or lend out money on interest*: argentum, Pl. *Fig.*: *to bestow or lay out with a view to a return*: beneficia apud gratios, *to confer upon*, Liv. 7. *Phr.*: *locare nomen, to become surety*: Phaedr. (Hence Fr. louer.)

locūlus, i, m. *dim.* [id.] *a little place*: Plin. II. *Esp. a small chest or case*: conditus [digitus] loculo in templo, Plin. In plur. loculi, *a small receptacle with compartments, a coffer or casket*: a school-boy's satchel, Hor.: a cash-box: gestat numum in loculos demittere, id. e. *peculiaribus loculis suis, out of his own pocket*, Suet.

locuples, etis (Gen. plu. locupletum and locupletum), *adj.* [locus and pletio, particip. stem from pleo] *Lit. full of landed property, hence, rich, opulent*: Cic.: locuples aquila, i. e. *the lucrative post of centurion*, Juv.: podagra, *the rich man's gout*, id. With Abl.: praedā locuples, Sall. *comp.*: locupletior negotiator, Quint. *Sup.*: locupletissimae vires, Caes. II. *Fig.*: *well stored or provided, richly supplied, rich*: oratione, copious enough in speech, Cic.

2. *Transi.* *responsible, trustworthy, safe, sure*: rurs, *that can fulfil his engagements*, Liv. *auctor or testis, a sufficient authority, a credible witness*, Cic.: tabellarius, *trusty*, id.

locūpletator, ōris, m. [locupletio] *an enricher*: familiarium, Eutr.

locūplētō, avi, atum, i. v. a. [locuples] *to make rich, enrich*: homines fortunis, Cic.: templum picturis, id.

locus (old form stlocus like stilis for lis), i, m. (in plur. loci, *single places*; also specially in sense II.; *loca, places connected with one another, regions*) *a place*: omnes copias in unum locum convenire, Cic.: Galli qui ea loca incolerent, *those parts*, Caes.: ex (de) loco superiore, *of an orator speaking from the rostra, or of a judge: ex aequo loco, of one speaking in the Senate or conversing with another: et ex superiore et ex aequo loco sermones habiti*, Cic.: ex inferiore loco, *to speak before a judge*, id.: milit. t. t. *post, position*, Caes.: locum dare or cedere, *to give way, yield*, Sall. *As part gen.*, quo loco, *in the spot where*, Cic.: so, eo loco = eo loco, id. 2. *Esp. a place or seat in the theatre, circus, or forum*: locum ad spectandum dare, id. *Also house-room, lodging, quarters* (given to ambassadors), Liv. 3. *a place, spot, locality*: id. *Esp. the site of a city which no longer exists*: Phrae, Plin. *Phr.*: abire in communem locum, *to die*, Pl. II. *Fig.*: *a topic of discussion, a matter, subject, point*: is erat locus alter de vitis senectutis, *that was the second point (head) concerning the evils of old-age*, Cic. *Esp. loci communes, common places, arguments suitable to many cases*: id. 2. *room, occasion, opportunity, situation, time, etc.* for anything. *probandae virtutis*, Caes.: in poetis non Homero soli locus est, *there is room for*, Cic.: si ego in istoc siem loco, *dem potius aurum, if I were in your position*, Pl.: se eodem loco illos quo Helvetios habiturum, *he would regard them as standing in the same position relatively to himself*, Caes.: Hence, (i) *loco or in loco, in the right place, seasonably*: posuisti loco versus Attianos, Cic. *dulce est desipere in loco*, Hor. (ii) *As part gen.* *interior loci for interior, meanwhile*, Ter.: adhuc locorum, *hitherto*, Pl.: ad id locorum, *to that time, till then*, Liv.

3. *position, degree, rank*: summus locus civitatis, Cic.: hunc Caesar majorem locum restituerat, Caes. *So esp. of birth*: Tanquil summio loco nata, Liv. *Of things*: Socrates voluptatem nullo loco numerat, *estimation*, Cic. 4. *Loco, adverbially. in the place of, instead of, for*: criminis loco putant esse, quod vivam, id. [The etym. of stlocus is uncertain.] (Hence It. luogo; Fr. lieu.)

locusta, ac, *f.* *a locust*: Plin. **locutio** (loquutio), ōnis, j. [loquor] *a speaking, speech, discourse*: Cic. 2. *Esp. pronunciation*: id.

locūtus (loqu.), a, um, *Part.* [loquor]

lodīcula, ac, *f.* *dim.* [lodix] *a small coverlet, blanket*: Suet.

lōdix, *icis*, *f.* a blanket, counterpane: Juv. [Etyim. unknown.]

loebertas, loebesum, *v. liber, fn.* **lōgia**, *ae*, or **lōgiōs**, *es, f.* = *λογική* (*sc. τέχνη*), *logic*: Cic.

lōgicus, *a, um, adj.* = *λογικός*, *logical*: Cic. *Neut. pl. logica, logic*: id.

lōgos (-us), *i, m.* = *λόγος*, *a word*: Pl. **||** *Esp mere words, empty talk*: dabuntur tibi viti sexcenti logi, id.

2, a witty saying, bon-mot, jest: id.

lōliguncula (*lollig.*), or **lōliguncula** (-ollis), *f. dim.* [lolligo] *a little cuttle-fish*: Pl.

lōligo (*oll*), *i, is, f.* the cuttle-fish: Cic. *Fig.*: *nigrae sucus lōligus, i. e. the venom of calumny*, Hor. [Etyim. unknown.]

lōlūm, *il, n. darnel*: Virg.: *lōlū viticare, to live on darnel*, and by consequence to have bad eyes (it was thought that eating this plant hurt the sight), Pl.: Ovi. [Etyim. unknown.] (Hence *It. gioglio, lollia*; Sp. *gajo*.)

lōmentum, *i, n.* [lavo] *a mixture of bean meal and rice kneaded together, used by the Roman ladies for preserving the skin*: Mart. **||** *Fig.*: *a means of cleansing*: Cacl in Cic.

longaevus, *a, um, adj.* [longus *aevum*] *of great age, aged, ancient* (poet.): *parentes*, Virg. *Absol.*: *longaeva, an old woman*, Ov.

longe, *adv. long, lengthwise*: *longe lateque, in length and breadth, far and wide*, Cic.: *in length*: *digitum longe (ire), a finger's length*, Pl.: *longe gradientem, taking long strides* (appy. = Hom. *μακρά βόσθρα*), Virg.

2, a long way off, far off, at a distance: *longe absum, andio sero*, Cic. *Comp.*: *id.*: *from farther back*: *longius ex altoque, from the farther deep*, Virg. **|| *Fig.* of time: *longe prospicere futuros casus, far in advance*, Cic. In *comp.* = *diutius*: *longius anno permanere*, Caes.: Cic. **2.** Of speech: *long, at length, diffusely, tediously*: only in *comp.*: *duci, id.***

3. *longe esse, abesse, with lat.* *to be far away, i. e. to be of no account, of no avail*: *longe his fraterum nomen populi R. afuturum*, Caes. **4.** *by far, greatly, very much, esp. with comp. and Sup.*: *erat longe*, Ter.: *longe melior*, Virg.: *longe nobilissimus*, Caes. (Hence *Fr. loin*.)

longinquitas, *ātis, f.* [longinquus] *length, extent*: *itineris*, Tac. **2.** *Sp. distance, remoteness*: Cic.: *regionum*, Tac. **||** *Of time*: *length, long continuance or duration*: *actatus*, Ter. *Absol.*: *dolores longinquitate producti, lasting a long time*, Cic.

longinuus, *a, um, adj.* [longus] *long, extensive*: *linea*, Plin. **2.** *Sp. far removed, far off, remote, distant*: Cic.: *nationes*, Caes.: *cura, about things far off*, Liv.: *vulnera, given from a distance, i. e. by missiles*, Lucan. *Neutr. absol.*: *ex (e) longinquo, from afar, from a distance*: e

longinquo intueri, Plin.: Tac. **3.** *living far off, foreign, strange*: *homo longinquus et alienigena*, Cic.

|| *Transf. of time*: *long, of long duration or continuance, tedious*: *vita*, Pl.: *oppugnatio*, Caes. *Comp.*: *longinquo tempore bellum confecturum*, Nep. **2.** *long deferred, distant*: *tempus*, Cic.

longiter, *adv. far*: Lucr.

longitudo, *inis, f.* [longus] *length, in longitudinem, lengthways*, Caes. Cic. **||** *Transf. of time*: *length, long duration* (rare): *orationis*, id.

longiusculus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [longior] *rather too long* (rare): Cic.

longule, *adv. rather far*: Pl.

longulus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [longus] *rather long*: iter, Cic.

longurius, *u, m.* [longus] *a long pole*: Caes.

longus, *a, um, adj. long, tall*: *intervallum*, Cic.: *epistola, id. longa navis, a war-ship* (from its shape opp. to *rotunda*), Caes.: *an nescis longas regibus esse manus, have far-reaching hands*, Ov. **2.** *far off, remote, distant* = *longinquus* (rare): *longa a domo milita*, Just.: *longum clamare, so as to be heard afar off, i. e. loudly* (cf. *μακρὸν ἀνέρε*, Hom.), Hor. **3.** *great, vast, spacious* (poet.): *pontus, id.*

|| *Transf. of time*: *long, of long duration or continuance, tedious*: *horae quibus expectabam*, Cic. *mora*, Caes. Hence, *longum est, it would take long, it would be tedious*: *longum est ea dicere*, Cic. *Ellipt.* without *Inf.*: *ne longum sit, ne longum faciam, not to be tedious, to speak briefly*, id.

spem inchoare longam, that looks far into the future, Hor.: *nec longum latitare, have long joy*, Virg. **2.** Of persons: *prolix, tedious*: *nolo esse longus*, Cic.: *longus sp.*, *path slow to hope*, Hor. **3.** Of pronunciation: *syllaba, id.* [Cogn. with Gr. *λογγισμός, λογγισμός*, Goth. *laggs*, and possibly with Lat. *longus*, q. v.]

lōquacitas, *ātis, f.* [loquax] *talkativeness, loquacity*: Cic.

lōquaciter, *adv. talkatively, loquaciously*: Cic.: *aliquid cribere, i. e. in detail, with all particulars*, Hor.

lōquaculus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [loquax] *somewhat loquacious*: Lucr.

lōquax, *acis, adj.* [loquor] *talkative, prating, chattering, loquacious*: Cic.: *senectus, id.*: *homo, id.* **||** *Transf. ranae, incessantly croaking*, Virg. *nidus, in which the young birds chirp*, id.: *stagna, noisy, i. e. with the trumpeting of swans*, id.: *lymphae, babbling*, Hor.: *oculi, speaking, i. e. expressive*, Tib.

lōquēla (*loquella*), *ae, f.* [id.] *speech, discourse*: Virg. **||** *Transf. a language*: *Graia*, Ov.

lōquitor, *atus, i. u. n. dep. freq.* [id.] *to speak often, chatter*: Pl.

lōnor, *cūtus (quūtus), i. v. n. and a dep.* *Neutr. i.* *speak, talk, say* (colloquially; as opp. to *dicere, orare*,

to speak with ordered language): *bene et loqui et dicere, to be both a good talker and a good speaker*, Cic.: *plane et Latine, id.* With *lat.*: *male loqui allici, to speak evil of any one*, Pl.

|| *Fig.*: *to speak, declare, show, clearly indicate*: *oculi loquuntur*, Cic.: *cum effrāt dextra locuta est, has written upon it*, Ov. **2.** *Poet.* of trees: *to rustle, murmur*: *pinos loquentes*, Virg.

B. *A. act.* *to speak out, to say, tell, utter, name*: *loquere tuum mihi nomen*, Pl.: *ne singulas loquar urbes, mention*, Liv. *Foll.* by noun-sent with *acc.* and *Inf.*: *Jupiter, hospitibus nam te dare jura loquuntur, they say that thou*, Virg. **2.** *to talk of, speak about, have ever on one's lips*: *omnia magna loquens*, Hor. [Cf. Gr. *ε-λαλ-ω, λαλῶ* (for *λαλ-σκω*)]

lōramētum, *i, n.* [lorum] *a thong*: Just.

lōrātus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *bound with thongs*: *juga*, Virg.

lōrēus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *of thongs, made of thongs*: *vostra faciam latiora, I'll cut your hide into ribbon*, Pl.

lōrīca, *ae, f.* [id.] *a leather cuirass, a corselet of thongs*: Cic. *Liv.* *linter, made of quilted linen*, Suet. Also in *gen. sense*, a corselet or breastplate: (multis) *graves loricae*, Liv.: Hor. *Juv.* **||** *Meton.*: *pinnae loricae ex cratibus atrextum, mantles*, Caes.

lōricō, *aviatum, i. v. a.* [lorica] *to clothe in a cuirass* (rare except in *p. part.*): *statua loricata*, Liv.

lōricula, *ae, f. dim.* [id.] *a small breast-plate*: *meton.* *a small breast-work*: Hirt.

lōripēs, *ēdis, utij.* [lorum pes] *crank-footed, bandy-legged*: *loripede* *rectus deinde*, Juv.

lōrum, *i, n.* *a thong*: Pl. *lora restructis lacertis sensit*, Hor. **||** *Meton.* *a bridle, reins*: *loris ducere equos*, Liv. *lora dare, to give the horses their heads*, Virg. **2.** *a whip, lash, scourge*: *loris uni*, Hor. **3.** *the halberd bulla, worn by children of the poorer sort*: Juv. [For *elo-rum*; cf. Gr. (Dor.) *εὐλῶνα*, Homeric *εὐλῶνα* (= *ε-ἤλῶ-πα*). The word is cogn. with Gr. *ἑλ-ῶν, ἑλ-ῶν*, "to wind, twist," and with Lat. *vol-vi*.]

lōtium, *il, n.* *urine*: Suet.

lōtus and **lōtus**, *i, f.* = *λωτός*: *the lotus plant or tree*: Plin. *Of the fruit*: Ov.

|| *Meton.* *a flute* (because made of lotus-wood). *horrendo lotos adunca sono*, id.

lōtus, *i, v. lotos*.

lōtus, *a, um, Part.* [lavo].

lūbens, lūbenter, *v. libens, etc.*

lūbido, *v. libido*.

lūbrico, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [lubricus] *to make smooth or slippery, to lubricate*: Juv.

lūbricus, *a, um, adj.* *slippery, smooth; that easily slips or glides*: *lapis*, Mart.: *natura lubricos oculos fe-*

cit, Cic. sanguis, Virg. **II.** Fig. *slippery, uncertain, ticklish, hazardous, critical*: via vitae, Cic. cupiditas dominandi, id.: vultus nimium lubricus aspicit (poet.), too dangerously attractive to be looked on, Hor. Neut. as subst. with prep.: in lubrico versari, in a dangerous position, Cic. Later, even in Nom.: lubricum adolescentiam, the dangerous (erring) period of our youth, Tac. **2.** *gliding, fleeting*: annus, Ov. of what one cannot hold: umbra, id. **3.** *slippery, deceitful*: tentasti lubricis artes, Virg. [Peri cogn. with Gr. ὁ λυγρὸς (Hesych.)] **lūcānice**, ac, f. [Lucania] a kind of meat-sausage invented by the Lucanians: Cic.

Lūca bos, Lucæ bovis, f. (Lucr.): *Lucuman* oz. for elephant (because the Romans first saw this animal in Lucania, in the army of Pyrrhus) Enn. Lucr.

lūcār, āris (Charis.), n. the pay of actors: Tac.

lūcellum, i, n. dum [lucrum] small or paltry gain, slight profit: Cic.

lūcō, xi, 2. v. n. and (rarely) a [lux] to be light or clear, to shine, beam, glitter: (stilla) luce lucebat aliena, Cic. globus lunæ, Virg. facies, Ov. Impers.: lūcet, it is light, it is day: nondum lūchat. Cic. **II.** Fig. to shine out, to be conspicuous, clear, evident: imperii nostri splendor, id.

B. Act.: alicui lucem facere or cereum, to cause to shine for, i. e. to light any one with: huic lucis novæ nup̄e facem, Pl. (Hence It. *lucere*, Sp. *lucir*, Fr. *lucir*)

lūcēs, um, m. plu. one of the three tribes to which Romulus (or one of his successors) divided the Roman patricians. Cic. Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 390) [Perh. "the shining," illustris ones]

lūcerna, ac, f. [v. lux] a lamp, oil-lamp: Cic. olivo fraudare lucernas, Hor. vino et lucernis discrepat, is out of keeping with wine and lamps, i. e. with a festive occasion, id. **II.** Meton. a nocturnal lamp, lucubration (poet.). haec ego non credam Venusina digna lucerna? the Venusian night-lamp (in allusion to the satires of Horace), Juv.

lūcesco and **lūcisco**, 3. v. n. incept [luceo] to begin to shine: sol lūcescit, Virg.: nonae, dawn, Ov. **2.** Impers.: lūcescit or lūciscit, it dawns: quum lūcesceret, as day was breaking, Cic.

lūci, oīe = luce, by day: Cic.

lūcidē, adv. clearly, plainly, distinctly: verbum definire, Cic.

lūcidus, a, um, adj. [lux] containing light, full of light, clear, bright, shining: aer, Lucr.: sidera, Hor.: gemma, Ov. **II.** Meton. brilliant, bright, beautiful, transparent, shining, white, etc.: puella, id.: ovis, Tib.

III. Fig.: clear, perspicuous, luminous, lucid: ordo, Hor. Comp.: Quint.

lūcifer, ēra, &rum, adj. [lux fero] light-bringing: lucifera pars lunæ, Lucr.: luciferi qui, the horns of Luna, Ov. **II.** Subst.: Lucifer, eri, m. the morning star, the planet Venus: = Φωσφόρος, Cic. **2.** Meton.: a day: pauci luciferis, in a few days, Ov.

lūcīfugus, a, um, adj. [lux fugio] light-shunning: blattæ, Virg. Fig.: homines, Cic.

lūcīna [lux], the goddess of childbirth, and Meton. childbirth: Virg.

lūcisco, v. lūcesco.

lūcōrātīvus, a, um, adj. [lucror] attended with gain, gainful, profitable, lucrative: Quint.

lūcōrī-faciō, faci, factum, 3. v. a and pass. lucrifio, factus, fieri (written separately: nō esse hos trecentos Philippo facturum luci, Pl.) [lucrum facio] to gain, win, acquire, get, make: tritici modios centum, Cic. **II.** Fig.: lucrifac censoriam notam, esteem yourself fortunate to have escaped, Val. Max.

lūcōrifactus, a, um, Part. [lucrifacio].

lūcōrificābilis, e, adj. [lucrum facio] gainful, profitable: dies, Pl.

lūcōrificus, a, um, adj. [id.] gainful, profitable: Pl.

lūcōrīfio, v. lucrifacio.

lūcōrīfuga, ac, m. [lucrum fugio] a gain-shunner: Pl.

lūcōrīpēta, ac, m. [lucrum peto] a gain-seeker, one fond of lucre: Pl.

lūcōror, atus, 1. v. a & dep. [lucrum] to gain, win, acquire, get, make: auri pondo decem, Cic. **II.** Fig. lucratur iudicia veteris infamiae, i. e. I will make him a present of them, will not mention them, id.

lūcōrōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] gainful, profitable, lucrative: voluptas, Ov.

lūcūrum, i, n. gain, profit, advantage: Cic. ponere or deputare in lucro, to count as gain (esp. of what comes unforeseen, or without one's own effort), id.: Ter. quem sors dierum quinque dabit, lucro appone, set down as clear gain (lit. enter to profits, as in a ledger), Hor. de lucro vivere, on sufficiency, at the mercy of another, Cic.: quae ille fecit lucrī, got the credit of, Nep. **II.** Meton. wealth, riches: omne lucrum tenebris alta premebat humus, Ov. **2.** greed, avarice: lucro aversa, Hor. concidit domus ob lucrum, id. [The root is lu, lav, seen in Gr. ἀρο-ἀρω-ω, Lat. *lav-erna*, and Goth. *laun* (mod. Germ. *lohn*).]

lūctāmen, inis, n. [luctor] a wrestling: Lamp. **II.** Meton. a struggling, exertion, fight: remo ut lucamen abesset, that the oar might play without effort, Virg.

lūctans, ntis, Part. [id.] **II.** A. adj.: reluctant: luctantia oscula carpere, Ov.

lūctātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a wrestling: sine adversario nulla luctatio est, Cic.

2. Transf. a struggle, contest of any kind: tætra ibi luctatio erat, Liv. cum Academicis, contention, Cic.

lūctātor, ōnis, m. [id.] a wrestler: Ov. Fig.: (vinum) pedes capiat primum, luctator dolosus est, Pl.

lūctificābilis, e, adj. [luctus facio] sorrowful, afflicted: Pac. in Pers.

lūctificus, a, um, adj. [id.] causing sorrow or lamentation, doleful, woeful: Alecto, Virg.

lūctisōnus, a, um, adj. [luctus sono] sad-sounding, mournful, doleful: mugitus, Ov.

lūcto, i. v. n. = luctor, to wrestle: Ter.

luctor, atus, i. v. dep. n. to wrestle: luctabitor Olympis Milo, Cic. Fig.: of the wind and waves; with *lat.* (Gr. constr.): luctantem Icaris fluctibus Africum, battling with, Hor. **II.** Transf. to struggle, contend: in pestilentia auge arido solo, i. e. to work laboriously, Liv. With *Inf.* (poet.), telum eripere, Virg. Of things: tristia robustis luctantur funera plaustris, hostile, Hor.

III. Fig. of the mind: to struggle, strive, contend: cum aliquo, Cic. later with *Abt.*: diu clementia luctatus sua, Vell. With *Inf.*: deducere verum, Ov. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. λυγός, λυγίζω, with relation to the twining, mutual interlacing, of wrestlers.] (Hence Fr. *lutter*.)

lūctiōsē, adv. dolefully, mournfully, lamentably: perire, Liv.

lūctiōsus, a, um, adj. [luctus] causing sorrow, doleful, mournful: o diem republicae luctuosum, Cic.: luctuosissimum exitum, id. **II.** feeling sorrow, sorrowful, sad: Hesperia, Hor.

lūctus, ūs, m. [lugeo] sorrow, mourning, lamentation, esp. over the loss of kindred: filius luctu perditus, Cic. luctu atque caede omnia compleretur, Sall. dare animum in luctus, Ov. **II.** Meton. mourning apparel, mourning (worn by bereaved, and also by accused persons): erat in luctu senatus, aequalibet civitas, publico consilio mutata veste, Cic. **2.** a source of grief: tu non inventa reperta luctus eras levior, Ov.

lūcūbratio, ōnis, f. [lucubro] a working by lamp-light, nocturnal study, lucubration: Cic.: amularum, evening gossip, id. **II.** Meton. what is done or composed at night, a lucubration: perire lucubrationem meam nolui, id.

lūcūbratōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] for working in at night: Suet.

lūcūbro, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [lux]. Neutr.: to work by lamp-light, work at night: ancillae lucubrantes, Liv. **II.** A. act.: to make by lamp-light, to compose at night: parvum opusculum lucubrationem huius contractioribus noctibus, Cic.

lūcūlentē, adv. splendidly, excel-

lently, well. diem habere, *brightly*, i. e. merrily, Pl: vendere, to *advantage*, id: aliquem calefacere, to *warm any one soundly*, i. e. chastise, Cic: *brilliantly, strikingly*: scribe, id.

luculenter, adv. i. q. luculento, splendidly, well: hoc quidem sane luculenter, *very well said*, Cic.

luculentus, a, um, adj. [lux] full of light, bright: caninus, *brightly burning*, Cic. II. Fig: distinguished of its kind, excellent, splendid: femina, Pl: navigia, Cic: oratio, fine, Sall.: plaga (ironically), a noble blow, Cic.

2. respectable, considerable, rich: divitiarum Pl: patrimonium, Cic. 3. luminous, clear: verba luculentiora, id. 4. lucky, fortunate: dies, Pl. 5. trustworthy: auctores, Cic.

luculus, i, m. dim. [lucus] a small grove: Suet.

lucumo (lucumo, and sync. lucmo), ñis, m. [an Etrusc word] an appellation of Etruscan princes and priests: Cic.

lucus, i, m. a wood or grove sacred to a deity: Cic: Liv: Dianae, Virg.

II. Transf. in gen. a wood (poet.) aut quos Oceano propior gerit India lucos, id. [The affinities of lucus are obscure; but the rad. notion appears to be that of "dim light, glimmer;" v. luscus.]

lucosus, ñs, m. i. q. lux, light: only in Ab. sing.: cum primo luce, at day-break, Ter.

ludia, ae, f. [ludus] an actress, a female stage-dancer: Mart. II. a female gladiator: Juv.

ludibrium, i, n. [ludo] a mockery, derision, sport: ridicula ludibriaque, mockeries, Lucr: hosti ludibrio esse, the contempt of, Cic: legati per ludibrium auditi dimissique, scornfully, Liv: ludibrium ventis debere, to be destined to be the sport of the winds, Hor. With Gen. suly: haec ludibria fortunae, quae nos appellamus bona, mockeries of fortune, which we call our goods, Cic. With Gen. obj.: ludibrio fratris Remum novos transiluisse muros, in derision of, Liv: oculorum, deception, id. 2. abuse, violence done to a person: corporum, dishonouring, Curt. II. Meton. a laughing-stock, but: is ludibrium verus, quam comes, Liv.

ludibundus, a, um, adj. [id] playful, sportive, frolicsome, wanton: multes ludibundi Beneventum r. d. re, in gamesome mood, Liv. II. Transf. playing, i. e. at one's ease, free from danger: caelo sereno in Italiam ludibundi pervenimus, Cic.

ludicer or **ludicrus** (the Nom. sing. m. is not used), era, crum, adj. [ludo] that serves for sport, done in sport, sportive: exercitatio, Cic: versus et cetera ludera pono, Hor. II. Esp. pertaining to stage-plays ars, the art of an actor, Liv: ludicras partes sustinere, to appear on the stage, Suet.

Subst. Indicum, i, n. a show, public games; a stage-play: Olympiorum solenne ludicrum, the Olympic festival, Liv.

ludiorus, v. ludicer.

ludi-facio, fecti, factum, 3. r. a. [ludus facio] to make game of: Pl.

ludificabilis, e, adj. [ludifico] employed as means of ridiculing: ludi, Pl.

ludificatio, ñis, f. [id] a making game, a rallying, getting, derision, mocking: exacta prope aetate per ludificationem hostis, fooling, baffling, Liv.

ludificator, ñis, m. [id] one who makes game, a mocker: Pl.

ludificatus, ñs, m. [id] a mocking, mocking, derision: Pl.

ludifico, avi, atum, i. r. a. and n.; and **ludifico**, atus sum, i. v. de [ludus facio] to make sport of, make game of, to delude, deceive. Form ludifico. herum ludificare, Pl. Absol: si latitare ac diutius ludificare videatur, Cic. Pass.: Lucr (ii) Form ludifico: aliquem, Pl: Ter. Absol: aperte ludificari et calumniari, Cic.

II. Transf. to thwart, frustrate, by tricks or contrivances, locationem, Liv.

ludi-magister, tri, m. a school-master: Cic.

ludio, ñis, m. [ludus] a stage-play, pantomimist: Liv.

ludius, i, m. [id] a stage-player, pantomimist: Cic. II. a gladiator: Juv.

ludo, si, sum, 3. r. a. and n. to play, to play at some game: with Abl. of the game. ludere alia, Cic: trochis, Hor. With Acc. of the game, and Abl. of the stakes: quadrans in punctum His ab am. lusi, Suet: par impar, Hor. Absol: lusimus per omnes dies, Suet.

2. to play, sport, frolic, frolic in siccio ludunt fulvae, Virg: ludunt pueri per colla, play, i. e. frolic, id: exempla ludendi, an amusement, Cic: in numerum ludere, to dance, id. 3. to sport, as a lover with his mistress: lusiisti satis, edisti satis, atque libiti, have dallied, Hor. II. Fig: to sport or play with, to practise as a pastime, amuse oneself with: ad ludendum arma sumere, Cic: aliquid calamo, Virg: versibus, id. 2. With Acc. to play, counterfeit, mimic: civem bonum ludit, Cael: in Cic: ludis Trojanam ludit, played in (i. e. in a piece called) the Siege of Troy, Suet. 3. to spend in play or amusement, to sport away: tuum, Mart. Hence, ludere operam, to throw away one's labour, Pl. 4. to make sport or game of, to ridicule, rally, banter: Domitius in senatu lusi Appium collegam, Cic: pericula, to ridicule with, Mart. 5. to delude, deceive: ludere aliquem dolis, Ter.: Hor. [Ety. uncertain.]

ludus, i, m. [ludo] a play, game, diversion, pastime: novum sibi aliquem excogitant in otio ludum, Cic. 2. Esp.

in plur. public games, plays, spectacles, shows, exhibitions: id: me memini ludos in gramine Campi aspicere, Ov.: ludi fuere, Megalesia appellata, Liv.: ludis, during the games, Pl. Freq. with name of a festival, in neutr. plur. in appos.: ludi Taurilia, Liv. Sometimes for stage-plays, in opp. to the games of the Circus: si exanim apum ludis in scenam venisset, Cic: edidit etiam ludos regionatim urbe tota, Suet: meum proscenium ludi, Virg. 3. a school of any kind: in ludum ire, Pl: ludus litterarum, Liv: ludus deendi, Cic. Esp. a training school for gladiators: Caes: Hor. II. Meton. of something easy or trifling: mere sport, child's play: quum illa perducere ludus esset, Cic. 2. sport, jest, joke, fun: per ludum, in sport, id: amoto ludi, jesting apart, Hor: ludos facere aliquem, to make game of, banter, Pl: si non te ludos pessumos dimiseris, send you off with a flea in your ear, id: ludos praebere, to afford fun, i. e. make one's self ridiculous, Ter: ludos alium reddere, to play one a game, id: nunc et operam ludos facit et p. tia, he labours in vain, loses his labour, id. 3. the pleasures of love, amorous dalliance: amori dare ludum, Hor.

lulla, ae, f. [ludo] an expiation, a punishment. Lucr.

lues, is, f. a spreading or contagious disease, a plague, pestilence: lues et postior annus, Virg. II. Fig: any spreading evil, general calamity of mankind: of war, Tac: of an earthquake, id. III. any corrupting or debasing influence: Cic. [Ety. uncertain.]

lugo, xi, etum, 2 v. n. and a. to mourn, lament. Neutr. luget senatus, Cic. 2. to wait mourning, be in mourning: multa ac lugentia castra, Just: annum finibus ad lugendum constitit majoribus, Sen: nec lugentibus id facere est fas, Liv. II. Act.: lugere mortem aliquem, Cic: With Acc. and Inf: quum (urbem) ex suis faucibus ereptam esse luget, id. In Pass.: lugere nobis, Ov. 2. to be in mourning for (v. luctus): in morte annui, ad parentem, eum lugunt, Liv. [Cf. Λύγος, Λύγ-αίος, Λύγ-ος.]

lūgūbricus, e, adj. [lugeo] of or belonging to mourning, mourning: lamentative, over the dead, Cic: vestis, mourning apparel, Ter. Subst. lugubria, sum, n. plu. mourning garments: ludere, Ov. Neutr. adv: cometae sanguinei lugubre rubent, mournfully, Virg. II. Meton. that causes mourning, disastrous: bellum, Hor. 2. doleful, plaintive: vox, Lucr.

lumbifragium, i, n. [lumbus frango] a breaking of the loins: Pl.

lumbicus, i, m. an intestinal worm, man-worm, stomach-worm. Plin.

ll. *qz earth-worm:* Pl. Fig. as term of contempt: id. [Ety. uncertain.]

lumbus, l. m. *the loin:* Cic.: Hor. Hence, of the organs of generation: Juv. [A. S. *lenden* (pl. subst.), O. E. *lendis*, *lendis* appear to be cognate.] (Hence, through low Lat. *lumbica*, Fr. *longe*, and *logne*, from which last comes Eng. *loin*.)

lūmen, inis, n. [for *lucmen*, from *luc* in *lux*] *light:* solis, Cic.: solare, Ov.

ll. *Meton. a light, a lamp, torch, etc.* Liv. *lumen oleum instillare*, Cic.: *extinctio praetoriae navis luminis*, Flor. **2.** *a bright colour* (poet.). *lumen juvenat purpureum, ruddy light*, Virg. (n) *sheen, gleam:* ferri, Stat. **3.** *daylight, day* (poet.): *se tollit in luminis oras*, Virg.: *lūmine quarto*, id. **4.** *the light of life, life* (poet.). Ov.: *ipse Epicurus oit decurso lumine vitae, when his light of life had spent itself*, Lucr.

5. *the light of the eye, the eye, esp. in pl. (mostly poet.)*, *luminibus amissis*, Cic.: *astantes lumine torvo Aetnaeos fratres*, Virg.: Ov.

6. *an opening for the light, a light:* Plin. *Esp. a window:* *luminous aliquis obstruere, to interfere with any one's lights by building*, Aut. pro dom.

ll. *Fig. an excellent or distinguished person or thing, an ornament, glory, luminary:* *curta descendit lumina*, Cic.: *civitatis*, id. **2.** *a light, helper, guide:* *lūne (puerum) lumen rebus nostris dābitur tutum*, Juv. **3.** *light, clearness:* *ordo est maxime, qui in moriae lumen affert*, Cic. (Hence *lit. lūme*.)

lūmināria, ium, n. plur. [lumen] *window-shutters, windows:* Cic.

lūminōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] *full of light, light, luminous, ædificia*, Vitr.

ll. *Fig. bright, conspicuous, prominent, remarkable:* *partes orationis*, Cic.

lūna, ae, f. [for *luc-na*, from *luc* in *lux*] *the moon:* Cic. *lunae defectus, eclipses of the moon*, Liv. **ll.** *Meton. a month:* Ov. **2.** *a night:* *roscida luna*, Virg. **3.** *the figure of a crescent or half-moon*, which the senators wore on their shoes: Juv.

lūnaris, e, adj. [luna] *pertaining to the moon, lunar:* *cursus*, Cic.: *equi*, Ov. **ll.** *moonlike, crescent-shaped:* *cornuta*, id.

lūnatus, a, um, Part. [luno]. **ll.** *Adj.:* *shaped like the crescent moon; crescent-shaped:* *peltae*, Virg.: *pellis, a senator's shoe* (v. luna II. 3), Mart.

lūno, avi, atum, i. v. a. [luna] *to bend like a half-moon or crescent, to crook like a sickle* (rare except in p. part.: v. lunatus): *arcum*, Ov.

lūnula, ae, f. dim. [id.] *a crescent, an ornament worn by women:* Pl.

ll. *lūo, lūi, i. v. a.* *to wash, lave:* *Græcia Ionio luitur profundo*, Sil.

ll. *Fig. to clear, purge of guilt, etc.:* *insontes errore*, Val. Fl. [Cogn.

with *lavo*, *lavo*, but rarely used except in compounds. v. diluo, eluo.]

2. *lūo, lūi, i. v. a.* *to pay a debt or penalty, aes alienum*, Curt.

3. *to atone for, expiate:* *stuprum voluntaria morte*, Cic.: *noxam pecunia*, Liv.: *qui capite luere, si non, etc., who were to pay for with their lives*, id.

4. *to atone by expiation or punishment:* *pericula publica*, id.: *responsa, annul*, Val. Fl.

5. *luere poenas or poenam, to suffer, undergo:* *mel peccati luo poenas, I am paying the penalty*, Cic.: *poenam pro caede*, Ov. [Cf. Gr. *λύω*, *lat. solvo* (=se-luo); Goth. *laus*, mod. Germ. *los* (loose).]

6. *lūpa, ae, f.* [lupus] *a she-wolf*: Liv.: Ov.

ll. *Fig. a prostitute:* Pl.: Liv.

lūpanar, āris, n. [lupa, II.] *a brothel, house of ill-fame:* Juv.

lūpatus, a, um, adj. [lupus] *furnished with wolf's teeth, i. e. iron jags like a wolf's teeth*: *Gallica nec lupatus temperat ora frenis, with wolf-toothed bits*, Hor. Also as subst. *lupati, orum, m.*, and *lupata, orum, n. plu.* (sc. *freni* or *frena*), *a bit armed with sharp teeth*: *duris parere lupatis*, Virg.

lūpercālia, ium and *lorum, n. pl.* [Lupercus] *the festival called Lupercalia, celebrated in February*: Cic.

Lūpercus, i, m. *a Roman pastoral deity, identified with Pan*: Just.

2. *a priest of Lupercus*: Virg.: Ov. (v. Smith's Dict. of Ant. s. v.)

lūpillus, i, m. dim. [lupinus] *a small lupine*: Pl.

lūpinus, a, um, adj. [lupus] *of or belonging to a wolf, wolf's*: Cic.

lūpinus, i, m. and **lūpinum, i, n.** *a lupine*: Plin. On the stage, lupines were used for money: hence, quid distent aera lupinis, the difference between coins and counters, Hor.

lūpus, i, m. *a wolf*: Virg.: Martialis, *sacred to Mars*, Hor. *vox quoque Moerum jam fugit ipsa; lupi Moerum videre priores* (from the belief that if a wolf saw a man before the latter saw the wolf, the man became dumb), Virg. Proverb: *lupus in fabula* or *sermone*, like our "talk of the devil" de Varrone loquibamur. *lupus in fabula*: *venit enim ad me*, Cic. (n) *lupum auribus tenere, to catch a Tartar, to be in a situation of difficulty*, Ter. (nn) *hac uget lupus, hac canis angit, to be between two fires*, Hor. (v) *ovem lupo committere, to set the fox to keep the geese*, Ter. (v) *lupo agnum eripere, of a difficult undertaking*; as we say, *to get the meat out of a dog's mouth*, Pl. (vi) *lupus ultro fugat oves, of something unlikely*, Virg. (vii) *tantum Boreae curamus frigora, quantum (ovium) numerum lupus, i. e. not at all*, id. **ll.** *Meton.:* *a voracious fish*: Hor. **2.** *a bit armed with points like wolves' teeth* (= *frena lupata*): et placido duos (equos) accipit ore lupus, Ov. **3.** *a hook with which things were hoisted: in alios*

lupi superne ferret injecti, grampels, Lav. [Cf. Gr. *λύκος*: *lupus* offers one of the very few examples of Lat. p from orig. k; v. saepio and vesper.] (Hence *lit. lupus*; Sp. *lobo*; Fr. *loup*.)

lurco, ōnis, m. *a gormandizer, glutton*: Pl.

lūridus, a, um, adj. *pale yellow, sallow, wan, ghastly, lurid*: *maculari maculis lūridis*, Pl.: *Orcus*, Hor. **ll.** *Meton.:* *that renders pale or ghastly*: *aconita*, Ov. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence *lit. lūrus*; Fr. *lourd*.)

lūror, ōris, m. *a yellowish colour, sallowness, paleness*: Lucr.

luscīnia, ae, f. (masc. *luscinius*, II, Phaedr.) *the nightingale*: Hor. [Commonly explained as = *luscī-can-ia* "twilight-singer," v. *luscus*.]

luscīniola, ae, f. dim. [luscīnia] *the (little) nightingale*: Pl.: Varr. (Hence *lit. rossignuolo*, Sp. *ruiseñor*; Fr. *rossignol*.)

luscīnus, i, m. v. luscīnia.

luscīosus and luscīfiosus, a, um, adj. [luscī] *dim-sighted, purblind*: *caecus, non luscīosus*, Pl.

luscus, a, um, adj. *one-eyed*: Cic.: Juv.: *dux, i. e. Hannibal*, Juv.: *statuā meditatior proelia lūca, perh. with one eye shut, as in taking aim*, id. [For *luscus*: the specific notion of the root *luc* seems to be "glimmer," cf. *ἀσϋν*, twilight (which seems to be from that root), and v. *lucus*.] (Hence Fr. *louche*.)

lūso, ōnis, f. [ludo] *a playing, play*: Cic.

lūsto, i. v. n. freq. [id.] *to play often*: Pl.

lūsor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who plays, a player*: sic, ne perdidit, non cessat perire *lutor, gambler*, Ov. **ll.** *Fig. a playful or wanton writer*: *tenerum lutor amorem*, id. **2.** *a banterer, mocker*: Pl.

lūstōrius, a, um, adj. [lutor] *pertaining to play*: *pila, a playing-ball*, Plin.

lustralis, e, adj. [lustrum, no. 1] *relating to purification from guilt, expiatory*: *sacrificium, a sacrifice of purification*, Liv.: *aqua,ustralis water, holy water*, Ov. **ll.** *Meton. quinquennial, i. e. coming every fifth year* (v. *lustrum*): *certamen*, Tac.

lūstratio, ōnis, f. [lustrum, 2] *a purification by sacrifice, a lustration*: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 244).

2. *Meton.* (from the fact that the priest carried the lustral sacrifices round the person or thing to be purified): *a going or wandering about*: Cic.

lūstricus, a, um, adj. [lustrum] *pertaining to purification*: *dies, the eighth (or ninth) day after a child's birth, on which it was purified by a sacrifice and received a name*: Suet.

(1) *lūstro, avi, atum, i. v. a.* [lucos; cf. *illustro*] *to light, illumine*: Cic.: Virg.

(2) *lūstro, avi, atum, i. v. a.* [lustrum, 1] *to purify by means of a*

propitiatory offering: coloniam, Cic.: exercitum suovetaurilibus, Liv. Reflect pass.: lustramur Jovi, we purify ourselves in honour of, Virg. II. Meton. (r. lustratio, 2): to go round, wander over, traverse: Cic.: pede barbaro lustrata Rhodope, Hor.: montibus umbræ lustrantur convexa, shall sweep over the mountain slopes, Virg. 2. to renew an army (because the general went round and observed every part): exercitum, Cic. 3. In gen. to review, survey, observe, examine (poet.): quæ sit me circum copia lustrum, mark, Virg. Fig.: omnia ratione animoque, Cic.

lustror, i, v. n. dep. [lustrum, 2] to frequent brothers: Pl.

(1) **lustrum**, i, n. [lūstr-, i] a purificatory sacrifice, lustration, made by the censors every fifth year, after completing the census, in which a pig (or ram), a sheep, and a bull were offered (suovetaurilia) Liv. Tech. t. condere lustrum, to complete such a lustration, Cic. Also of other expiatory sacrifices: Liv. 2. Meton. a period of five years, a lustrum: Cic.: ejus octavum trepidavit aetas claudere lustrum, i. e. to complete my 40th year, Hor.: mensibus egerunt lustra minora decem, five-year periods too short by ten months, Ov. 3. In less exact sense, of periods of years. Of four years (of the Julian calendar): id. ingens lustrum, a hundred years, at the end of which the ludi saculares were celebrated, Mart. 4. the capitoline games, recurring every fifth year: Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 244).

(2) **lustrum**, i, n. [v. lūstrum] a slough, bog, morass: Varr. II. Transf. a haunt, lair, or den of wild beasts: lustra ferarum, Virg. 2. a wood, forest: montes atque invia lustra, thickets, id. 3. In pl. vicious haunts, a brothel: Cic. Hence, Meton. debauchery: Pl. Hor.

lūsus, a, um, Part. [ludo].

lūsus, ūs, m. [id.] a playing, a play, game: virginis exercebat lūsus undas Naidæ, gambols, Ov. aleæ, Suet. (ii) a public game or amusement: Trojæ lūsum exhibuit, i. e. a mimic rege, id. II. Meton. anything done by way of sport or amusement: a joking, trifling, etc. venustissimus, Quint. 2. dalliance, toying: apti lūsus anni, Ov.

lūteolus, a, um, adj. dim. [luteus] yellow (of small thing-). caltha, Virg.

lūteus, a, um, adj. [lūturn] dyed with the herb luteum: chrysocolia, Plin. II. Meton.: golden-yellow, saffron-yellow, orange-yellow: pallor, sallow, Hor.: Aurora in roseis fulgebat lutea bigis, aſſron-skirted, Virg.

lūxus, i, v. m. [lūturn] of mud or clay: Rhēni caput, Hor.: opus, of a sallow's nest, Ov. 2. bemired, muddy, belaboured: Vulcanus, smutty, Juv. II. Fig.: dirty, vile, worthless: homo, Cic.

lūto, avi, atum, i, v. a. [id.] to bedaub with mud or clay: granaria, Cato.

II. In gen. to bedaub, besmeat: crassus latus amomis, Pers.

lūlulentus, a, um, adj. [id.] muddy: sus, Hor. II. Fig.: filthy, dirty, nasty, vile: Cic. 2. Of style turbid, impure: (Lucilius) quum flueret lūlulentus, Hor.

lūlilo, i, v. a. [id.] to bespatter with mud: Fig. to asperse: Pl.

(1) **lūturn**, i, n. a plant used in dyeing yellow: yellow weed, dyer's weed, vocat.: crocei mutabit vellerā luto, Virg.

II. Meton. a yellow colour, yellow: id. [For lūturn. cogn. with λωπος.]

(2) **lūturn**, i, n. [lūto, i] mud, mire: volatari in luto, Cic.: crates luto contingere, Caes. Proverb. In luto esse de barere, to stick in the mud, i. e. to be unable to proceed: nunc homo in medio luto est nomen nescit, Pl.

As a term of reproach: senm of the myth: Cic. II. Transf. ham, clay, potter's earth: pocula de facili luto componere, Tib. Fig.: quibus mire luto finxit præcordia Titan, of better clay, i. e. of better materials, Juv. [From root of lūto, to wash, cf. col-luvies, pol-lus, lūstrum (2), Cf. Aras.] (Hence It. loto, Sp. lodo.)

lux, lūcs, f. (m. Pl.) light, the light of the sun, stars, etc. Cic. 2. Esp. daylight, day, ante lucem, id. prima luce adesse, Caes. Hence Abl. adverbially, luce, luci, by daylight, in the daytime: quis autem luci aggressi, Cic. Inco. 3. the reflected light, brightness of polished bodies: luce curvatus athena, gleam, Virg. II. Meton. the heavenly bodies: illa, quæ fulgent lucēs, Cic. 2. a day: contestima lux est ab interitu P. Clodii, id. Hence, poet. lux æstiva, summer, Virg. lux brumalis, winter, Ov. 3. life: corpora luce carunt, Virg. 4. an eye, the eye-sight: dānum lucis adempta, Ov. III. Fig.: the public view, the people, the world: nec vero ille in lūto modo atque in oculis erivum magnus, Cic. 2. encourage to, help succour: civibus lucem ingenui et consilii porrigere, id. 3. a light, an ornament: hanc urbem, lucem orbis terrarum, id. 4. means of showing, illustration, elucidation: historia lux veritatis, id. [Root luk, which in European languages becomes luk; cf. Gr. λυκ-ν, λυκος (=λυκος), λευκος; Goth. lūhath, O. H. G. lūht, and Germ. lūcht, Eng. light. In lūcornæ we have the short rad vowel; in lux, lūco (O. L. luco), there is vowel-extension.] (Hence It. luce, Sp. luz.)

luxo, avi, atum, i, v. a. [luxus, adj.] to put out of joint, to dislocate: Sen.

luxor, i, v. dep. [luxus, subs 2] to riot, revel, live luxuriously: luxantur, lustrantur, Pl.

luxūria, ac, and **luxūriēs**, ēi, f. [id.] wantonness, luxuriance of trees and plants: luxuriam segetum, Virg. II.

Fig.: riotous living, luxury, extravagance: animus, qui nunc luxuria et lascivia diffuit, Ter.: res ad luxuriam pertinentes, Caes. Of style: luxuries quædam, redundancy, extravagance: Cic.

luxūrio, avi, atum, i, v. n. and **luxūrior**, atus, i, v. dep. [luxuria] to be rank, luxuriat (of the soil, of plants, etc.). ager assidua luxuriabat aqua, Ov. 2. to have in abundance, to abound: luxuriatque toris animosum pectus, swells in full curves of nurse, Virg. 3. to swell, increase: membra luxuriant, Ov. II. Fig.: to be luxuriant, to be too fruitful, to run riot: luxuriantia composcat, will prune away what is too rank, Hor. 2. to wanton, sport, skip, frisk: equus luxurians, Virg. 3. to be wanton or licentious, to revel, run riot, be dissolute: ne luxuriarentur otio animi, Liv.

luxūriose, adv. wantonly, immoderately, excessively: Cato 2. luxuriously, voluptuously: vivere, Cic. Comp.: epulari, Nep.

luxūriosus, a, um, adj. [luxuria] want, luxuriant, exuberant: frumenta, Cic. seges, Ov. II. Fig.: running riot, excessive: lactis nimis luxuriosa, Liv. 2. luxurians, voluptuous, given to sensuality: luxuriosus otio esse, to be given to profligacy in time of leisure, Sall. 3. repulsive, debauched: luxuriosos, Cic.

luxus, a, um, adj. dislocated, Cato [Cf. Gr. λωξος, Lat. obliquus.]

(1) **luxus**, ūs, m. a dislocation, luxation: Cato.

(2) **luxus**, ūs, m. excess, extravagance in eating and drinking, luxury, debauchery, in vino ac luti, Cic.: per luxum et ignaviam ætatem agere, Sall. 2. splendour, pomp, magnificence at domus interiori regali splendida fixa instruitur, Virg. [Prob. cogn. with pol-lucere, pol-lucet, q. v.] (Hence It. lusso, Sp. lujo, Fr. luze.)

lychnūchus, i, m. = λυχνος, a lamp-stand, candlestick: Cic.

lychnus, i, m. = λυχνος, a light, a lamp: Cic.

lymphæ, ad, f. water, esp. pure or spring water (poet.) lymphæ putabiles, Lucr.: fluvials, Virg. (Commonly, but prob. erroneously, connected with Gr. λυγνός.)

lymphaticus, a, um, adj. [lymphæ; peith orig., one attacked with hydrophobia; hence, in gen.] distracted, frantic, panic-struck: lymphaticus pavor, a panic, Liv. Conice: nuni, crazy to be spent, Pl. II. Subst.: lymphaticum, i, n. the disease of a lymphaticus, id.

lym nhatus, a, um, Part. [lympho]. II. Adj. 1. distracted, crazy, beside oneself: lymphati et atomati, Liv.

II. **lympho**, avi, atum, i, v. a. and n. [lymphæ] to drive out of one's senses, to distract with fear, to make mad: mentem lymphatam Marcotico, maddened, Hor.: hac herba pota lymphati

homines, Plin. II. Neutr.: lyncantes animi, distraught, driven crazy, mad, id.

lynceus, a, um, adj. [lynx] relating to the lynx, which was famed for its sharp sight. Transf. lynx-eyed, sharp-sighted: quis est tam lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat? Cic.

lynx, lynceis, c. = λύνξ, a lynx. Lynxes Bactri variae (Bachus was represented as drawn by a team of lynxes), Virg. lynces quae clarissime omnium quadrupedum cernunt, Plin.

lyra, ae, f. = λύρα, a lyre, lyre, a stringed instrument resembling the cithara (v. Smith's Ant. 243) curva, Hor. Thracia, Ov. Meton. lyric poetry, song; imbellis lyra, Hor. 2. Lyra, a constellation, the Lyric. exorient Lyra, Ov.

lyricus, a, um, adj. [lyra] pertaining to the lyre or lyric, lyrici soni, Ov. vates, Hor. II. Subst. lyrica, oum, a plu lyric poems. Plin.

2. lyric, orum, m plu lyric poets (Quint)

lyristēs, ae, m = λυριστής, a lute-player, lyrist - Plin

M, m, the thirteenth letter of the Latin alphabet (if I be disencumbered from P resembling m in form and sound the Greek μ, and corresponding to m in orig. I E and in all the languages of the family. It belongs to the class of liquids, and is closely connected with the labial mutes. The Latin language, unlike the Greek, tolerated a final m, but its sound was faint, and before an initial vowel, even in prose, was scarcely heard. Hence arose the rule of versification respecting the elision of final syllables terminating in m. To this also are owing the forms attinge, dice, ostende, facie, recipie (Quint), for attingam, dicam, ostendam, faciam, recipiam; and the forms donec for donecum, circueo, veneo, for circumueo, venueo, etc. Initial m cannot be followed by n, as in Greek; hence μν became mina in Latin. The Latin termination n generally corresponds to the Greek final ν, in the inflections both of nouns and verbs. II. M and n are interchanged in many instances in Latin for the sake of euphony. e.g. eundem for eundem; quorundam for quorundam; imbellis for imbellis; inprimis for inprimis; immanis for inmanis, etc. M is substituted for p or b before a nasal suffix; cf. sep-or, som-nus; scam-num, scabellum. It is used to nasalize roots ending in p or b, as in rumpo (rup), curobo (cub). III. The only change of M in the Romance languages is into

n in a few words. e.g. Lat. mespilum, It. nespolo, Sp. nespera, Fr. nefle, Lat. mappa, Fr. nappe; Lat. matta, Fr. natte. So with the omission of a vowel e.g. Lat. semita, Sp. senda, Fr. sentier; Lat. comitem, It. conte, Sp. conde. So when followed by n: e.g. Lat. autumnus, columna, It. autunno, colonna, Fr. colonne. 2. Omission of m before n: e.g. Lat. domina, sonus; Sp. dona, ueno; Port. dona, sonus.

IV. As an abbreviation, M. usu denotes the praenomen Marcus, and less freq. magister, monumentum, municipium; M' denotes the praenomen Manius. 2. As a numeral M, or CIO, denotes the number 1000.

maccis, v. mactis.

macellarius, a, um, adj. [macellum] pertaining to the meat-market or provision-market: taberna, Val. Max.

II. Subst. macellarius, m, a dealer in meat or other provisions: Suet.

macellum, i, n a provision market (where flesh, fish, and vegetables were sold), surrounded by a maceria or wall (whence, acc to Varro, its name, whilst Curtius connects it with mactare, to kill) venio ad macellum, rogatusque, Pl. patarum annonam in macello caenare fore, Cic.

maceo, 2 v. n. [macer] to be lean, meagre: Pl.

macer, era, erum, adj. lean, meagre: taurus, opp. to pinguis, Virg. 2. Of things: solum, poor, meagre, Cic. agellus, Hor. Fig. si me palma negata macrum reduct, lean from disappointment, id. [Perh cogn with maceo and Gr μακρῶ] (Hence Fr. maysie, and, from it, Eng meagre).

maceratio, ōnis, f. [macer] a sleeping, soaking, maceration. Vitr.

maceria, ae, f. an enclosure, a wall (esp a garden wall) Ter. Cic. [Cf. Gr μάκρας, μακρά (Hesych.)]

mācero, avi, atum, i v. a. to make soft or tender, to soften by sleeping, to macerate: sal-samenta, Ter. II. Meton. to weaken, to emaciate, enervate: multos iste morbus homines macerat, Pl. III. Fig. to fret, vex, torment: cur me excrucio? cur me macero? Ter. me macerat Phryne, Hor. Reflect. macror inter-dum, quod sim tibi causa dolendi, pene to think that, Ov. [Cf. Gr μακρῶ (root μακ), to knead.]

māresco, 3 v. n. inep [maceo] to grow lean or thin, to become meagre: tuo maiore macror, māresco, con-suesco et tabesco m-c-r, Pl.

māchaera, ae, f. = μάχαира, a sword: Pl.

māchaerium, ii, n. d-m. = μάχαριον, a small sword: Pl.

māchaerophorus, i, m = μάχαροφόρος, a sword-bearer, satellite: Cic.

māchōnīus, a, um, adj. [Machon] surgical: Ov.

māchina, ae, f. = μηχανή, a machine, i.e. any artificial contrivance for

performing work, an engine, scaffolding, staving, easel; a warlike engine, military machine, etc.: omnes illae columnae machinae appositae delectae sunt, scaffolding, Cic.: torquet hunc lapidem, nunc ingenium machina tignum, perh. a crane, Hor. Of warlike engines: machinis omnium generum expugnare oppidum, Sall. II. Fig. a device, contrivance: esp a trick, a ruse, stratagem: totam hanc legem ad illius opes evertendas tanquam machinam comparari, Cic. 9. quantas moveo machinas? Pl. (Hence It. macchina; Fr. machine.)

māchināmentum, i, n. [machinor] a machine; an instrument, engine: machinamenta quatenus muris, Liv.

māchnatio, ōnis, f. [id.] an artificial contrivance, mechanism: machinatione quadam moveri, Cic. 2. Meton.: a machine: tantae altitudinis machinationes, Caes. II. Fig.: a trick, device, machination: Cic.

māchnator, ōris, m. [machina] a machine-maker, mechanist, engineer: bellorum tormentorum (Archimedes), Liv. II. Fig.: a contriver, inventor: omnium architectus et machinator, Cic.

māchinor, atus, i. v. a. dep. [id.] to contrive skillfully, to devise, design: incredibile est, quanta opera machinata natura sit, Cic. II. Esp in a bad sense, to contrive artfully, to scheme, plot: necem alium, Liv.: perniciem alium, Sall. pestem in alium, Cic. 17. Part in pass. sign.: indicium a P. Antonio machinatum, contrived, Sall.

māchinosus, a, um, adj. [id.] skillfully contrived: navigium, Suet.

mācies, ēis, f. [maceo] leanness, meagreness: profectus est (ad bellum) Iulius consul: at qua imbecillitas! qua macie! Cic.: equi macie corrupti, wasted to skeletons, Caes. Of things: si ges macie deficiat, emptiness, barrenness, Ov. II. Fig. of style, meagreness, poverty of language: qui haec ossa et hanc maciem probant, Tac.

mācilentus, a, um, adj. [macies] lean, meagre: Pl.

mācis, idis, f. a fictitious spice: Pl.

māresco, eris, 3 v. n. inep [macer] to grow lean, meagre: macrescit pecus, Col. Fig.: invidus alterius macrescit rebus opimis, pines away at, Hor.

mācītudo, ōnis, f. [id.] leanness, meagreness (= macies) Pl.

mācēoillum and **mācēoillum**, i, n. = μακρὸν κίλλον, large-sized paper, royal paper: Cic.

māctātis, ēis, adj. [mactō] deadly: plaga, Lucr.

māctātus, ūs, m. [id.] a slaying, killing: only in Abl.: mactatu parentis, Lucr.

mactio and **macti**, v. mactus.

mactēa, v. macta

mactō, avi, atum, i. v. o. freq. to

magnify Fig.: to extol, glorify, honour: eos ferunt laudibus et mactant honoribus, Cic. 2. Esp. to glorify or worship a deity: deos manes, id.

||. Meton.: to offer up or sacrifice in honour of the gods: lectas de more bidentes, Virg.: mactata venientior lenior hostia, Hor. 2. In gen. to afflict, punish, overthrow, ruin, destroy: hostes patriae aeternis supplicis vivos mortuosque mactabis, pursue, punish, Cic.: aliquem morte, id. Without Abl.: perfidos et ruptores pacis ultioni et gloriae mactandos, to be offered up, immolated, Tac. [There are prob. two different verbs mactio, one the causative of mactus, "magnified," the other that of mactus, "hit, wounded." See these words.] (Hence Sp. and Port. *matar*.)

(1) **mactus**, a, um, Part. Lit. *magnified*: hence, glorified, honoured, adored, (most freq. in the masc. Voc. macte, in addressing a deity to whom a sacrifice is offered) - Jane pater, macte vino infero esto, adored be thou! Cato. ||. Transf. as an encouraging or congratulatory exclamation addressed to men macte virtute (esto); and pl. macti virtute este, etc.; also simply macte, good luck! hail to thee! etc.: in responses, bravo! well done! go on! tantumne ab re tua este otii tibi, ut etiam Arorem legas? Macte virtute! Cic. macte esto virtute, Hor. In plur.: macti virtute milites Romani este, Liv. Absol.: macte! that's right! well done! Cic. In obliqua oratione iuberem (te) macte virtute esse, Liv. (cf. Gr. μακ-απ "great, powerful") and μακ-αός.]

(2) **mactus**, a, um, Part. hit, wounded: boves Lucae, ferro male mactae, Lucr. [Perh. for mag-tus, cogn. with μάχ-η, μάχ-απα.]

macula, ae, f., a spot: bos maculis insignis et albo, i. e. with white spots, Virg.: in ipsis quas maculis (terrae), ubi habitatur, in those spots as it were, i. e. small places, Cic. 2. Esp. a spot, stain, blemish, mole, etc.: maculas auferre de vestibus, Ov. 3. Meton. a mesh in a net: reticulum minutis maculis, Cic. ||. Fig.: a blot, stain, blemish, fault: inest amoris macula huic homini in pectore, Pl. est huius saeculi labes quadam et macula, virtuti invidere, Cic. [In macula, cogn. with Gr. μακά-ω, μακά-ω, initial s has been lost.] (Hence It. *macchia*, *maglia*, Sp. *malta*, Fr. *maille*.)

maculo, avi, atum, i v a [macula] to make spotted, to spot, speckle (only poet) - telas maculare ostro, Val Pl.

2. Esp. to spot, stain, defile, pollute: terram tabo, Virg. ||. Fig. to defile, dishonour, disgrace, etc.: rex ille optimi regis caede maculatus, Cic. - partus suos paricidio, Liv.

maculosus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of spots, spotted, speckled, mottled,

variegated: lynx, Virg. 2. Esp. blotted, stained, defiled: vestis, Cic.: maculosae sanguine arenae, Ov. ||. Fig.: defiled, polluted, filthy: senatores, disingere, covered with infamy, Cic.: mos et lex maculosum edomuit nefas, foul, scandalous, Hor.

madefacio, feci, factum, i. v. a. pass. mādēfio, factus, fieri [mādeo facio] to make wet, to wet, moisten, soak: spongiam (opp. to exprimere), Suet.: imbuti sanguine gladii, vel mādēfacti potius, sterpe, Cic. Poet. terram suo mādēfcent odore, saturatam, filled, Ov. ||. Esp. to drench with wine, to intoxicate: Pl.

madefactus, a, um, Part. [mādēfactus]

mādēfio, factus, fieri, v. mādēfactio. **mādēns**, entis, Part. [mādeo] ||. A. d. i. v. uel, moist: campi, wet, marshy (corresp. to paludes), Tac.: nix sole mādēns, melting, Ov.: crinis, appy flowing (cf. Gr. ὑγρός), or perh. soaking with essences, Virg. 2. Esp. drunk, intoxicated: mer-us vino et mādēns, Sen. Absol.: distentus ac mādēns, Suet.

mādeo, 2 v n. [cogn. with μάδω, "flowing, melting," and μάδω, to be wet or moist, to become wet, to drip or flow with. natabant pavimenta vino mādēbant parietes, were streaming, Cic. plurima fuso sanguine terra mādēt, is soaked with, Virg. 2. Esp. to be drenched with wine, to be drunk, intoxicated: membra vino mādēt, Pl. 3. In pass. sense, to boil soft or thoroughly, to be boiled, soddin: collaryae facite ut mādēt, ad colophnia, id. igni exiguo perpetua mādēt, might boil more readily (become tender in boiling), Virg. ||. Fig. to be full of, to overflow with: to abound in: Socraticis mādēt sermionibus, is steeped in, full of, Hor.

mādesco, dūi, i v n inep. [mādeo] to become moist or wet: semina mādēscunt robora, are saturated, Virg.: telus nubibus assiduis pluvioque mādēcit ab austro, is drenched, Ov.

mādide, adr. moistly: non vides me ut mādide maledam? homo thoroughy soaked, gloriously drunk, I am, Pl.

mādīdus, a, um, adj. [mādeo] moist, wet, drenched: fasciculus epistolarum aqua mādīdus, well soaked, Cic.: alae, dripping wings (of Notus), Ov.: capilli mādidi myrrha, id. 2. Esp. drunk, intoxicated: vino, Pl. ||. Meton.: soft, boiled soft, soddin, soaked: Pl. Plin.

mādūla, ae, m. [pd.] a drunken man: Pl.

maeander, dri, m. [Μαίανδρος, the river Maender] a crooked or roundabout way, a twisting, winding, meandering: quos tu maeandros quaesisti? devious courses, Cic. 2. Meton. an involuted or winding border: Virg.

maena (mēna), ae, f. = μαίνα, a kind of small sea-fish, eaten salted

by the poor: acipenserem maenae non anteponere, Cic.

Maenalius, a, um, adj. [Maenalis] Maenalian, Arcadian: pastoral: verus, Virg.

maenīlānum, i, n a projecting gallery, balcony of a house (first made use of by a Maennus); usu plur.: Cic.

Maenōnius, a, um, adj. [Macones] Maconian, i. e. Lydian: Virg. 2. Homeric, epic: Macon carminis ales, a swan of Homeric strain, i. e. an epic poet, Hor.

maerō (not moer), 2. v n and a. (deponent form dub.) [for maes-er, v. maestus] N e u r. to be sad or mournful, to mourn, grieve, lament (implying the presence of outward signs of grief, but not loud lamentation, which is expr. by plorare). vos facili maecribatis, Cic.: dictis maecientia pectora mulect, discorsidat, Virg. fletus maerens, mournful lamentation, Cic. ||. A. c t. to mourn over, bemoan, lament, bewail: calamitatem rei publicae, id. With ter and Inf.: qui patriam nimium tarde concedere maerent, id.

maereor, v. maereo **maeror** (not moer), 3. v n m. [maer-] mourning, sadness, grief, lamentation: maeror est agnitus fletibus, mourning or distress accompanied with tears, Cic. cum maerore et luctu vitam exiit, in sadness and weal, Sall.: jaceat in maerore, to be plunged in affliction, Cic. In plur.: agnitudines, molestiae, maerores, qui exedunt animos, id.

maestiter, adv. mournfully, in mournful fashion: vestitae, Pl.

maestitia, ae, f. [maestus] sadness, sorrow, grief, dejection, melancholy: ex maestitia, ex hilaritate, ex risu, Cic. Of things: gloominess, severity: orationes, id.

maestitudo,inis, f. [id.] sadness (= maestus), Pl.

maestus (not moest), a, um, adj. [with vowel-extension, from root of miser] sad, sorrowful, afflicted, dejected, melancholy (exhibiting the usual outward marks of grief: cf. maerere): quid vos maestos tam tristesque esse compulsi? Pl.: maestus ac sordidatus senex, Cic.: maestissimus Hector, in saddest guise, Virg. Of things: maestas manus, Ov.: timor, Virg. ||. Meton.: gloomy, severe by nature: oratores maestri et inculti, without any charm, gloomy, Tac. 2. In gen. connected with mourning, causing, or showing sadness, sad, unhappy, unlucky: vestis, a mourning garment, Prop.: funera, Ov.

māga, ae, f. [μάγος] an enchantress, witch: cantus arteque magarum, Ov.

magalla, ium, n. plur. [a Punic word] cottages, huts, tents: miratur molem Aeneas, magalla quondam, Virg.

magē, adv. for magis: more: Pl.: Virg.

māgiōs, *es*, *f.* = μαγική (*sc. τέχνη*), *the magic art, magic, sorcery*: Plin.

māgiōus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = μαγικός, *pertaining to sorcery or magic, magical*: artes, Virg.: superstitiones, Tac.: chor-dae, *magic strings*, Juv.

māgiā, *adv.* (apocop. form māge). With adjectives, adverbs, and verbs; *more, in a higher degree*: quod est magis verisimile, which is more probable, Caes.: esp. with *adj.* which have no proper comp. or sup.: magis necessarius, Cic.: magis anxius, Ov. With *verb.*: magis aperte, more plainly, Ter. With *verb.*: esp. with multo tanto, quanto, eo, nihilo, etc., *the more, so much the more*: ut quidque magis contempler tanto magis placeat, Pl.: *the* quam nihilo magis Vincetoria in aequum locum descenderet, *none the more*, Caes. Plur.: magis solito, more than usual, Liv. Foll. by *ac* (for *quam*). non Apollinis atque hoc magis verum responsum est, Ter. 2. Doubled magis magisque, magis et magis, magis ac magis, and post also, magis magis, *more and more*: quum quotidie magis magisque perditu homines tectis ac templis urbis minarentur, Cic.: magis deinde ac magis, Suet. II. In sense of *rather*: implying not a higher degree of the one quality or feeling than of the other, but a leaning of the balance to one side rather than the other; with *ads.* and *adv.*: corpora magna magis quam firma, *huge rather than strong*, Caes.: Cic. (li) With verbs and other words: magis ut consuetudinem servem, quam quod... *rather to keep the custom, than*... Cic.: magis ratione et consilio quam virtute, *rather by skill and stratagem than by valour*, Caes. Plur.: magis est ut (quod), *there is reason rather*... magis est ut ipse molestus ferat errasse se, quam ut... *there is rather reason for himself to be annoyed, than*... Cic. III. Non (neque, nec) magis quam: *no more... than, or just as much*... as: domus erat non domino magis ornamento quam civitati, *quite as much to the city as to its owner*, id.: non Hannibale magis victo a se quam Q. Fabio, Liv. [For etym. v. magnus.] (Hence It. *mai*, Sp. *mas*; Pr. *mais*; and from *jan* magis, It. *gramma*; Sp. *jamás*; Fr. *jamais*.)

māgister, *tri*, *m.* [v. magnus]; *correl.* to minister, cogn. with minor; *a master, chief, head, superior, director, president, leader, conductor*, etc.: the initiator in the earliest times was called magister populi, *the chief of the people*: (sapient) appellabatur magister populi (is enim dictator est), Cic.: Lartium moderatorem et magistrum consulis appositum, Liv. *The chief of the cavalry*, appointed by the dictator, was called magister equitum, *dictator magistrum equitum* dicit I. Targitulum, id.: magister morum, the censor, Cic.: magister sacrorum, *the chief priest*, Liv.: auctorem, the

conductor of an auction, Cic.: gubernatores et magistri navium, *captains*, Liv.: also in sense of *steersman*, Virg.

2. Esp. *a teacher, instructor*: pueri apud magistrōs exercebant, Cic. Of things: stultus optimus dicendi effector ac magister, id. 3. *a guardian, tutor, pedagogue*: senes me filius relinquit quasi magistrum, Ter. 4. *magister convivi*: master of the ceremonies at a feast, Varr.: cf. foll. art.

II. Fig.: an adviser, instigator, au'hor (rare): magister ad despoliandum Dianae templum, Cic. (Hence It. and Sp. *maestro*, Fr. *maître*.)

māgisterium, *il*, *n.* [magister] *the office of a magister; i. e. of a president, chief, director, superintendent*, etc.: equitum, *office of master of the horse*, Suet.: morum, the censorship, Cic.: me magisteria cōlectant a majoribus instituta (*sc. conviviōrum*), *the office of president at feasts*, id. 2. Esp. *the office of a governor, tutor, or instructor of youth; tutorship, guardianship* (rare). jam excessit mihi aetas ex magisterio tuo, I have now outgrown your tutorship, Pl. II. Fig.: teaching, instruction, advice: virtute id factum, et magisterio tuo, id.

māgistra, *ae*, *f.* [id.] *a mistress, superior, conductress, directress*, etc.: ludo magistra esse, *mistress, instructor*, Ter. II. Fig.: vita rustica parsimonie magistra est, *the teacher of* Cic. Adject. (poet.) arte magistra, *wit's the art of art*, Virg.

māgistrātus, *ūs*, *m.* [id.] *the office or rank of a magister, a magisterial office, magistracy*: honores, magistratus, imperia, potestates, Cic.: magistratum habere, id.: obtinere, to hold, administer, Caes.: ingredi, to enter upon, Sall. (Respecting the different kinds of Rom. magistracies, v. Smith's Ant. 245. As a general rule, magistratus is used of civil offices only, and not of military commands, which were called imperia: for examples vide Imperium, no. I. Sometimes, however, we find it applied to military commands: Nep. Occasionally magistratus denoted magisterial offices in the city, in opp. to those in the provinces, Suet.) II. Meton.: *a magistratus, public functionary*: est proprium munus magistratū, intelligere se gerere personam civitatis, Cic.: seditionis, Sall.

māgnānimitas, *ātis*, *f.* [magnanimus] *greatness of soul, magnanimity* (rare): Cic.

māgnānimus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [magnus animus] *great-souled, magnanimous*: viri fortes, magnanimi, Cic.: herōēs, Virg.

māgnēs, *ētis*, *m.* = μαγνῆς, with or without laps, *a magnet, the magnetic iron ore*: Iupis, quem magnetā vocant Grall, Lucr. Cic.

māgnificus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [magnus and dic, v. dico] *that talks big, boastful, bragging*: homo, Pl.

māgnificatio (and separately, magni-

facio), *3. v. a. to make or think much of*: Pl.

māgnificōs, *adv.* *magnificently, splendidly, brilliantly*: laudare, Cic.: vincere, splendidly, gloriously, id. II. In bad sense: pompously, proudly: incedere, Liv.

māgnificenter, *adv.* (= magnifice, q. v.): Vitruv. Comp.: magnificentius et dicere et sentire, Cic. Sup.: id.

māgnificētia, *ae*, *f.* [magnificus] *greatness in action or feeling, nobleness, eminence, high-mindedness, magnanimity*: et magnificentia et despicentia adhibenda est rerum humanarum, greatness of soul, Cic. 2. Transf. of things: grandeur, magnificence, splendour, sumptuousness: epularum, id.: magnificentia publicorum operum, Liv. In bad sense: verborum magnificentia, pomposity of language, bombast, Cic.

māgnifico, *avi*, *atum*, *v. a.* [magnificus] *to make much of, to value greatly, esteem highly*: Ter. II. to magnify, extol, praise highly: Plin.

māgnificus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Comp. magnificentior: Sup. magnificentissimus [magnus facio] *great in action or feeling; noble, distinguished, eminent, high-minded*: vir factis magnificus, Liv.: animus excolens magnificusque, Cic. 2. In bad sense, *haughty, bragging, boastful*: cum magnifico milite, urbes verbis qui inermis capit, Pl.: verba, Ter. II. Transf. of things: splendid, sumptuous, magnificent, etc.: villae, Cic.: tunicae, Caes. Of style: magnificentius dicendi genus et ornatus, Cic.

māgniloquentia, *ae*, *f.* [magniloquus] *sublime or elevated language, a lofty style or strain*: Homer, Cic.

II. In bad sense: *pompous language, magniloquence, brag,rodomontade*: Liv.

māgniloquus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [magnus loquor] *that speaks in a lofty style, sublime*: Homerus, Stat. II. In bad sense: *that speaks in a pompous style, magniloquent, vaunting*: Tac.: Ov.

māgnipēdo (also separately, magnipendo), *3. v. a.* [magnus pendo, *to esteem greatly, prize, think much of*] *magnipendi et amari*, Ter.

māgnitūdo, *inis*, *f.* [magnus] *greatness, bulk, magnitude*: mundi, Cic.: fluminis, Caes.: corporum, id. Plur.: magnitudines rerum, Cic. Of number and quantity: pecuniae, id.

II. Fig.: of abstract things: acerbitatis et odii, id.: poenae, Caes. 2. Esp. rank, dignity, imperatoria, Tac.

māgnopere (*adv.* very much, greatly, exceedingly, particularly) (supplies the deficient adv. to magnus): ego tibi Romam propterandum magnopere censeo, I am strongly of opinion, Cic.: with a noun: nulla magnopere clade accepta, no very serious loss, Liv. Separately: magnopere opus alis te peto, Cic. Sup.: maximopere, Ter.: & te maximopere

etiam atque etiam quaeso et peto, most particularly, Cic.

magnus, a, um (old fem. Gen. magnai for magnae, Pl.), *adj.* Comp. maior, us; Sup. maximus, a, um: *great, large, tall, broad, etc.*: magna et pulchra domus, Cic.: aquae, *great floods, inundations*, Liv.: oppidum maximum, Caes. Of the voice: *loud*: magna voce confiteri, Cic. II. Of mental or abstract qualities and things: *great, grand, noble, lofty, important, momentous*: virtus, Caes.: causa, *great, important*, Auct. pro dom. Absol. neut.: quanquam id magnum et altum est, something great, Cic. 2. In bad sense: *boastful, vaunting*, magnae vindicem linguae, Hor. III. Esp. of age, in Comp. and Sup., with or without natu or annis: *older, the elder: the oldest or eldest*: audivi ex majoribus natu, my seniors, Cic.: hic una civitas, quae maxima natu, Pyrgo, the eldest, Virg.: annos natu major quadraginta, more than forty years old, Cic.: cum liberis, majoribus quam quindicim annos natu, above the age of fifteen, Liv. Absol.: ex duobus filiis major, Caes.: maxima virgo, the eldest of the Vestal virgins, Ov. 2. In plur. Absol. majores, um, *m. ancestors, forefathers*: L. Philippus, vir patre, avo, majoribus suis dignissimus, Cic.: majores natu, of the Senate: de istis rebus in patria majores natu consulimus, Liv. IV. Of rank and dignity: *chief, head, most important, etc.*: Jupiter optimus maximus, *most good and great*, id. praetor maximus, in ancient times, the dictator, id. V. Of value or price, in neutr. Absol. magni and magno: *at a high price*: majore, *at a higher price*: and maximu, *at a very high price*: emere aucto poterunt quam violent magno, Cic.: magno illi ea creatio stetit, cost him dear, Liv. Comp.: multo majores aliquid mecum veniunt, I sell them at a much higher price, Phaedr. Hence, 2. Of value, importance, or worth in gen.: magni existimans interesse ad deos, to be of great importance, Cic.: extollere aliquid in majus, more highly than it deserves, Tac. VI. Magnus and maximum, adverbially: *greatly, aloud*: magnam clamat, Pl.: exclamat decerpente maximum, id. [What was the exact form of the I E root—whether mag or magh—as uncertain; Gr. μέγας, Goth. mikils, Scot. muckle, imply orig. mag. Ma-jor is for mag-ior, with compensative lengthening, cf. āio for ag-io. Maximum is for mag-timous.] (Hence, from Major, It. maggione, old Fr. mayeur; Sp. mayor; and Magian, a learned man or philosopher among the Persians.)

māgus, i, m = μάγος, a Magian, a learned man or philosopher among the Persians. Cic.

māgus, a, um, adj. [magus]=magus, magical (poet.) artes, Ov.

māius, i, m (usually meus Maius), the month of May: Cic. Adverbially:

Kalendae Maiæ, id. (Hence It. Maggio; Sp. Mayo; Fr. Mai.)

mājālis, is, m a gelded boar, a barrow hog: Varr. As a term of reproach: Cic.

mājestas, ātis, f. the magnitude or greatness of a thing, dignity, majesty, esp. of the gods. du non censent suae majestatis, consistent with their majesty, Cic. Of men: regia, Caes.: senatus, Liv.: patria, the paternal authority, id. 2. Esp.: the sovereign power of the Roman people: majestatem populi R. defendere, Cic.: hence, crimen majestatis laeae or minutae, and majestas laeae or minutae, also majestas alone, *high treason, an offence against the sovereign authority* (Smith's Ant. 246): res est quae lege majestatis tenetur, falls under the law against treason, id.: laeae majestatis accusari, Sen. II. In gen. honour, dignity, excellence, splendour: majestas et pudor matronarum, Liv.: quanta illi fuit gravitas! quanta in oratione majestas! Cic. [Related to O. L. majos (for maguos)=major, as vetustus to vetus.]

mājor, mājores, v. magnus, no. III
mājuscūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [major] somewhat greater or larger (rare): cura, m. v. important than usual, Cic.

II. Meton. somewhat older
Thais, quam ego sum, majuscula est, Ter.

māla, ae, f. the cheek-bone, jaw (prop. the upper or mandible), i. e. maxilla being the lower or lower jaw. Cois. ambae subigat malis ambuere mentes, Virg.: alienis ridere malis, to laugh with jaws not your own: i. e. not sparing them: hence, excessively, immoderately, Hor. II. Meton. the cheek (esp. in plur.): (juventus) molli v. titi iungunt malas, Lucr. tenerae, Ov. [For max-illa, v. maxilla, and cf. ala. Lat. "the bruiser," the root is seen in ita maxilla.]

mālācia, ae, f. = μαλακία, a calm at sea, a soft calm: ta ta subit: malacia ac tranquillitas ex-titit, ut se loco movere non possent, Caes.

mālācīssio, i v. a = μαλακίσις, to render soft or supple, to soften: Pl.

mālācūs, a, um, adj. = μαλακός, soft, supple, pliant: Pl. II. delicate, luxurious: id.

mālē, adv [malus] comp. pājus, sup. pōtius, badly, ill, wrongly, wickedly, unfortunately, etc.: male oleo, Cic.: dum male optatos nondum puenis axes, foolishly wished for, Ov.: maleferiatis, keeping ill-timed holiday, Vir.: male tum erratur, it is ill wandering then, Virg.: male facere with lat. of pers., to do harm to, punish, wrong: du isti Scylio male faciunt, punish him, Cic.: male emere, to buy dear, id.: equitatu agmen adversario tum male habere, to harass, annoy, Cic.: hoc male habet virum, annoys, terrers him, Ter.: male se habere, to feel ill or uneasiness, id.: male vivere, to lead an unhappy life, Hor.: male

cadere, to turn out unhappily, Caes.

2. With words having in themselves a bad sense, very much, violently: male metuo, Ter.: raudi, Hor.

3. When connected with an adjective having a good sense, male = vix, non, i. e. scarcely or not at all: male viva, scarcely alive, Ov.: male sanus=insanus, not sane, deranged, Cic.: male gratus, i. e. ungrateful, Ov.: statio male fida carinus, unsafe, Virg. (Hence Sp. Fr. mal. From male aptus, Fr. malade.)

mālē-dīcax (and separately, male dīcax), ācis, adj., foul-mouthed, abusive, slanderous: as subst.: a slanderer: Pl.

mālēdīcō, adv slanderously, abusively: Cic. Liv.

mālēdīcens, entis, Part [mal-dico] II. Adj.: foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous: maledicentes homines, Pl. Comp.: maledicenter, id. Sup.: in maledicentissima civitate, Cic.

mālē-dīcō (and separately, male dīcō), xi, etum, 3 v. n. to speak ill of, to abuse, revile, slander, asperse: constr. Absol. or with Dat.: aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, Cic.: optimo viro maledicere, id. Pass. impers.: indignus si maledicatur, Pl. (Hence Fr. maudire.)

mālēdīctio, ōnis, f [mal-dico] evil-speaking, reviling, abuse (rare): Cic.

mālēdīctio, i v. a [id.] to revile or abuse often or much: Pl.

mālē-dīctum, i, n a foul or abusive word: maledicta in aliquem dicere, Cic.

mālēdīctus, a, um, Part. [mal-dico]

mālēdīcūs, a, um, adj. [male and dic, v. dico] foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous: convicator, Cic. (Cf. maledicēs.)

mālē-fāciō (and separately, male faciō), fēci, factum, 3 v. n. to do evil, harm, to injure: with Dat.: alicui, Pl.

mālē-factor, ōris, m [malefacio] an evil-doer, malefactor: Pl.

mālē-factum (and separately, male factum), i, n. an evil deed, injury. Cic.

mālēfīcō, adv. mischievously: Pl.

mālēfīcēntia, ae, f. [maleficus] a doing ill, mischievous conduct, harm, injury: Plin.

mālēfīcūm, ū, n [id.] a doing ill, mischievous conduct, abinjuria maledicō se prohibere, Caes. 2. an evil deed, offence, crime: conscientia maledicorum, Cic. 3. fraud, deception: Quint. 4. enchantment, sorcery: Tac.

mālēfīcūs (also malfīcūs), a, um, adj. [malefacio] that does ill, vicious, wicked, criminal: homo natura maleficus et injustus, Cic.: vita, Tac. As subst. maleficus, i, m. an evil-doer, Pl. 2. Esp. pertaining to sorcery, magical: carmina et devotiones aliae maleficae, enchantments, charms, Tac.

II. Meton. hurtful, noxious, mis-

chievous: superstitio, Surt. natura, inica, unpropitious, Nep. Sup. maleficientissimus: Suet.

mālē-snādus, a, um, adj. [male suadeo] *ill-advising, seductive* (poet). vitelena, Pl. Of things. fames, tempting to crime, Virg.

mālē-vōlēns (malivol), *entis*, adj. *ill-disposed, spiteful, envious, malvolent* (rare). Pl. Sup. malevolentissimae obrektionnes, Cic.

mālē-vōlēntia (maliv), *ae, f.* [malevolens] *ill-will, malice, spite, malevolence*: malevolentia est voluptas ex malo alterius sine emolumento suo, Cic.: Sall.

mālē-vōlus (maliv.), a, um, adj. [male volui] *ill-disposed, envious, spiteful, malicious*: constr. with Dat or in and Acc.: omnibus est malevolus, Cic.: Cato in me turpiter fuit malevolus, id. Of things: seimones, id. Subst. malevolus, i, m. *an ill-disposed person, a hater, an enemy*: id malevola, ae, f. *a female hater, enemy*: mea inimica et malevola, Pl.

mālifer, a, um, adj. [malum fero] *apple-bearing* (poet): Virg.

mālificus, v. maleficus
mālignē, adv. *ill-naturedly, spitefully, enviously, malignantly*: maledice ac maligno loqui, Liv. Comp.: Curt. II. Meton *stingily, grudgingly*: ager maligne pluri divinus, Liv. quippiam laudare, "to damn with faint praise," Hor.

mālignitas, *itis, f.* [malignus] *ill-will, spite, malice, envy, malignity* (late in this sense) malignitati falsa species libertatis inest, Tac. II. *stinginess, niggardliness*: Pl. malignitatis auctores, Liv.

mālignus, a, um, adj. [contr. for malignus, cf. benignus] *of an evil nature or disposition, ill-disposed, malicious, envious, malignant*: maligni caupones, cheating, dishonest, Hor. Of things: leges, Ov. oculi, Virg. II. Meton *stingy, niggardly*: opp. to largus, Pl. Fig. fama, Ov. lux, stultus, scanty, Virg. 2. barren, unfruitful: collis, id. 3. scanty, petty, small: aditus, id. (Hence Fr. *maligne, malin*.)

mālitia, *ae, f.* [malus] *bad quality, badness*: terrae, Pall. II. Fig. *wickedness, vice*: virtute, non malitia, P. Scipioni placuisse, Sall. 2. *Esopcraft, cunning, fraud*: malitia est versuta et fallax nocendi ratio, Cic. In plur.: collatio nostrorum multitarum, rogusque tricks, Pl. In qualified sense (playfully), rogery, Cic.

mālitiōse, adv. *knavishly, perfidiously*: agere quippiam dolose aut malitiōse, Cic. Comp.: id.

mālitiōsus, a, um, adj. [malitia] *full of wickedness, knavish, crafty, malicious*: homo, Cic. Of things. iuris Interpretatio, too sharp: taking advantage of the letter of the law, id.

mālīvōlēns, *malivōlentia*, and **mālīvōlus**, v. malevolens, etc.

mālēlus, i, m. *dim* [malleus] *a small hammer or mallet*: Celis. 2. Meton. *a hammer-shaped slip, a mallet-shoot for planting*: Col. 3. *a kind of fire-dart used in sieges*: malleolus et faces ad inflammandam urbem comparare, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 247).

mālēus, i, m. *a hammer, mallet, maul*: Pl. Of the maul or pole-axe for telling animals to be sacrificed: Ov. Proverb: malleum sapientiore scilicet esse manubrio, the hammer is wiser than the handle (of one affecting superior wisdom), Pl. (Hence It. *maglio*; Fr. *mail*.)

mālo, mālui, malle, *irreg. v. a.* (old forms: mavelo for malo, Pl.: mavelim for malim, etc., id.) [magis volo] *to wish or choose rather, to prefer*: constr. with Acc. (rare except in case of neut. words), Subj. Acc. and Inf. or simple Inf.: ambigua, ancipitia malebat, Tac. With Acc. and Inf.: principem se esse mavim, quam videt, Cic. With Subj.: malleum cognosce enim, id. With Comp. Abl. for quam nullus his malleum ludos spectat, rather than these, Hor. 2. Pleonastic with potius and magis: ab omnibus se desertio potius quam abs defensionibus esse malunt, Cic. strengthened by quillo or haud paulo: meo iudicio multo stare malo quam aliorum, much rather, id. II. With Dat of person. to be more favourable to: quamquam illi omnia malo, quam mihi, my wishes are all for him rather than for myself, id.

mālōbāthron (malobathrum), i, n. = μαλοβάθρον, an Indian or Syrian plant, from which a costly ointment was prepared: Plin. II. Meton the oil or unguent itself, malobathrum: nientes malobathro Syrio capillos, Hor.

mālum, i, n. *an evil, misfortune, calamity*, etc.: cavere malum, Cic.: ad-actus mālo, accustomed to hardship, Virg.: hostes inopinato malo turbati, reverse, Caes. 2. In partu: punishment, suffering: malo domandam tribuniciam potestatem, Liv. 3. *hurt, injury, detriment*: clementiam illi malo fuisse, was injurious, unfortunate, Cic. II. As an interjection of dislike and aversion: quid tu, malum, me sequare? plague, mischief, Pl.

mālum, i, n. *an apple*; also, any pulpy fruit having its seeds within (opp. to nux, a hard-shelled fruit, nut); hence, of quinces, pomegranates, peaches, oranges, lemons, etc.: Plin.: Virg. Proverb: ab ovo usque ad mala, v. e. from beginning to end (from the Roman custom of beginning dinner with eggs and ending with fruit), Hor. [Cf. Gr. *μᾶλον* (Dor. *μᾶλор*)]

mālus, a, um, adj. Comp. pēior, pēius, Sup. pestimus, a, um, bad, either physically or morally (opp. to bonus), evil, injurious, destructive, mischievous, wicked. grammis, noxious, poisonous, Virg. malus et nequam homo, Pl.: philosophi minime mali illi

quidem, sed non satis acuti, Cic.: libido, Liv.: abi in malam rem, go and be hanged! Ter. 2. *unfortunate, unsuccessful*: pugna, defeat, Cic.: mala res, spes multo asperior, their present condition was bad, Sall.: mala avi, with ill omen, Hor. 3. *ugly, ill-looking*: haud mala est mulier, Pl. 4. *stupid, roguish*: puellae, Cat. 5. Of weight: light: pondus, Pl. In neutr. sing. for adv. male: ne gallina malum responset dura palato, Hor. (The Fr. *ad. mal* is preserved in *malgre*, *malheur* = *malum augurium*, etc.)

mālus, i, f. = *μηλιά*, an apple-tree: Virg. II. Meton. *a mast of a ship* (in this sense *mas*): quum alii malos scandant, Cic.: saucius, damaged, badly strained, Hor. 2. *a mast or pole*, to which the awnings spread over the theatre were attached: Liv. [Malus, a mast, is more prob. a distinct word, in which s has been lost before l, as in qualis q. v. Cf. O. H. G. *mas-l*, A. S. *mas-l*.]

malva, ae, f. the mallow: Plin.: Cic.: Hor. [Cf. Gr. *μαλ-άχ*] (Hence Fr. *mauve*.)

māmilla (mam), ae, f. *dim.* [mamula] *a breast, pap, teat*: Juv.

mamma, ae, f. *a breast, pap*, esp. of females, rarely of males; also, a teat, dig of animals: pueri isti date mammas, give him the breast, Pl.: puer in gremio matris sedens, mammas appetens, Cic.

mammēātus, a, um, adj. [mamma] for mammosus, having large breasts: Pl.

mammōsus, a, um, adj. [mamma] *having large breasts, full-breasted*: Laber. Of animals: canes feminae, Varr.

mānābilis, e, adj. [mano] *flowing, running*: hence fig. *penetrating*: frigus, Lucr.

manceps, *ipis, m.* [manus capio] *a purchaser, one who purchases any thing from the state, or agrees to pay a certain sum by way of farm or the like*: a reuter, farmer, contractor, etc.: si res abiret ab eo manceps, quem ipse appositus, contractor for building, Cic.: operarium, one who hires labourers to let them out again, Suet.: itinera fraude mancipiū et incuria magistratuum interrupta, of the contractors for repairing the roads, Tac.

II. Transf. *a surety, bondsman*, i. q. praes. ego mancipem te nihil moror, Pl.

mancipi, v. mancipiū, ad inf. **mancipiū** (mancupium), ii, n. (the contr. form of the Gen. mancipi, like Imperi, ingenti, etc., predominates in jurid. lang.) [maniceps] *a formal mode of purchase among the Romans by taking a thing in the hand and weighing out the money*: a legal, formal purchase (mancipiū) per aes et libram (v. Smith's Ant. 247): hoc in mancipiū Marcius non dixerat, at the

sale, Cic. II. Meton. a possession, property, right of ownership, acquired by such purchase: *mancipio (Dat.) dare, or accipere, to give or take possession of: Ca. Memini et mancipio tibi dabo. Cu. Egon' ab lenone quicquam mancipio accipiam? Pl.: res mancipi, (also res mancipi), property, that of which we can dispose: in his rebus repetenda, quae mancipi sunt, Cic.: sui mancipii esse, to be one's own master, Brut. in Cic. 2. Esp. a slave obtained by mancipium; a slave in general: mancipis locuplex rex, rich in slaves, Hor.: mancipia argento parata, purchased slaves, Liv.*

mancipis (māncōpo), avi, atum, i v. a. [id.] to make over or deliver up as property by means of a formal act of purchase (v. mancipium); to dispose of, transfer, alienate, sell: alienos mancipatus, alienos manumittitis, Pl. quaedam, si credis consultis, mancipat usus, gives a title to, Hor. 2. Fig.: luxu et saginae mancipatus, in bondage to the slave of, Tac.

mancipium, and **mancūpo**, v. mancip

mancus, a, um, adj. *maximed, infirm* in a limb or member *mancus et membrum omnibus captus ac debilis, Cic.*

II. Fig.: *infirm, defective, imperfect: mancus ac debilis praetura, crippled, rendered powerless, id.: fortuna, Hor. [Ety. uncertain.]* (Hence It *manicare: Fr. manquer*)

mandator, ōris, m. [mando] one who gives a charge or commission: *Gai*

II. Transf. one who instigates or suborns accusers or informers: *delatores mandatoresque, Suet.*

mandatum, i, n [id.] a charge, order, commission, injunction: ut *mandatum scias me procurasse, have performed the commission, Cic. More freq. plur.: his mandatis eum ab se dimittit, having given him these instructions, Caes.: mandata persequi, exsequi, Cic.: negligere, Ov.: frangere, to break your charge (punningly) Hor. Poet with Inf.: dabit et mandata reverti, engin him to return, Ov*

mandatus, ūs, m. [id.] (only in Abl. sing.) command, mandate: *Cic.*

mando, a, i, atum, i v. a. [manus do] lit. to put into one's hand; hence, to commit to one's charge, to commission, order, command: *constr* with Acc of thing and *dat* of pers., with ut (ne) and *Subj.* (or rarely) *Inf.*: *praeterea typos tibi mando, Cic. Volens mandatum ad se quam primum reverteretur, Caes.: without ut: huc mandat, Remos adeat, id. With Inf.: Tac*

II. Meton.: in gen. to commit, consign, entrust, confide, intrust: aliquid alicuius fidei, Ter.: alicui magistratum, Caes.: filium viro, to give in marriage, Pl.: se fugae, to betake oneself to flight, Caes.: litteris, to commit to writing, Cic. 2. to send word to, announce, inform: *Suet.: Entr.*

mando, di, sum, 3. v. a. to chew,

masticate: animalia alia vorant, alia mandunt, chew their food, Cic. Post: (equi) fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum, champ, Virg. II. In gen. to eat, devour: lora mandere, Liv.: tristia vulnera saevo dente, i. e. to eat the flesh of slaughtered animals, Ov. Poet.: mandere humum, like mordere humum, to bite the ground, said of those who fall in battle, Virg. [Ety. uncertain]

mandra, ac, f. = μάδρα, a stall: mulorum, Mart. II. Meton. a herd of cattle: *Juv.*

mandūco, avi, atum, i v. a. [a lengthened form of mando] to chew, masticate: *Varr. II. Meton to eat: Aug. in Suet. (Hence It manigare: Fr. manger.)*

mandūcus, i, m. [manduco] a glutton: *Pompon. II. a ludicrous masked figure representing a person cheating, used in processions, etc.: Pl*

māne, neut. *indeed* (old loc. man, like luci, vesperi: Pl) the morning, morn: dum mane novum, while morn is fresh, Virg.: vigilabat ad ipsum mane, Hor.: multo mane, very early in the morning, Cic. II. As adv. early in the morning: posthodie quid diei, mane, Caes.: hodie mane, early this morning, Cic. cras mane, to-morrow morning, Ter. With other adverbs: *huc mane, very early in the morning, Cic. (Mani is a locative form from stem of manus, good, q. v. The prim. sense is 'in good time', cf. Fr. de bonne heure.)* (Hence It *demini, domani; Fr. demain*)

māneo, nsi, usum, 2. v. n. and a [cogn. with Gr. μένω]. Neutr. to stay, remain: seu manent, seu proficiscuntur, Caes. in loco, id in patria, Cic. Poss. *impers.*: in Italia fortasse manebitur, id. 2. Esp. to stay, tarry, pass the night: sub Jove fruido, Hor.: extra domum patris Liv. 3. to wait: *hanc manisti, Pl*

4. Fig.: to remain, endure, continue: si in eo manerent, quod convinctus, would adhere to, abide by, Caes. in vita, to remain alive, Cic. Ofmann and abstr subjects: munitiones integras manebant, Caes.: regna, Virg. With *Dat.*: manent ingenia sensibus, the mental powers do remain in old men, Cic. Absol.: illud maneat, et fixum sit, id. II. Act.: to wait for, await: with direct obj. (rare; and not so in Cic or Caes.: in Cic Phil. 2, 5, in lower ad Curioni): hostium adventum man-sit, Liv. 2. Esp. to await one (as his fate): quis me manet exitus? Ov.: quae (acerba) manent victos, Liv

manēs, tum, m plu. [manus; lit the good, benevolent] with or without du, the infernal deities, manes (as benevolent spirits, opp. to laevae and levi-mores, malevolent spirits): deorum manum Julia sancta sunt, Cic. 2. the souls of the dead, ghosts, shades: nec patris Anchisae cinerem manesve reveli, Virg.: manes Virginiae, Liv.

II. Meton.: the Lower World, infernal regions (poet.): manes profundis, Virg. And in apposition: *labulae manes, i. e. fabled inferno, Hor.*

2. With special ref. to the punishments inflicted in the Lower World (likewise poet.): quosque suos patimur manes, suffer our own hell, Vir.

3. a corpse: accipit manes parvula testa meos, Prop.

mango, ōris, m. [μάγορος] a dealer who polishes up and sets off his wares: esp. a slave-dealer, Quint

manōnīcus, a, um, adj [mango] pertaining to a dealer; esp. a slave-dealer: *quaestus, Suet*

māni, abl v mane, ad invt.

manīcae, arum, f plu [manus] the long sleeves of a tunic, reaching to the hand, and therefore serving as gloves. et tunicae manicae (habent), Virg.: of a kind of fur-gloves, *missi: Ca. Worn by soldiers as a protection an arm-let, gauntlet: Juv. II. Meton a handkerchief, manacle: manicae alicui iungere, Pl. manisque jacentem occupat, Virg. (Hence It *manuca, Sp maniga; Fr. manche*)*

manīcātus, a, um, adj [manica] furnished with long sleeves: tunica, Cic

manīcūla, ae, f dim. [manus] a little hand: *Pl*

manīfestārius, a, um, adj [manifestus] plain, clear, evident, manifest (for manifestus) *tu, Pl.*

manīfestē, a, l' (less good form = manifestus, clearly, evidently, manifestly: *App. Comp. manifestus ipsi apparuit, Virg*

manifesto, adverb. clearly, openly, evidently, manifestly: ut tota res a vobis manifesto deprehenderetur, Cic.: comp. proved art

manifesto, avi, atum, i v. a. [manifestus] to make public, discover, show, clearly exhibit, manifest: *aliquem latentem, Ov.: gratum voluntatem, Just.*

manifestus, a, um, adj [manus and festus = fendo-tus, v fendo and festus, lit "struck with the hand"] palpable, clear, plain, apparent, evident, manifest: *Penates multo manifesti lumine, distinctly revealed, Virg.: res ita notae, ita manifestas proferam, Cic.: peccatum, id. II. Esp. convicted of, caught or apprehended in, manifestly betraying: *constr* absol. with Gen., or Inf.: nec magis manifestum ego hominem unquam ullum tenevi vidi, Pl.: ut conjuratos quam maxime manifestos habeant, i. e. to have their guilt proved beyond doubt, Sall. With Gen.: *invidias, palpably convicted of, Pl.: vitae, giving manifest signs of life, Tac. With Inf.: dissimulare manifestus, showing plainly his disapproval, id.**

manīplāris, **manīplus**, v. manipularis, etc.

manīprētium, v. manupretium. **manīplāris** (synop. manipularis, Ov.), e, adj [manipulus] pertaining to

a *maniple* or company: miles, common soldier, Ov.; judices, who once were common soldiers, Cic. II. Subst. manipularis, is, m. a soldier regarded as belonging to a maniple, a private: Rufus diu manipularis, dein centurio, long a private, Tac. 2. a soldier of the same company; a comrade: Iulius centurio, tres suos nactus manipulares, Caes.

mānīpūlārīus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a maniple or to a common soldier, Suet.

mānīpūlātīm, adv. [id.] by handfuls, in bundles: Plin. II. by maniples: manipulatū structa acies, Liv.

mānīpūlis (synecop. mānīplis, in poets), i, m. [manus and root of plecto] a handful, a bundle of hay, etc.: de his (hebis) manipulis feni, Varr.: Virg.

II. Milit. t. a company, maniple of foot soldiers (in the early times of the republic, the hastati, principes, and triarii of each legion, contained 15 maniples each; afterwards 10. The velites were not divided into maniples. The name was said to have been derived from a wisp of hay, carried as a standard in the time of Romulus, v. Smith's Ant. 165) laxare, to open out the companies, form in open line, Caes. 2. Fig. a gang: finum, Ter.

manūllus, i, m. dim. [manus] a Gallic pony: Mart. Plin. Ep.

mannus, i, m. [a Celtic word] a kind of small Gallic horse, a cob: Lucr.: Hor.

māno, avi, atum, i, v. n. and a. Neutr. i. to trickle, drip, distil, flow (cf. fluo) etc. tepidae manant ex arbore guttae, Ov. lacrima, Hor. 2. Transf. of things from which a fluid trickles: cultrum manantem cruore, dripping with blood, Liv. II. Meton. of things not liquid: t. diffuse or extend itself, to spread, act. qui per maria manat, Cic. alvi manantes per latera, taking, Tac. III. Fig. quum malum manaret in dies latius, daily spread further, Cic. manas tota urbe rumor, Liv. 2. Esp. to arise, proceed, emanate, originate from: peccata ex vitis manant, Cic.: ab Aristippo Cyrenaica philosophia manavit, id. 3. to slip or escape from: omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat, flows off, is forgotten, Hor.

B. Act. i. to cause to flow, to give out: lacrimas marmorata manant, Ov. Poet.: poetica mella, to distil poetic honey, i. e. to be a poet, Hor. [Perh. for mad-mo, from mad in uadeo, q. v.]

mansio, ōnis, f. [maneo] a staying, remaining, stay, continuance: opp. to decessio, Cic.: Ter. Meton. a place of abode, a dwelling, habitation: peccorum, Plin. 2. Esp. night-quarters, a halting-place, station, inn: hence also a day's journey: deinde ad primam statim mansionem febrim nactus, Suet. (Hence It. *magnone*; Fr. *maison*.)

mansito, i, v. n. freq. [id.] to stay, tarry, abide, dwell habitually: sub eodem tecto, Tac.

mansu-facio, feci, factum, 3, v. a. Pass. mansuetio, factus, fieri [mansuesco facio] to make tame, to tame: uri mansueri (non) possunt, Caes.

II. Fig. to make gentle, to pacify: phibem, Liv. 2. to civilize: a quibus (nos) mansuefacti et exultati, Cic. **mansuefactus**, a, um, Part. [mansuefacio]

mansuefio, pass. v. mansuefacio. **mansues**, uis and etis, adj. tame, mild, etc.: Pl.

mansuesco, suēvi, suētum, 3, v. n. and a. insep. [manus suesco; lit. to become accustomed to the hand] Neutr. to become or grow tame: buculi tuidio fore mansuescunt, Col.: Luc. Fig. to grow gentle, mild, soft: nescaque humans precibus mansuere corda, to listen kindly to, Virg. Most fr. q. in part form mansuetus: q. v. II. Act. i. to tame, domesticate: animalia, Varr.

mansuetā, adv. gently, mildly, calmly, quietly, etc.: Cic.

mansuetus, a, um, Part. [mansuesco] II. Adj. tame: sus, Liv.

2. Fig. mild, soft, gentle, quiet, etc.: illud quacro, cur tam subito mansuetus in senatu fuerit, cum in edictis tam fuisse ferus, Cic. (omp. i. ra, Ov. Sup.: ut mansuetissimus videret, Cic. **mansuetudo**, inis, f. [mansuefactus] tameness; elephantus, Just. II. Fig. mildness, gentleness, clemency: clementia ac mansuetudine in aliquem uti, Caes.: Imperii, Cic.

mansus, a, um, Part. [mando].

mantēle (mantle), is, n., and **mantellum** (mantillum), i, n. [manus tela] a towel, napkin: tonsus mantellia villis, napkins (of skin) with the wool cut close, Virg.

mantellum and **mantellum**, i, n. [dim. of mantum, a cloak] a cloak, mantle: Fig.: nec sublevis mendacem mihi usquam mantellum est mihi, no cloak for them, Pl. (Hence Fr. *mantéau*)

mantica, ae, f. [mantum; v. manteum] a wallet, cloak-bag, portmanteau: Hor. II. Fig.: sed non videamus, manticae quid in tergo est, i. e. do not learn to know ourselves, Cat.

mantile and **mantillum**, v. mantele

mantioinor, atus, i, v. dep. [μάντιος] to prophesy, divine: Pl.

mantio, i, v. n. and a. freq. [maneo]. Neutr. to stay, remain, wait: Pl.

II. Act. to wait for: aliqueum, id. **manūlis**, e, adj. [manus] pertaining to the hand, that is held in or fills the hand: saxa, that can (just) be thrown with the hand, Tac.

manūbiae, agum, f. plu. [for manubriae, from habeo] money obtained from the sale of booty (opp. to praeda, the booty itself): qua ex praeda aut manubus haec abs te donatio constituta

est? Cic. ad m. de manubiis faciendam locavit, Liv. 2. In gen. the booty itself, spoils taken from the enemy: Flor. 3. Transf. unlawful gain, plunder: ad manubias et rapinas compulsus, Suet.

manūbiālis, e, adj. [manubiae] pertaining to booty: Suet.

manūbiārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to booty: transf. amicus, that brings one profit, Pl.

manūbius, a, um, adj. [id.] taken from the enemy: Pl.

manūbrium, i, n. [for manu-hibrium, from habeo] a handle, hilt, haft: aureum, Cic. Pro verb. eximere alicui e manu manubrium, *to deprive one of an opportunity*, Pl.

manūlea, ae, f. [manus] a long sleeve reaching to the hand=*manica*: Pl.

manūlēariis, i, m. [manulea] a maker of sleeves or muffs: Pl.

manūlēatus, a, um, adj. [id.] furnished with or wearing long sleeves: homo, Suet.

manūmissio, ōnis, f. [manumitto] the freeing of a slave by releasing him from the hand, manumission (respecting the various forms of manumission, v. Smith's Ant. 248): Cic.

manūmissus, a, um, Part. [manumitto]

manū-mitto (also separated), misi, nissum, 3, v. a. lit. to let go from the hand (cf. manumissio): hence, to set at liberty, to emancipate, manumit a slave: servos, Cic.: separately, manu vero cur miserit, id.: Liv.

manū-prētium (manipr.), i, n. ¶ and separate, manus pretium) a workman's or artist's pay, wages: in auro, praeter manus pretium, nihil intertenuit fit, Liv. 2. Fig.: in gen. pay, reward: manupretium perditae civitatis, Cic.

manus, ūs, f. a hand: artium ministras manus natia homini dedit, Cic. Epicurum in manus sumere, i. e. to read his writings, id. est in manibus oratio, is in everybody's hands, is still current, id. in manibus nostris hostes videbantur, seemed to be close to us, Caes. proelium in manibus facere, to come to close quarters, Sall. ad manum esse, at hand, in hand, near, Liv.: in manibus terrae, close to land, Virg.: servus a manu, a scribe, amanuensis, Suet.: manibus pedibusque aliquid facere, with hands and feet, i. e. with might and main, Ter.: per manus tradere, to deliver from hand to hand, to hand down from father to son: traditae per manus religiones, Liv.: manu, by hand, i. e. artificially, opp. to natura oppidum et natura loci et manu munitum, Caes.: dat Cotta manus, gives way, Caes.: do manus scelerum, I bow to, Hor.: manus tollere, to raise the hands in wonder, Cic.: manum non vertere, not to turn the hand, Prov. for, not to take the least

pains: qui se fatentur virtutis causa manu quidem versuros fuisse, id. manu ferulae subduxisse, to have been caned on the hand (lit. withdrawn the wand from the cane), Juv. 11. Meton, the fist, the armed hand, personal valour: Caes.: manu fortissimus, Liv.: manu promptus, prompt to act, Sall. 2. *force, violence, fighting, close combat*: res venit ad manus atque ad pugnam, Cic.: manu, capere urbes, by force, Sall.: per manus libertatem retinere, id. 3. *power, might*: haec non sunt in nostra manu, Cic.: neque mihi in manu, qualis Jugurtha foret, it was not within my power (to determine) what sort of a person Jugurtha was to be, Sall. (ii) Esp. the legal power of a husband over his wife: in manu venire, Cic. 4. *manus extrema* or ultima, the last hand, the finishing touch: manus extrema non accessit ejus operibus, id.: bello extremam manum imponere, to put the finishing touch to, bring it to a close, Virg. 5. *hand-writing*, in gen. style of artist, workmanship: libelli manus, Cic.: artificum, Virg. 6. *For pars; side, direction*: est ad hanc manum saeculum, Ter. 7. *In gambling, a stake*: quas manus remis, vauimus mihi vincendo, Aug. in Suet. 8. *In fencing, a thrust, hit*: rectae, aversae, tectusque manus, Quint. 9. *The trunk of an elephant*: manna etiam data elephantis, Cic. 10. *manus ferreae, grappling-irons*: manus ferreas atque harpagones paraverant, Caes. 11. *a band or corps of soldiers*: Hasdrubalem propediem affore cum manu haudquamquam contemnendam, Liv.: parva manu, with a mere handful of men, Sall. (ii) In gen. any body of persons, a number, company, multitude, gang, etc.: Romam venit cum magna manu, Cic.: purpuratorum et satellitum, Liv.: magna manus clientium, Suet. [From I. E. root *ma*, to measure, shape, fashion; v. metior Gr. *μέτρον* seems to come from the same root.] (Hence It. *Sp. mano*; Fr. *main*.) *manus*, old Lat. = bonus. [Lit. measured, moderate, from root *ma*, v. manus; cf. similar use of *μέτρος* for "good." V. also manes and immans.] *mapalia*, ium, n. pl. [a Punic word] African huts, cottages: aedificia Numidarum agrestium, quae mapalia illi vocant, Sall. 2. *a village*: raris habitata mapalia tectis, Virg.: Liv. *mappa*, ae, f. [acc. to Quint., a Punic word] a napkin, table-napkin: mappa compescere risum, Hor. 11. Transf. *a cloth with which the signal for starting was given to racers in the circus, a signal-cloth or handkerchief*: Juv.: Suet. (Hence Fr. *nappe*.) *marceo*, 2. v. n. to wither, droop, shrivel, shrivel: marcentes uvae, Mart. 11. Fig. and meton.: to be faint, drooping, feeble, languid, lazy: marcent luxuria, are enervated, Liv.: mar-

cente adhuc stomacho, being still sluggish (loaded with undigested food), Suet.: marcentem (convivam) recitare, to rouse his flagging appetite, Hor. Fig.: marces pax, a sluggish, unmanly peace, Tac. [Cf. Gr. *μαρ-αυω*, Lat. *morior*. In *marceo* the root is augmented by c.] *marcesco*, 3. v. n. *incept* [marceo] to wither, pine away, decay: quae spectatissime florent, celerrime marcescunt, Plin. Ov. 11. Fig.: to become weak, feeble, powerless, to languish: equitem marcescere desidia, to become enervated, Liv.: vino, to waste one's strength with wine, Ov. *marcidus*, a, um, adj. [id.] withered, wasted, shrunk, decayed: liha, Ov. 11. Fig. weak, languid, enervated: Tac. *marcor*, pris, m. [id.] decay, rottenness: Plin. 11. Fig. faintness, languor: Cels. 2. Of character. sluggishness, apathy: ducis, Vell. *marciulus*, i, m. dim. [marcus, a large hammer] a small hammer: Mart. Plin. *mare*, is, n. (tbl. sing. mare, Lucr. Ov., etc.) the sea: mare indidum, Pl.: vastosum, Hor.: vastissimum, Cic.: vastum atque apertum, Caes. In apposition with Oceanus: proximum mari Oceanum in Andibus hiemarat, id. Proverb.: (i) clamet licet, et mare caelo confusus, homo sum, i. e. make a great bluster, Juv. (ii) maria et montes polliceri, i. e. to make extravagant promises, Sall. (iii) in mare fundere aquas, like our 'to carry coals to Newcastle,' Ov. 2. Esp. of some particular sea: mare nostrum, the Mediterranean, Caes.: superum, the Adriatic, Cic.: inferum, the Etruscan Sea, id. 11. Meton.: sea-water, salt-water: Chium maris expertus, perh. unmixed Chian wine, Hor. (v. experts) 2. Of the air: id omne aeris in magnum fortur mare, into the ocean of air, the atmosphere, Lucr. ('I. Göttinger, mod. Germ. *meer*, Eng. *mere*.) (Hence It. *mare*; Sp. *mar*; Fr. *mer*.) *margarita*, ae, f. [an Indian word borrowed through the Greek *μαργαρίτης*] a pearl: Cic. (See also foll. art.) *margaritum*, i, n. (= *margarita*), a pearl: esp. in pl.: gignit et Oceanus margarita, Tac. *marginio*, avi, atum, i v a. [marginio] to furnish with a border or margin: vias, to finish them off with kerb-stones, Liv. *margo*, inis, m. and f. an edge, brink, border, margin: fontis, Ov. libri, Juv. 11. Meton. a boundary, frontier: imperii, Ov. (Hence It. *margine*; Fr. *marge*.) *marinus*, a, um, adj. [mare] pertaining to the sea, sea-, marine (esp. in its natural aspects: whereas maritimus refers more to the use of the sea for ships, commerce, etc.): marini terrenique humores, Cic.: fremitu marino, with a roar like that of the sea, Virg.:

Venus, sea-born, Hor. (Hence Fr. *marin*.) *marisica*, ae, f. a large inferior kind of fig: pingues, Col.: Mart. 11. Meton. the piles: tumidae, Juv. *marita*, ae, f. [maritus] a married woman, wife: Hor.: Ov. *maritalis*, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to married people, matrimonial, nuptial: vestis, Ov.: capistrum, the marriage-halter, Juv. *maritatus*, a, um, Part. [marito] married: dos non maritata, perh. which is not burdened with a wife, Pl. *maritimus* (also -tinus), a, um, adj. [marito] pertaining to the sea, sea-, maritime (cf. *marinus*): homines maritimi, seamen, mariners, Cic.: civitates, Caes.: imperium, the chief command at sea, i. e. bellum, the war with the pirates, Sall. Nut. pl. as a subst.: maritima, orum, maritime parts or places, the sea-coast: in maritimus sum, Cic. 2. Fig. changeable, inconstant, like the sea: mores, Pl. (Hence from It. *maimmo*.) *marito*, avi, atum, i v a. [maritus] to marry; give in marriage: lex de maritandis ordinibus, i. e. forcing the different orders to marry, Suet. hiam, to give in marriage, id.: also of the other sex: maritandum principem suaderent, Tac. 11. Transf. of plants: to wed, i. e. to fasten to another tree: adulta vitium propagine altis maritat populos, Hor. Col. (Hence Fr. *marier*.) *maritus*, a, um, adj. [mas] pertaining to marriage, matrimonial, conjugal, nuptial: foedus, the conjugal tie, Ov.: lex, respecting marriage, a marriage-law, Hor. Rare in prose as a noun: vagabatur per maritas domos, i. e. the houses of married people, Liv. 2. Transf. of plants: wedded, i. e. trained to grow together: arbores, Cato. 11. Subst. maritus, i, m. a married man, husband: ut maritus sis quam optima (mulieris), Cic.: Virg. 2. Transf. a lover, suitor, bridegroom (poet.): agram nulli quondam flexere mariti, id. 3. Of animals: oleus marinis, the unsavory mate, i. e. the hog-god, Hor. (Hence Fr. *mar*.) *marmor*, bris, n. marble: Cic.: in pl. esp. of different kinds of costly marble: tu secunda marmora locas, are joining out contracts for quarrying marbles, Hor. 11. Meton. a piece of wrought marble, marble statue, etc.: hoc tamen in tumuli marmore carmen erit, Ov.: and in plu. marmora, public monuments: incisae nites marmora publicis, Hor. 2. Poet. the bright, smooth surface of the sea: lento lucet marmore tonsae, Virg. [Cf. Gr. *μαρμαρεω*. The root of both words is seen in *μαρμαρεω*, to glisten.] (Hence Fr. *marbre*.) *marmoreus*, a, um, adj. [marmor] made or consisting of marble, marble: signum, Cic.: facere or ponere aliquem marmoreum, to make a marble statue

of any one, Virg. Hor. II. Transf. pertaining to marble, marble: ara, Virg. 2. resembling marble, marble-like, marble (mostly poet.). cervix, Virg.: Paros, so called on acc. of the white marble found there, Ov.

marrā, ae, *f.* a sort of hoe, a weeding-hook: Juv.

Mars, tis, m. [Mars, orig. Mavors, the god of war; hence, Meton.] war, battle, a conflict, engagement, contest, etc.; also, the art of war: Martem accendere castris, to incite to battle, Virg.: apertus, fighting in the open field, Ov.: equitem suo alienoque Marte pugnare, i. e. to fight both in their own fashion (on horseback) and in one which was strange to them (on foot), Liv. Poet. Mars furisus, a legal contest, Ov. Proverb.: suo (nostro, vestro) Marte, by one's own exertions, without the assistance of others: rex ipse suo Marte res suas recuperavit, Cic. 2. military resources or circumstances parati prope aequo Marte ad dimicandum, on an equal footing, Caes. 3. the issue of a war or a battle, the fortune of war: aequato Marte, Liv. 4. the planet Mars: Jovis stellam proximam inferiorem orbem tenet marte, quae stella Martis appellatur, Cic. [The etym. of the name Mars, (Mars-wort) is uncertain.] (Hence from Martis dies, *Id. Martedi*: Fr. *Mardi*.)

marsūpium, i, n. = μαρσῖον, a pouch, purse: Pl.

martialis, is, *adj.* [Mars] pertaining to Mars: lupus, sacred to Mars, Hor. Subst. Martiales, the priests of Mars: Cic. The term was applied also to the soldiers of the legio Martia, *Id.*

marticula, ae, *m.* [Mars colo] a worshipp^r of Mars: Ov.

martigēna, ae, *m.* [Mars, and gen. in gigno] begotten by Mars (poet.): epith. of Romulus: Ov.

Martius, a, um, a, ly [Mars] pertaining to Mars: lupus, sacred to Mars, Virg.: legio, Cic.: gramen, i. e. the (cumpus Martis, Hor. As subst. Martius (sc. mensis), the month of Mars: Varr. So, Kalendis Martiis, on the 1st of March, Hor. 2. Meton. warlike, martial: Penthesisia, Virg.

mas, māria, m. a male, of gods, human beings, animals, and plants: opp. to femina, the female, Cic.: marium experts, Suet. II. *Adj.* male: mares homines, Pl.: mas vitellus, a male yolk, i. e. which would produce a male chick, Hor. Of plants: with fem. subst.: uti mares oleas, barren, Ov. 2. Meton. masculine, mainly (poet.): maribus Curulis, Hor.: marem strepitum fidis intendisse Latinae, a vigorous, noble strain, Pers. [Etym. uncertain.]

masculinus, a, um, *adj.* [masculus] male, masculine: of human beings, animals, and plants: membra, the male organs of generation, Plinodr. II. In gramm.: masculinus: Quint.

masculus, a, um, *adj.* d.m. [mas]

male, masculine: genus, Plinodr. Mart. Subst. a male: bona femina, et malus masculus, Pl.: Liv. II. Meton. worthy of or begetting a man, manly, vigorous, bold: proles, Hor.: Sappho, id.: tula, i. e. the finest and strongest kinds of frankincense, Virg. (Hence It. maschio; Fr. mâle)

massa, ae, *f.* = μάσα, that which adheres together like dough, a lump, mass: picis, Virg.: lactis coacti, Ov. Esp. of metals versantque tenaci force massam, the glowing mass of iron, Virg.: contactu glabra potenti massa fit, one mass of gold, Ov.

Massicus, a, um [Massicus mons] Massic: vinum, Hor. Also as subst. Massicum, in same sense, *Id.*

mastigia, ae, *m.* = μαστῖγας, a slave that is always being flogged; a scoundrel, rascal, rogue: Ter.

mastrica (mastruga), ae, *f.* [a Sardin. word] a sheepskin, a skin: Cic. in Quint. As a term of abuse: sheepskin, ninny: Pl.

mastricatus, a, um, *adj.* [mastruca] clothed in a sheepskin: Cic.

matra, ae, *f.* v. materis.

matris, v. materis.

matellio, onis, m. dim. [matula] a pot, vessel: Corinthus, Cic.

māter, tris, *f.* a mother: mater familias or familiae, the mistress of a house, matron (v. familia, II. 2). Cic. Of animals: dam, Virg. 2. Applied to priestesses, old women, etc.: juba-mus to salvere, mater, Sa. Salvete puellas, Pl. Of a nurse: id. 3. Of goddesses: Virg.: mater magna, or absol. mater, i. e. Cybele, the mother of all the gods: materis magnae sacerdos, Cic. Of the earth, as the mother of all: exercitum Dni Manibus matrisque Terrae debent, Liv. 4. Of the trunks of trees, etc.: plantas tenero abscondens de corpore matrum, the parent tree, Virg. 5. Fig. the mother, i. e. maternal love: simul matrem labare sensit, Ov. 6. a producing cause, origin, source, etc.: mater omnium bonarum artium sapientia est, Cic. [Of Skr. mātā (-tem mātar): Gr. μήτηρ, Dor. μάτηρ; O II G. muoter, mod. Germ. mutter, Eng. mother. The term. letter -change is irregular.] (Hence It. and Sp. madre, Fr. mère.)

matrēcula, ae, *f.* dim. [mater] little mother, poor mother: Cic.: Hor.

matrēfamilias and **matrēfamilias**, v. familia, II. 2.

māteria, ae, and **māteries**, el, *f.* [cogn. with mater] the materials, stuff, matter, of which any thing is composed: materia rerum, ex qua et in qua sunt omnia, Cic.: materiam superabat opus, Ov. 2. the wood of a tree, timber for building (opp. to ligna, firewood): in eam insulam materiam, calcem, etc. convexit, casted into it timber, lime, etc.: Cic. (who also uses the form materies): Caes. II. Fig. matter, subject-matter, subject, topic, ground, theme (either form): materiam

discernimus in qua omnis ars vetatur, Cic.: crescit nihil materies, id.: materia aequa vitibus, a subject suited to your powers, Hor. II. a cause, occasion, source, etc.: materies ingentis decoris, Liv.: ne quid materiae praebere Neroni, occasion of jealousy, Suet. 3. natural abilities, talent, genius, dispositum: fac, fuisse in isto, C. Laeli, M. Catonis materiam atque indolem, Cic.: non sum materia digna perire tua, thy unfeeling disposition, Ov. (Hence It. matière; Port. mader, timber.)

matrēarius, a, um, *adj.* [materia] pertaining to stuff, good, timber: fabrica, carpentry, Plin. II. Subst. materiaris, i. m. a timber-merchant: Pl.

māteries, v. materia.

māterio, atum, i. v. a. male [materia] to build of wood (rare): aedēs materiae, of bad wood-work, Cic. **māterior**, i. v. dep. [id.] to fell or procure timber: Ca. s.

māteris or **māteris** (maderis), is, and **mātrā**, ae, *f.* [a Celtic word] a Celtic gavelin, pike: Caes. (form mātara): Liv. (mataris).

māternus, a, um, *adj.* [mater] pertaining to a mother, motherly, maternal: paternus maternusque sanguis, Cic.: tempora, time of pregnancy, Ov.: Caesar, cogens maternā tempora myrto, i. e. the myrtle of Venus (mother of Aeneas, and hence of the Caesars), Virg.: materno veniens ab avo Cyllicia proles, i. e. from Atlas (father of Maia, Mercury's mother), *Id.*

mātertera, ae, *f.* [id.] a mother's sister, an aunt by the mother's side: Cic.: Ov.

māthēmaticus, a, um, *adj.* = μαθηματικός, pertaining to mathematics, mathematical: disciplinae, i. e. geometry, arithmetic, astronomy, music, geography, optics, Gell. Subst.: mathematica, ae, *f.* mathematics, Son. Also, astrology: Suet. 2. mathematicus, i. m. a mathematician: Cic.: also, an astrologer: mathematici, genes hominum potentibus infidum, sperantibus fallax, Tac.

mātrālis, e, *adj.* [mater] pertaining to a mother: festa, Ov.: or simply Matralia, the festival of Mater Matuta, i. e. Ino, celebrated annually on the 11th of June: *Id.*

matricida, ae, c. [mater caedo] a mother's murderer, a matricide (rare): Cic.: Suet.

matricidium, ii, n. [matricida] the murder of one's mother, matricide: Cic.

matrimonium, ii, n. [mater] wedding, marriage, matrimony (the state of a mater-familias: cf. conjugium, connubium): aliusque (viri) tenero, to be any one's wife, Cic.: alius filiam suam in matrimonium dare, to give in marriage, Caes. (v. Smith's Ant. 250 seqq.)

II. Meton. matrimonia, orum, n. plu. voices: matrimonia et pudes hostium praedae destinare, Tac.

mātrīmus, *the quantity of the 1 is doubtful*, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that has a mother still alive: decem ingenui, decem virgines, patrum omnes matrumque, Liv.*

mātrix, *icis, f.* [id.] *a female animal kept for breeding: Varr.* || Meton. of plants: *the parent stem: Suet.*

mātrōna, *ae, f.* [id.] *a married woman, wife, matron* (properly a wife not in manu, whereas mater familias always denoted one in manu: v. Smith's Ant. 251). The word very early acquired the accessory idea of (moral or social) dignity, and is used even by Ennius of women of quality, ladies: ubi istas videas summo genere natas summatas matronas, Pl. ut matrona meretrici dispar erit, Hor. Hence, an appellation of Juno: matrona Juno, id. Only rarely of married women in general: quae (dea) partus matronarum tueatur, women in child-birth, Cic.

mātrōnalis, *e, adj.* [matrona] *pertaining to a married woman or matron, womanly, matronly: oblitae decori matronalis, of womanly honour, Liv. Seneca, the matron's cheeks, Ov. Subst. Matronalis, ium, n. plur. a festival celebrated by matrons in honour of Mars, on the first of March, id.*

matta, *ae, f.* *a mat made of rushes: scirpea matta, Ov. (Hence Fr. matre).* **mattēa** (also written mattēa and mattēa), *ae, f.* = *maritia*, *a dainty dish, dainty, delicacy: Suet.*

mattēa, *a, v.* *mattēa* **mātūla**, *ae, f.* *a vessel, pot for liquids: Ulp. As a term of abuse, a simpton, noodle: Pl.* || Esp. a chamber-pot, urinal: id. [Ety. uncertain.]

mātūrātē, *adv.* *betimes, quickly (rare): sequi, Liv.*

mātūrē, *adv.* *betimes, early, speedily, quickly, promptly: satis maturi occurrit, Caes.: ubi consuluerit, mature facto opus est, Sall.: mature fieri senem, in good time, early, Prov. in Cic. Comp.: maturus pervenire, id. Sup. maturissime and maturissime res maturissime vindicanda est, as early as possible, Cic. 2. Fig.: seasonably, at the proper time: custodes mature sentunt, id.*

mātūresco, *rūi, 3. v. n.* *incept [matur] to become ripe, ripen, to come to maturity. Lit. of fruits: quum maturescere frumenta incipient, Caes.*

|| Fig.: *partus maturescunt, Cic. maturitas, ātis, f.* [id.] *ripeness, maturity: frugum, Cic.: neque multum a maturitate aberrant (frumenta), Caes.* || Fig.: *the full or proper time, perfection, ripeness, maturity: maturitas gignendi, Cic.: maturitas Gall. mental maturity, ripe understanding, Tac. In plur.: maturitates temporum, the maturing of the seasons, i.e. the development of their distinctive characters, Cic.: but, si maturitas*

temporum expectata fuerit, i. e. if the Romans had only waited till matters were ripe, Liv. 2. promptness, expedition: poenae, Suet.

mātūro, *avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n.* [id.] *Act. 1. to make ripe, ripen, to bring to maturity: uvas, Tib. Reflex. 1. to ripen, come to maturity: omnia maturata, Cic. 2. Fig.: to hasten, accelerate. With acc.: domum ad coepa maturanda redire jubet, Liv.: iter, Caes. Poet.: multa maturare datur, i. e. to do betimes, get ready beforehand, Virg. 3. Neutr. 1. to make haste, hasten: successor tuus non potest ita maturare, ut . . . cannot be so early in arriving, as to . . . Cic.: maturavit Romanus, Liv. Impers. pass. maturato opus esse, that no time was to be lost, id. Sall. With Inf.: venire, Cic. 2. to hurry too much, be precipitate: ni Catilina maturasset signum dare, had not Catiline given the signal too soon, Sall.*

mātūrus, *a, um, adj.* (sup. usually maturissimus; less freq. maturissimus, Tac) *ripe, mature: lit. of fruits: poma, opp. to cruda, Cic. Poet.: soles, ripening suns, Virg. 2. Transf. in gen. ripe, mature, of the proper age, proper, fit, seasonable, timely, etc. With lat.: filia maturi viri, marriageable, id.: progenies matura militiae, Liv. Of mental qualities: animi gravis atque animi maturus Aletes, mature in judgment, Virg. scribendi tempus maturius, more reasonable, more favourable, Cic. 2. Early, speedy, quick: hiemes, early, Caes.: iudicium, quick, Cic. [Lit. "in right time, timely," from I E mat, to measure; cf. manus. The sense "early" corresponds with that of ma-ne, q. v.] (Hence It. maturo; Sp. maduro: old Fr. muer, Fr. mûr.)*

mātūtīnus, *a, um, adj.* *pertaining to the early morning, morning: tempora, the morning hours, Cic.: frigor, Hor.: arena, the morning-hunt in the circus, Ov. Equiv. to adv. (poet.): Aeneas se matutinus agebat, was early a-foot, Virg. [The root is ma, as in mane, maturus.] (Hence It. mattino and mattino; Fr. matin, matinee.)*

mausōlēus, *a, um, adj.* [Mausolus] *pertaining to Mausolus, Mausolean: sepulcrum, or absol. Mausoleum, i. n. = Mausoleion, the magnificent tomb erected in memory of Mausolus by his wife Artemisia: Plin. Hence transf. in gen. a splendid sepulchre, mausoleum: Caesarum, Suet.*

māvōlo, *v. malo, ad. in.*

māvōrtius, *a, um, adj.* [Mavors] *old form of Mars] pertaining to Mars: meton. martial, warlike: Amazon, Val. Pl. 2. pertaining to the planet Mars: fulgor, Cic.*

maxilla, *ae, f. dim.* [dim. of mala, v. axilla] *the jaw-bone, jaw (strictly, the lower jaw: cf. mala) maxillae superiores, Plin.*

maxillāris, *e, adj.* 'maxilla] per-

taining to the jaw, maxillary: dentes, the maxillary teeth, grinders, Cels.

maximē (maxime), *adv.* *in the highest degree, most of all, especially, exceedingly, very, etc.: in re publica maxime conservanda sunt jura belli, most especially, Cic.: loca maxime frumentaria, Caes.*

2. Strengthened with unus, unus omnium, omnium, multo, vel, quam (supply potest), and other particles: maxime omnium belli avida, Liv.: hoc uno praestamus vel maxime feris, Cic. With quam = as much as possible: ut dicatis quam maxime ad veritatem accommodare, id. 3. With ut quisque . . . ita maxime, potissimum (or minime), the more . . . the more (or the less): hoc maxime officii est, ut quisque maxime opis indigat, ita ei potissimum optulari, id. 4. In gradations: first of all, in the first place, rather than anything else (= Gr. μάλιστα): hujus industriam maxime quidem velle, ut imitentur ei, quos oportebat; secundo autem loco, in preference to anything else, above all, id. || especially, particularly, principally: scribe aliquid, et maxime, si Pompeius Italia cedit, id. So in the phrases, quum . . . tum maxime, tum . . . tum maxime, ut . . . tum maxime: but more especially: scio et perspeti saepe verum quum antehac, tum hodie maxime, Pl. 2. With nunc, nuper, tunc, quum just, precisely, exactly: cum is, quos nuper maxime liberaverat, Caes.: haec quum maxime loqueretur, sex hictores eum circumstant valentissimi, while he was in the act of thus speaking, Cic.

3. In colloq. lang. to denote emphatic assent certainly, by all means, very well, yes: Ar. Jace, pater, talus, ut porro nos jaciamus De Maxime, Pl. **maximitas** (maxum), *ātis, f.* [maximus] *enormous greatness, magnitudo: Lucr.*

maximōpore, *v. magnopere* **maximus** (maxum), *a, um, v.* *maximus.*

māzōnōmus, *i, m.* (acc. to others, μαζονομος, i. n.) = μαζον-ίμος (sc. κλέος), *a dish, charger: Hor.*

mēamet, *Adv. sing. f.* strengthened from mea, by my own, culpa, Pl.

mēapte, *like preced.: causa, Ter.*

mēātus, *ūs, m.* [meo] *a going, passing, motion, course: solis lunaeque motus, Lucr.: caeli, Virg.: Danubius in Ponticum sex meatibus erumpit, by six channels, Tac.*

meccastor, *v. ecastor.*

mēchanicus, *a, um, adj.* = μηχανικός, *pertaining to mechanics, mechanical: disciplina, Gell. 2. Subst. mechanicus, i, m. a mechanic: Suet.*

med = mē

meddix (medix), *icis, m.* *a magistrate among the Romans with the epithet tuticus in one word, medix tuticus or medix tutus: Liv. [Medix has been compared with the Homeric*

μεδων, μεδ-ων; tuticus is adj. from *tauta*, tota, Umbr. and Osc. for "city," cf. Goth. *thiuda*, A.-S. *thedd*, people.]

mēdēis, īdis, f. [*Medeā*] *Medean*, medical (poet.): medeides herbae, Ov. **mēdēna**, entis, Part. [medeor]. || Subst. a physician; perh. only in pl.: Lucr.: Ov.

mēdōr, 2. v. n. dep. to heal, cure, be good for or against: const. r. with *it*, rarely with *contra* or with *Acc*: morbo, Cic. *Abol.*: aegrescit medendo, his disorder increases with the remedy, Virg. Fig.: capiti alicujus mederi, to look after a man's life and safety, Cic. || Fig. to remedy, relieve, amend, correct, restore, etc.: iuopiae rei frumentariae, Caes. With *Acc*: quas (cupiditates) mederi possit, Ter. *Pass.*: medendae valetudini, Suet. [By some connected with Homeric μέδω, μέδωμαι; but it seems rather cogn. with μεδεν, v. meditor. In Zend, madh = "to heal" and madhas = "medical knowledge," and gen. "wisdom."]

mēdiastinnus, 1. m. [mēdius] a helper, common servant, (judge) *Hor.* **medica**, ae, f. = Μῆδική, an excellent kind of clover introduced from *Mardia*: Burgundy clover, Lucern: Virg.

mēdicābilis, e, adj. [medeor] that can be healed or cured, curable (poet.): Ov.

mēdicāmen, īnis, n. [id.] a drug, remedy, medicine: violentus medicamentibus curari, Cic. 2. Fig. a remedy, in gen. sense (poet.): iratae in dicamina fortia praebet, Ov. || Transf. a poisonous drug, poison (like Gr. φάρμακον): infusus in cibo venenum, nec vim medicamēnis statim intellectam, Tac. 2. a colouring-matter, tincture, dye: Plin. Esp. a paint, wash, cosmetic: Ov.

mēdicāmentum, 1. n. [id.] a drug, remedy, physic, medicine, medicament: medicamentum alicui dare ad aquam int. recutem, Cic. Also of external remedies: medicamentis delibutus, id. || Transf. like the Gr. φάρμακον, of every artificial means for producing bodily effects: a hurtful drug, poison: coquere medicamenta, Liv.: amatorium, a love-poison, philer, Suet.

|| Fig.: a relief, antidote: multorum medicamentum laborum, Cic. 2. an embellishment: medicamenta fucati candoris et ruboris, id. **mēdiōtātus**, ūs, m. [id.] a charm (poet.): Ov.

mēdiōna, ae, f. (strictly fem. of adj. medicinus; sc. ars) [medicus] the healing or medical art, medicine, surgery: ut medicina (ars est) valetudinis, Cic. 2. (sc. taberna) the shop of an apothecary or surgeon: per medicinas, per constrinas, Pl. 3. (sc. res) a remedy, medicine: facere alicui, Cic. || Fig. a remedy, relief, antidote: sed non ego medicina: me ipse consolor, id.

mēdiōnālis, e, adj. [medicina] pertaining to medicine, medical, medicinal: cucurbitulae, cupping-glasses, Plin.

mēdiōnus, a, um, adj. [medicus] pertaining to physic or surgery, medical: Varr. (Hence Fr. *medecin*.)

mēd-co, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] to heal, cure; with *Acc.*: (apes) odore galbani, to drag, Col. || Transf.: to besprinkle with the juice of herbs, to melicite: somina, Virg.: medicatus somnus, produced by a juice or a charm, Ov. 2. to colour, dye: lana medicata fuco, stained, dyed, Hor.

3. to poison, render poisonous: boletum medicatum, Suet.

mēdiōr, atus, 1. v. a. dep. [id.] to heal, cure. With *Dat.*: senibus medicantur anhelis, Virg. With *Acc.*: cupidus ictum, id. || Fig.: to cure, relieve: cum ego possim in hac re medicari mihi, Ter.

mēdiōs, a, um, adj. [medeor] pertaining to healing, healing, curative, medical: medicas adhibere manus ad vulnera, Virg. || Subst. medicus, 1. m. a medical man, physician, surgeon: medicus nobilissimus atque optimus quacitur, Cic.: Suet.

mēdiō, adj. moderately (late): Tac. **mēdiētās**, ātis, f. [medius] the mean (a word common doubtfully by Cic.): vix audio dicere medietates, quas Graeci μεσότητες appellant, id. (Hence Fr. *moitié*.)

mēdiōmum, 1. n. and **mēdiōmus**, 1. m. = μέδιον, a Greek bush (containing 6 medii): truci, Cic.

mēdiōcris, e, adj. [medius] middling, moderate, tolerable, ordinary, indifferent, mediocre: orator, Cic.: copiae, Caes.: potestae, Hor. Freq. with a neg.; not insignificant, not common or trivial: non mediocris hominis haec sunt officia, no common man, Ter.: non medicorem sibi diligentiam adhibendum intelligebat, no ordinary care, Caes.

mēdiōcritis, ātis, f. [mediocris] a middle state between too much and too little, a medium, mean; moderation: mediocritatem illam tenere, quae est inter nimium et parum, Cic.: aurea, the golden mean (i. e. between poverty and great wealth), Hor. In plur.: mediocritates illi probabant, moderate passions, Cic. || meanness, insignificance, mediocrity: hominum, Vell.

mēdiōcriter, adv. moderately, tolerably; ordinarily, not particularly: ordo annuum mediocriter nos retinet, interests us considerably, Cic.: non mediocriter animos perturbare, in no slight degree, Caes. || with moderation, calmly, tranquilly (rare): aliquid ferre, Cic. Comp.: mediocrius, id.

aeque superius atque inferius medioximus, i. e. holding a middle place between the supernal and infernal deities, Pl.

mēdiōbundus, a, um, adj. [meditor] earnestly meditating, designing with *Acc.*: Just.

mēdiōtamentum, 1. n. [id.] a thinking upon, a preparation: belli, Tac.

mēdiōtātē, adv. though fully, designedly: illorum mores perquam meditate tenes, knowest thoroughly, Pl.

mēdiōtātō, ōnis, f. [meditor] a thinking over, contemplation, meditation: futuri mali, Cic. || Meton. preparation: multa commentatio atque meditatio, id.

mēdiōtātus, a, um, Part. [meditor]. **mēdiōtērāneus**, a, um, adj. [medius terra] midland, inland, remote from the sea (opp. to maritimus): nascitur ibi plumbum album in mediterraneis regionibus, Caes.: homines maxime mediterranei, Cic.

mēdiōr, atus, 1. v. a. and n. dep. const. with *Acc.*, ad, de, Inf., depend. interrog., or absol.: to practise, exercise oneself in, meditate, study: silvestrem muam, Virg.: Demosthenes perfecti meditando, ut nemo planius esse locutus putaretur, by practice, Cic.: ne ad eam rem meditare, study with a view to, id.: ut de tuatatione meditare, id.: jam designatus alio incesu esse meditatatur, began to practise a different carriage, id.: meditator, quomodo cum illo loquar, id. || to revolve in one's mind, design, purpose, intend, etc.: fugam ad legiones, Suet.: multos annos regnare meditatus magno labore, Cic. || In pass. signif.: esp. in part. pres.: thought upon, premeditated, studied: ea, quae meditata et praeparata inferuntur, id.: doli, Pl. [Cogn. with Gr. μεδ-ειν; v. medeor.]

mēdiō, 1. n. [strictly neut. of adj. medius] the middle: in medio aedium sedens, Liv.: medio stans hostia ad aras, Virg.: tanquam arbitror honorarius medium ferre voluisse, to let the meat, Cic.: medi cuppedo, tendency towards a centre, Lucr. || Transf. the public, the world; also, the presence of the public, publicity, etc.: ponam in medio sententias philosophorum, Cic.: rem in medium proferre, to publish, make known, id.: quum jactantia verba sustulimus e medio, adopt words from the people, common words, id.: tollere hominem de medio, to put out of the way, id. e medio abire or excedere, to die, Ter. Esp. in medium, for or on behalf of the public: communes utilitates in medium afferre, Cic.: in medium quae-rebant, for the general good, Virg.: cedere, to fall or devote to the community, Tac.: conferre laudem, i. e., so that all may have a share of it, Liv.

2. in medio relinquere, to leave undecided: mulierem nullam nominabo, tantum in medio relinquam, Cic.

mēdiōs, a, um, adj. that is in the middle, mid, middle: prima, et media, et extrema pars, Cic.: in foro medio, in the middle of the forum, id.: in solio medius consedit, sat in the

middle, Ov.: medium arripere aliquem *to seize one by the middle, round the body*, Ter. With Abl. (poet.): si medius Polluce et Castore ponar, *between them*, Ov. With *inter*: quum inter bellum et pacem medium nihil sit, *there is no medium*, Cic. With *Gen.*: locus medius regionum earum, Caes. II. Fig.: *middle*, common, ordinary (rare): nihil medium sed immensa omnia volvere animo, Liv.: eloquentia medius, *as to eloquence, moderate*, Vell. 2. *intermediate*: medium erat in Anco ingenuum, Liv. 1, 32 (see the place). 3. *undecided, neutral*: medios esse, Cic.: medium esse gerere, Liv. 4. *that acts between, mediate*: medium sese offert, *as a mediator*, Virg.: medius occidit, *to interpose to prevent*, id. (but, *pacia esse mediusque belli, equally fitted for peace or war*, Hor.) [Cf. Skr. madhya-; Gr. μέσος (for μέσος); Goth. midja-s. Eng. mid, Germ. mitte.] (Hence It. mezzo, and (in composition) Fr. mi; thus, from medius dies, Fr. midi, from medius locus, Fr. milieu, and from media nox, Fr. minuit.)

medius fidius and *as one word* [fidius, a surname of Jupiter; Zeus fidiosus, *god of faith*] as an oath or asseveration (= me deus Fidius servet, etc.): by Heaven! most certainly! unum medius fidius tecum diem libentius posuerim, Cic.

medix, v. meddix.

medixvificus, v. meddix.

medulla, ae, f. dim. [perh. from medius] marrow: quum hic fervor tanquam in venis medullisque incedit, Cic. 2. *Transf. the pith of plants, the inside, kernel*: vitis, Col. II. Fig.: the marrow, kernel, innermost part, best part, quintessence: in medullis populi Romani ac visceribus haerebant, *the very marrow and heart of the R. people*, Cic.: haec mihi semper erunt imis infixa medullis, *printed on my very heart*, Ov. (Hence It. midolla; Fr. moëlle.)

medullitus, adv. *from the very marrow*: Varr. II. Fig.: aliquem amare, *heartily, in one's inmost soul*, Pl.

medullula, ae, f. dim. [medulla] (*little*) marrow: anseris, Cat.

megastanes, um, m. plu = μεγαστάνες, *the grandees in a king's suite*: Tac.

meherole, mehercule, and mehercules, v. hercules.

meio, 3. v. n. *to make water*: sacer est locus, extra meite, Pers. [For meig-io, *as also for ag-io*; cf. Gr. μέν-ω; in Lat. mingo the ring is nasalized.]

mell, mellis (Abl. sing. melli, Pl.; Gen. and Dat. pl. not used), n. honey: Cic. Often in pl.: rosida mella, Virg. As term of endearment, meum mell Pl. II. Fig.: *sweetness, pleasantness*: poetica mella, Hor. Proverb.: (1) mel mihi videtur lingere, *it seems to*

me as sweet as honey, Pl. (II) mella petere in medio flumine, *i. e. to seek for what is not to be found*, Ov. [Cf. Gr. μέλι; Goth. mil-ith.] (Hence It. miele; Fr. miel.)

melanoholicus, a, um, adj. = μελανολικός, *having black bile, melancholy*: Cic.

mēlanerus, i, m. = μελάνερος (black-tail), *a kind of sea-fish*.

melculum, i, n. (loc. melcule, as if from melculus, Pl.), dim. [mell]. A term of endearment, *little honey, darling, pet*: Pl.

mēlēs, Gr. plur. of melos, q. v. **mēles** (melis), i, f. *a budger or marten*: Varr.: Plin.

mēlicus, a, um, adj. = μελικός, *musical, melodious*: sonores, Lucr. 2. Esp. lyric, lyrical: poema, Cic.

mēlilotos, i, f. = μελιλωτος, *a kind of clover*, mēlilot: Ov.

mēlinēla, orum, n. plu. = μελίμηλα, *honev-apples*, also called must-apple (mustea mala): Hor.

mēlinum, i, n. [melos] *a pigment, Melian white*: Pl.

(1) **mēlinus**, a, um, adj. [meles] *of a budger; budger's*: hence, subst. melius (sc. crumena), *a purse or wallet of budger's skin*, Pl.

(2) **mēlinus**, a, um, adj. [mell] *of honey*: hence, subst. melina, ae, f. *mead*: Pl.

(3) **mēlinus**, a, um, adj. = μέλινοος, *pertaining to quinces, quince*: Plin.

II. Subst. n. *a quince-yellow garment*: Pl. (who makes the e short).

mēlior, ius, better; comp. of bonus, q. v. (With melius may perh. be compared μάλλον for καλύτερον.) (Hence It. meglio e, migliore; Fr. meilleur; from ad. melius, It. meglio; old Fr. mels, Fr. mieux.)

mēlisphyllum and **mēlissōphyl- lon**, i, n. = μελίφυλλον and μελισσοφυλλον (honey-leaf, bee-leaf), an herb of which bees are fond *balm*, also called *apiastrium*: Virg.

mēlius, comp. adj. and adv. v. bonus, bene, and melior.

mēliuscūle, adv. *rather better, pretty well*: cum meliusculi tibi esset, *when you were somewhat better (of a convalescent)*, Cic. II. *rather more*: Pl.

mēliuscūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [melius] *somewhat better, rather better*: of a convalescent, Ter. Of things. meliusculum est monere, Pl.

mēllarius, a, um, adj. [mell] *relating to honey*. Hence subst. mellarius, i, m., *a bee-master*, Varr.: and mellarium, i, n. *an apiary*, id.

mellōculus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] *sweet as honey*: Pl.

mellifer, a, um, adj. [mell ferre] *honey-producing, melliferous* (poet.): apis, Ov.

mellificum, ii, n. [mell facio] *honey-making*, Varr.: Col.

mellifico, avi, atum, i, v. n. [id.] *to make honey*: Virg. in Don.

mellilla, ae, f. dim. [mell] *a term of endearment, little honey, little sweetheart*: Pl.

mellinā, ae, f. [id.] *sweetness, deliciousness, delight*: Pl.

mellitius, a, um, adj. [id.] *of honey, honey*: melliti favi, Varr. 2. *sweetened with honey*: placenta, Hor. II.

Fig. *honey-sweet, darling, lovely*: Cicero, Cic.: oculi, Cat.

mēlos, i, n. (Greek plur. mole, Lucr.) = μέλος, *a tune, air, strain, song, lay*: longum, Hor.

membrāna, ae, f. [membrum] *a membrane, thin skin*: natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit, Cic. Of the skin or slough of snakes, Ov.

II. Meton.: *the thin skin of plants and other things*: Plin. 2. *a skin prepared for writing, parchment*: Hor. 3. *a thin layer or film* (poet.): Lucr.

membrānula, ae, f. dim. [membrana] *a little membrane or skin*: Cels.

II. Meton.: *a parchment, a document written on parchment*: Cic.

membratim, adv. *by limbs or members, in the limbs, limb by limb*: membratim vitalem deperdere sensum, Lucr. II. Transf. in gen. *piecemeal, singly, severally*: Cic. 2. Esp. of style: *in short sentences*: dicere, id.

membrum, i, n. *a limb, member of the body*: membrorum, id. est partium corporis, Cic.: Liv. 2. Transf. of things: *a part, portion, division*: ratio, Ov.: omnes philosophiae partes atque omnia membra, Cic. (II) Esp. of style: *a member, clause*: quae Graeci κόμματα et κόλα nominant, nos recte incisae et membra dicimus, id. [Etym. uncertain.]

mēmet, Acc. of ego with met.

mēmini, īse, v. n. defect. [a duplicated perf. of the root men, but with pres. sign] *to remember, recollect, to think of, be mindful of, to bear in mind*: constr. with Gen., Acc. of person or thing, de, depend. clause with Subj., or Acc. and Inf. (usually the imperf. Inf., to denote the vivid recalling of a past experience) vivorum meminī, Cic.: Cinnam meminī, id.: numeros, Virg.: de Herode, Cic.: meministi, quanta hominum esset admiratio, id.: meminī Catonem mecum dissorere, *I (well) remember his arguing with me*, id. II. Transf. *to be mindful, i. e. to be careful, to take care* (chiefly in imperative): memento hos esse pertimescendos, id. 2. *to hold in remembrance, i. e. be grateful for*: patriae beneficia meminisse, id. 3. *to make mention of, to mention*: meministi ipse de exulibus, id. (Men is the same with Skr man, "to think": Gr. μνησθαι, and Lat. men-s, mon-eo, belong to the same root; also Eng. mind, Germ. merken.)

mēmōr, ōris, adj. *mindful of, remembering*: hence also, *careful, re-*

vengeful, grateful, etc.: constr. usu. with *Gen.*, also with *Acc.* and *Inf.* (rare), *relative clause*, and *absol.*: se facit memorem fore, *that he would remember* (the want of *ut. Inf.* of meminisse being thus supplied), *Caes.*: memor Lucullum perissee, *Plin.*: vive memor quam sis aevi brevis, *Hor.*: memorem et gratum esse, *Cic.* Of things: cadum Marsi memorem duelli, *that remembers the Marsian war* (old enough to do so), *Hor.*: ira, *unforgetting, i.e. unforgiving*, *Virg.* 2. possessed of a good memory: homo ingeniosus ac memor, *Cic.* Proverb.: mendacem memorem esse oportet, *a liar should have a good memory*, *Quint.*

II. Poet. transf. that reminds: nostri memorem sepulcro scalpe querelam, *Hor.* [There is redupl. in *numior*, as in the cognate Gr. $\mu\epsilon\mu\iota\sigma\mu\epsilon\mu\iota$, $\mu\epsilon\mu\iota\sigma\mu\epsilon\mu\iota$; the simple root is seen in $\mu\epsilon\mu\iota\sigma\mu\epsilon\mu\iota$. The word is quite unconnected with *me-min-i*]

memorabilis, *a. adj.* [memoro] fit to be mentioned or remembered, conceivable: hocne credibile aut memorabile? *Ter.* 2. worthy to be mentioned, memorable, remarkable: *vir. Liv.*: *Cic.*

memorandus, *a, um, Part.* [memoro]. II. *Adj.*: worthy of remembrance, noteworthy, memorable: *Juvenis memorande*, *Virg.*

memoratus, *us, m. [id.]* a mentioning, relating; a relation: *Istaec lepidi sunt memoratui, Pl.*

memoria, *ac, f.* [memoro] the faculty of remembering, memory: ubi me fugiet memoria, *Pl.*: bona, *Cic.*

II. Transf. (the exercise of the faculty) memory, remembrance: in memoriam deponere, *Caes.*: traditur memoriae (foll. by *Acc.* and *Inf.*), it is related, *Liv.* III. *Meton.*: the time of remembrance, period of recollection, and in gen. time, lifetime: multi superiori memoriae in alias civitates contulerunt, *in earlier times*, *Cic.*: patrum nostrorum memoria, *in the time of our fathers*, *Caes.*: post hominum memoriam, *since the memory of man*, *Cic.* 2. an historical account, relation, narration: liber, quo iste omnium rerum memoriam breviter complexus est, *id.*: sine ulla pristini auctoris memoria, *Suet.* 3. Of something future: a thought, design (rare) - ut belli inferendi memoria patribus ante plebi non esset, *Liv.* (Hence *Fr. memoriam*)

memoriālis, *a. adj.* [memoria] pertaining to memory or remembrance: libellus, *a memorandum-book*, *Suet.*

memoriola, *ae, f. dim.* [id.] a weak memory: *memoriola vacillare, Cic.*

memoriter, *adv.* from memory, by heart: orationem memoriter habere, *Cic.*

II. with a good memory, accurately, correctly: *id.*

memoro, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [memoro] to call to remembrance, remind of; to mention, recount, relate, tell, speak

of. With *Acc.*: superblam, *Cic.*: amicitiam ac foedus, *Tac.* With *de*: de nostra nimis obscure memoravit, *Cic.* With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: quem infestum ac odiosum sibi esse memorabat, *Pl.* (Hence *It. membrare*; old *Fr. membrer.*)

menda, *ae, f. (cf. mendum) a fault, defect, blemish* of the body: in toto non-quam corpore menda fuit, *Ov.* Transf. of style, etc.: a mistake, error, blunder, slip of the pen: *Suet.* [Etyim. uncertain.]

mendacilōquus, *a, um, adj.* [mendacium loquor] false-speaking, lying, mendacious: *Pl.*

mendaciōlūm, *i, n.* = mendaciumculum, *q. v.*

mendaciūm, *ii, n.* [menda] a lie, untruth, falsehood, deceit: mendacium inagnum et impudens, *Cic.* II. *Meton.* of things: famae mendacia, *Ov.*

mendaciūculūm, *i, n. dim.* [mendacium] a little lie, a fib; little fiction: *Cic.* (dub.: *al. mendaciolum*)

mendax, *acis, atq.* [mentior] given to lying, false, mendacious; subst. a liar: mendacem esse adversus aliquem, *Pl.*: quum mendaci homini, ne verum quidem dicenti, credere soleamus, *Cic.* With *Gen.*: rei, tellings lies about a matter, *Pl.* Comp.: Parthis mendacior, *Hor.* Sup.: mendacissimus, the greatest liar, *Pl.* II. *Meton.* of things: false, deceptive, feigned, fictitious, counterfeit, etc. (mostly poet): mendacia visa, *Cic.*: fundus, that does not yield the expected produce, *Hor.*

mendicābūlūm, *i, n.* [mendico] a beggar, mendicant: *Pl.*

mendicitas, *atis, f.* [mendicus] beggary, pauperism, indigence: in summa mendicitate esse, *Cic.*

mendico, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* and mendicor, *atus, i. v. dep.* [id.] to beg, ask for alms, go a begging: mendicans vivere, to live by begging, *Pl.*: panis mendicatus, *Juv.* (Hence *Fr. mendier, mendiant*)

mendiculus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] beggarly, paltry: *Pl.*

mendicus, *a, um, adj.* beggarly, needy, in want, indigent: paupertas si malum est, mendicus esse beatus nemo potest, *Cic.* Sup. mendicissimus, in the most beggarly condition possible, *id.* As subst. mendicus, *i, m.*, a beggar, mendicant: *Pl.*: *Hor.* As a term of abuse, a beggar, ragamuffin: *Ter.* II. *Meton.* in gen. poor, paltry, pitiful: instrumentum mendicum, *Cic.* [Etyim. uncertain.]

mendose, *adv.* faultily, falsely: mendose colligis, draw a false inference, *Pers.* Sup.: mendosissime scribere, *Cic.*

mendosus, *a, um, adj.* [mendum] full of faults, faulty, erroneous, incorrect: mendosum est, it is faulty, is a fault [with *Inf.* as subject], *Cic.* exemplar testamenti, a defective, imperfect copy, *Plin.* Ep.: mores, vicious,

Ov. Comp.: historia mendosior, inaccurate, unreliable, *Cic.* II. *Act.* that commits faults, makes mistakes: cur servus in Verrutii nomine mendosus fuerit, was at fault, had blundered, *id.* 2. false, deceptive: mendosum tinnire, to have a false ring (of coin), *Pers.*

mendum, *i, n.* an error, blunder: quod mendum ista litura corripit? *Cic.* Fig.: Idus Martiae magnum mendum continent, mistake, error, *id.* 2. a blemish, defect: rara tamen mendo facies caret, *Ov.*

mens, mentis, *f.* [from the root men: v. memin] the intellect, the intellectual faculties, the understanding, reason, judgment, discernment, consideration, reflection, etc. (hence sometimes found with animus, as being only a part, or the more active principle, of the soul): huic ex tempore dicenti effluit mens, his recollection vanished, *Cic.*: mens animi vigilat, *Lucr.*: sanum mentis esse, to be of sound mind, *Pl.*: mentis suae esse, also, mentis competent esse, to be in one's senses, *Cic.* Phr.: In mentem venire, to enter any one's mind, be thought of: *Pl.*: *Cic.*: *Liv.*: oft impers. with *Gen.*: saepe el venit in mentem potestatis, he belought himself of, *Cic.* II. With esp. ref. to certain faculties and functions of the mind: the disposition, feelings: mala mens, malus animus, bad disposition, bad heart, *Ter.* 2. courage, resolution: mens mollis ad calamitates perferendas, *Caes.*: demittunt mentes, lose courage, *Virg.* 3. opinion, thoughts, determination: his ego eorum hominum mentibus pauca respondebo, *Cic.* 4. plan, design, intention: Dolabella classem ae mente comparavit, ut..., *id.* 5. conscience: mens habet attonitos, i.e. guilty conscience, *Juv.* (Hence *It. Sp. mente*.)

mensa, *ae, f.* a table: cibus in mensam alicui apponere, *Pl.*: ad mensam consistere, to wait at table, *Cic.* II. *Meton.*: of food: parcior mensa uti, *Tac.*: secunda mensa, the second course, the dessert: haec ad te scripsi, apposita secunda mensa, during the dessert, *Cic.* 2. the guests at table: quum primum istorum conduit mensa choragum, *Suet.* III. Of other analogous things: a butcher's stall-block: mensa lanionia, *id.* 2. a money-changer's counter: mensam poni jubet atque effundi saccos numorum, *Hor.*

3. a sacrificial table: mensae deorum, *Virg.* [From *ma*, to measure; *v. metior*, whence *mensus, mensura*.]

mensarius, *ii, m.* [mensa] a money-changer, banker: *Fest.* *Esp.* a state banker: *Cic.*

mensio, *onis, f.* [v. metior] a measuring, measure: vocum, metre, quantity, *Cic.*

mensis, *is, m.* (*Gen. plur.* sometimes *mensium, Cic.*: *Ov.*), a month: lunae cursus, qui quia mensa spatia

confluunt, menses nominantur, Cic.: mense primo, at the beginning of the month, Virg. [Cf. Gr. μήν, μήνη; Goth. mēna, moon, mēnth-s, month, Germ. monat, Monat. The I. E. root is *ma*, "to measure," v. metior.] (Hence It. mese; Sp. mes; Fr. mois.)

ensor, ōris, m. [v. metior] a measurer: maris et terrae, i. e. a mathematician, Hor. II. Esp. a surveyor: Ov. 2. an architect: Plin.

menstrualis, e, adj. [mensurus] monthly, for a month: epulae, Pl.

mensurus, a, um, adj. [mensis] pertaining to a month, monthly: usura, Cic. II. that lasts a month, for the space of a month: spatium, id.: cibaria, id. Subst.: menstruum, i. n. a month's provisions: Liv.

mensula, ae, f. dim. [mensa] a little table: Pl.

mensura, ae, f. [v. metior] a measuring, measurement: certis mensuris ex aqua, by accurate measurements with water (i. e. by means of the clepsydra, q. v.). Caes.: mensuram facere alicuius, to take any one's measure, Ov. II. Meton.: that by which anything is measured, a measure: majore mensura reddere, Cic.: mensurae et pondera, measures and weights, Plin.

2. rhythm: quicquid sub aurium mensuram aliquam cadit, numerus vocatur, Cic. III. In gen. sense; limit, measure: dare alicui mensuram bibendi, to prescribe how much he should drink, Ov.: mensura ficti crescit, size, id.: buccae, the measure of one's mouth, powers of eloquence, Juv. (Hence It. misura: Fr. mesure.)

mensus, a, um, Part. [metior].

menta (mentha), ae, f. = μένθη mint: Ov.

mentiens, entis, Part. [mentior]

II. Subst. a kind of fallacy, or sophism: transl. of the Gr. ο ψευδόμενος ('the liar'): Cic.

mentio, ōnis, f. [from same root as mens (=men-ti-s), q. v.] a calling to mind, a cursory speaking of, mention: civitatis, Cic.: casu in eorum mentionem incidit, accidentally happened to mention them, id.: mentionem facere de puella, to propose for a girl, Pl. With Subj.: mentione illata a tribunis, ut liceret, Liv. In plur.: secessionis mentiones ad vulgus serere, to throw out hints, id.

mentior, itus, 4. v. n. and a dep. (old fut. mentibitur, for mentietur, Pl.). Neutr. to speak falsely, to lie, deceive: aperte, Cic.: in re aliqua, id.: de re aliqua, id. With Acc. and Inf.: certum me sum mentitus habere horam, pretended, Ov. II. Fig. of things to beguile, deceive: frons, oculi, vultus persape mentuntur, Cic. B. Act. to invent, fabricate, etc.: tantum rem, Sall.: auspicium, to falsify: announce a pretended auspice, Liv. 2. to imitate, counterfeit: nec variis discet mentiri lana colores, Virg. Perf. Part. in pass. sense: mentita fama,

lying report, Ov.: tela, counterfeit arms, Virg. [Mentior signified orig. "to invent," it is formed from menti-, stem of meus, q. v. For the transition of meaning, cf. com-min-iscor, commentum, from same root.] (Hence It. mentire; Sp. Fr. mentir.)

mentitus, a, um, Part. [mentior].

mentum, i, n. the chin of men and animals: Cic. Poet. plur., including the beard: nosco crines incanaeque menta regis Romani, Virg. [Prob. cogn. with e-min-eo, pro-min-eo.] (Hence It. mento; Fr. menton.)

mēo, avi, atum, i v. n. to go, to pass (chiefly poet.): quo simul mearis, Hor.: in orientem mearisse, Tac. Of things: sidera, Ov. [Ety. uncertain.]

mephitis, is, f. a noxious, pestilential exhalation from the ground, malaria: Virg. [Ety. unknown.]

mepte, i. e. me ipsum: Pl.

meraculus (also syncop. meraculus), a, um, adj. dim. [meracus] tolerably pure, with very little mixture: Pl.

meracius, a, um, adj. [merus] pure, unmixed, esp. of wine: vinum meracius, Cic. Of other things: helleborum, Hor. II. Fig.: nimis meracia libertas, too unbridled, Cic.

mercabilis, e, adj. [mercor] that can be bought: Ov.

mercans, antis, Part. [mercor]

II. Subst.: a buyer, purchaser (esp. in pl.): Suet. (Hence It. mercante; Fr. marchand.)

mercator, ōris, m. [id.] a trader, merchant, esp. a wholesale dealer, open to caupo (a retailer): Cic.: Caes. 2. a buyer: signorum tabularumque picturam, Cic.

mercatorius, a, um, adj. [mercator] mercantile: Pl.

mercatura, ae, f. [mercor] trade, traffic, commerce, whether in a small way (tenius), or on a large scale (magna et copiosa), Cic. 2. Fig.: tanquam ad mercaturam bonarum artium, to the purchase of, id. II. Meton.: goods, wares, merchandise: Pl.

mercatus, ūs, m. [id.] traffic (esp. in bad sense), turpissimus, Cic. II. Meton.: a place for trade, market, mart: frequens, Liv.: habere mercatum, to hold a market or fair, Cic.

III. any public assembly (cf. use of ἀγορά in Gr.): in mercatu Olympico, Just.: Cic. (Hence Fr. marché.)

mercedula, ae, f. dim. [merces] small wages, poor pay: infimī homines mercedula adducti, Cic. II. small rent, income: constituere mercedulas praediorum, id.

mercenarius, a, um, adj. [id.] that does any thing for wages or pay; paid, hired, mercenary: comes, Cic.: milites, Liv.: vestes, hired, b. bed, Cic. 2. Of things: mercenaria arma, Liv.: vincula, business ties, Hor. II. Subst. mercenarius, i, m. a hireling, hired servant, day-labourer: ita uti servus, ut mercenarius, Cic.

merces, ōdis, f. [merx], *huc*, pay, wages, salary, fee, reward, bribe, etc.: manuum, wages of manual labour, Sall.: ne ars tanta abduceretur ad mercedem atque quæstum, be degraded to mere wages and money-making, Cic.: uti Germani mercede accerserentur, should be hired, Caes.: magna mercede pacisci cum aliquo, Liv. 2. Transf. rent, revenue, income, interest: mercedes habitationum annuae, house-rents, Caes.: quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, interest on capital, Hor. II. Fig.: reward, wages: mercedem alicuius rei constituere, Cic.: non alia bibam mercedem, on any other terms, Hor. 2. cost, retribution: temeritatis merces, punishment, Liv.: gaudeo, te eam diem cognoscere hominum non ita magna mercede, without paying too dearly, Cic. (Hence It. mercede, Sp. merced; Fr. merci.)

merces, plu. v. merx.

mercimōnium, ii, n. [merx] goods, wares, merchandise: Pl.: Tac.

mercor, atus, i. v. n. and a dep. [id.] Neutr. to trade, traffic: dico iturum esse me mercatum, Pl. II. Act. to buy, purchase: constr. with Acc. of thing and Abl. of pers. with ab or de, and with Abl. or Gen. of the price: aliquid ab aliquo, Cic.: fundum de pupillo, id.: aliquid tanto pectore, id.: quanti, Plin. 2. Fig.: ego haec officia merceda vita puto, to be purchased with life, i. e. more precious than life, Cic.

merda, ae, f. dung, ordure, excrement: Mart. In pl.: corvorum, Hor.

merē, adv. purely, wholly, entirely: Pl.: Plin.

merenda, ae, f. a luncheon, an afternoon meal: Pl. [From mereo, "to get a share"]

merens, entis, Part. [mereo].

merēo, ūi, itum, and **merēor**, itus, 2. v. a. and n. Act. to earn, gain, get, acquire: usu, in act. form of earning money: hic meret aera liber Sosius, brings them in money, Hor.: quid arbitramini (eos) merere velle, ut . . . what would they accept as an adequate price, Cic. Fig.: gratiam, Liv.: gloriam, Plin. Esp. milit. t. t.: mereri and merere stipendia, or simply merere with obj. understood (lit. to earn pay), to serve as a soldier, serve in the army: adolescens patre suo imperatore meruit, Cic.: merere equo, to serve in the cavalry, id.: merere pedibus, to serve in the infantry, Liv. 2. to buy, purchase: uxores, quae vos dote meruerunt, Pl. II. In subjective sense; to be entitled to, to deserve (in this sense, officer in dep. form): constr. with Acc. and Inf., Inf., and absol.: mereri praemia, Caes.: respondit, merere meruisse ut decoraretur, Cic.: quae merui vitio perdere cuncta meo, Ov.: dignitatem meam, si mercor, tuarīs, if I deserve it, Cic. In bad sense: supplicium meruisse, Ov. Me-

reor is also used as a true passive, in *perf. tenses*: ignis laus an poena merita esset, Liv.: nihil suave meritum est, no *leniency has been deserved*, Ter. (Ph. 2, 1, 75. v. Parry, a. 1.) merita iracundia, Cic. **B.** Neutr. to *deserve* or *merit* either praise or blame, etc. (usu. in dep. a form), constr. with *de*; in Plaut. also with *erga*: ut ut erga me est merita, Pl. Esp. with bene, male, optime, etc.: de republ. bene mereri, Cic.: stet haec urbs praecleara, quoquo modo merita de me erit, id. [Lit. "to get a share," cf. μέρεος, μέρε-ομαι (=μερ-νομαι).]

merēor, v. mereo.
merētriciē, *adv.* after the manner of harlots, meretriciously: Pl.

merētricius, a, um, *adj.* [meretrix] pertaining to harlots, meretriciously: quastus, Cic.: domus, a courtesan's house, Ter. **II.** Subst.: meretricium, n, n the trade of a harlot: facere, Suet.

merētriciūla, ac, f. dim. [id.] a courtesan: Cic.

merētrix, icis, f. [mereo; who earns money, esp. by prostitution, hence:] a prostitute, courtesan, mistress: Cic.

mergae, arum, f. plu. a two-pronged pitchfork: Pl. [The word seems cogn. with α-μέργω and ὁ-μύργω, to wip off, sweep.]
merges, itus, f. [mergae] a *sheaf* of corn: Virg.

mergo, si, sum, 3. v. a. to dip, dip in, immerse; absol. to plunge into water, to sink: eos (pulos) mergi in aquam iussit, Cic.: nec me Deus aequore misit, Virg. Absol.: crata supine injecta mergi, to be drowned under a hurdle, Liv. **II.** Transf. to sink down, sink in, to plunge or dive in, to fix in, etc. mergere in effossam terram caput, to bury one's head in a hole in the ground, id.: canes mergis in corpore rostris dilacerant decimum, Ov. Reflect. Bootes, qui vix sero alto mergitur Oceano, sinks into, sets in, Cat. Poet.: meisit suos in gortico vultus, buried, hid, Ov. **III.** Fig. to sink, overwhelm: aliquem malis, Virg.: se in voluptates, to plunge into all kinds of sensual indulgence, Liv. Esp. in *Part. perf.*: Alexander mergens secundis rebus, overwhelmed with prosperity, id.: mergens toro, bank up, Pl.: mergis fer opem rebus, to our ruined state, Ov. [Etym. uncertain.]

mergus, i, m. [mergo] a *diver*, a kind of sea-bird: Ov.: Hor.

meridianus, a, um, *adj.* [meridies] pertaining to mid-day or noon: tempus, Cic.: hence, meridiani, sc. gladiatores, gladiators, who fought at mid-day, Suet. **II.** Meton. southern, southerly: circulus, the equator, Sen. Subst. meridianus, i, m. (sc. sol): quicquid meridianus aut septentrione ducitur, Vell.

meridiatio, ōnis, f. [meridio] a mid-day nap, siesta: Cic.

meridies, ei, m. [for meridies from medius dies] mid-day, noon: ante meridiem, post meridiem, Cic. **II.** Meton. the south: tum ad septentriones, tum ad meridiem, id.

meridio, i v n. and **meridior**, i v. dep. [meridies] to take a mid-day nap or siesta: dum ea meridiaret, Suet.: Cels. (dep. form).

meritissimo, v. merito.
merito, *adv.* according to desert, deservedly, justly: merito sum iratus Metello, Cic. Sup.: meritissimo, id.

merito, avi, atum, i. v. a. *freq.* [mereo] to earn regularly: HS. D annua meritasse proditus, Cic.

meritorius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] by which money is earned, for which money is paid, that brings in money: vehicula, coaches that ply for a fare, Suet.: artificia, Sen. **2.** Subst. meritoria, orum, n plu. rooms let out for a short time, lodgings: Juv. **II.** In bad sense: earning money by prostitution: Cic.

meritum, i, n. [id.] that which one deserves, desert: either reward or punishment (late and rare: cf. mereo).

App. **II.** that by which one deserves, a merit; esp. in a good sense, a service, kindness, benefit: propter eorum (militum) divinum atque immortale meritum, Cic.: et huculo merito tuo feci, according to your merits, as you deserved, id. (ii) desert, blame, fault: Caesar, qui a me nullo merito alius cui esse debebat, without any fault of mine, id. Trans. of an impers. object. quo sit merito quaeque notata dies, for what special reason, Ov. **2.** worth, value, importance: secundum tertium meriti, of second or third quality, Pall.

meritus, a, um, *Part* [mereo]
merobibus, a, um, *aty* [merum bibo] that drinks unmixed wine (which among the ancients was done only by drunkards): Pl.

mero, s, ōnis, f = μεροψ, a bird that devours bees; hence also called apiastra, the bee-eater: Virg.

merso, avi, atum, i v a *freq* [mergo] to dip in again and again, to bathe, wash: balantum gurgem fluvio mersit salubri, Virg. Fig.: mersor civibus undis, plunge into, Hla.

mersus, a, um, *Part* [mergo].
merula, a, f. a blackbird: Cic.

II. a kind of fish, the sea-carp: Ov. (Hence Fr. and Eng. merle.)

merum, i, n. [merus] unmixed wine: Pl.: Hor.

merus, a, um, *adj* pure, unmixed, undiluted, esp. of wine not mixed with water: vina, Ov. Of other things: argement merum, Pl.: undae, Ov. Hence, fig. ? nimis avide meram haurientes libertatem, absolute freedom, Liv. **II.** In gen. nothing but, only, mere: nihil, nisi spem meram, Ter.

mera monstra nuntiare, sheer portents, Cic. [Prim. sense prob. "clear"; the root being mar seen in Gr. μαρμαίρω.]

merx, cis, f. goods, wares, commodities, merchandise: proba, good wares (opp. to invidibiles), Pl.: in pl., Cic.: Juv. **II.** Colloq., an affair, a thing: ut aetas mala mala merx est tergo! Pl. Of persons: mala merx haec, et callida est, a bad piece of goods, id. [From mer in mereor, with augmentative c; cf. mer-c(e)dus.]

messis, is, f. (acc. sing. messim, Pl.) [mēto] a reaping and gathering of the fruits of the earth, a harvest: Cic.: messes facite, to get in the harvest, Plin. Of the gathering of honey: Virg. **Prov.** adhuc tua messis in herba est, your wheat is still in the blade, i. e. you are premature in your expectations, Ov. **2.** the time of harvest, harvest-time: si frigus erit, si messis, Virg. Fig.: pro benefactis mall messes metere, to receive evil for good, to reap ingratitude, Pl.: Sullani temporis messes, i. e. the slaughter caused by his proscriptions, Cic.

messor, ōnis, m. [id.] a reaper: Cic. Fig. sator scelerum et messor maxime, Pl.

messorius, a, um, *adj.* [messor] pertaining to a reaper: corbis, a reaper's basket, Cic.

messus, a, um, *Part* [mēto].
met, a suffix attached to personal pronouns, and (less freq.) to pronoun *adj.*: Eng. self: v. ego, tu, and meus.

mēta, ac, f. [from same root as meton] the conical stone for measuring the distance in the race-course; a turning-post, goal, of the circus at Rome (v. Smith's Ant. 87): nunc stringam metas interiore rota, graze the post, keep close to it, Ov.: optatum contingere in tam, to reach the wished-for goal, Hor. Fig. haesit ad meta, stuck fast at the goal, broke down, Cic. **2.** Transf.: any turning point: praestat Timacri metas lustras, lachrym, to round the pimentory, Virg. Fig. vitae metam tanger, Ov. **II.** any thing of a conical or pyramidal form: in modum metae like a cone, Liv.: meta noctis, perh the conical shadow of the earth, Cic (Div. 2, 6, 17).

metallum, i, n. = μέταλλον, a metal auri, Virg.: potior metallis libertas i. e. than gold and silver, Hor. **II.** Transf. a mine: metalla vetera in terminis recoluit, re-opened old mines which had ceased to be worked, Liv.: condemnare aliquem ad metalla, to sentence to the mines, Suet.

metamorphosis, is, f. = μεταμόρφωσις, a transformation, metamorphosis: in plu. Metamorphoses, -eōn, the Metamorphoses, the title of one of Ovid's poems: Quint.

metaphora, ae, f. = μεταφορά, a rhetorical figure, metaphor, a transferring of a word from its proper sig

nification to another pure Lat. translatio, Cic.) Quint.

mētātor, ōris, m. [metor] one who marks out or plans: castrorum, Cic.: urbis, id.

meticolōsus, a, um, adj. [metus] full of fear: in subjective sense: fearful, timid: Pl. 2. Objectively: frightful, terrible: res, id.

mētior, mensus, 4 v. a. dep. to measure, mēse (lands, corn, etc.): agrum, Cic.: frumentum, id.: pedes syllabis, to measure feet by syllables, id. 2. with Dat.: to measure out, distribute by measure: frumentum militibus metiri, Caes. 3. Poet. to measure by passing through, to walk or sail through, traverse: aequor, to sail through, Virg.: aquas ōarina, Ov. In Part. perf. with pass. sign.: mensa spatia conficere, measured spaces, Cic.

II. Fig. to measure mentally, estimate, judge, consider: with Abl. of the means or standard of judgment: omnia quaestui, With ex (rare): fidelitas, quam ego ex mea conscientia metior, id. [The root is *ma* (whence Skr. mā) to measure; cf. Gr. μέτρον and Lat. *me-ta* In mensus, mensura, the root is nasalized; cf. thesaurus.]

mēto, v. mētior.

mēto, mes-ſi, messum, 3. v. a. to reap, mow, crop: in metendo occupatos, Caes.: pabula falce, Ov. Proverb.: (i) ut sementem feceris, ita et metes, as a man sows, so shall he reap, Cic.: (ii) mihi istic nec scituri, nec metituri, i. e. I have no share in it, it does not concern me, Pl.: (iii) sibi quisque ruri metit, every one looks out for himself, id. Of gathering in the vintage: Virg. Of bees: purpureos quae metunt flores, sup the honeysuckle.

II. In gen. to cut off, pluck off, crop (poet.): vinga lilia summa metit, Ov. 2. to mow down in battle, cut down: proxima quacumq. metit gladio, Virg. So of death: metit Orcus grandia cum parvis, mow down, Hor. [Me-to is perh. cogn. with Gr. ἀμάω, as well as with O. H. G. mā-j-an, Eng. mow.] (Hence It. *mietere*.)

mētō, oscopus or -os, i, m. = μετωσκόπος, one who tells fortunes by examining the forehead, a metoposcopist: Suet.

mētor, atus, 1 v. a. dep. (also mēto, avi, atum, 1 v. a.): rare [v. metior] to measure off, mēte out, to lay out by measure (whereas metior is prop. to measure in order to determine magnitude): castra, Caes.: agrum, Liv. P. part. in pass. sense: Hor.: Liv.

mētrēta, ae, f. = μετρητής, an Athenian measure for liquids, containing 12 oengli (χόες) and 144 kotilai (about 9 gallons English): navis metretas quae trecentas tolleret, of the binthen of 300 metretas, Pl. II. Metron, a large vessel, cask: Juv.

mētricus, a, um, adj. = μετρικός, pertaining to measuring or measure:

leges, Plin. II. Esp. relating to metre, metrical: pedes, Quint.

mētrum, i, n. = μέτρον, a measure: esp. a poetical measure, metre: Quint. mētricus, entis, Part. [metuo]. II.

A dj. fearing, afraid of, anxious for: with Gen. or Absol.: metuens futuri, Hor. Comp.: non fuit illa metueturum illa deorum, more reverential towards, Ov.

mētūo, ūi, ūtum (nimis ante metutum, Lucr.), 3. v. a. and n. [metuo]. A ct. to fear, be afraid of (most gen. term to denote mental apprehension of evil; whereas timeo denotes rather 'bodily fear'): aliquem, Cic.: supplicia a vobis metueri debent, to fear from you, id. With Inf.: tentare spem certaminis metuerunt, Liv.: penna metuentē solvi, on untwining wing (lit. fearing to be tired), Hor. With nec: to fear or apprehend that something may be so; with ut (or ne non), to fear that it may not prove so: metuere fratrem, ne intus sit, Ter.: o namenta metuo, ut possum recipere, I am afraid I shall not be able, Pl. 2. to reverence: patrem, Ter.

3. to beware of, guard against: nocentem corporibus metuemus Austrum, Hor. II. Neutr. to fear: be in fear, be afraid: with de: de sua vita, for one's own life, Cic. With ab, to denote the source or cause of fear: metuens ab Hannibale, afraid of some movement on the part of Hannibal, Liv. With Dat.: to be anxious about or for: senectae, Virg. With depend. sentence: metui quid futurum dūquē esset, I dreaded, awaited with fear, Ter.

mētus, ūs, m. fear, apprehension, anxiety: in metu esse, to be in fear, be fearful, Cic.: metum concipere, to become afraid, Ov.: capere, Liv. With gen. object.: vulnerum, Cic. With ab (denoting the quarter from which something is apprehended): metus ab hoste et cive, Liv. With acc. and Inf.: metus est mihi, venire luce salvum nunc patrum! Ter. 2. Poet. of religious awe: Virg. Of poetic awe: eos! recent mens trepidat metu, Hor. [Etyrn. uncertain.]

mētrus, a, um, Part. [metuo]. **meus**, a, um (vocat. meus for mi: prolece tela manu, sanguis meus, Virg. gen. plur. meum for meorum: pietas majorum meum, Pl.), pronom. adj. [me] my, mine, belonging to me: description, made by me, Cic.: non mea est simulatio, is not my way, Ter. Impers. meum est, it is my part, duty, Cic.: mea interest, it is of importance to me (v. interest). In appos. with Gen.: meum factum dictumve consulis, i. e. of me as consul, Liv.: meus hic est: hamum vorat, I have him, Pl. In Voc, mi, my dāi, my beloved! o mi Aechine, o mi germane! Ter. Also in plur.: mi homines, mi spectatores, dear people, good spectators, Pl. objective: crimina mea, accusations

brought against me, Liv. 2. Plur. as a subst. mei, orum, n. my friends or relatives, my adherents, my followers: flamma extrema meorum, Virg. 3. Neut. as subst.: what is mine: potat de meo, at my expense, Ter. (Hence It. mio; Fr. mien, mon, where *z* is from final *m* in meum.)

mi: Dat. v. ego. II. Voc. v. meus. **mica**, ae, f. a crumb, little bit, morsel: auri, Lucr.: Hor. [Cf. Gr. μικρός, in which, as in mica, initial *s* has been lost.]

micans, antis, Part. [mico].

mico, ūi, 1 v. n. to move quickly in a vibrating or quivering manner, to quiver, tremble, palpitate, pulsate: venae et arteriae micare non desunt, to throb, Cic.: linguis micat ore trisulcis, Virg.: semianimes micant digiti, move convulsively, id.: equus micat auribus, quiveret to the very tips of his ears (or, keeps pricking his ears), id. 2. micare (sc. digitis), to raise the fingers suddenly whilst another guesses the number of them, as in the modern Italian game of mora ("how many fingers do I hold up?") freq. resorted to, like our *to-s*, to decide some matter: micare, talos juere, Cic. Proverb: dignus est quicum in tenebris mices, you might play mora with him in the dark, i. e. he is thoroughly honest, id. II. Meton. to flash, gleam, glitter, sparkle: micant gladii, Liv.: micat inter omnes Julium sidus, Hor.: micantes stellae, twinkling, Ov. [Etyrn. uncertain.]

micturio, 4 v. n. desider. [mingo] to desire to make water: Juv.

migratio, ōnis, f. [migro] a removal, a changing of one's habitation, migration: Liv. II. Fig. of speech: a transferred meaning, figure: cui verbo (fideliter) domicilium est proprium in officio, migrationes in alienum multae, metaphorical uses, Cic.

migro, avi, atum (migrasset for migraverit, Cic.), 1 v. n. and a. Neutr. to change one's abode, remove, migrate: itaque non solum inquilini sed etiam mures migrarunt, Cic.: Vires, Liv. 2. Fig. to go away, depart: ex hac vita, to die, Cic.: equitis migravit ab aure volupias ad oculos, has passed from the ear and taken up its abode in the eye, Hor. (ii) to change, pass into something else: omnia migrant, Lucr. II. A ct. to carry away, transport, transfer (rare): relictā quae ingrati difficilia essent, Liv. 2. Fig. to transgress, break, violate, opp. to servare: jus civile migrare (opp. to conservare), Cic. [Etyrn. uncertain.]

mihipe, i, q. mihi ipsi, v. ego. **mille**, millesimus, etc., v. mille, millesimus, etc.

miles, itis, c. a soldier: esp. a foot-soldier: milites scribere, to enroll, Sall.: deligere, Liv.: dimittere, to disband, Cic. Of foot-soldiers, infantry, opp. to eques: milites equitesque in

expeditionem misit, Caes. Opp. to the general; a common soldier, private: strenui militis et boni imperatoris officia simul exsequatur, Sall.

II. Collectively, soldiery, army: hic miles magnis placuit, Liv. armato milite, with armed men, Virg. **2.** a retainer, follower: milio erat Phoebe, Ov. **3.** a piece in some game of skill: id. [Prob. cogn. with milio.]

miliarius, a, um, adj. [millum] of millet, millet: aves, i. e. otolanas, Varr.: Plin.

militaris, e, adj. [miles] pertaining to soldiers, war, or military service, soldier-like, warlike, military: militares pueri, soldiers' children, officers' sons, Pl.: disciplina, Liv.: signa, military ensigns, standards, Caes.: aetas, the age for bearing arms (from the seventeenth to the fortieth year), Liv.: via, a military road, vi. Daunias (i. e. Apulia), the l. of soldiers, Hor. cur neque militum inter aquales equitat? in military attire, id.

militariter, adv. in a soldierly or military manner (rare): Liv.: Tac.

militarius, a, um, adj. [miles] soldier-like, military (rare): gradus, Pl.

militia, ae, f. [id.] military service, warfare, war: militiae disciplina Cic.: munus militiae sustinere, Caes.: militiae scientia, Sall. Esp. locative: militiae, in war, on the field of battle: usu opp. to domi: quorum virtus fuerat domi militiaeque cognita, at home and in the field, Cic.: militiae domique, Liv. **II.** Meton. the soldier, militaris: Just. **2.** military spirit, courage, bravery (late): virilis militiae uxor, Flor. **3.** Fig. of a non-military office or employment, esp. a laborious one: hanc urbanam militiam respondendi, scribendi, Cic.

militiōla, ae, f. dim. [militia] a short, insignificant term of military service: semestris, Suet.

milito, avi, atum, i. v. n. [miles] to be a soldier, to perform military service, to serve as a soldier, or supply to service: in ejuis exercitu Catonis filius to militabat, Cic.: sub signis aliequus, Liv. **II.** Fig. of non-military service, and esp. of love-affairs: militavi non sine gloria, played the gallant, Hor.

miliūm, ii, n. millet, Virg. [Cf. Gr. μίλον.]

mille (also written *mīle*), plu. milia (milia), card. num. adj. a thousand, thousands, sometimes subst. in sing. foll. by Gen. in plur. always subst.: mille et quingentis passibus abesse, Caes. With Gen.: mille hominum, a thousand (of) men: Cic. Plur.: sexcenta milia mundorum, id. Rarely without Gen.: sagittarios tria milia (apposition) numero habebat, Caes. Distributively: in milia acris aces singulos, on every thousand, Liv. **2.** Esp.: mille passuum, or simply mille, a thousand paces (v. passus), i. e. a ho-

nian mile (142 yards less than the English statute mile): ut mille passuum congrederetur, Cic.

II. Meton. innumerable, countless (poet.): mille trahens varios adverso sole colores, Virg. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence It. mille, milio: Sp. mil; Fr. mille.)

milleſim, ae, a, adj. num. distrib. [mille] a thousand each, a thousand and a-mille: Pl.

milleſimus, a, um, adj. num. ord. [id.] the thousandth: Cic.

miliarium (mili-), ii, n. [id.] a milestone, quinquaginta plebes ad tertium miliarium condisset, three miles from the city, Cic. Esp.: miliarium aureum, a (gilded) milestone set up by Augustus in the forum, from which distances were reckoned, Tac. **2.** Meton. a Roman mile: Suet.

miliarius (mili-), a, um, adj. [id.] containing or comprising a thousand: decuriae, Varr.: porticus, a thousand feet in length, Suet.

milles (miliens), adv. a thousand times: Plin. Meton. innumerable times: moreretur prius milies, Cic.

milvinus (also milvīnus, quadrisyl.), a, um, adj. [milvus] pertaining to the kite: plumae, Plin. **II.** Subst.

milvina, ae, f. (sc. fames) a kite's, i. e. a ravenous appetite: Pl. **II.** Fig. kite-like; rapacious, insatiable: Cic.

milvus (poet. also, milvūs, trisyl.), i, m. a bird of prey, a kite, glede: Cic.: Phaedr. Proverb.: dives arat Curibus, quantum non milvus oberret, under than kite flies over; i. e. of extensive possessions, Pers. **II.** a fish of prey: a gurnard: (metut) operum milvus hamum, Hor. **2.** a constellation; the Kite: Ov.

mīma, ae, f. [mimus] a female mimic or mime: Cic.

mimicō, adv. like a mime or mimic actor: Cat.

mimicus, a, um, adj. = μιμικός, pertaining to mimes, mimic, farcical: jocus, farcical, extravagant, Cic.

mimographus, i, m = μιμογράφος, a writer of mimes: Suet.

mimūla, ae, f. dim. [mīma] a female mime, actress: Cic.

mīmus, i, m = μῖμος, a mimic actor, mime: Cic. **2.** a mimic play, mime, farce: Tutor, mimus vetus, id.: minus scribere, Ov. **3.** Fig. anything farcical or unreal: a farce: e. g. the sham triumph of Caligula, Suet.

min', for minue, v. ego.

mina (mna, Plin.), ae, f. = μνᾶ, a Greek weight of a hundred Attic drachmas, a mina: a pound: the mina was of different values in the various systems of weights adopted in Greece (v. Smith's Ant. 431): as an Attic silver weight it was nearly equal to 16 oz., and hence as money of account (for it was not a coin), the mina was worth about £4. sterling: argenti, Pl.: also absol.: Cic.: aurī, Pl.

minaciae, arum, f. plu. [minax]

threats, menaces: Pl. (Hence It. minaccia; Sp. amenaza; Fr. menace.) **minācter**, adv. threateningly, menacingly, with threats or menaces: adversarios minaciter tertere, Cic. Comp.: id.

minae, arum, f. plu. Lit. the projecting points or pinnacles of walls: murorum, Virg. **II.** Fig. threats, menaces: persuadendo, non minis et vi ac metu, Cic. Poet.: in concrete sense, attollere minas (said of a serpent), raise its threatening crest, Virg. **2.** Of things: frigoris, peris, Ov. [Cf. min-eo, emineo, promineo.]

minanter, adv. threateningly, with threats: Ov.

minatio, ōnis, f. [minor] a threatening, threat, menace: Pl.: in plur.: Cic.

minax, acis, adj. [id.] lit. jutting out, projecting: scopulus, overhanging, projecting, Virg. **II.** Fig.: threatening, menacing, full of threats or menaces: minax atque arrogans, Cic. Sup. adversus barbaros minacissimus, Suet. **2.** Of things: aequor saevum et minax, Ov.: pestilential minator, alarming, Liv.

mināo, 2. v. n. [same root as minae, q. v.] to jut, project: Lucr.

Minerva, ae, f. (Minerva, the goddess of wisdom; O. L. Menerva; cf. men-s, mē-min-i; hence, meton.) genius, learning, skill, art: crassa Minerva, homely mother-wit, Hor.: invita Minerva, contrary to the bent of one's genius, id. **II.** Transf. working in wool, spinning and weaving: tolerare colo vitam tenuique Minerva, Minerva's humble toil, Virg.

mingo, minxi, minctum and mictum, 3. v. n. to make water: Hor. [For etym., v. melo.]

minianus, a, um, adj. [minium] painted with vermilion: minianus Juppiter (i. e. statua Iovis), Cic.

miniātulus, a, um, adj. dim. [miniat] coloured with red lead: Cic.

miniātus, a, um, Part. [minio].

minimē (minime), sup. adv. at least, very little; not at all, by no means: quom minime vellem, minime-que opus fuit, Ter.: quod minime ad eos mercatores saepe comaeant, extremely seldom, Caes. Strengthened with omnium and gentium: ad te minime omnium pertinebat, Cic.: illa exclamatur, minime gentium, not for anything in the world, Ter. **2.** In replies, as an emphatic negative, by no means, not at all: M. An tu haec non credis? A. Minime vero, Cic. Strengthened with gentium: Nau. Meriton' hoc meo videtur factum? De. Minime gentium, No indeed! Ter.

minimus, a, um, i. v. parvus, ad fin., and minor.

minio, atum, i. v. a. [minium] to colour with red-lead, to paint red.: minista cernula tua notare, with your red-lead pencil, Cic. (Hence Fr. and Eng. miniature.)

minister, tri, m.: and **ministra**, ae, f. (related to minor (= *minor*) as *magister* to *major* (= *magior*)) an inferior, one subject to another, a servant centum aliae (famulae), totidemque pares aetate ministri, Virg. 2. an attendant priest, **minister**: ministri publici Martis, Cic. 3. Of public officers: ministros imperii tui, under-officials, id.; pacis bellicue ministras, assistantes, advisers, Virg. 4. In gen. a furtherer, promoter, helper, abettor (both in a good and in a bad sense): infimi homines ministros se praebent in iudiciis oratoribus, i. e. act as assistants to the pleaders (like our attorneys), Cic. 4. regis ministri, the supporters, friends, Sall.: Calchante ministro, by the agency of Calchas, Virg.: ales minister fulminis, winged servant of (Jove's) bolt, i. e. the eagle, Hor. 5. Fig.: legum ministri magistratus (sunt), the executors, Cic.: ministro baculo, with the aid of a staff, Ov. (Only late as adj.: Stat.)

ministrum, n. [minister] the office or function of a minister, attendance, service, ministry; an office, occupation, employment, administration, etc.: aquila velut ministerio missa, as if sent on this errand, Liv.: diurna, daily toil, Ov.: triste, sad office (interment), Virg. 11. In conc. sense, a suite of attendants; in pl. only: ministeria magistratibus conscribere, i. e. list offices, victores, etc., Tac.: varia arum ministeria, managers of the games, Suet. (Hence It. *ministiero*; Sp. *menester*; Fr. *ministère*.)

ministra, ae, f. v. **ministri**.
ministrator, ōris, m. [ministro] an attendant, waiter, servant: Sen. 11. In gen. one who helps, advises, serves, etc.; esp. of one who prompted and aided a pleader: Cic.

ministratrix, icis, f. [id.] a female attendant, handmaid. artes ministratrices oratoris, Cic. (dub.)
ministro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [minister] to attend, wait upon, serve, esp. at table: constr. with *Dat.* of the pers. and *Acc.* of the thing, or *absol.*: pocula alicui, Cic.: servi ministrant, id.: cena ministratur puris tribus, is servat, Hor. Tac. 2. to look after, manage; velle, Virg. (or perh. to manage the ship by sails) ratem, Val Fl.: nec velis ministrant, do not manage the ships by means of sails, Tac.

11. Transf. to supply, furnish, etc. with *Acc.* and *Dat.*: facis furis Clodians Cic. Poet. of inanimate subjects: furor arma ministrat, Virg. vinum verba ministrat, Hor.

minitabundus, a, um, adj. [minitor] with threatening countenance: Liv.

minito, i. v. a. = minitor, to threaten: Pl.

minitor, atus, i. v. a. dep. freq. [minitor] to threaten, menace: constr. with *Dat.* of pers. and *Acc.* or *Abi.* of thing; with *Inf.*, *Acc.* and *Inf.*, and

absol.: ista horribilia minitare purpuratis tuis, Cic.: Ca. sari gladio minitarentur, menaced him with their swords, Sall.: quod nunc minitare facere, Ter.: cur ego minitaris tibi te vitam esse amissurum? Pl.

minium, n. (apoc. form, *mln*, Virg. in Quint.) a Spanish world native cinnabar, vermilion, or sulphuret of mercury: Prop. 11. **minium**, red oxide of lead: Plin.: Virg.

minor, atus, i. v. dep. [minuere] 1. to put, project: gemmæque minuantur in caelum scopuli, tower dlast, Virg.

11. Transf. to threaten, menace: constr. with *Dat.* of pers. and *Acc.* of thing; and with *Acc.* and *Inf.*: crucem minari alicui, to threaten any one with crucifixion, Cic. Of things: nec semper feriet quodcumque minabitur arx, threatens to strike, is aimed at, Hor. 2. Esp. to promise boastfully (poet.): atqui vultus erat multa et praecleara minatur, id.

minor, us, Comp. of parvus, q. r. [For *min-tor*; v. *minuo*.] (Hence It. *minore*; Fr. *moindre*.)

minimè, for *minime*, q. v.

minimus, for *minimus*, v. parvus.
minuo, ōi, ūtum, 3. v. a. and n. A c. t. to make smaller, to lessen, diminish; hence, to break in pieces, chop, grind, etc.: ligna, to chop small, Ov.: sumptus civitatum, to reduce, Cic. cave ne minuas, sc. rem familiarum, Hor.: minuuntur corporis artes, diminish in size, Ov. 11. Fig.: to impair, detract from, diminish: gloriam alicuius, Cic.: spem, Caes.: suspicionem Cic. 2. to refuse, destroy: minuenda est haec opinio, id. 3. to restrict, restrain: magistratum, censorum, Liv. 4. to alter, modify: nec tu ea causa minueris hanc quæ facta, i. e. go on just as you have been doing, Ter. B. Neutr. minui, auctu, at the ebbing of the tide, Cic. [Cf. Gr. *μύω*, *μύρω*; Goth. *mins*, less (adv.)]

minus, a, um, adj. smooth: only in *ferre*: minus ovæ, smooth-bellied, with no wool on the belly, Pl.
minus, comp. ad. less: its imperium semper ad optimum quæque a minus bono transferret, less good, not so good, Sall.: minus late, Caes. With *quoniam*: respondet tibi minus fortis vehementer, quam abs te sum provocatus, Cic. With *aliquæ*: quippe minus atque ego? less than I, Hor. Ellipt.: inact-factum iri minus xxx. diebus gratiam sanguine, in less (than) 30 days, Cic. 2. Esp. non (hau) minus quam (atque), not less, no less, quite as much: non minus nobis quicundi atque illustri sunt 11 dies, quibus cons. rvanur quam illi quibus nascimur, id.: laudibus haud minus quam praeio gaudent, militum animi, Liv. (h) nihil minus, lit. nothing less, that least of all; by no means: Ter. (h) minus minusque, minus et (ac) minus, less and less: mihi jam

minus minusque obtemperat, id. (iv) Aloue, as a softened negation, not at all, not: nonnunquam ea quæ praedicta sunt minus eveniunt, do not (exactly) come true, Cic.: Syracusa, si minus supplicio affici, at custodiri oportebat, if not (perhaps) to be punished, yet at least, id. (v) sin minus; if otherwise: v. sin. (vi) quo minus, and as one word, quominus, lit. by which the less; used as conj. to connect subj. clauses with principal verbs implying hindrance, etc.: stetit per Trebonium, quo minus oppido potrentur, vidi datur, Caes. Reversed, minus quo: ne vereatur, minus jam quo redeat domum, Ter. (Hence Ital. *meno*; Fr. *moins*.)

minusculus, a, um, adj. dim. [minor] rather less, rather small: nomen, i. e. very short, Pl.: villa, Cic.

minutal, alis, n. (minutus) a dish of minced meat: Juv.

minutatum, adv. [id.] piecemeal, in little bits: nasturtium consecutum minutatum, chopped fine, Varr. 2. but by bit, gradually: interrogare, Cic.

minutè, adv. into small or fine pieces, finely, minutely: sal minutum, Col. 11. Fig.: in a petty, paltry manner: res minutus tractare, Cic. 2. minutely, closely, accurately: Quint.

minutia, ae, f. [minutus] smallness, fineness, minuteness: sal minutum redigere, to make quite small, reduce to powder, Sen. In pl. minutiae, atomi, insignificant matters, trifles (late): Anni

minutulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] very little, very paltry: Pl.

minutus, a, um, Part. [minuo] 11. A d. j. little, small, minute: diu omnes magni minutula, Pl. Of things: luteus, id.: opuscula, Cic. 2. Fig. minutus, petty, Juv.: philosophi, paltry, Cic. (Hence Fr. *menu*.)

mirabilis, e, adj. [miror] to be wondered at, wonderful, marvellous, extraordinary, admirable: strange, singular: dicta inopinatam atque mirabilia, Cic.: hoc tibi sit potius quam tu mirabilis illi, an object of admiration, Hor. Comp.: Cic. With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: vos esse istummodi, haud mirabile est, Ter. With *depend. clause*: mirabile est, quam non multum differt, ut is surpising how little difference there is, Cic. (Hence It. *maraviglia*; Sp. *maravilla*; Fr. *merveille*.)

mirabiliter, adv. wonderfully, astonishingly, marvellously, extraordinarily, surprisingly: mirabiliter vulgi mutata est voluntas, Nep.: cupere, Cic. Comp.: mirabilis, id.

mirabundus, a, um, adj. [miror] astonished, full of wonder or astonishment: Liv.

miraculum, i, n. [id.] a wonderful, strange, or marvellous thing: a wonder, marvel, miracle: portenta et miracula philosophorum somniantium,

strange and wonderful opinions, Cic.: adjectivum miracula huic pugnae, *marvels; praeternatural occurrences*, Liv.: omnia transformata esse in miracula rerum, into all kinds of wonderful things, Virg.: miraculum magnitudinis, extraordinary size, Liv. (Hence *It. miracolo; Sp. milagro*).

mirandus, a, um, Part. [miror].

II. Adj.: wonderful, admirable, strange, singular: in mirandam altitudinem, Cic.

miratio, ōnis, f. [id.] wonder, admiration: mirationem facere, Cic.

mirātor, ōris, m. [id.] an admirer: Hor.: Ov.

mirātrix, icis, f. [id.] she that wonders or admires (rare): turba, admiring, Juv.

mirē, adv. wonderfully, admirably, strangely, very: puero municipia mire favent, Cic.

mirificē, adv. wonderfully, admirably, extraordinarily, exceedingly: delectari, Cic.

mirificus, a, um, adj. [mirus facio] causing wonder or admiration, wonderful; extraordinary, admirable, strange: homo, Cic. Of things: turris mirificis operibus exstructa, Caes. Sup.: mirificissimum factus, Ter.

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miscellanēus, a, um, adj. [miscellus] mixed, miscellaneous: turba, App. **II.** Subst. miscellanea, orum, n. plu. a hash of broken meat, hodge-podge, the coarse diet of gladiators: Juv.

miscellus, a, um, adj. [miscere] mixed: uvae, Cat. ludi, of several kinds, Suet.

miscēo, miscēi, mistum or mixtum, 2. v. a. to mix, mingle, to intermingle, blend: constr. with Abl., but, cum, and absol.: mella Falerno, Hor.: fletum cruori, Ov.: cumque mels lacrimis miscuit usque suas, id. (sortes) pueri manu miscetur, Cic.

2. Esp. to mix, prepare a drink: alteri miscere mulsum, id. pocula alieui, Ov. **3.** Reflect. or with pon. reflect.: to mingle with others, to unite, assemble: miscet (se) viris, Virg.: ipsa ad praetoria densae miscetur, assemble, id. **4.** miscere manus or proelia, to join battle, engage (poet): miscere manus, Prop.: vulnera, to inflict wounds on each other, Virg.

5. Of storms: to throw into confusion, to disturb, confound, embroil (poet): caelum terraque miscere, id. Hence, Prov.: caelum ac terras, ang. mare caelo miscere, to mingle heaven and earth, raise a great commotion, Lav. **6.** Of sexual union: sanguinem et genus miscere, to intermingle, id. **II.** Fig.: of feelings, actions, etc.: to mingle, unite, etc.: unum aliquid cum suo miscere, Cic. **2.** Esp. to share with, to take part in: miscere se partibus aliquid, to mix oneself up with, Vell. **3.** to throw into confusion, to embroil, disturb: to stir up, excite: omnia infima summis paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit, turned everything upside down, Cic.: urbem, Virg.: coetus, Tac. [Miscere is for mix-see. Cf. Gr. *mix-nai*, *mixeo* (for *mix-eko*, *κ* being weakened to *γ*): O. H. G. *misken* (Ger. *mischen*)] (Hence, through low Lat. *misculare*, *It. misciare*; *Sp. mezclar*; *Fr. mêler*).

miscellus, a, um, adj. dim. [miscere] poor, wretched, unfortunate: homo, Cic.: O miselle passer, poor little sparrow, Cat. Of things: pallium, Pl.

misere, a, um, adj. wretched, unfortunate, miserable, pitiable, lamentable, etc. nihil est tam miserabile, quam ex beato miser, Cic.: miserinus fui fugiando, am completely tired out, Ter. With Gen.: cultus miser, to be pitied (or blamed) in respect of his style of living, Hor. Often inserted parenthetically or interjectionally: ossa atque pelvis sumi, misera, macritudine, wretch that I am! Pl. **2.** sick, ill: quo morbo misera sum, id. **3.** worthless, pitiful: hominem perditum miserumque, Ter.: carmen, sorry verse, Virg. [Ety. uncertain, v. *maestas*].

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Cic. (v. miser). **Comp.**: miserabilior causa mortis, Liv. **II.** *miserabilis*, plaintive: aspectus, Cic.: elegi, pitious, moving pity, Hor.

miserabiliter, adv. pitifully, sadly, miserably: emori, Cic. **II.** mournfully, plaintively: scripta epistola, id.

miserandus, a, um, Part. [miseror]. **2.** Adj.: pitiful, lamentable: miserandum in modum, lamentably, Cic.

miseratio, ōnis, f. [miseror] a pitying, pity, compassion, commiseration: miseratione meus iudicum commovenda, Cic. **II.** In rhetor. a pathetic speech or appeal: miserationibus uti, id.

miserē, adv. wretchedly, miserably, lamentably: vivere, Cic. **II.** Transf. excessively; vehemently, violently: amare, Pl.: invidere, Ter.: Hor.

miserō, ūi, itum, 2. v. n. [miser] to pity, compassionate, commiserate with Gen.: ipse sui miseret, Lucr. **II.** Uti. impers. miseret, it excites pity or compassion: constr. with Acc. of person who experiences, and Gen. of that which gives rise to the feeling: miseret te aliorum, tui nec miseret nec pudet, Pl.: eorum non miseret, Cic. With vicem instead of simple Gen.: Menedemi vicem miseret me, I feel pity on account of M., Ter.

miserō, itus, 2. v. dep. [id.] to pity, compassionate (cf. miseror, II.). With Gen.: miseremini sociorum, Cic.: deos miseritos nominis Romani, Liv. **II.** impers.: miseretur, miseritum (miseritum) est, etc., it excites pity or compassion (for constr. v. misere): cave te fratri pro fratri salutē obsecranti non miseretur, Cic.: ne ejus miseritum est, Pl. With Gen. only: ut supplicem miseretur, that we should feel pity for supplicants, Cic.

miserescere, 3. v. n. inep. [miserere] to feel pity, have compassion (poet). With Gen. or Absol.: miserescite regis, Virg.: his lacrimis vitam damus et miserescentis ultro, id. **II.** impers.: it excites pity or compassion (rare: for constr. v. misere): inopis nunc te miserescat mox, Ter. **III.** to become wretched, miserable: Pl.

miseret, v. misere, II.

miseretur, v. misere, II.

miseria, ae, f. [miser] wretchedness, misfortune, misery, affliction, distress, etc.: ubi virtus est, ibi esse miseria et aerumna non potest, Cic.

II. In softened sense, *troubles*, trouble, etc.: misera capre, Ter.: omnia superstitiosa sollicitudine et miseria credere, anxiety, scrupulosity, Cic. **III.** *Despoil*: in urbe virpatrum in dies miseriaque plebis crecebant, Liv.

miseriordia, ae, f. [miserors] tender-heartedness, pity, compassion, mercy: misericordia est agnitio ex misericordia alterius injuria laborantis, Cic.: puerorum, for children, id.: miseri

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cordia vulgi, for the common people, Caes. 2. display of feeling; pathos: haec magna cum misericordia fletuque pronuntiantur, with lively emotion, id.

misericors, dis, adj. [misereo cor] tender-hearted, pitiful, compassionate, merciful: misericordem esse in aliquem, Cic. Comp.: misericordior, Pl.

misericor, adv. for misere: sadly, wretchedly: Cat.

misericus and **misertus**, Part. [misereor].

misericor, atus, i. v. dep. [misere] to lament, bewail, deplore: quis illac est mulier, quae ipsa se miseratur? Pl.: commune periculum miserabantur, Caes.: Cic. II. to show pity on, commiserate (usu. of outward acts showing the inward feeling; this being denoted by misereor, miseret): ab humo miserans attollit amicum, in pity he raises him, Virg.: Phoebe graves Trojae semper miserata labores, who has pitied (and relieved), id. See also miserandus.

misericus, a, um, adj. [mitto] discharged from military service: praetorianus, Suet.

missiculus, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to send often and aliquem literas, Cic.

missilis, e, adj. [id.] that may be thrown, that is thrown or hurled, missile: lapides missiles, sling-stones, Liv.: ferrum, a javelin, Virg. II. Subst. missile, is, n. a missile weapon, missile: a javelin: missilibus Lacedaemonii pugnabant, Liv. 2. missilia, lum, n. plu. or res missiles, presents thrown by the emperors among the people to be scrambled for: sparsa et populo missilia omnium rerum, Suet.

missio, ònis, f. [id.] a letting go, a sending, despatching: literarum, Cic.

missio, Vitruv.: sanguinis, blood-letting, Cels. 2. a release from captivity, liberation: aliquod pro missione dare, as the price of release, Cic. 3. a discharge from service (of soldiers, office-holders, gladiators, etc.), a dismissal: praemium missusque ferre, to receive the reward of discharge from service, Caes.: missionem negare, to refuse it, Liv. (Of the various kinds of military discharge, v. Smith's Ant. 167.) Of a quæstor: Suet. Of gladiators: quum Myrino peteretur missio laeso, respite, quarter, Mart. Hence, spectaculum sine missione, in which the gladiators fought to the death, Liv. 4. a cessation, termination: ante ludorum missionem, Cic.

missio, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to send repeatedly: auxilia, Liv.: Sall.

missor, òris, m. [id.] one who sends, throws, or shoots; the archer (a constellation; Sagittarius): Cic. poet.

missus, a, um, Part. [mitto].

missus, òis, m. [id.] a sending, despatching: missu Caesaris, on an errand from Caesar, Caes. 2. a

throwing, hurling: pilli, Liv. Meton. a shot; as measure of distance: vix absunt nobis missus bis mille sagittae, two thousand bow-shots, Lucr.

3. a course or heat in the games: spectaculum multiplicatis missibus in serum produxit, i. e. by having races run over and over again, etc., Suet.

mistim (mix.), adv. mixedly: Lucr.

mistura (mix.), ae, f. [misceo] a mixing, mingling: rerum, Lucr. Fig.: vitorum atque virtutum, a blending, Suet.

mistus (mix.), a, um, Part. [misceo].

mitē, adv. mildly, softly, gently (posit. v. rare): App. Comp.: mitius ille perit, dies an easier death, Ov. Tac. Sup.: quam mitissime potest legatos appellat, Caes.

mitella, ae, f. dim. [mitra] a head-band, a kind of turban: Cic. 2. a sling for a broken arm, etc.: Cels.

miteseo, i. v. n. incep. [mitto] to become mild or mellow, to ripen: uvae a sole mitescunt, Cic. 2. In gen. to grow mild, soft, gentle, calm: hiems, Liv.: frigora, Hor. II. Fig.: nemo adeo ferus est, ut non mitescere possit, become civilized, softened in manners, id. 2. to moderate, abate: discordiae mitescunt, Liv.

mitifico, avi, atum, i. v. a. [mitis, facio] to make mild or mellow. Of food: cibum, to digest thoroughly, Cic. (dub.)

mitigatio, ònis, f. [mitigo] a soothing, calming (of any violent emotion); a softening down of anything (rare): Cic. (see foll. art.).

mitigo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [mitis ago] to make mild, mellow, soft or tender: cibum, to make soft or tender by boiling or roasting, Cic.: agros, to render rich and fruitful, id. II. Fig. to make gentle, soothe, appease, mitigate, etc.: animum aliequus, to appease (an angry) feelings, id.: dolores, to assuage, id.: acerbam & veritatem condimentis humanitatis, to soften down, id.: aliquem pecunia, to pacify, Tac.

mitis, e, adj. mild, mellow, gentle, etc.: sunt nobis mitia poma, Virg.: solum Tiburis, rich, Hor.: (Tiburi) mitis in morem stagni, flowing gently, Virg. II. Fig.: mild, soft, gentle: nihil tam vidi mitē, quam tunc meus frater erat in morem tuum, Cic.: consilium, Ov. With dat.: paenitentiae mitior, inclined to mercy towards the penitent, Tac. 2. Of style: Thucydes et posterior fuisse, multo mitior fuisse et mitior, ripier and mellow (less dry and harsh), Cic. [Etyim. unknown.] (Hence It. mezzo.)

mitra, ae, f. = mitra, an Asiatic head-dress, a coil, turban; in Greece and Rome worn only by women or effeminate young men: Virg.

mitto, mīti, mīsum, i. v. a. to let go, cause to go, send, send off, despatch:

legatos de ditione ad eum miserunt, Caes. With ellipsis of clause containing a verb of saying: Deiotarus legatos ad me misit, se cum omnibus copiis esse venturum, sent ambassadors to say that . . . , Cic. II. to send, yield, furnish, export: India mittit ebur, Virg. III. to let or bring out, to put forth, emit: sanguinem incisa vena, to let blood, Cels.: so fig.: mittere sanguinem provinciae, to bleed, i. e. drain, exhaust, Cic. serpens horrenda sibilu misit, gave forth, emitted, Ov.: membranas de corpore, to give off films, Lucr.: luna mittit lucem in terras, Cic.: vocem, to utter, id.

IV. to send, throw, hurl, cast, launch: pila, Caes.: fulmina, Hor. Of throwing dice: senonim, to throw sizes, Suet. (but, talos in phumum mittere, to fling the dice into the dice-box, Hor.) V. to let go, loose, release, dismiss: carcere equos, Ov.: mittit me intro? will you let me in? Pl.: non missura cutem hirudo, will not leave hold of the skin, Hor. Esp. in the connection, to sum facere: missum fieri, to be let loose, set at liberty, Nep.: missos faciant honores, renounce, Cic. VI. Fig.: to dismiss from the mind: maxum timorem mittit, Virg.: leaves-spies, Hor. 2. Esp. of speech, to pass over, omit, cease: to forbear: mitto proelia, praeterea oppugnationes oppidorum, Cic. With intj.: mitte loqui, forbear (cease) to speak, Hor. VII. to escort (= μεταβαλ) Virg.: of Mercury as the conductor of stides. [Etyim. unknown.] (Hence It. mettere; Fr. mettre.)

mitulus and **mytilus** (mytilus), i, m = μυτιλος, a kind of muscle, scammole: Hor. [The Greek word is by some thought to have been borrowed from the Latin.]

mna, ae, y mina.

mnémōsynon, i, n. = μνημόσυνον, a memorial: Cat.

mobilis, e, adj. [constr. from mobilis, from movere] that may be moved, moveable: mobiles turre, Curt.: oculi, playing easily in their sockets, Cic. 2. nimble, active, fleet, etc.: pernix sum manibus, pedibus mobilis, nimble of foot, Pl.: venti, the fleet wind, Ov. II. Fig.: pliable, pliant, exorable: aetas, i. e. youth, Virg.: populus mobilior ad cupiditatem agri, Liv. 2. changeable, inconstant, fickle: nec in te animo fui mobilis, Cic.: Galli sunt in consiliis capiendis mobiles, Caes.

mobilitas, atis, f. [mobilis] moveableness, mobility: animal mobilitate celerissima, Cic.: equitum, opp. to stabilitas pedum, the rapid movement, Caes.: linguae, fluency, Cic. II. Fig.: inconstancy, fickleness, id.

mobiliter, adv. with easy or rapid motion: cor mobiliter palpitare, Cic. Comp.: reverti mobilis, Lucr. II. Fig.: ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque excitari, easily, Caes.

mōbilitā, i. v. a. [mobilis] to make moveable or quick: Lucr.

mōderābilis, e. adj. [moderor] that can be restrained, moderate: Ov.

mōderāmen, inis, n. [id.] a means of managing or governing; hence, management: navis, i. e. the rudder, Ov.

2. Fig.: rerum, the management of affairs, the government of the state, id.

mōderanter, adv. so as to exercise control: Lucr.

mōderatē, adv. with moderation, moderately: moderate et clementer jus dicere, Caes. Comp. and Sup.: Cic.

mōderatim, adv. moderately, gradually: crescere, Lucr.

mōderatō, ōnis, f. [moderor] a limiting, restraining, controlling; moderation: populi, Cic.: moderatio modistiae in dicendo, id. **II.** regular arrangement: numerorum, i. e. regular rules for quantity and rhythm, id.

2. guidance, government: mundi, id.

mōderātōr, ōris, m. [id.] a manager, governor, director: rector et moderator tanti operis, Cic.: eorumque, Ov.

mōderātrix, icis, f. [id.] she who restrains or controls, a directress or governor: Pl.: Cic.

mōderātus, a, um, Part. [moderor] **II.** Adj.: restrained, controlled, moderate: moderati senes, i. e. temperate; having lived an orderly and regular life, Cic. Of things: ventus, steady and not too strong, Ov.: mores, well regulated character, Cic. Comp.: annona, reasonable prices, Vell.

mōdō, avi, atum, i. v. a. [modus, q. v.] to keep within bounds, restrain, control (= moderor, q. v.): Pl.

mōdōrōr, atus, i. v. dep. [id.] to set bounds to; to moderate, restrain: in this sense with Dat.: linguae, dictis, Pl.: animo, Cic.: trae, Hor. Later with Acc.: duritiam legum, to mitigate, Suet. **II.** to manage, regulate, govern, direct: with Acc.: res rusticas, Cic.: equos moderari ac flectere, Caes. Fig.: fitem, to sway the lyre; to play it harmoniously and expressively, Hor. Less freq. with Dat.: gentibus (of Fortune), Sall.

mōdestē, adv. with moderation, moderately: insolentiam continere, Cic. **II.** modestly, humbly: Ter.

mōdestia, ae, f. [modestus] 1. the keeping within due bounds, freedom from excess of any kind. Esp. of moral conduct or behaviour: moderateness, moderation, sobriety = Gr. σωφροσύνη, Cic.: non minus se in milite modestiam et continentiam desiderare, Caes. **2.** shamefacedness, modesty: vultus, Quint. **3.** honour, chastity: neque sumptui, neque modestiae suae parcere, Sall. **4.** correctness, propriety: Cic.

mōdestus, a, um, adj. [modus: q. v.] keeping due measure or limits, moderate, unassuming: vir modestus et frugi, Cic.: plebs (opp. to seditiosa),

orderly, id.: O modestum erihuem, possessed of great self-control, id.

2. chaste, modest, decent: muller proba et modesta, Ter.

mōdiālis, e, adj. [modus] containing a modius or Roman peck: Pl.

mōdiōs, adv. with proper measure or restraint, moderately: modestly: modice hoc faciam, Cic.: se recipere, in good order, Liv. **II.** slightly, not much: locuples, id. **III.** meanly: modice instratus torus, Suet.

mōdicellus, a, um, adj. dim. [modicus] very moderate, very little: Suet.

mōdicus, a, um, adj. [modus] observing a proper measure or limit, moderate, moderate-sized, middling: modico gradu, Pl.: potiones, Cic. **II.** moderate, temperate, modest, etc.: convivia, well conducted, temperate, id.: domi modicus, Sall. **2.** In gen. middling, ordinary, mean, scanty, etc.: genus diceudi subtile in probando, modicum in delectando, Cic.: Graecis hoc modicum est, not frequent, id.: canthari, cups of simple make and material, Hor. With Gen.: Sabinus modicus originis, of (rather) humble origin, Tac.

mōdicātus, a, um, Part. [modificor] modified, moderate, etc.: Cic.

mōdius, ii, m. (Gen. plur. modium, Cic.) [v. modus] the Roman corn-measure, a peck, containing sixteen $\frac{1}{2}$ Attic, or the sixth part of a Greek medimnus = 192 Eng. gallons: tritici modius, Cic. Of other things besides corn (anulorum aureorum) super tres modios explese, over three pecks of gold rings, Liv. Proverb.: multos modios salis simul edendos esse (v. do). (u) pleno modio, in full measure, abundantly, Cic. (Hence Fr. muid.)

mōdō, adv. (mōdō, Lucr.: Cic. poet.) [modus] lit. by measure, with a limit: hence to express restriction; only, but: semel modio, only once, Pl.: panium modio, Cic.: modo facio ut illam serve, only see that, Ter. For dummodo, solummodo, and tantummodo, v. dum, solum, and tantum. **2.** Negatively: non modo sed (verum) etiam (et), or simply not only . . . but also: non modo secunda sperare debes, sed etiam adversa fortissimum animo ferre, Cic. **3.** Esp. in restrictive clauses, for ullo or aliquo modo: any how, at all, only, provided: servus est nemo, qui modotolerabili condicione sit servitutus, who is in any tolerable condition, id. (H) So freq. in si modo, if only: tute sis (si modo memisti) me tibi tum dixisse, id. (H) modo si for dummodo: if only, provided that: persequar inferos, modo si licet ordine ferri, Ov. (iv) also without si, for dummodo, with siquid, if only, provided that: quos valetudo modo bona sit, tenuitas spea delectat, Cic. So too, modo ne for dum-

modo ne: if only not, provided that not: si quis est paulo ad voluptates propensor, modo ne sit ex pecudum genere, id. **4.** modo non, all but, almost, nearly: modo non montes auri pollicens, Ter. **5.** With imperatives, just, now: sequare hac modo, Pl.: vide modo, Cic. Indignantly: quia tu i modo, just begone now, Pl. **II.** Of time: just now, just: Of present time: advenis modo, Ter. (H) Of time just past: just now, but this moment, a little while ago, lately: sum illi villas amicior modo factus, Cic. Elliptically: superesse videt de tot modo millibus unum, out of so many thousands lately existing, Ov. Opp. to nunc: qui nunc primum te advenisse scias, modo qui hinc abieris, Pl. (iu) Of time just to come: immediately, directly, in a moment: domum modo ibo, Ter. **2.** modo . . . modo . . . now . . . now, at one moment . . . at another, sometimes . . . sometimes: Cotta meus modo hoc, modo illud, Cic.: citius modo, modo tardus incensus, Sall. With another adverb. Instead of the second modo: modo . . . nunc, Ov.: modo . . . aliquando, Tac.: also sometimes instead of the first modo: saepe cum tribus anellis, modo laeva inan, Hor. **3.** modo . . . tum (deinde, postea, etc.), at first . . . then, at one time . . . at another: sol modo accendens, tum autem recedens, Cic.: modo . . . modo . . . postremum, Tac. (Hence It. mo.)

mōdūlātō, adv. measuredly, according to measure, in time, harmoniously: canere, Cic.

mōdūlātō, ōnis, f. [modulor] a regular measure: operis modulationes, Vitr. **II.** Esp. a rhythmical measure, modulation in singing and playing, melody: Quint.

mōdūlātōr, ōris, m. [id.] one who measures rhythmically, a director of music, a musician: Hor.

mōdūlātus, a, um, Part. [modulor]

mōdūlōr, atus, i. v. dep. [modulus] to measure off properly, to measure: Gell. **2.** to regulate, arrange: Plin.

II. Esp. of poetry, music, and rhythm in gen.: to measure rhythmically, to modulate: ipsa natura, quae modularetur hominum orationem, in omni verbo posuit acutum vocem, Cic. Perf. part. in pass. sense: ipso modulata dolore verba fundebat, made rhythmical by her very grief, Ov. Hence, **2.** Meton. to sing, play, dance, etc.: virgines sonum vocis pulsipedum modulantes incenserunt, beating time to, accompanying with the dance, Liv.: verba fidibus Latinis, Hor. Pass.: barbaros Lesbio modulatus civi, played by, id.

mōdūlus, i. m. dim. [modus] a small measure: ab imo ad summum modulum bipedalis, two feet high, Hor. Fig.: metri se suo modulo, i. e. to be content with one's own place, id. (Hence Fr. moule.)

mōdus, *m.* a standard by which any thing is measured, a measure: *modi, quibus metirentur rura*, Varr.

2. the measure or size of any thing: *de modo agri scriptis*, Cic. **3.** Esp. proper measure, due measure: *modum aliquis rei habere, to observe measure in a thing, not to exceed the bounds of moderation*, id. Hence, *Fig. moderation*: *sine modo modestiae*, Sall. **4.** In poetry and music: *rhythm, time, measure, metre, mode*: *lyric*, Ov.: *adibus Latinis Thebanos aptare modos*, Hor. **||** Meton. a bound, limit, end, restriction, etc.: *modum aliquem et finem orationi facere, to set bounds to*, Cic. *imponere alicui*, Liv. With *Gen.* of *gerund*: *modum legendi aliquando facere*, Cic. **2.** a way, manner, mode: *nec semper (hac partes) tractantur uno modo, id. omnibus modis miser sum, in every way, completely*, Ter. *Poet. with Inf*: *modus inserere atque oculis imponere, mode of grafting and budding*, Virg. Hence *modo*, in *modum*, or *ad modum*, with *Gen.* or *adj.*: *in the manner of, like*: *in modum venti, like the wind*, Liv.: *servilem in modum cruciari, to be tortured like slaves*, Cic.: *also, servorum modo, slavishly*, Liv.: *in nostrum modum, in our manner*, Tac.: *ad hunc modum distribuit legionibus*, in this manner, Caes. **3.** In grammar, the voice or mood of a verb: *in verbo finit soloecismi per genera, tempora, personas, modos*, Quint. [*Cf. modus*; Gr. μέτρος.] These words indicate a root *mod*, an augmented form of *ma*, to measure. They are related to *melior* only as thus ultimately referable to *ma*, whence it also comes. It has been inferred from the forms *modus*-*tus* and *modor*, that *modus* was orig. a neuter-stem, which passed over to the O declension.] (Hence *It. modo*; Fr. *mode*.)

moecha, *ae, f.* = μοιχῆ, an adulteress: *ne sequerer moechas*, Hor.

moechisso, *i. v. a* [moechus] to commit adultery with: *aliquam*, Pl.

moechor, *atus, i. v. dep.* [id.] to commit adultery (poet.) - Hor.

moechus, *i. m* = μοιχός, a fornicator, an adulterer (pure Lat. adulter): Ter.: Hor.

moenera, for *munera*, *v. munus*.

moenia, *lum, n. plu* [v. *munia* and *munio*] town walls, ramparts: *domicia moenibus saepire*, Cic.: *altissima*, Caes.

2. Poet. in gen., walls or inclosures of any kind: *navis*, Ov.: *thatri*, Lucr. **||** Meton. a city inclosed by walls: *nulla jax perniciis moenibus ipsis intra moenia comparabitur, to our walls, i. e. our city*, Cic.: *moenia circumdata muro*, Virg. Poet.

Ditis moenia, the citadel, realm of Pluto, id.

moenio, for *munio*, *q. v.*

moenitus, *v. munitus*.

moereo, **moeror**, *v. maereo* and *maeror*.

moerus, *i.* for *murus*, *q. v.*

moestiter, **moestitia**, *v. mae-*, etc. **moirus**, *v. murus*.

mōla, *ae, f.* [molo] a mill-stone; esp. the upper stone: hence, usu. in plur., a mill: *molae oleariae, an oil mill*, Varr.: *trusitiles, hand-mill*, Cato. Also sing.: *Juv.* **||** *grits* or grains of spelt coarsely ground and mixed with salt (hence called *mola salsa*), with which the heads of victims were besprinkled; also used at weddings (v. Smith's *Ant.* 325): *sparge molam*, Virg.: *molam et vinum intersperge*, Cic.

mōlāris, *e, adj.* [mola] pertaining to a mill or to grinding, mill-: *lapis, a mill-stone*, Plin. **||** Subst.: *molaris*, *is, m* a mill-stone; poet for any large stone. Virg. - Ov. **2.** (sc. dens) a grinder, molar tooth: *Juv.*

mōles, *is, f* a shapeless, huge, heavy mass. In gen. (poet.): *Chaos, rudis indigestaque moles, a shapeless and disordered mass*, Ov.: *vasta se mole movement, with all his enormous bulk*, Virg. **2.** any huge, massive structure; a dam, pier, mole; a foundation, etc.: *moles oppositae fluctibus, breakwater, sea-walls*, Cic.: *Caes*: *regiae moles, royal piles (palaces, minsters)*, Hor. **3.** heavy warlike apparatus, machines, siege-artillery, etc.: *reflectis vineis, atque mole b. li*, Liv. **||** Fig.: *greatness, weight, might, strength, great quantity, he-aviness*, etc.: *molem invidiae sustinere, crushing weight*, Cic.: *vis consilii expavit molem sui, falls by its own sheer weight*, Hor. **2.** burden, difficulty, labour, trouble: *transveham navem aut magna mole*, Liv.: *tantae molis erat Romanam condere gentem*, Virg.

3. disturbance, calamity: *major exorta domi moles*, Liv. [For *mogles*; cf. Gr. μωγ-ειν, μωγ-εις, μωγ-θος, also *mōlos* formed like *mōles* from the same root.] (Hence *It. molo*; Sp. *muelle*, Fr. *môle*.)

mōlestē, *adv* with trouble or difficulty: *molestē fero, I take it ill, it annoys me*, Cic. **2.** in a troublesome or offensive manner, of style, in a labouring manner, affectedly: *munice ac moleste*, Cat.

mōlestia, *ae, f.* [molestus] trouble, troublesome, awkwardness, uneasiness, annoyance, etc.: *sine molestia tua, without trouble to yourself*, Cic.: *habere molestiam, to be attended with trouble and annoyance*, id. Very oft. in plur.: *annoyances, worries, anxieties*, id. **2.** Of style: *stiffness, affectation*: *diligens elegantia sine molestia*, id.

mōlestus, *a, um, adj* [mole] troublesome, awkward, grievous, annoying: *abscede hinc, molestus ne sis* Pl. provincia molesta, Cic. Impersonally, *nisi molestum est, if it is not too much trouble*, id. **2.** Of style: *la-*

boured, affected: *simplex in agendo veritas, non molesta*, id.: *verba*, Ov. [The change of quantity seems due to the shifting of the accent; cf. *pīsus*, *pūillus*.]

mōlimen, *inis, n.* [mollor] a great exertion, effort, endeavour: *quanto molimine, iussu, self-importance*, Hor.: *sceleris, laboriosus effort in crime*, Ov.: *res, suo ipsa molimine gravis, difficult in itself, requiring great effort*, Liv.

mōlimentum, *i. n.* [id.] a great exertion, effort, undertaking: *parvi molimenti adminiculis, by machines of little power*, Liv.: *eo minoris molimenti ea claustra esse, would cost the less labour*, id.

mōllor, *itus 4. v. n.* and *a. dep.* [mole]. Neutr. to put oneself in motion, to exert oneself, to endeavour, struggle, strive, toil, etc. (rare in this sense): *agam per me ipse et molliar*, Cic.

2. Esp. to set about departing, get under way (of the preparations necessary for a voyage by sea): *molientem hinc Hannibalem*, Liv. **B.** Act: to set in motion (with exertion and effort), to throw, cast, hurl, remove, displace, etc.: *validam in vites mollire bipennem, wield*, Virg.: *ancoras, to weigh anchor*, Liv.: *terram, to till the ground*, Virg.: *corpora ex somno, to rouse from sleep*, Liv. **2.** to construct, erect, build, etc.: *muros*, Virg.: *classam*, id. **||** Fig. of any undertaking, attempt, or design accompanied with labour and difficulty: *id mihi moliri coepit, he endeavoured to impair public credit*, Liv.: *struere et moliri aliquid calamitatis alicui, to try to bring upon*, Cic.: *crimina et accusatum, to bring about, to bring forward*, Tac.: *de occupando regno molens, aiming to usurp the government*, Cic. **||** *Id.* by *Inf.*: *mundum efficere molens domus*, id.: *Liv*

mōlitiō, *ōnis, f.* [mollor] a putting in motion; a labourious undertaking, contrivance: *molitio agrorum, labourious cultivation*, Col.: *quae molitio (of the creation of the world)*, Cic. **2.** For demolition: *facilis molitio eorum vallē erat, demolition*, Liv.

mōlitor, *ōris, m.* [id.] one who undertakes, an attempter, author, framers, contriver: *effector mundi molitorque Deus*, Cic.: *navis*, Ov.

mōlitrīx, *icis, f.* [id.] she who attempts, contrives: Suet.

mōllitus, *a, um, Part.* [molo].

mōllitus, *a, um, Part.* [mollor].

mōllesco, *3. v. n. inep.* [mollis] to become soft, mild, gentle; also, to become effeminate, unmanly: *tum genus humanum primum mollescere coepit*, Lucr.: *pectora*, Ov.

mōllētilis, *a, um, adj* *d'm* [id.] soft, tender, delicate (esp. of small things): *escas*, Plin. **||** Fig. somewhat lascivious: Cat.

mōliss, *ivi and li, tum, 4. v. n.* [id.] to make soft or supple, to soften: *fer-*

rum (of the action of fire), Hor.: artus oleo, to render supple, Liv.: Cic.

II. Fig. to mitigate, to tame; to render easier, lighter, or less disagreeable: Hannibalem exultantem patientia sua molliciter, tamed his violence, id.: fram, Liv.: clivum, to make the ascent easier, Caes. **2.** to render effeminate: legumini, Cic.: animos, id. (Hence Fr. *moullir*.)

mollis, ēdis, adj. [mollis pes] soft-footed (poet.). boves, Cic. poet.

mollis, c, adj. soft, tender, mild, pleasant, pliant, supple: molle litus, i.e. sandy, Caes.: lana, Ov.: arcus, slack, without spring, id.: arista, pliant, waving, Virg.: mollissima cera, Cic.: Laphrates mollior undis, gentler, calmer, Virg.: fastigium, gentle, not steep, Caes.: mollia crura repenti, mores lithe his legs, Virg. Proverb.: molli brachio olurgare aliquem, i.e. in a gentle, forbearing manner, Cic. **2.** by anal. of other senses: vinum, molle, Hor.: mollior aestas, less hot, Virg.

II. Fig.: tender, delicate, susceptible: homo mollissimo animo, most sensitive, Cic.: mollibus annis, in tender youth, Ov. **2.** pliant, supple, yielding: mollis animus et ad accipiendum et ad deponendum offensivum, Cic.

3. soft, effeminate, unmanly, weak: philosophus tam mollis, tam virivatus, id.: vita, Ov.: sententia, Cic.

4. soft, pleasant, mild, easy orationem mollem temperant reddidit, id.: secretus, calm, genial, comfortable, id.: mollis versus, an elegiac or amatory poem, opp. to durus versus, an heroic poem, Ov. **5.** changeable, fickle: nihil est tam molle quam voluntas erga nos civium, Cic. [For mol vs., cf. Gr. μαλακός, ἀμαλός, and prob. μάλινος.] (Hence old Fr. *molt*, Fr. *mou*, *molle*.)

molliter, adv. softly, gently, agreeably: aves molles mollesime substernunt, Cic.: excedunt alii spirantia mollis aera, more gracefully, Virg. **II.** Fig.: quod ferendum est molliter sapienti, calmly, patiently, Cic.: interprotari mollis aliquid, to put a favorable construction on, Tac.

mollitia (mollitia), ae, f., and **mollities** (mollities), ēl, f. [mollis] softness, pliability, flexibility: lanae, Plin.: mollitia cervice, Cic. **II.** Fig.: tenderness, susceptibility: agilitas mollitiesque naturae, sensitive disposition, id. **2.** weakness, effeminacy, irresolution: animi est ista mollities inopiam paulisper ferre non posse, Caes.: mollitia et inertia animi, Sall.: civitatum mores lapsi ad mollitiam, Cic. **3.** unchastity: corporis, Tac.

mollitudo, inis, f. [id.] suppleness, flexibility, softness: mollitudo assimilis spongiis, Cic. **II.** softness, susceptibility: humanitatis, id.

mollitus, a, um, Part. [mollis]. **mōlo**, ūi, itum, 3. v. a. to grind in a mill: molendum usque in pistrino, Ter.: molita cibaria, ground corn, Caes. [Cf. Gr. μύλῃ; Lat. mola; Goth. mal-an, to grind, O. H. G. muli (a mill), melo (meal).] (Hence Fr. *moudre*.)

mōlochīnārius, ii, m. [moloche, Gr. μάλαχῃ, "a mallow"] one who dyes with the colour of mallows: Pl.

mōlossus, a, um, adj. = Μαλωσός, Molossian. In prosody, pes, a metrical foot consisting of three long syllables (e.g. Arpinas, evertunt): Quint.

mōmen, inis, n. [for movimen, from moveo] movement, motion: meton. (poet.), that which moves: e salso consurgere momine ponti, i.e. from the salt billows, Lucr.

mōmentum, i, n. [contr. from movimentum, from moveo] a movement, motion: astra forma ipsa figuraque sua momenta sustinent, their courses, orbits, Cic. **II.** a change, alteration: nullum momentum annonae facere, to effect no alteration in the price of corn, Liv. **2.** a particle sufficient to turn the balanced scales, hence a very small particle: myrrhae, Plin.: officiorum, parts, Cic. **3.** Esp. of time: a short time, brief space, moment: parvis momentis multa natura affligit, instans, moments, id.: parvo momento, in a very short time, Caes.: momento temporis, in a moment, Liv.

III. Fig.: a cause, impulse; weight, influence, importance, moment: minimis momentis maximae inclinationes temporum hant, from the slightest causes turning the greatest changes, Cic.: parvae res magnum in utraque partem momentum habuerunt, influence, Caes.: momenta potentia, motives, Ov.: levi momento aestimare, to consider of little moment, Caes.

mōnēdūla, ae, f. a jackedave, daw Proverb: non plus aurum tibi quam monedulae committebant, Cic. As a term of endearment: Pl. [Etym. uncertain]

mōneō, ūi, itum, 2. v. a. [v. mens and memini; lit. to cause to think; cause to remember; hence] to bring anything to anyone's mind, to remind of. Constr. with direct obj. in Acc. (or Nom. with pass.); indirect obj. expr. by Acc. of neut. pron. or adj. Gen., Abl. with de, or by clause; sometimes absol.: oro, ut Terentiam moneatis de testamentis, remind her about it, Cic.: id ipsum, quod me moneas, the point which you remind me of, id.: Caecina milites temporis ac necessitatis monuit, pointed out to them what the emergency required, Tac.: monere te atque hortari, ut in republ. incumberes, Cic.: immortalia ne spes meo annus, Hor. **2.** to admonish (of duty); to teach, instruct, tell: ea (auctoritas) adhibetur ad moneundum non modo aperte, sed etiam acriter, Cic.: monente et denuntiante to, id.: velut divinitus mente monui, Liv. **3.** to announce, foretell: vates Helenus quum multa

horrenda moneret, Virg. Of things as subjects: sol cacos instare tumultus saepe monet, gives warning, id. **4.** to admonish, chastise (late): puerili verbera moneri, Tac.

mōnēris, is, f. = μονήρης (sc. ναῦς): a vessel with a single bank of oars, a galley, Liv.

mōnēta, ae, f. [Moneta, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined; hence] the place for coining money, the mint: ad Philotimum scripsit de viatico, sive a moneta, sive ab Oppidis, i.e. taken from the mint or borrowed from the Oppidi, Cic. **2.** coin, money: victique concedit prisca monetae novae, Ov.

3. a stamp or die for coining money: a nova moneta, of a new stamp, Mart. Hence Fig.: communis ferat carmen triviale moneta, of the common stamp, in ordinary style, Juv. (Hence Fr. *monnaie*.)

mōnētālis, e, adj. [moneta] pertaining to the mint; minted, coined: Cic.

mōnile, is, n. a necklace, collar: ex auro et gemmis, Cic.: bacatum, consisting of pearls, Virg. Worn by boys: vidit in Herculeo suspensa monilla collo, Ov. [Appy. cogn. with Gr. μάνιος or μόνιος.]

mōnimentum, v. monum-
mōnitio, ōnis, f. [moneo] a reminding, admonishing, advice, admonition (rare): monitio acerbitate caret, Cic.

mōnitor, ōris, m. [id.] one who reminds, an admonisher, monitor: nil opus fuit monitore, Ter.: with obj. Gen.: officii, Sall. **2.** In partic. a remembrancer, prompter, assistant; esp. in a court of law: video nihil non te sed hunc librum esse responsurum, quem monitor tuus hic tenet, Cic. (ii) a nomenclator; i.e. a slave whose business it was to point out people by their names: id. **II.** a preceptor, tutor, etc.: preceptorum monitoris non fatui, id.: juvenis monitoribus asper, Hor.

mōnītum, i, n. [id.] an admonition: esp. in pl.: meis consiliis, noutis, Cic. **II.** a prophecy, warning: Carmentis Nymphae, Virg.

mōnitus, a, um, Part. [moneo].

mōnitus, ūs, m. [id.] a reminding, warning, admonition (sing. only in Abl.; pl. usu. Nom. or Acc.: poet.): monitu nutricis, Ov. **II.** Esp. an admonition from the gods by omens, etc., a warning by oracles, lightning, etc.: fortunae monitu, Cic.

mōnogrammus or -os, i, adj. found only in m. = μονογραμμος, lit. of pictures that consist of lines merely, an outline, sketch; hence transf. shadowy: Ephenrus monogrammus Deos et nihil agnitus commentus est, Cic.

mōnōpēdium, ii, n. = μονοπόδιον, a table or stand with one foot: Liv.

mōnōpōdium, ii, n. = μονοπόδιον, 373

the exclusive privilege of selling, a monopoly: Suet.

monosyllābus, a, um, adj. = μονοσυλλαβος, monosyllabic: monosyllaba, sc. verba, Quint.

monotropus, i, m. = μονότροπος, single, alone: nosmet inter nos ministremus, monotropi, Pl.

mons, is, m. a mountain: range of mountains: montium altitudines, Cic.: altissimi, Caes. Proverb.: parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, said where much is promised, but little done (cf. "great cry, little wool").

II. Transf. a large mass, quantity, heap: praeruptus aquae mons, towering mass, Virg.: argenti montes, Pl.: hic mons Tusculanus, this towering edifice (ironically), Cic. Proverb.: montes auri polliceri, to make extravagant promises, Ter. 2. a huge mass of rock in gen. (poet.): fertur in abruptum magno mons improbis actu, Virg. [Appy. from root of mineo, to project; cf. men-tu-m]

monstratio, ōnis, f. [monstrum] a showing: Ter.

monstrator, ōris, m. [id.] a pointer out, teacher: atrati, inventor, i.e. Tripitolemus, Virg.

monstratus, a, um, Part. [monstro]. **II.** Adj.: conspicuous, distinguished, remarkable: et hostibus simul suisque monstrati, Tac.

monstro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [monstrum] to show, point out: viam erant, Enn. ap. Cic. Absol. palmam monstrant eandem, they point out the very palm-tree, Cic.: monstrari digito, to be pointed out as a famous man, Hor. **II.** Esp.: to ordain, institute, appoint (poet.): monstratas excitat aras, Virg.: piacula, id. 2. to denounce, inform against: aili ab amicis monstrabantur, Tac. 3. to advise: alicui bene, Pl. 4. to demonstrate, prove: Plin. 5. to describe, represent: puertitia ac iuventulem monstravimus, Tac. 6. to invite: ira monstrat, Virg. (Hence It. mostrare; Fr. montrer.)

monstrōse, monstrōsus, v. monstruose, monstruosus.

monstrum, i, n. [moneo] lit. that which teaches or points out: hence any occurrence out of the usual course of nature, supposed to indicate the will of the gods; an omen, portent: ostenta, portenta, monstra, prodigia, Cic. Esp. of something foreboding evil: an evil portent, unlucky omen: monstra Deum, threatening portents, Virg. **II.** Transf. any misshapen or unnatural person or thing, a monster, monstrosity: monstrum hominis, you monster of a man, Ter. nulla jam perniciosa monstro illo atque prodigio comparabitur, i. e. Catiline, Cic.: fatale, viz. Cleopatra, Hor. (II) Of beasts: succineum latratibus Ingula monstris, i. e. the sea-hounds of Scylla, Virg. (III) Of things: of the sea, faithless, devouring, monster, id. 2. In gen.

of any unusual or extraordinary appearance or thing: a prodigy, marvel: monstra narrare, Cic.

monstrōse and **monstrōsē**, adv. strangely, unnaturally, monstrously: cogitare, Cic.

monstrōsus or **monstrōsus**, a, um, adj. [monstrum] strange, preternatural, monstrous: monstruosissima bestia, most extraordinary creature, viz. the ape, Cic.

montānus, a, um, adj. [mons] pertaining to a mountain, mountain: flumen, taking its rise in a mountain, Virg.: homines asperi et montani, inhabiting the mountains, Caes. Also sub st. montani, orum, m. plu. mountaineers, id. **II.** full of mountains, mountainous: Balunatia, Ov. Also sub st. montana, orum, n. plu. mountainous regions: inter montana, Liv.

monticola, ae, c. [mons colo] a dweller in the mountains, a mountaineer (poet.): monticolae Silvani, Ov.

monti-vāgus, a, um, adj. mountain-roaming, that wanders over mountains: fera, Lucr.: cursus, Cic.

montōsus or **montōsus**, a, um, adj. [mons] mountainous, full of mountains: regio, Cic.

monūmentum (mōnīm.), i, n. [moneo] that which preserves the remembrance of anything, a memorial, monument: monumenta quae ex fano Herculis collata erant, memorials, votive offerings, Caes. 2. a building, statue, etc., erected by or in remembrance of a person; esp. a tomb, sepulchral monument: regis, Hor.: Maris, the temple built by him, Cic.: non meum monumentum, monumentum vero Senatus, not a memorial of me, but of the Senate (the house of Cicero, built by order of the Senate), id. Fig.: monumentum laudis, a memorial, id.: amoris, Virg. 3. a written monument or record: monumenta rerum gestarum, books of history, chronicles, Cic. 4. a token or means of recognition: cistulam domo effer cum monumentis, Ter.

(1) **mōra**, ae, f. a delay, hindrance: rerum, Cic.: moram ad insequendum intulit, Caes.: facere doleat, to impede, Liv.: facere creditoribus, to put off payment, Cic.: nec mora ulla est, quin eum uxorem ducam, I will without delay, Ter.: so fr. q. in the poets: nec (haud) mora: Ov.: Virg. 2. Esp. a stop or pause in speaking: mora respiratioesque, Cic. **II.** Meton. anything that delays, a hindrance: restituendae Romanis Capnae mora atque impedimentum es, Liv. 2. a space, space of time: diu finitus est mora, Ov. 3. a staying, postponing: segnis mora, Liv. [Related to μέμνημι, μέμνημαι, memor, through the notion of hesitating, doubtful, thought. Gr. μέλας (cf. μέλας) is from the same root.]

(2) **mōra**, ae, f. = μόρα, a division of

the Spartan army, consisting of three, five, or seven hundred men; a mora: Nep.: Cic.

mōrālis, e, adj. [mos] pertaining to morals, moral (a word coined and suggested by Cic.=de moribus): Quint.

mōrātor, ōris, m. [mōro] a delayer, loiterer: Liv. 2. an advocate who spoke only to gain time: Cic.

(1) **mōrātus**, a, um, Part. [mōro].

(2) **mōrātus**, a, um, adj. [mos] mannered, having certain manners: viri bene morati, Cic. **II.** adapted to manners or character, characteristic: poema, id.: recta morata fabula, in which the characters are accurately drawn, Hor. **III.** In gen. conditioned, constituted, circumstanced: ita haec morata est Janus, is of such a nature, Pl.

morbīdus, a, um, adj. [morbis] sickly, diseased (rare: not used of persons): aq. es, Varr. **II.** causing sickness, unwholesome: vis, Lucr.

morbū, i, m. [cf. μαρασμός, marasco, and morior] a sickness, disease, di. temp., illness, malady, of body or mind: Cic.: in morbo esse, to be ill, id.: ex morbo convalescere, to recover from an illness, id.: morbo opprimit, to be carried off by disease, id.: absumi, Sall. **II.** Mental: animi morbi sunt cupiditates, diseases of the mind, Cic.: morbus et cupiditas, id.: ut, si qui aegrotat, quo morbo Iarrus, Iarrus's complaint (foible), Hor. 2. Esp. gross vice, debauchery: id. 3. distress, affliction: Pl. (Hence Fr. morale.)

mordācter, adv. bitingly: lima mordacius uti, more sharply, Ov.

mordax, ōris, adj. [mordeo] biting, given to biting, snappish: canis, Pl.

2. Meton. stinging, sharp, biting: utica, stinging, Ov.: mordaci ferro lecta pinus, deep-cutting, Hor. (n) Of taste: pungent, tart: acetum, sharp flavoured, Pers. **II.** Fig.: mordant, spiteful, satirical: Cynicus, snarling, Hor. Of things: carmen, Ov. 2. growing, corroding: sollicitudines, Hor.

mordēo, mōmordi (old form memor-di), mor-um, 2. v. a. to bite, to bite into: canes mordere possunt, Cic.: terram, to bite the ground, bite the dust, of those slain in battle: procubuit moriens et humum semel ore momordit, Virg.

2. to eat, devour (poet.): oestra, Juv. **II.** Transf. to bite into, take fast hold of: to press or cut into: laterum juncturas fibula mordet, clasps, Virg.: rura quae Liris quiesca mordet aqua, wears away, indents, Hor. 2. of the action of cold, acid, etc.: to nip, bite, sting: matutina parum cautus jam frigora mordent, id.: of the effect of the nettle, Plin. **III.** Fig.: to backbite, calumniate: invadere omnes mihi, mordere candelum, Ter.: mordere dictis, Ov. 2. to vex, mortify, grieve: valde me momordit epistola tuae, Cic. [This word has lost

initial s. Cf. O. H. G. *smēran*: Eng. *smart*.] (Hence Fr. *moirer*.)

mordices, v. mordicitus.

mordicitus, adv. with bites, with the teeth: asíni me mordicitus scindant. Pl. (al. mordicibus, from mordex, obs. a bite.)

mordicus, adv. by biting, with bites, with the teeth: arripere. Pl.: Cic. II. Fig.: verba tenent mordicus, id.

mōrē, adv. [morus] foolishly: Pl.

mōrētum, i, n. a country dish made with garlic, vinegar, oil, etc.; a salad: Ov.

mōribundus, a, um, adj. [mori] dying, in the article of death (strengthened from moriens) Jacentem moribundumque vidisti, Cic. II. A c. death-taken, deadly (poet.): moribunda a sede Pisauri, Cat.

mōrigēro, i, v. a. for morigeror, to comply with, gratify: Pl.

mōrigēro, atus, i, v. dep. [mos gerō] to comply with, gratify, humour, endeavour to please: adoleſcenti, Ter. voluptati aurum morigerari debet oratio, Cic.

mōrigērus, a, um, adj. [id.] complying, obsequious: patri, obedient to, Pl.

mōrior, mortuus (fut. part. mortuus, Virg. Inf. mori for mori, Pl.) i, v. dep. to die: mortuendum certe est, Cic. desiderio, o intense desire, id.

II. Transf. of things, to die away, decay, to wither away, pass away, etc.: unguenta moriuntur, lose their strength, Plin. Of fire: flammas et vidi nullo coniente mori, die out, go out, Ov. III. Fig.: ne hominis memoria moreretur, Cic.: gratia, Ov. (Cf. Skr. mar, to die; Gr. μαρτυρα, ἀμβροτος (ἄβροτος = μαρ-τός); Lat. mori-er, morbus; Geth. maur-th-r, Eng. mur-der; O. Ir. marb, dead.)

(Hence It. morire; Fr. mourir.)

mormyr, yris, f. = μωμυρος, an unknown fish in Pontus: Ov.

mōrōlōgus, a, um, adj. = μωρολόγος, that talks foolishly, foolish: sermones, Pl. Subst. a fool: id.

(i) **mōror**, atus, i, v. n. and a. dep. [mora]. Neutr.: to delay, tarry, stay, remain, wait, linger, loiter: quod adhuc Brundisii moratus es, Cic.: nihil ego quidem moror, quominus decemviratu abeam, I do not hesitate to, I wait immediately, Liv.: ne multis morer, to be brief, in short, Cic. B. act.: to delay, retard, detain, cause to wait, hinder: morari ac sustinere impetum hostium, Caes.: eum, Cic. II. Fig. with negative, not to detain a person, to have nothing to say against him, etc.: constr. with Acc., Inf., and Acc. and Inf.: C. Sempiternum nihil moror, I have nothing to say against him, Liv.: negavit, se Gracchum morari, id. (ii) in sense of, not to care for: nec me quaerentem vana moratur, nor needs, Virg.: vina nihil moror, I don't care for the wines, Hor.: alieno uti nihil moror, I do not want to, Pl.:

nil moror eum tibi esse amicum, id.

2. to keep the attention, amuse: morata recte fabula populum melius moratur, Hor.

(2) **mōror**, i, v. n. dep. [μωρός] to be foolish, be a fool: Suet.

mōrōsē, adv. peevishly, morosely: Cic. II. scrupulously, punctiliously: Plin. Sup.: morosissime, Suet.

mōrōsitas, atis, f. [morosus] peevishness, fretfulness, moroseness (rare): nullis et odiosa, Cic.

II. Transf. of things: morbus, ill-conditioned, stubborn, Ov.

mōrōsus, a, um, adj. [mos] peevish, fretful, captious, morose: usque eo difficile ac morosum sumus, ut nobis non satisfaciat ipse Demosthenes, Cic.: canities, Hor. 2. over nice or scrupulous, fastidious: circa corporis curam morosior, Suet.

II. Transf. of things: morbus, ill-conditioned, stubborn, Ov.

mōra, tis, f. [mori] death: mortem sibi consciscere, to kill oneself, Caes.: obire, to die, Cic.: morti dare, to consign to death, Hor. In plur. when several persons are spoken of: praeclarae mortes sunt imperatorum, Cic.

2. Of things: destruction = interitus. Lucr. II. Meton. a dead body, corpse: mortem ejus (Clodii) lacerari, Cic. 2. Like caedes; bloodshed: Virg. (Hence It. morte; Sp. muerte, Fr. mort.)

mōriscūla, ae, f. dim. [morsus] a biting, inter. App. 2. a biting with the lips, a kiss: Pl.

mōrsūm, i, n. [mordeo] a bite, little piece (poet.): lanæ morsca, Cat. (From low Lat. dim. morsellum, Fr. morceau, Eng. morsel.)

mōrsus, a, um, Part. [mordeo].

mōrsus, ūs, m. [id.] a biting, a bite: contra avium minorum morsus, Cic.: nec tu mensarum morsus horresce futuros, i. e. the eating of your tables, Virg. 2. Transf. a catching hold; and meton. that which catches hold, as a prong, an anchor, etc. (poet.): discudere morsus roboris, to loosen the grip, id.: unco non alligat ancora morsu, fluke, id. II. Fig.: a malicious attack, calumny, etc.: carmina venenare odio obscuro morsuque, Hor. 2. vexation, grief, pain, etc.: perpetuos curarum morsus, gnawings, pains, Ov.: doloris, a bite, sting, Cic.

mōrtālis, e, adj. [mors] subject to death, mortal: quid in illis mortale et caducum, Cic. II. Transf.: mortales, perishable, transient: mortales inimicitias, sempiternas amicitias habere, id. 2. human, mortal: mureo, of human workmanship, Virg.: opera, Liv. Subst. mortalis, a man, a mortal: Pl. Esp. in plur. mortales, mortals, men, mankind: diu magnam inter mortales certamen fuit, Sall.

mōrtālitās, atis, f. [mortalis] the being subject to death, mortality; death: omne quod ortum sit, mortalitas consequitur, Cic. II. Meton.

mortals, mankind: contra fortunam non satis cauta mortalitas est, Curt.

mōrtōiūnus, a, um, adj. [mors] dead (only of animals); hence, pertaining to an animal that has died, carrion: morticinae ovis carne vesci, Varr. As term of abuse: morticine, you carrion, Pl.

mōrtifer or **mōrtiferus**, a, um, adj. [mors fero] death-bringing, death-dealing, deadly: poculum (the hemlock-cup of Socrates), Cic.: bellum, Virg.

mōrtuālia, ium, n. plu. [mortuus], strictly adj., sc. carmina, funeral songs, dirges: Pl. •

mōrtuus, a, um, Part. [mori].

II. A d. dead, deceased: sanguine tauri potio mortuus concidit, Cic. Proverb.: mortuum esse alicui, to be dead to one, to wish to have nothing further to do with him, Pl. Subst. mortuus, i, m. a dead person, corpse: mortuum in domum inferre, Cic. Proverb.: mortuo verba facere, to talk to a corpse, i. e. in vain, Pl. 2. Transf. of things: decayed, withered, passed away, etc.: lacerati, Cic.: plausus, id. 3. In geog.: mare mortuum: (i) the North Sea of Europe, Plin. (ii) the Dead Sea of Judaea, Just.

mōrūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [morum] black, dark-coloured: Pl.

mōrum, i, n. = μωρον and μωρον: several plants seem to be confounded under this name: nigra mora (Hor.) may be either mulberries or blackberries: in duris haerentia mora rubetia, Ov.

(i) **mōrus**, a, um, adj. = μωρός, foolish, silly (only in Pl.): amor morosus hominum moros et morosus facit, Pl. II. Subst.: morus, i, m. a fool, simpleton: morus es, id. 2. mōra, ae, f. a foolish woman: id.

(2) **mōrus**, i, f. = μωρία, a mulberry-tree: ardua morus erat, Ov.

mōs, mōris, m. manner, custom, way, fashion, use, wont (of individuals or communities, as determined not by laws, but by their own will and pleasure: implying greater fixity and more settled use than consuetudo): more et exemplo Populi R., Caes.: alieno more vivere, according to the will or humour of another, Ter.: morem alicui gerere, to humour anyone, Pl. (v. gero, no. II. 4): virginibus Tyris mos est, it is the fashion with them, Virg.: quod jam in morem venerat, had become customary, Liv. 2. Esp. in a moral point of view, conduct, behaviour: in plur. only: manners, morals, character: suavissimi mores, Cic.: iusti, id.: totam vitam, naturam, moresque alicujus cognoscere, character, id. II. Transf. of things: quality, nature, features: caeli, peculiarities of climate, Virg.: vestis, mode, fashion, Just. 2. precept, law, rule: moresque viris et praemia ponet, Virg. (Etyim. uncertain.) (Hence Fr. mœurs.)

mōtio, ōnis, f. [movo] a moving,

motion: principium motionis, Cic. II. Fig.: *motiones animi, emotions or affections of the soul*: id.

motiuncula, ae, f. dim. [motio] a slight motion, disturbance: in medicine, a slight attack of fever: Suet.

mōto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [moveo] to keep moving, move about (poet.): Zephyris motantibus (umbras), restlessly moving them, Virg.

mōtus, a, um, Part. [moveo].

mōtus, ūs, m. [id.] a moving, motion: orbes, qui versantur contrario motu, Cic.: terrae, an earthquake, Curt. Poet.: a stir, preparation for departure: motus praesensit futuro, Virg.

2. Esp. artistic movement, gestulation, dancing, etc.: haud indecorus motus more Tusco dabant, *gesticulated*, Liv.: Ionici, dances, Hor.: Of the gestures of an orator: Cic. Of military movements, evolutions: Nep. II. Fig.: a movement of the mind, emotion, affection, passion: animi, mentis, Cic.: res quae dulcem motum sensibus afflunt, sensation, id.: Manto, divino condita motu, impulse, inspiration, Ov.

2. a political movement, rising, tumult, commotion, rebellion, sedition: omnes Catilinae motus conatusque prohibere, Cic.: Galliae, a general rising, insurrection, Caes.: servilis, a rising of the slaves, Liv.: motum in republica impendere, Cic.: civicus, the stir of civil war, Hor. 3. In rhetoric a figure of speech=figura, tropus: Quint.

mōvens, entis, Part. [moveo]. II. Adj.: moveable; only in plur., removens (sc. se) ex ea praeda, quae remotum moventium sit, moveable things (as clothes, arms, furniture), Liv.

mōvēō, mōvi, mōtum, 2 v. a. and (v. rarely) n. A. ct.: to move, stir, set in motion (the most gen. term to denote any kind of movement). Cic.: via sonantis movit, stirred the sounding strings, Ov. 2. move, move membra, or reflect, move, to dance: ut festum matrona moveri iussa diebus, Hor.

3. to move (from a place): esp. as milit. t. t., remove: movere signa e castris, Liv.: signum movere loco, Cic. Esp. with pron. reflect or in pass. with refl. signifi. to change one's place or position, to move: praecipit eis ne se ex loco moverent, not to stir from the spot, Liv.: gl'iae coepere moveri, Ov. Also absol. (in milit. sense): Hannibal e iberis movit, broke up from, Liv.

4. to disturb: queta, to disturb the peace, Sall.: Cic. 5. to drive (from a position), dislodge, eject, expel, etc.: hostem statu, Liv.: aliquem possessione, Cic. II. Transf.: to act upon, so as to cause some change; to promote: exercitatione sudor movetur, is brought on, Cic.: alvum, Cato. 2. to trouble, torment: Intoleranda vis aestus omulium ferre corpora movit, Liv.

3. Of plants: to put forth: de palmitis gemma movitur, is produced, springs, Ov. II. Fig.: to excite (emotion); stir up, provoke:

fletum populo, Cic.: indignationem, Liv. 2. to begin (some active proceeding), to set on foot: bellum, C.: multa movens animo, meditating, Virg.: mentionem cuiuspiam rei, to bring up a matter, Liv. 3. to shake, to cause to waver, to alter: aliquis sententiam, Cic. 4. to work upon, influence, excite, inspire: quae me causae moverint, id.: multum consuetudine moverit, to be much influenced by, Caes. 5. to affect the feelings of, touch, affect, make an impression on: moverat plebem oratio consulis, Liv.: flectere si nequeo Superos, Acheronta movebo, Virg. B. Neutr.: to move itself, move (rare): terra dies duodequadraginta movit, suffered from earthquakes, Liv. [Cf. Gr. ἀ-μει-ω in which a is prothetic.] (Hence It. *muovere*; Fr. *mouvoir*.)

mox, adv. soon, directly, immediately: jussit mihi nuntari, mox se venturum, Cic. mox ubi, as soon as ever, Liv. 2. Relatively. soon afterwards, thereupon: nam extemplo fusi fugati: mox intra vallum compulsi, id. 3. In less exact sense, at a later period: a quo mox principe Nero adoptatus est, Suet. [Perh. for *mox-or*, from *move*.]

mu, interj.=μῦ, a sound made by just opening the lips: neque, ut aiunt, nru (al. μῦ) facere audent, dare not open their lips, Linn. in Varr. Jestingly, a trifle: negato esse quod dem, nec mu nec mutuum, Pl.

mūcō, ūi, 2. v. n. [mucus] to be mouldy: Cato

mūcīdus (mucc), a, um, adj. [mucus] mouldy, musty: panis frusta, Juv. II. drizzling: homo es, qui me emunxisti mucidum, Pl.

mūcor, ōris, m. [muceo] mouldiness Col.

mūcro, ōnis, m. a sharp point or edge: ensis, Ov.: coruscus, Virg. Meton a sword: nisi mucrone militum tremere vultis, the 'blades', Cic. 2. any point, extremity, end: Lucr.

III. Fig.: edge, keenness: censorii still, Cic. [Prob. cogn. with ἀ-μύσσω (Gr. ἀ-μύκ-ω), the a being prothetic.]

mūcus (mucc), i, m. mucus of the nose: Cat. [Cf. Gr. ἀρο-μύσσω, μύκ-ω, μύξα (sline); and v. mungo.]

mūgiens, ntis, Part. [mugio]. II. Subst. (only in pl.): that which bellows, an ox, etc.: Hor.

mūgil and **mūgiliis**, is, m. a sea-fish; acc. to some, the mullet: Plin. Juv. [Appy. cogn. with Gr. μύγιος, "slime-fish," with media for tenuis.] (Hence It. *muggine*; Sp. *mujol*; Fr. *muge*.)

muginor, i. v. dep. to dally, trifle, hesitate, delay (rare): Cic.

mūgio, ivi and ii, itum, 4. v. n. to low, bellow: Inde cum actae boves mugissent, Liv. II. Transf. of similar sounds: Thyrenusque tubae mugire clangor, to bray, Virg.: si mugiat Africae malus procellis, groans, Hor.:

mugire cortina, the tripod moaned, Virg. [Cogn. with Gr. μύδδω, orig. k becoming g in Latin.] (Hence It. *muggiare*; Fr. *mugir*.)

mūgitus, ūs, m. [mugio] a lowing, bellowing: boum, Virg.: edere, to utter lowings, to low, Ov. II. Transf. any lowing, roaring, moaning sound: terrae, Cic.

mūla, ae, f. (Dat. and Abl. pl. mularibus) [mulus] a she-mule; also, in gen. a mule: Cic. Proverb.: quum mula peperit, when a mule foals, i.e. never, Suet.

mūlēō, si, sum (rarely mulctum), 2. v. a. [v. mulco] to stroke, to touch or move lightly: manu mulcens barbam, Ov.: aethera pennis, to move gently, Cic. poet. II. Fig.: to soothe, appease, allay: mulcentem tigris, of Orpheus, Virg.: aliquem dicitis, id.

2. to alleviate, mitigate: varia vulnera dulcet ope, Ov. 3. to flatter, delight: puellas carmine, Hor. (Hence It. *mulcere*.)

mūlēher, ōris and ōri, m. [a surname of Vulcan; hence] Transf. fire: Ov.: Cic. poet.

mūlco, avi, atum, i. v. a. to beat, cudgel: ipsum dominum mulcavit usque ad mortem, Ter.: lictoribus mulcatis, Liv. II. Fig.: Cic. [Mulco and mulceo seem cognate, like the English verbs "strike" and "stroke"]

muleta, muletatio, muleto, v. multa, etc.

muletra, ae, f. [mulgeo] a milk-pail: Virg.

muletrale, is, v. mulctrarium.

muletrarium, ūi, n. [mulgeo] a milking-pail: nivea implebant muletraria vaccae, Virg. (al. multraria, al. mulcralia, al. mulgaria)

muletrum, i, n. [id.] a milking-pail: Hor.

mūlgēō, si (mulxit, Lucr.), sum or ctum, 2. v. a. to milk: oves, Virg. Proverb.: hircos = to milk the bull, of something impossible, id. [Cf. Gr. ἀμάλω; O. H. G. milch-u, mod. Germ. melke, Eng. milk.] (Hence It. *mungere*.)

mūlēbīs, e, adj. [mulier] pertaining to a woman, womanly, female, feminine: facinus, Pl.: comitatus, Cic. 2. womanish, effeminate, unmanly: muliebri enervatae sententia, id.

mūlēbriter, adv. in the manner of a woman, like a woman, womanishly, effeminately: nec muliebriter expavit ensem, Hor.: se lamentis muliebriter dedere, weakly; in an unmanly way, Cic.

mūlēbrōsus, a, um, adj. [mulier] fond of women: Pl. (dub.)

mūlier, ōris, f. a woman, whether married or not: Cic. 2. Esp. a wife, opp. to a maiden: pudica, Hor.: Cic.

II. Transf. as a term of reproach, a woman, i.e. an unmanly person: non me arbitratur militem, sed mulierem, Pl. [Appy. = mollor; so, in

Greek, *θηρίεσαι*) (Hence It. *moglie*; Sp. *mujer*.)

mūlierārius, a, um, adj. [mulier] pertaining to a woman: manus, the band sent by Clodia, Cic.

mūlierōla, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little or poor (weak) woman: a term of disparagement or contempt: Cic.: Hor.

mūlierōsitas, itis, f. [mulierosus] a fondness for women: Cic.

mūlierōsus, a, um, adj. [mulier] fond of women: Cic.

mūlinus, a, um, adj. [mulus] pertaining to a mule: Juv.

mūlio, ōnis, m. [id.] a mule-driver or dealer: Planc ap. Cic.: Caes. A nickname of Vespasian, who had once been in trade, Suet.

mūliōneus or **mūliōnius**, a, um, adj. [mulio] pertaining to a mule-driver: Cic.

mūlulus, i, m. dim. [mulus] a little or pet mullet: barbatulus mullo- exceptans, Cic. (dub. *orell* mullos).

mulus, i, m. a kind of fish highly esteemed, the red mullet: Cic. (Hence Fr. *malet*.)

mulsa, ae, f. v. **mulsus** (2)

mulsum, i, n. v. **mulsus** (2)

(1) **mulsa**, a, um, Part. [mulceo].

(2) **mulsa**, a, um, adj. [cogu with mel] mixed with honey, sweet as honey, aqua, honey-water, hydromel, Col.

2. Fig. sweet as honey, honeyed dicta, Pl. II. Subst.: *mulsa*, ae, f. a term of endearment: *my sweetheart, my honey*: age, *mulsa* mea, id. (ii) **mulsum**, i, n. (sc. vinum), honey-wine, mead, i. e. wine mixed or made with honey: frigidum, Cic.

multa, (multa), ae, f. a penalty involving loss of property, a fine, amercement, mulct, anciently, a fine in cattle, in later times, a pecuniary fine: multa praestens quingentum millium aeris, Liv. *multam* alicui dicere, to decree, inflict, Cic.: *certare*, to contest a fine before the praetor, Liv. II. In gen. a penalty: *haec ei multa esto*: vino viginti dies ut careat, Pl. 2. loss, damage: Cic. [Ety. uncertain.]

multangulus (multiang.), a, um, adj. [multus angulus] having many angles, multangular: Lucr.

multatiolus (multet.), a, um, adj. [multa] pertaining to fines: Liv.

multatio (multet.), ōnis, f. [multa] a penalty, amercement, fine: bonorum, Cic.

multatulus, a, um, adj. [multus] multesimal, i. e. very small, trifling: pars, Lucr.

multibibus, a, um, adj. [multus bibo] much-drinking: Iena, Pl.

multicoavus, a, um, adj. [multus cavus] many-holed: pumex, Ov.

multicius, or -tius, a, um, adj. soft, transparent: Valerian. Aug in Vopisc. Aurel. Subst. *multicia*, orum, n. plu. (sc. vestimenta), soft, transparent garments: Juv. [Ety. uncertain.]

multi-facio, feci, 3. v. a. for magni

facio, to make much of, to esteem or value highly: Pl.

multifariam, adv. on many sides, in many places: Cic.

multifarius, a, um, adj. [multus] manifold, multifarious: Gell.

multifidus, a, um, adj. [multus findo] many cleft, i. e. cleft or divided into many parts: facies, Ov.

multiformis, e, adj. [multus forma] many-shaped, multiform: qualitates, Cic.

multiforus, a, um, adj. [multus foris] for multiforis, having many openings, pierced with many holes (poet.): buxus, i. e. a fluter, Ov.

multigēneris, e, adj. [multus genus] of many kinds: multus et multigeneribus opus est tibi militibus, Pl.

multigēnus, a, um, adj. [id.] of many kinds, various: Lucr.

multi-jugus, a, um, and **multi-jugis**, e, adj. [multus jugum] yoked many together: equi, Liv. II. Fig. many, manifold, complex, various: litterae multijuges, Cic.

multi-loquax, acis, adj. [multus loquax] talkative, loquacious: Pl.

multi-loquium, i, n. [multus loquor] talkativeness: Pl.

multi-loquus, a, um, adj. [id.] talkative, loquacious: coquus, Pl.

multimodis, adv. in many ways or modes, variously: Ter.

multimodus, a, um, adj. [multus modus] manifold, various: ars, Liv.

multi-potens, v. multipotens.

multiplex, icis, adj. [multus plicio] that has many folds: alvus est multiplex et tortuosa, Cic. II. Transf. that has many windings: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratio, id.

domus, the labyrinth, Ov. 2. that has many parts, manifold, many, numerous, various: lorica, Virg. fictus, Cic. III. Fig.: aerumma, Pl.: genus orationis, Cic. 2. inconstant, changeable, fickle: natura, id. 3. sly, cunning (opp. to simplex): ingenium pueri, id. 4. many times as great; far greater: multiplex quam pro numero damnum est, Liv.

multiplicabilis, e, adj. [multiplico] manifold: Cic poet.

multiplicatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a making manifold, increasing, multiplying: Sen. II. Esp. in arithmetic, multiplication: Col.

multipliciter, adv. in manifold or various ways: Sall.: Quint.

multiplico, avi, atum, i. v. a. [multiplex] to multiply, increase greatly: aes alienum, Caes.: multiplicatur gloria, Cic. II. Esp. in arithmetic, to multiply: multiplicatur in se duo latera, Col.

multipotens, tis, adj. [multum potens] very powerful, very mighty: pectus, Pl. (al. multipatens).

multitans, v. multiciens.

multitudo, ōnis, f. [multus] a great

number, multitude: nationes, quae numero hominum ac multitudine ipsa poterant in provincias nostras reducere, Cic.: navium, Caes. Absol. multitudine freti, relying on their superiority in numbers, Liv. II. Esp.: a great number of people together; a crowd, multitude: tanta multitudo lapides ac tela conjiciebat, id. 2. Of the common people, the crowd, the multitude, populace: ex errore imperitiae multitudinis, Cic.

multivolus, a, um, adj. [multus volo] wishing or longing for much (poet.): mulier, Cat.

multo, adv. by much, much, a great deal, by far: strictly Abl. of measure; hence freq. with comparatives: multo facilius iter, Caes. With verbs of comparison: virtutem omnibus rebus multo anteposuit, giving it the pre-eminence by far, Cic. 2. With Sup. (rare): multo maxima pars, id. 3. With particles denoting a difference: multo aliter, Ter.: non multo secus, not far otherwise, not very differently, Cic. 4. In specifications of time, before ante and post: non multo ante, not long before, Nep.: multo ante, Cic.

5. Very rarely with positive for multum: maligna multo, very, Ter.

multo or **multeto**, avi, atum, i. r. a [multa] to punish: mostly of judicial punishment. With Abl. of the means or method: accusatorem multa et poena multavit, Cic.: populum stipendio, to sentence them to pay, id. With the lat. of the person for whose benefit: Veneri esse multatum, to be sentenced to a fine payable to, id.

II. Meton.: to torment, distress: Col. 2. Perh. to suffer, endure, as punishment: miseria, Pl. (dub.)

multum, adv. much, very much, greatly, very, often, far, etc.: salve multum, quate nil, Pl.: non multum confidere, non multo, Caes.: multum esse in venationibus, to engage frequently in the chase, id.: res multum et saepe quaesta, Cic.: longe omnes multumque superabit, id. With adjectives: multum loquaces, very talkative, Pl. With Comp. (for multo): multum robustior illo, Juv.

multus (old form, moltus), a, um, adj. Comp. plus; Sup. plurimus. in sing. much; or in abstr. sense, great; in plu. many: multo labore quaerere aliquid, with great exertion, Cic.: multam salutem dicere alicui, to greet heartily, Pl.: multum est, it is of importance, Virg.: minime multum re-miges, very few, Cic. Multi = oi πολλοί, the many, the common mass, the multitude: numerarer in multis, among the herd of orators, id. Esp. in p. r. unus e or de multis, one of the multitude, a man of no distinction: id. (i) The sing. is used poet. for the plu., like our 'full many a' - 'trudere multa cane apros in obstantes plagas, with many a hound, Hor. multa victima, Virg. (ii) Aoust.

sing with part. Gen.: jam multum diel processerat, *a great part of the day*, Sall.: multum temporis, *much time*, Cic. (iii) Neut. pl. absol.: multa, *many things*; much: ne multa or ne multis, *not to be prolix; to be brief*, id. Sometimes multa is used adverbially: much, greatly, very: multa reluctari, Virg. 2. Of time; far advanced: ad multum diem, *till late in the day*, Cic.: multo denique die, *not till the day was far spent*, Caes.: multa nocte, *late in the evening*, Virg. 3. speaking much, diffuse, prolix: qui in aliquo genere aut inconcinne aut multus est, Cic. 4. frequent, frequently present: in operibus, in agmine, atque ad vigilias multus adesse, Sall. II. Comp. plius, plurius; plus plures, plura, more In sing: preti pluris, of greater value, Varr. Or with ellipsis of preti: of more value, of a higher price, for more, higher, dearer ager multo pluris est, is worth much more, Cic. 2. Usually as neut subst.: tantum et plus etiam ipsi mihi deberet, id. With partitive Gen.: plus honoris quam laboris, id plus hostium, Liv. With quam: confiteor eos plus quam scarios esse, Cic. With Abl. (poet.): de paupertate tacentes plus poscente ferent, more than the importunate, Hor. In plur. Comparatively: more: plures esse intelligo quam putaram, Cic. 3. Positively: a number; several: pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari noluist, Caes.: pluribus verbis docere, Cic. (ii) Euphemistically, plures, or *placides*, the majority; i.e. the dead: quin prius me ad plures penetraui? Pl.

III. Sup. plurimus, a, um, most, very much or many (usu. plur): plurima simulacra, Caes.: nos plurimis ignotissimi gentibus, Cic. In sing.: me plurima praedia onustum, Pl. Esp. in the standing form of salutation: impertit salutem plurimam: and salutem plurimam dicit (abbrev. S. P. D.) at the beginning of letters. Poet.: medio quum plurimus orbe sol erat, *very powerful, oppressive*, Ov. And collectively: plurimus in Junonis honorem aptum dicit eos Argos, *full many a bard*, Hor. 2. Esp. in statements of value, the Gen. plurimi is used with the ellipsis of preti: of the greatest value or importance; at a very high price: immo unice unum plurimū pendit, *values very highly, esteems very much*, Pl.: quod plurimi sit possidere, Cic. In neut. absol. (substantively): ut habere quam plurimum, id. In the neut. with partitive Gen.: sententiarum et gravitatis plurimum, id. [The etym. of multus is uncertain. Plus, O. L. *plous*, is for *pleo*-ios; and plures, O. L. *pleores*, is for *pleo*-ies-ee: cf. Gr. *πλεῖον*. Plurimus is for *pleo*-ios-umus. The root is seen in pleo, q. v., ple-nus, Gr. *πλῆν*.]

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mulus, i, m. a mule: Cic. As a

term of abuse, you mule, you ass: mule, nihil sentis, Cat. [Etym. uncertain.] mundanus, a, um, adj. [mundus, subst.] pertaining to the world, mundane: anima, Macr. 2. Subst. mundanus, i, m. a citizen of the world, a cosmopolite: Cic.

mundē, adv. cleanly, neatly, pretily: Pl.

munditer, adv. cleanly, neatly:

Pl.

munditia, ae, and mundities, ei, f. [mundus] cleanness, cleanliness:

Pl. 2. In gen. neatness, elegance, spruceness, smartness, in furniture, dress, etc.: munditia non odiosa neque exquisita nimis, Cic. 3. In pl. adornments, finery: simplex munditis, Hor.: Liv. II. Fig. of style neatness, terseness: Cic. 2. politeness of manner, urbanity: munditiae urbanae, Sall.

mundulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] cleanly, neat, spruce: Pl.

mundus, a, um, adj. clean, neat, elegant: supplex, Hor. 2. Transf. of mode of living: neat, elegant: homines, Cic.: cultus justo mundior, *too elegant dress*, Liv. Hence, in mundo, in readiness: nemp habeo in mundo, Pl. II. Fig. of style neat, fine, elegant: verba, Ov. [Cf. Skr. *munda*, to purify, to be clean.]

mundus, i, m. toilet, ornaments, decoration, dress (of a woman): munditiae et ornatus et cultus, haec feminarum iniquia sunt: hunc mundum mulierum appellatur majores nostrae, Liv. 2. Transf. in gen. a stock of implements (=instrumentum): operae messoriae mundus, *implements for the harvest work*, App. II. = κόσμος, the order of the universe, the world, esp. the heavens and the heavenly bodies: ut hunc hac varietate distinctum bene Graeci κόσμον, nos lucentem mundum nominaremur, *the heavens*, Cic.: innumerabiles id. 2. Meton. like our world, for the earth, the inhabitants of the earth, mankind (poet.): quicumque mundo terminus obstitit, Hor. [Mundus, world, is usu said to be from the adj.; v. Cic. supra; but this is doubtful.] (Hence. It. *mondo*, Fr. *monde*.)

munerarius, ii, m. [munus] an exhibitor of gladiators: Suet.

munerator, oris, m. [munero] an exhibitor of gladiators: Flor.

munerigerulus, i, m. [munus geru] a bearer of presents: Pl.

munero, avi, atum, i. v. a. and muneror, atus, i. v. dep. [munus] to give, bestow, present: to present with.

with Acc. and Abl.: Dat. and Acc. or absol.: ea, quibus rex te munere constituerat, Cic.: natura aliud ali muneratur, id.: matrem munere, *to make a present to one's mother*, Pl.

mungo, ere, to blow the nose (Gloss.) (Hence e-mungo.) [From root of mucus, q. v., with g for k, and nasalization.]

munia (old form moenia), orum, n.

plu. (in class. per. only in Nom. and Acc.) duties, functions: esp. official or professional duties: candidatorum, Cic.: munia vitae servare, Hor. (The root is mu, to bind. Thence also munis, obliging; mu-nus, a binding thing, obligation, whether duty or gift; munio, to bind, secure, protect. Moenia, (moenia) is from mu, as *πολις* (poena) from pu. V. murus.)

municeps, ipis, c. [munia capio] an inhabitant of a municipium or free town, a burgher, citizen: municipes Cosanus, a citizen of (the municipium of) Cosa, Cic. II. Transf. a fellow-citizen, fellow-countryman: municipes Novus, id. Poet. of things: municipes Jovis advenisse lagenas, *bottles, the countrymen of Jove, i.e. Cretan bottles*, Juv.

municipalis, e, adj. [municipium] pertaining to a municipium, municipal: est ipse, a materno genere, municipalis, Cic. As a term of contempt, like our provincial: municipalis eques (of Cicero), Juv.

municipatim, adv. by municipia municipatim dividendos censuit, Suet.

municipium, ii, n. [municipes] a town, esp. in Italy, subject to Rome, but governed by its own laws, a free town: Sex Roscius sui municipii facile primus, Cic.: Italiae municipium, id. milites in proxima municipia deducti, Caes. Sometimes for colonia Lucense, Cic.

munificē, oī. bountifully, munificently: dari, Cic. adjuvare, Liv.

munificentia, ae, f. [munificus] bountifulness, munificence: Caesar beneficis ac munificentia magnus habebatur, Sall.

munifico, i. v. a. [id.] to present with (v. rare) aliquem aliqua re, Lucr.

munificus, a, um, adj. [munus facio] bountiful, liberal, benevolent, munificent: ut munifica sim bonis, Pl.: in dando, Cic. II. Of things opes, splendid, magnificent, Ov.

munimen, inis, n. [munio] = munimentum, cf. defence, fortification, rampart, inclosure: ad imbres, a defence against the rains, Virg.

munimentum, i, n. [id.] a defence, fortification, rampart, bulwark, protection, muniment: ut instar muri haec aepes munimenta praerent, Caes. fossa haud parvum munimentum, Liv. (Of a defence or covering for the body: munimenta togae, Juv. II. Fig. defence, protection, shelter: id munimentum (Horatium Colitem) illo die fortuna ubi Romanas habuit, Liv.: rati noctem sibi munimento fore, Sall.

munio (anciently munio), ivi or iū, itum, 4 v. n. and a. N. e. t. r. : to raise a wall, to fortify (rare): undique quod idoneum ad munimentum putarent, congenerent, Nep. II. A c. t. : to build a wall or construct works of defence round, to fortify, put in a state of defence: palatium, Liv.:

locum, Caes. With *Abl*: Alpibus Italiam munierat ante natura, had secured Italy by the rampart of the Alps, Cic.: castra vallo fossaque, to entrench a camp, secure it with palisades and a moat, Caes. 2. Transf.: in gen. to defend, protect, shelter: epica contra avium morsus munitur vallo aristarum, Cic. Fig.: munitio me ad haec tempora, id.: se contra perfidiam, id. 3. to make a road, to make passable: viam, id.: rupem, to make a passage through a rock, Liv.: per munita pleraque transitu fratris, places rendered passable by his brother crossing before him, id. Fig.: sibi viam ad stuprum, to prepare the way for, Cic. [For etym. v. munia. The Gr. ἀ-μύ-ω is prob cognate.]

mūnis, e, adj. [v. munia] ready to be of service, obliging: Pl.

mūnitio, ōnis, f. [munitio] a defending, fortifying, protecting: munitio munitione prohibere, to disturb them in the work of fortification, Caes.: fluminum, a bridging over, Tac. 2. Meton. a means of fortification or defence, a fortification, a rampart, bulwark, intrenchment, walls: munitio ac moles lapidum, Cic.: facere, Caes.: munitiones et castella, Tac. II. a making, paving, or repairing a road: ex viarum munitione quaestum facere, Cic. Fig. adiutur ad causam et munitionem (sc. viae), preparatory steps, id.

mūnito, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to make passable, to open (a road): viam, Cic.

mūnitor, ōnis, m. [id.] a fortifier, a worker in fortifications, an engineer, miner, etc.: Tac.: Liv.: Poet.: Troj.: i. e. Apollo, the builder of the walls of Troy, Ov.

mūnitus, a, um, Part. [munio] II. A. d. j. defended, fortified, protected, secured, safe: pudicitia munita contra tum cupiditatem, Cic. Comp.: se munitorem ad utendam vitam suam fore, id. Sup.: munitissima castra, very strongly fortified, Caes.

mūnus (old orthogr. moenus: moenera militum, Lucr.), ōnis, n. [v. munia] a service, office, charge, function, duty: curare, to discharge an office, Pl.: senectutis munere fungi, Cic.: republicae, a public office, id.: quo munere apertae, slighted by such devotion (to another), Virg. 2. Esp. a duty, burden, tax: imponere civitati, Cic.: remittere, id. Meton. a work: solitudinis, a book written in solitude, id. II. a service, favour: totum munus hoc tui est, it is entirely your bounty, Hor. (ii) Esp. the last services to the dead, burial: suprema munera, Virg.

2. a present, gift: bonum datum deorum concessu atque munere, Cic.: munere aliquem donare, to present one with a gift, Virg.: munera Liberi, wine, Hor. (ii) Esp. a public show, entertainment, exhibition, in partic. a show of gladiators (as being provided

gratuitously by various magistrates): erat munus Scipionis, dignum et eo ipso et illo Q. Metello, cui dabatur, Cic.: functus est aedilicio maximo munere, i. e. gave a splendid exhibition, id. (iii) a public building for the use of the people, erected at the expense of an individual: Pompeii munera, the theatre, Vell. Fig. of the universe: moderator tanti operis et munus, Cic. (iv) a literary work, dedicated to and designed for the use of another; a tribute (of respect): id.

mūnuscūlum, i, n. dim. [munus] a small present: Cic.

mūraena, ae, f. = μύρανα, the murena, a kind of eel: Pl.: Juv.

mūralis, e, adj. [murus] pertaining to a wall, mural: pilum, used in fighting from walls, Caes.: tormentum, for battering walls, Virg.: falces, hooks for pulling down walls, Caes.: corona, a mural crown, given as a reward to him who first scaled the enemy's walls, Liv. (Hence *it. muraglia*; Fr. *muraille*.)

mūrex, icis, m. the purple-fish, a kind of univalve mollusk, from which the Tyrian purple was obtained: Baianus, Hor. The shells were used for adorning grottoes: summa lacunabant alterno murice conchae, Ov. II. Meton. the purple dye, purple, made from the juice of this shell-fish: Tyriquo ardebat murice laena, Virg.

2. Of bodies shaped like the shell of the murex: (i) a pointed rock or stone: acuto in murice remi obnixi creperent, id. (ii) a caltrop: murices forbes in terram defodisse Darum, Curt. [Perh. cogn. with μύρα, to flow.]

mūria, ae, f. salt liquor, brine, pickle: Hor.

mūriaticus, a, um, adj. [muria] pickled or lying in brine: Pl.

mūricidus (murric), i, m. [mus caedo, mouse-killer] as a term of abuse, a coward, pultrone: Pl.

mūrinus, a, um, adj. [mus] of mice or rats: pelles, the skins of rats, martens, ermines, and the like, Just.

murmillo, v. murmillo.

murmur, ōnis, n. a murmur, murmuring: a humming, roaring, growling, etc.: populi, Liv. Of indistinct speech: Ov. Of the humming of bees: strepit omnis murmur campus, Virg. Of things: a murmur, roar, rushing, crashing, rumbling: maris, Cic.: magno misceri murmure caelum, Virg. Of a volcanic mountain: Aetnae verticis, Suet. Of thunder, primo murmure caeli, Juv. Of wind-instruments: cornuum, the sound, bray, Hor.: inflati buxi, Ov. [Cf. Gr. μῦρ-μῦρ-ω.] (Hence *it. mormorio*; Fr. *murmure*.)

murmūrium, i, n. dim. [murmur] a low murmuring: Pl.

murmūro, avi, atum, i. v. n. [id.] to murmur, mutter: secum, Pl. [Of discontented persons: to grumble:

servi murmurant, id. II. Of things: to murmur, roar, rumble: murmurans mare, Cic.: unda, Virg.

murrha (murra, myrrha), ae, f. = μύρρα, a material of which costly vessels were made, supposed to be fluor spar: Plin. (v. murrhinus and murreus).

murrhēus (murrēus, myrrhēus), a, um, adj. [murrha] pertaining to murrha, murrhine: pocula, made of murrha, Prop.: Sen.

murrhinus (murrinus, myrrhinus), a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to murrha, murrhine: trulla, made of murrha, Plin. II. Subst. myrrhina, orum, n. plu. (sc. vasa), vessels of murrha, murrhine vases: id. (v. Smith's Ant. 257.)

murrhinus for myrrhinus, q. v.

mūrus (old orthography, moerus), i, m. a wall, esp. a town or city wall: urbis, Cic.: Caes. (ii) the wall of a house: Cic. Meton.: muri = urbs: Ov. II. Transf. the rim of a pot, etc.: Juv. III. Fig.: a wall, safeguard, protection, defence: lex Aella et Fufla, propugnacula murique tranquillitatis, Cic. Also of persons: Gaium murus Achilles, bulwark of the Greeks (= ἐπὶ κούρῳ Ἀχαιῶν), Ov. [Murus is from the same root as munitio and moenia, with a different suffix.]

mūs, mūs, c. = μῦς, a mouse or rat: non solum inquilini, sed etiam mures migraverunt, Cic. The ancients included under this name the marten, sable, ermine, etc. Fig.: of parasites: quasi mures semper edimus alienum cibum, Pl. [Cf. Skr. mūṣh, Gr. μῦς; O. H. G. mūs, mod. Germ. *maus*, Eng. *mouse*.]

mūsa, ae, f. = Μοῦσα, a Muse: patron goddess of song, art, etc.: Hor.: Virg. Hence, meton. genus, wit, talent, taste: crassior musa, in a plain or rude manner, without much adornment, Quint. 2. a song, a poem: silvestris, silexan lay, Virg.

3. In plur., sciences, studies: musae agrestiores, Cic.

musca, ae, f. a fly: puer, abige muscas, Cic. Transf. of troublesome or inquisitive persons: Pl. [Cf. Gr. μύα, which is for μύρ-α.] (Hence Fr. *mouche*.)

muscārium, ii, n. [musca] a fly-flap, fly-brush, used also as a clothes-brush; made of peacocks' tails: Mart.

muscipūla, ae, f. and **muscipūlum**, i, n. [mus capio] a mousetrap: Phaedr.

muscipūlum, v. muscipula.

muscōsus, a, um, adj. [muscus] full of moss, mossy: fontes, Virg. Comp.: Cic.

muscūlus, i, m. dim. [mus] a little mouse, the common mouse: Cic. II. Transf. a sea-mouse: Pl. (at. mytilus).

2. a muscle of the body: Cels.: Plin. 3. In milit. lang. a shed, mantelet: Caes. [The sense "muscle" seems to arise from the creeping action

of the latter] (Hence Fr. and Eng. *muscle*, and Fr. *moule*.)

muscus, *i. m.* *moos*: musco circumlita saxa, Hor. (Hence Fr. *mousse*.)

musseus, *v.* *musseus*.
musseum, *i.* and **musium**, *ii. n.* = *Μουσείον*, a seat of the *Muses*, a museum; a library, academy, study: Suet.

mūsēus (-aeus), *a. um, adj.* = *Μουσικός*, pertaining to the *Muses*, poetic, musical (poet.): *niele*, Lucr.

mūsica, *ae, um, adj.* = *μουσική*, the art of music, music; also poetry, and every higher kind of artistic or scientific culture or pursuit: *musicam tractare*, Cic.: *docere*, Nep. Form *musice*, Quint. Proverb: *occulatae musicae nullum esse respectum, a concealed talent brings no reputation*, Suet.

mūsice, *adv.* pleasantly: Pl.

mūsicōe, *es, v.* *musica* pertaining to music, musical: also, pertaining to poetry, or to the higher pursuits of culture: *leges musicae, the rules of music*, Cic.: *applicare se ad studium musicum, the art of poetry*, Ter. II. Subst. *musicus*, *i. m.* a musician: Cic. 2. *musica*, *orum, n. plu. musice*: in *musici* numeri, et voces, et modi, id.

mūsium, *v.* *musseum*.
musso, *i. v. n.* and *a. freq.* [mut-so]. Neutr. *to be silent, not to let oneself be heard*: also, *to speak in an undertone, to mutter, to grumble*: *ita clam quidam musstantes*, Liv.: with acc. of neut. pron.: *hinc*, Pl. II. Act.: *to be silent respecting*: *accipienda et mussanda injuria adolentium est, it is to be borne in silence*, Ter.

musso, *avi, atum, i. v. n.* and *a.* [mutio] *to say in an undertone, to mutter, murmur*: *soli Actoli id tectum clam musstantes carpebant*, Liv. Poet. of the murmuring sound of bees.

Virg. 2. *to keep silence*: *aequum non est occultum id haberi, neque per metum musari, to be kept in silence*, Pl.

3. *to hesitate or be in uncertainty*: *musat rex ipse Latinus, quos generos vocet*, Virg.

mustaceus, *i. m.* and **mustaceum** [mustum], *i. n.* a *must-cake* or *laurel-cake*, a kind of wedding-cake mixed with must and baked on bay-leaves: Juv. Proverb: *laureolani in mustaceo quaerere, i. e. to look for a triumph in a trifle*, Cic.

mustela or **mustella**, *ae, f.* [mus] a weasel: certum est *mustellae* posthac nunquam credere, Pl.

mustellus (mustell), *a. um, adj.* [mustela] pertaining to a weasel, weasel: color, Ter.

mustum, *i. n.* *must* or *unfermented wine, must*, *dulce*, Virg. Poet. in plur.: *musta, orum, for Autumnus: tercentum musta videri, three hundred vintages (=years)*, Ov. Fig.: *quasi de musto*

ac lacu fervidam orationem, all glowing from the new-wine and the vat, Cic. [Ety. unknown.]

mutabilis, *e. adj.* [mutō] *changeable, mutable*: *omne corpus mutabile est*, Cic.: *varium et mutabile semper, an inconstant thing*, Virg.: *animus vulgi*, Liv.

mutabilitas, *ātis, f.* [mutabilis] *changeableness, mutability*: *mentis*, Cic.

mutatio, *ōnis, f.* [mutō] *a changing, altering; a change, alteration, mutation*: *consilii mutatio*, Cic. *Arctol.*: *cupido mutationis, of a revolution*, Tac.

II. *an exchanging, exchange, barter*: *vestis*, Tr.

mutilo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [mutilus] *to cut or clip off, to cut short, clip, crop*, *to maim, mutilate*: *naus aurbibus mutilata*, Liv.: *caudam colubrae*, Ov.

II. Transf.: *to reduce, to diminish*: *aliquem, i. e. to curtail his fortune, rob him*, Tr.: *exercitum*, Cic.

mutilus, *a. um, adj.* *maimed, mutilated*: *naves (of mutilata)*, Liv. Of animals which are without a horn or horns. *alces mutilae sunt cornibus, hornless*, Caes. II. Fig.: *mutila et hiantia loqui, imperfect*, Cic. [Cf Gr. *μῦτος* and *μῦταος* (Hesych.)]

mutio or **muttio**, *ivi, 4. v. n.* *to mutter, to mumble, speak in an undertone* (poet.): *nihil jam mutio audo*, Tr.: [Cf Gr. *μῦω*, to close the mouth (or eyes), perch from root *mut*, to bind (v. *mutua*); hence the idea of indistinct, secret speech, in *mutio, musso*, and, also from the notion of closing, *mutus*, cf. Skr. *mā-ta-s*, dumb.]

muttio or **muttio**, *ōnis, f.* [mutio] *a muttering, mumbling*: Pl.

muttus, *a. um, Part.* [mutio]

mutō, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* and *n.* Act. *to move*: *neque se luna quoquam mutat, does not move*, Pl.: *ne quis inritus civitate mutatur, to be driven from*, Cic. II. Hence (usu meaning), *to alter, change*: *consilium*, Caes.: *fidem cum auguro, not to keep one's word*, Pl.: *facis mutata gens, changeable, fickle*, Tac.: *oratione m.*, to vary one's expressions, Cic. 2. Poet. *to colour, dye, yellow*: *color mutabit veli rutilum, dye yellow*, Virg. 3. *to make better, to improve*: *placet tibi factum, Micio? Mi. Non, si queam mutare*, Ter.

4. *to make worse, to spoil*: *in the pass.*, of wine, *to turn sour*: *vinum mutatum*, Hor. III. *to exchange, interchange, barter*: usu. with Abl. of instrument of exchange: *pecunia et n. nequiorum praedae mutare cum metatoribus vino advectione, to barter for wine*, Sall.: *mutat quadrata rotundas, changes square for round (or vice versa)*, Hor.: *vestem cum aliquo, to exchange clothes*, Ter. IV. *to desert, forsake*: *principem*, Tac.

B. Neutr. (by ellipsis of se) *to be mutated, to alter, change*: *adex animi mutaverant, men's feelings had so changed*, Liv.: *quantum mores mutaverint, id.* [For

mov-ito, from root of *mov-eo*; cf. *prudens* for *providens*, *bubus* for *bovibus*.] (Hence Fr. *muer*.)

mutō, *ōnis, m.* the penis: Hor.

muttio, *muttio, etc., v.* *mutio, etc.*

mutuatio, *ōnis, f.* [mutuor] *a borrowing*: Cic. Fig.: *translationes quasi mutationes sunt, a metaphor is a kind of borrowing* (i. e. of words strictly belonging to another subject), id.

mutuatus, *a. um, Part.* [mutuor].
mutū, *adv.* *mutually, in return*: *respondere*, Cic. (al. *mutuo*).

mutūto, *i. v. a.* [mutuor] *to wish to borrow*: Pl.

mutūo, *adv.* *in return, by turns, reciprocally, mutually*: *exercere officia cum multis*, Suet.

mutuor, *atus, i. v. a. dep.* [mutuus] *to borrow*: *pecunias*, Caes.: *ab aliquo*, Cic. II. Fig.: *to take for one's use, to derive from*: *orator subtilitatem ab Academia mutuatur, id.* *verbum a simili, to speak metaphorically* (cf. *mutuatio*), id.: *consilium ab amore*, Liv.

mutus, *a. um, adj.* *that cannot speak, dumb, mute*: *vere dici potest, magistratum legem esse loquentem, legem autem mutum magistratum*, Cic. Of animals which can utter only inarticulate sounds: *bestia*, id.: *agna*, Hor. II. Of things: *dumb, mute, silent*: *tinnabulum*, Pl.: *artes, the plastic arts, arts of design, opp. to eloquence*, Cic.: also, *the silent arts, i. e. which do not concern themselves with language*, as *medicine*, Virg.: *nunquam vox est de mva muta*, Ov.: *consonantes, which cannot be sounded by themselves* (mutus), Quint. 2. Of places, *silent, still*: *forum*, Cic. Of times: *tempus mutum a litteris, in which nothing is written*, id. [For etym., v. *mutio*.] (Hence Fr. *muet*.)

mutuus, *a. um, adj.* *borrowed, lent*: *nullus est tibi, quem roges mutuam argentum, to lend you money*, Pl.: *mutuas pecunias sumere ab aliquo, to borrow money*, Cic. Fig.: *si pudoris egeas, sumas mutuam, borrow shame, if you have none*, Pl. II. Transf. *reciprocal, mutual*: *funera*, Virg.: *officia*, Cic.: *nox omnia erroris mutui implevit, on both sides*, Liv.: *mutuum facere, to do the same, return like for like*, Pl. Adv. phr.: *per mutua, mutually, reciprocally*, Virg.: also simply *mutua*, Lucr. [*Mu=movi*, v. *mutio*; the *t* belongs to the suffix, as in *mutuor*.]

myōpāro, *ōnis, m.* = *μυροπῶρον*, a kind of light piratical vessel: Cic.

myricōe, *es, or myrica*, *ae, f.* = *μύρικη*, the tamarisk, a kind of shrub: Virg. Proverb: *pungula corticibus sudent electra myricae, of something impossible*, id.

myrmillo, *v.* *myrmillo*.

myrōpola, *ae, n.* = *μυροπώλης*, a dealer in ointments, essences, balsams, a perfumer: Pl.

myrōpōlium, li. n = μυροπώλιον, *a perfumer's shop*: Pl.

myrrha (murrha, murra), ae. f. = μύρρα, *the myrrh-tree*, Plin. 2. Meto. *the gum which exudes from the tree*, myrrh: crines myrrha madidi, Ov.

myrrha, v. murrha.

myrrhēus (murrhēus, murrēus), a, um, adj. [myrrha] *anointed or perfumed with balsam of myrrh* (poet.): Hor.

myrrhinus (murrhinus, murrinus), a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to myrrh*, myrrh: odor, Pl.

myrrhinus, for murrhinus, q. v.

myrta and **murta**, ae. f. v. myrtus

myrtetum (murtetum), i, n. [myrtus] *a place full of myrtles*, a myrtle-grove: collis vestitus oleastro ac myrtetis, Sall.: litora myrtetis laetissima, Virg.

myrtēus (murtēus), a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to myrtles*, myrtle: silva, Virg. II. Transf. *furnished or adorned with myrtle*: coma, Tib.

myrtum, i, n. = μύρρον, *the fruit of the myrtle*, a myrtle-berry: Virg.

myrtus (also, myrta or murta, ae. f.), i, f. (Gen. myrtus, Virg.) = μύρτος, *a myrtle*, myrtle-tree: viridi caput impedit myrto, with wreath of myrtle, Hor. Poet. *a spear of myrtle-wood*: pastoralera praefixa cuspidē myrtum, Virg.

mystra or **mystēs**, ae. m. = μύστρος, *a priest of the mysteries of Ceres*: Ov. **mystagogus**, i, m. = μυσταγωγός, *one who conducts through secret and sacred places in order to show them, a mystagogue*: Cic.

mysterium, il, n. = μυστήριον, *a secret rite, secret worship of a deity, divine mystery*; only in plur.: esp. of the mysteries of Ceres, otherwise called sacra Eleusinia: Cic.: mysteria facere, to celebrate the sacred mysteries, Nep. Also of other festivals celebrated with secret rites: Romana mysteria, the mysteries or festival of the goddess Bona Dea, Cic. II. Transf. in gen. *a secret thing, secret, mystery*: rhetoricum mysteria, id.

mystes, ae. v. mystas

mysticus, a, um, adj. = μυστικός, *pertaining to secret rites or mysteries, mystic, mystical* (poet.): vannus Iacchi, Virg.

N, n, the fourteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, representing orig. Indo-European n, and corresponding in form and sound to the Greek N. It is one of the liquids, and is closely allied with the dental mutes. It is often found in Latin nasalizing a vowel, when there is no ground in etymology for its presence, as in *mensus, mensura*, from *me-tior*, I.E. *ma*. Sometimes it ap-

pears in this way only in the present stem of a verb, as in *linguo* (root *liqu-*), perf. *liqui*, sup. *lic-tum*; but in some instances it goes through all the parts of the verb, as in *jungo* (root *jug-*), perf. *junxi*, sup. *junctum*. It is seldom found at the end of words, the final *v* of the Greeks being commonly represented by Latin *m*. II. Changes of *n* in Latin. These are almost wholly confined to its assimilation with, or change into, the other liquids. For its changes with *l* and *m*, vide those letters.

2. Before *r* it is assimilated: e.g. *ir-ruo*; *cor-rumpo*. III. Changes of *n* in the Romance languages. Initial *n* undergoes no change. 2. Medial *n* is changed, (i) by dissimilation, into *l*: e.g. Lat. *venenum*, It. *veleno*. (ii) It is omitted, often with some modification of the accompanying vowels: e.g. Lat. *diurnum*, *furnus*, *hibernum*, *infernum*; Fr. *jour*, *four*, *hiver*, *enfer*. This takes place especially when *n* is followed by *s*: e.g. Lat. *constare*, It. *costare*, Fr. *coûter*; Lat. *mensis*, It. *mesi*, Sp. *mes*, Fr. *mois*. (iii) *nn* becomes *gn*, *h*, or *nh*: e.g. Lat. *grunnie*, It. *grugnire*, Fr. *grogner*, Sp. *gruñir*, Port. *grunhir*.

IV. As an abbreviation, *N* usually stands for *natus*, *nefastus* dies, *nepos*, etc., *N* = natione, *natus*, nostri, nostro, etc., numerus, numero, etc. *N D N* = *numini domini nostri*. *N L* = *non liquet* (v. *liqueo*). *N M V* = *nobilis memorie vir*. *NN* = *nobilissimus*. *NP* = *nefastus prior NVN* = *numum*.

nactus, a, um, Part. [nanciscor] *nae, ne*, adv. = *naí, vp*, truly, verily, really, indeed: *nac tu*, si id fecisses, melius fama tuae consuluisse, Cic. Esp. in oaths: *nae ista edepol examinus est optima*, Pl.: *medius fidus nae tu emisti locum praeclearum*, Cic.

naenia, v. *nema*.

naevus, i, m. *a mole on the body*: est corporis macula naevus, Cic.: Hor. [Prob. for *gna-ivo-s*, from *gna*, v. *naor*: "congenital or birth-mark"]

naïas, *ádis*, and **naïs**, *ídís* and *ídós* f. = *Naíds* and *Naís* (floating, swimming, that is in the water), a *water-nymph*, *Naíad*: fontana numina, Naíades, Ov. A dj.: puellae Naides, Virg.

II. Transf. in gen. *a nymph* (hamadryad, nereid): Ov.

naïas, v. *naías*

nam, conj. used to confirm or give the ground of a statement, or fact; in prose, always at the beginning of its clause: *for*: percontatorem fugito; nam garrulus idem est, *for he is sure to be a gossip*, Hor.: ex suis omnibus commodis hoc solum filio reliquit; nam patrimonium domestic praedones vi ereptum possident, *this was all he left to his son*: *for*, etc., Cic. Poet. after another word: ego nam vidoor mihi sanus, Hor. 2. Very often it introduces the reason for something which is not stated but implied, esp.

where an objection is anticipated: nam quid ego de studiis dicam, [*I will not, for why need I speak of them*], Cic.: Phoenices Hipponem . . . aliasque urbes in ora maritima condidere . . . nam de Cartagine tacere melius puto, i.e. [*I do not speak of Carthage, for I think it better to say nothing about her*], Sall. II. In citing examples or illustrations: *for instance*: sed vivo Catone minores natu multi uno tempore oratores floruerunt Nam et A. Albinus . . . *for example*, Cic.

III. In emphatic interrogations; in good prose, as enclitic: esp. in such forms as *quisnam*, *who in the world?* ubinam gentium amicus, *pray where in the world are we?* id.

namque (also written *nanque*), conj. [nam que] an emphatic *nam*, *for indeed*, *for truly*, *for* (usu. at the beginning of a sentence) *namque* est ille, *pater quod erat meus*, Hor. After a word: *virgini venienti in forum* (ibi namque in tabernis litterarum ludi erant), Liv.

nanciscor, nactus (in the best MSS. also, freq. nactus), 3. v. a dep. *to obtain by good luck; to meet with, light on, find*: unde anulum istum nactus? Ter.: quoniam nacti te sumus aliquando otiosum, *we have had the luck to find you at leisure*, Cic.: nactus idoneam tempestatem, *having (waited till he) got a suitable opportunity*, Caes.: vitis claviculus suis quicquid est nacta, complicitur, Cic. [On etym v. *necece*]

nactus, Part [nanciscor]

nanque, v. *namque*

nanus, i, m. = *νάναος* and *νάνος*, a dwarf: Juv. (Hence It. *nano*; Fr. *nain*)

nāpaeus, a, um, adj. = *νάπαϊος*, *pertaining to a wooded vale or dell*: nymphae, *dell-nymphs*, Col. Hence,

II. Subst. *Napaeae*, arum, f. plu. *the dell-nymphs*: faciles venerare Napaeas, Virg.

nāpus, i, m. *a kind of turnip*: Col.: Plin. (Hence Fr. *navet*; Ital. *navone*.)

nardinus, a, um, adj. = *νάρδιος*, *of or made of nard*: vinum, flavoured with nard oil, Pl.

nardus, i, f., and **nardum**, i, n. = *νάρδος*, *nard*, *spikenard*: various aromatic plants are included under this name: Plin. II. Meton. *nard-balsam*, *nard-oil*: Assyriaque nardo potamus uncti, Hor.

naris, is, f. [v. *nasus*] *a nostril*, usu plu. *nares*, ium, *the nostrils*, the nose. Sing.: *panda loquenti naris erat*, Ov. Plur. (more freq.) *nares*, eo, quod omnis odor ad supera fertur, recte sursum sunt, Cic. 2. *the nose*, as an organ expressive of sagacity, and also of scorn and anger: *ne sordida mappa nares corruget, cause you to wipe up your nose*, Hor.: Aesopum naris emunctae senex, *clean-nosed*, i.e. *keen*, acute, Phaedr.: *stomachus naris obesca*, *dull-nosed*, i.e. *stupid*, of appie-

hension, Hor.: naribus uti, to turn up the nose, i. e. to banter, ridicule, id.
narrābilis, e, adj. [narrō] that can be narrated: Ov.

narratio, ōnis, f. [id.] a relating, narrating, a narration, narrative: narrationes credibiles, Cic. || Esp. in rhetoric: narratio est rerum gestarum, aut ut gestarum, expositio, id.

narrator, ōris, m. [id.] a relater, narrator: Cic.

narrātus, a, um, Part. [narrō] || Subst. narrata, orum, n. that which is told or narrated: Hor.

narrātus, ūs, m. [id.] a narration, narrative: Ov.

narro, avi, aturi, i. v. a. [gnarus] lit. to make known, hence, to tell, relate, narrate: narrare virtutem alicuius, Ter.: male, bene narrare, to tell bad or good news: male narras de Neptis filio, Cic. With Acc. and Inf: mihi narravit, te interdum sollicitum esse, id.

With ut and Subj: narrat, ut virgo integra etiam tum silet, Ter. With de: qua (epistola) Crassi liberum ais tibi de mea sollicitudine macieque narrasse, Cic. Of things: quid istae tabellae narrant? Pl. Impers. narratur: nunc Chamavos immigrasse narratur, it is said that . . . Tac. but the personal constr. is better supported: narratur Gracilia Barbariae lento collis duello, is related to have fought with the barbarians, Hor.

|| Transf. in gen. to say, speak, tell: ego quid narro, nescio, Ter. Hence, narro tibi, I tell you, I assure you, in fact, seriously, a form of asseveration: narro tibi, plane relegatus mihi video, Cic.

narthēcium, ii, n. = νάρθηκιον (lit. a piece of narthex-wood which has been hollowed out for keeping ointments and medicines in; hence any vessel in which these articles are kept), an ointment-box, a medicine-chest: Cic.

nārus, a, um, v. gnarus, ad init.

nascentis, entis, Part. [nascor]. || Adj.: arising, beginning, nascent. non nascentibus Athenis, sed jam adultis, in the infancy of Athens, Cic.

nascor, natus (and gnatus) g. v. n. dep. to be born: in miseriam nascimur, we are born to misery, Cic.: foll. by Abl. alone or with ab: qui nascentur ab illa, Virg.: nascentur pulchra Trojanus origine Caesar, id. Very freq. in p. part.: post homines natos, since men were born, since the beginning of the world, Cic.: See also natus.

|| Transf. of plants and inanimate things: to arise, take its beginning, derive its origin, spring forth, proceed: Assyrium vulgo nascetur amomum, grow wild, Virg.: nascitur tibi plumbum album, is found, Caes.: nascente luna, at new moon, Hor.: scribes ad me, ut mihi nascentur epistolae argumentum, may spring out of it, Cic.: ab eo fūmine collis nascebat, rose gradually, Caes. [The root of gnascor

is gna, which is only another form of gn, whence Lat. gen: v. gigno] (Hence It. nascere; Sp. nacer; Fr. naître).

nasisterna, v. nasisterna.
nessa (naxa), ae, f. a wicker-basket with a narrow neck for catching fish, a weel: Plin. || Fig. of a dangerous place: a snare, net: ex hac naxa exire constitui, Cic.

nasisterna (nassit.), ae, f. [perh. from nasus ternus] a watering-pot, appy, so called from having three spouts: Pl.

nasturtium, ii, n. [nasi-tortium, from nasus torquē] a kind of cress, prob. the garden cress: (nihil) ad panem adhibere praeter nasturtium, Cic. (Hence It. nasturcio; Sp. nasturtio).

nasus, i, m. (nasum, i, n. Pl.) a nose: nasus ita locatus est, ut quasi murus oculis interjectus esse videatur, Cic.: pravus, Hor. || Meton. the sense of smell (poet.): cf. naris: non quia nasus illis nullus erat, not because they had no noscs (couldn't smell), id. (n) the nozzle or spout of a vessel (cf. nasisterna): calix nasorum quattuor, Juv. || Fig. as expressive of sagacity, taste, etc.: non quicunque datum est habere nasum, Mart. Of anger: disce sed ira cadat naso, rugosaeque sanna, Pers. Of scorn, derision, satirical wit: naso aduncō aliequem suspendere, to turn up one's nose at anyone, Hor. [Cf. Skr. nāsā: Lat. naris (for nasus); O. H. G. nase, A-S. nase and nosu, Eng. nose.] (Hence It. naso; Fr. nez)

nasūtē, adv. peritly, satirically, scornfully: Phaedr.

nasūtus, a, um, adj. [nasus] that has a large nose, big-nosed: Hor. || Fig. sagacious, witty, satirical, censorious: homo nasutissimus, Sen.

nāta (gnata), ae, f. [natus] (Dat. and Abl. natibus, only to avoid ambiguity) a daughter (poet.) Pl.: Hor.

natālicius, a, um, adj. [natalis] pertaining to the hour or day of one's birth, natal: Chaldaeorum natālicia praedicta, casting of nativities, Cic.

|| Subst. natalicia, orum, n. Pl. a birth-day entertainment: natalicia in hortis dare, id.

natālis, e, adj. [natus, nascor] pertaining to birth, natal: natali die tuo, on your birthday, Cic.: astrum, natal star; horoscope, Hor. Fig.: dies natalis huius urbis, Cic. || Subst. natalis, is, m. (sc. dies), a birth-day: natales grate numeras, Hor.: meus est natalis, Virg. || In plur.: birth, origin, lineage, extraction, descent, family: claris natalibus, of distinguished birth, Tac.: natalibus clarus, Plin. (Hence Fr. Noël)

natālitius, v. natalicidē.

natans, antis, Part. [nato]. || Subst. natantes, um, f. plu. (sc. bestiae), fishes: Virg.

nātatio, ōnis, f. [id.] swimming, floating: habent igitur sibi nātationes atque cursus, Cic. || 2. a swimming-bath: Cels.

nātator, ōris, m. [id.] a swimmer: pugnat in adversas ire natator aquas, Ov.

nātes, ium, v. natis.
natio, ōnis, f. [nascor] a being born, birth: Varr. Personif. the goddess of birth: natio quoque dea putanda est, Cic. || Meton.: a race of men. officiosissima candidiorum, id. Also in a contemptuous sense: fures maritimi, famelica hominum natio, tribe, set, Pl. || 2. a nation, people: omnes nationes servitum ferre possunt, Cic.: eas quoque nationes adire volebat, Caes.

nātis, is, more freq. plur. **nates**, ium, f. the rump, the buttocks. Sing.: diffusa nate, Hor. Plur.: solea pulchrae nates Juv. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. νῆτος-v.]

nātivus, a, um, adj. [nascor] that has arisen by being born, created: nativos esse deos, Cic.: Lucr. || Transf.: produced by nature, not artificial, natural, native: beluae nativis to-tis inhaerentes, living in their natural shells, Cic. Ov. || 2. innate, unborn: opp. to acsitus (acquired) in eo nativum quandam leporem esse, non acsitum, Nep. || 3. Esp. in grammar: nativa verba, primitive words, primitives, Cic. (Hence Fr. natif, naïf)

nato, avi, atum, i. v. n. freq. [v no] to swim, float: studiosissimus homo natandi, Cic.: natant aequore pisces, Ov. natat natata carina, Virg. Of shipwrecked persons: to float about: naufragus natans, Cic. Poet.: with Ice: nocte natat caeca freta, swims across, Virg. Hence pass.: quot piscibus unda natatur, Ov. || Transf.: to stream or spread abroad (poet.): qua Tiberinus campo liberiore natat, id. || 2. to swim or overflow with anything: to be overflowed: with Abl.: natabant pavimenta vimo, Cic.: plenis rura natant fossis, are flooded, Virg. || 3. Of the eyes, to swim, to be feeble, glassy (poet.): vixit oculique amnique natabant, Ov. || 4. to move to and fro, to be loose: nec vagus in laxa pes tibi pelle (i. e. calceō) natet, id.

|| Fig. to fluctuate, waver, be uncertain: pars multa (hominum) natat, modo recta capessens, interdum pravus obnoxia, Hor.

natrīx, icis, f. [no] a water-snake: Cic. Fig. of a dangerous person: natricem educare, to nurse a serpent, Suet.

nātūra, ae, f. [nascor] blood-relationship, natural affinity: natura tu illi patres, Ter.: natura frater, adoptione filius, Liv. || Transf. the nature, i. e. the natural constitution or quality of a thing: natura propria animae et vis, peculiar property, Cic.: qualis esset natura montis, natural

features, Caes. 2. Of character. *nature, natural disposition, bent, character:* cognitum per te ipsum, quae tua natura est, dignum tua amicitia iudicabilis, Cic.: naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret, Hor. 3. *natural propensity, instinct:* natura victus, Cic. 4. *the nature, course, or order of things:* naturae fundamenta pervertere, id. Esp. with rerum, nature (in widest sense), Lucr.: Cic. Personified: id. 5. *nature, i.e. the world, the universe:* Cleanthes totius naturae monti atque animo hoc nomen (del) tribuit, id. 6. *an element, thing, substance:* Aristoteles quintam quandam naturam censet esse, e qua sit mens, id. 7. *the organs of generation:* id.

nātūralis, e, adj [natura] natural, i. e. by birth, one's own: pater, opp. to adoptive father, Cic.: filius, Liv. II. produced by or agreeable to nature, natural: ex, Cic. III. pertaining to nature, natural: quaestiones, id. historia, Plin. IV. relating to generation. loca naturalia, organs of generation, Cels.: also as subst., naturale or naturalia, id.

nātūraliter, adv. naturally, conformably to nature, by nature: quod homini naturaliter insitum est, Cic. Caes. *nātus* (gnātus), a, um, Part [nascor] born: hence, II. Subst. natus (gnatus), i, m a son (poet) in plur. nati, children confiteri, solum hoc tibi, nate, negare, Ov.: caritas, quae est inter natos et parentes, offspiring, Cic. III. A d j born, made, distinguished by nature. With Dat: me credo huius esse natum rei, Ter. non sibi se soli natum meminit, not born for himself only, Cic. With ad: natus ad haec tempora, id. With Inf (poet): animal natum tolerare labores, Ov. With in and Acc (poet): nati in usum laetitiae scyphi, designed for the purposes of mirth, Hor. 2. formed or constituted by nature: ita natus locus est, Iav. 3. existing, in phr. pro (e) re nata, under the (existing) circumstances, as matters are: ut in his pro re nata non incommode possint esse, non amiss, all things considered, Cic.: e re nata melius fieri haud potuit, quam factum est, Ter. 4. With annos: so old, of the age of, etc.: eques Romanus annos prope xc natus, Cic. Sometimes with major or minor, without or with quam: homo annos natus major xi, more than forty years old, id.: cum liberis maioribus quam xv annos natis, Liv.

nātus, ūs, m. (only in Abl.) [id.] lit. birth: hence, of plants, a growing, growth: cupressus natu morosa, difficult of growth, Plin. II. Esp. with grandis (not magnus), major, maximum, age, years, time of life: non admodum grandis natu, not very old, Cic.: andivi ex maioribus natu, id.: maximum natu the eldest, Liv.

nauci, v naucum.

nauclicrōus, a, um, adj. = ναυκληρός, pertaining to a ship-owner or ship-master: Pl.

nauclicrōus, a, um, adj. = ναυκληρός, pertaining to a ship-owner or ship-master: nauclerio ornatu, Pl.

nauclicrōus, i, m. = ναυκληρος, a ship-owner, a ship-master, skipper: Pl. (Hence It. nocchiere and, from it, Fr. nocher.)

naucum, i, n., or naucous, i, m. something slight or trivial, a trifle. (Usu. in Gen with a negative, non nauci (habere, facere, or esse), of no value, good for nothing: homo timidus nauci non erit, Pl. [Ety. uncertain.]

naufragium, i, n. [naufragus] a shipwreck: facere, to be shipwrecked, Cic.: naufragio interire, Caes. Proverb. naufragia aliquid ex terra intueri, to behold the dangers of others from a place of safety, Cic. (ii) tabula ex naufragio, a plank on which a shipwrecked person saves himself; hence, a means of deliverance, a solace, id. 2. Meton. and poet a storm: naufragus magnus multisque coortis, Lucr. II. Fig.: shipwreck, ruin, loss, destruction: fortunarum, Cic. 2. shattered remains, wreck: colligere naufragium reipublicae, id.

naufragus, a, um, adj [for naufragus, from navis and frag in frango] shipwrecked, wrecked: Marium expulsum et naufragum vidit, Cic.: naufragia corpora, Virg. Subst a shipwrecked person: naufragus natans, Cic. 2. Meton. and poet. that causes shipwreck: mare, shipwrecking, Hor.

II. Fig. ruined: naufragorum ejecta ac debilitata manus, Cic.

naulia (also nablia), orum, n. plu. = ναῦλα, νάβλα, a kind of stringed instrument: Ov.

naulum, i, n. = ναῦλον, passage-money, fare: Juv. (Hence It. nolo, naulo.)

naumachia, ae, f. = ναυμαχία, the representation of a sea-fight, a mock sea-fight: naumachiam committere, to exhibit a sea-fight, Suet. II. Meton. the place where such exhibitions were given: id. (v Smith's Ant 268.)

naumachiarius, a, um, adj. [naumachia] pertaining to a mock sea-fight: pons, Plin. II. Subst. naumachiarius, i, m. a combatant in a mock sea-fight: Suet.

nausea, ae, f. = ναυσία, sea-sickness: nauseae molestiam suscipere, Cic. 2. In gen. sickness, nausea, vomiting: nauseam fluentem coercere, Hor. (Hence Fr. noise.)

nauseosus, avi, atum, i v n [nausea] to be sea-sick: Hor. 2. In gen. to be squeamish, to vomit: Cic. II. Fig. to feel disgust or loathing: ista effluentem nauseare, atque tibi displicere, make yourself sick with talking such nonsense, id.

nausōla, ae, f. dim. [id.] a slight squeamishness: Cic

naufa, ae, m. = ναύτης (true Lat. navita, q. v.) a sailor, seaman, mariner: nautas gubernatoresque comparari jubet, Caes. Of the captain of a vessel: Cic. Of a merchant at sea: Hor.

naufēa, ae, f. = ναυτία (another form of ναυσία): a qualm, nausea: nauteum facere, Pl. II. a stinking liquid, perh. vulg-wasser: hircus unctus nautea, id.

nauticus, a, um, adj. = ναυτικός, pertaining to ships or sailors, nautical: verbum totum nauticum, a purely nautical term, Cic.: scientia nauticarum rerum, Caes. II. Subst. nautici, orum, n. plu. sailors, seamen: Liv.

nautilus, i, m. = ναῦτιλος, a shell-fish that sails like a ship, the nautilus: Plin.

nāvale, is, v. navalis, no. II.

nāvalis, e, adj. [navis] pertaining to ships, naval: pedestres navales pugnae, Cic.: castra, to protect the ships drawn up on land, Caes.: corona, a naval crown, as the reward of a naval victory, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 118): navali surgentes aere columnae, made of the brass from the beaks of captured ships, id.: stagnum, a basin in which to exhibit mock sea-fights, Tac.: navales socii, sailors, seamen (chosen from the freedmen of the colonists and allies, and also from those of the colonists and allies who had themselves been slaves), Liv. Sometimes the socii navales are distinguished from the seamen, marines: id. II. Subst.: navalla, ium, n. plu. (poet. also sing. navale, is), a dockyard, naval arsenal; and in gen. a dock, port, haven: navalia, portus, aquarum ductus, Cic. Sing.: siccum navale teneri, i. e. to have got into dock and there grounded, Ov. 2. materials for ship-building, tackling, rigging: Liv.: Virg.

nāvarchus, i, m. ναύαρχος, the captain of a ship: Cic

nāvicula, ae, f. dim [navis] a small vessel, a boat, skiff: Cic.: Caes.

nāviculārius, a, um, adj. [navicula] pertaining to a small ship: naviculariam (sc. rem) facere, to carry on the business of a ship-owner, or to be in the shipping (of goods and passengers) business, Cic. II. Subst. a ship-owner, ship-master: mercatores, navicularii, id.

nāvifragus, a, um, adj. [navis and frag in frango] causing shipwreck (poet.): fretum, Ov. Virg.

nāvigābilis, e, adj. [navis] navigable: amnis, Liv.: mare, id.

nāvigatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a sailing, a voyage: ex tuis litteris cognovi cursus navigationum tuarum, Cic.

nāviger, ēra, ērum, adj. [navis gero] ship-bearing, navigable (poet.): mare, Lucr.

nāvigium, i, n. [navis] a vessel, a ship: navigia facere, Cic.: speculatoria navigia, reconnoitring vessels,

spy-boats, Caes. Proverb.: in eodem velut navigio participem esse periculi, 'to be in the same boat,' Liv.

navigo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a [navis] to sail, navigate. Neutr. quum per anni tempus navigare poteris, Cic.: idoneum tempus ad navigandum, Caes. Of ships: utrum ista classis navigarit, Cic. Proverb.: navigare in portu, to be in port, i. e. in safety, Ter. Fig.: quam celestiter belli impetus navigavit, *script on*, Cic.

2. to swim: Ov. **3.** A. Act.: to sail over, navigate (rare in prose, and only in rhetorical speech): quum Xerxes maria ambula-isset, terramque navigasset, *has walked the ocean and navigated the land*, Cic.: Tyrrhenum aequor, Virg. Hence Pass.: Tac. Pass. *Impers.*: his ventis istinc navigatur, Cic. **2.** to gum by navigation: quae homines arant, navigant, aedificant, *all the gains (or products) of agriculture, navigation, and building*, Sall. (Hence Fr. *nager*.)

nāvis, is, f. (acc. *navi*, m. or *navim*; the latter freq. in Cic.: Abl. *navi* or *e-va ship*: *navis longa*, a ship of war, Caes. oneraria or rotunda, a transport, id. praetoria, the admiral's ship, Liv. tecta, having a deck, decked, id.: aperta, without a deck, id.: *navis auri*, paleae, laden with gold, *chafr*, Cic. deducere in aequum, to launch, Liv.: or simply, deducere, Caes.: deprimitur, to sink, id.: subducere, to haul up, beach, id.: *navibus rem gerere*, by sea, Hor.: *navium tutela*, the image of the tutelary deity on the stern, Ov. (But the distinctive emblem of a vessel was at the prow: v. Smith's Ant. 26.) Proverb. (i) *navibus et quadrigis petere aliquid*, i. e. with might and main, Hor. (ii) *navem perfrangere*, *qua ipse quis naviget, to scuttle one's own ship, to do an injury to oneself*, Cic. **2.** *Navis Argolica*, or simply *Navis*, the constellation Argos, id. Fig.: una navis est jam bonorum omnium, *all good citizens are in the same boat*: i. e. their cause is the same, id. [Cf. Skr. *navis*: Gr. *ναῦς*: A-S. *naeca*, O. H. G. *nacho* (the guttural arising from *v*); O. I. *nav*] (Hence Fr. *nef*.)

nāvita, ae, m. [navis] a sailor, seaman, mariner (poet). vela dabat ventis, ne adhuc bene novaverit illos navita, Ov. (v. *navita*.)

nāvitas (gnav), ātis, f. [navis] promptness, assiduity, zeal: Cic.

nāviter (gnav), adv. diligently, actively, zealously: pugnare, Liv. **11.** wholly, completely: bene et naviter impudens, Cic.

nāvo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [navis] to do, conduct, or accomplish with zeal and diligence: navare aliquid et officere, Cic.: fortiter in acie navare operam, to act vigorously, Liv.: quisque operam navare cuperet, to do his part, Caes.: quum vellem Bruto studium tuum navare potuisses: *could have proved (shown) your zeal to him*, Cic.

nāvus (gnavus), a, um, adj. active, diligent, assiduous: homo navus et industrius, Cic. [The orig. form was *gnavus*; cf. *ignavus*; prob. from root *gna* (v. nascor) in act. sense; hence "productive, creative, active."]

(1) **nē** (old forms *nei* and *ni*), adv. and conj. the primitive Latin negative particle, = Eng. *no*; whereas *non* is a derivative (v. non, ad int.): cf. A-S. *na* and *ne* (Eng. *no*), whence *nahl* (Eng. *not*) is derived. The absolutely negative and purely adverbial nature of *ne* is exhibited in the early stage of the language, in the negation of a single word: *ne minores* (vires) quam semestres, Varr. **2.** This adverbial use was retained at later periods, (i) in connection with *quidem*, to negative emphatically the word placed between them, *not enim*; *ne in oppidis quidem*; *ne in faniis quidem*, Cic. (ii) In composition, as an absolute negation, as *ne neque*, *nequicquam*; *nescio*, *nevelo*; *nefas*, *nepus* (for *non purus*), *nequeo*; *ne mo* (= *ne homo*), *nihil*, *unillus*, *nunquam*, etc.: and sometimes with added *et*: e. g. *ne copiamus*, *in gligo* (= *nece-igo*), *negotium* (= *nece otium*). **11.** But the proper use of *ne*, in contradistinction to *non*, esp. in the more developed stages of the language (though this use is also found in the earlier stages), is to negative a proposition, not absolutely and as a matter of fact (objectively) like *non*, but relatively or as matter of opinion, desire, etc. (subjectively). Thus *ne* answers to the Gr. *μή*, and *non* to *οὐ*. Hence it is used,

2. With the Imper. In prohibitions: *ne, pueri, ne tanta aenias asnesce b. illa, do not!* Virg. So in prohibitions expressed by the *Subj.* *ne* aut suae magnopere virtuti tribueret, aut ipsas desperaret, Caes. **3.** In wishes and asseverations: *ne Iuppiter Opt. Max. sineret, may Jupiter forbid it!* Liv.: *illud vitium ne vere scriberem!* Cic. **4.** In conditional clauses: *granted that . . . not*: *ne sit sane summum malum dolor*: *malum certe est*, id. **5.** In provisional or restrictive clauses: *provided that . . . not*: *sint sane liberales ex fortuna fortunis, ne illi languinem nostrum largiantur, only let them not*, Sall. More frequently, *dum* ne, *dummodo* ne, *modo* ne, and *dum quidem* ne (v. *dum* and *modo*).

6. *Usu*, with *ne* (v. *ne*), but also alone, *much less*: *me vero nihil istorum ne juvenem quidem movit unquam, ne nunc senem, much less now I am old*, Cic. **7.** In clauses denoting a purpose, in earlier Lat. often with *ut*; in order that *not*, *lest*: *hac mihi nunc cura est maxima, ut ne cui meae longinquitas aetatis obstat*, Ter. Separated from *ut*: *quam plurimis de rebus ad me velum scribas, ut prorsus ne quid ignorari, Cic.* We sometimes find *qui*

ne, *quo ne*, and *quomodo ne* for *ut ne* *ego id agam, mihi qui ne defur*, Ter. *Much more freq. without ut*; esp. after verbs signifying to ask, command, strive, etc.: *id egredi ne interesset, I made it my object not to*, Cic.: *Caesarem complexus obsecrare coepit, ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret, besought him not to*, Caes. So *ne multis*, *ne pluribus*, sc. *dicam*, *not to be tedious*: Cic.

8. After verbs denoting fear, and without another negative, it expresses an apprehension that something will take place = *that*: *metuebat ne Indecarent, id. nostri ne quo loco erumperent*, Pompeiani timebant, Caes. (ii) With another negative it expresses an apprehension that something will not take place: *that not*: *veroe ne exercitum firmum habere non possit*, Cic. In these cases *ne non* may be represented by *ut* (q. v.). With the negative before the verb in the object clause: *timere non deo*, *ne non iste illa cruce dignus iudicetur*, id. **9.** After verbs of hindering, refusing, etc., to denote a preventing cause: *Decit corpus ne inveniretur nox quae noctis oppressit, night came on and prevented them from finding*, Liv. [Cf. Skr. *na*; Goth. *ni*, O. H. G. *ne*; O. I. *ni*.]

(2) **nē**, adv. for *nae*, v. *nae*.

nē, interrog. part. (and apocopated *nē*) is enclitic, and is attached to the most important word in the question, making it emphatic. In this case it has no direct representative in English; but its force may be marked by the accent, or by the word *indeed*: *meministine me in senatu dicere? do you remember my saying*, Cic.: *quidam auxilio juvat ante levatos? will it be because they are glad to have been relieved?* Virg.: *tun? te audeas socium esse dicere? do you indeed dare to say*, Pl. After an elided *s*: *satin? habes ei? minarum nulla? ut quam aequo diligam?* id. **2.** In indirect interrogations, *whether*: *ut videamus, satin? ista sit iusta defectio*, Cic. Sometimes affixed to an interrogative pronoun: *quomodo malo mentem concussa? Timore deorum, by what affliction, I ask*, Hor. With an, *annon*, or *anne*, in the second interrogation, v. an, no. **4.** With *neque*, v. *neque*. Sometimes, in the second interrogation, *ne* for *an*: *ut in incerto fuerit, vicissim victine essent*, Liv.

nebūla, ae, f. *mist*, *vapour*, *fog*, *smoke*: *temem exhalat nebulam*, Virg. Poet of the clouds: *nebulae pluviae rores*, Hor. Of smoke: *Ov. Fig.*: *erroris, the mists of error*, Juv. **2.** *a steam, vapour*: *nebulae dolia summa tegunt*, Ov. **3.** Of something empty, worthless: *nebulae cyathus, a cup-full of mist*, Pl.: Pers. [Cf. Skr. *na-bh-as*, mist; Gr. *νεφ-ος*, *νεφ-ελος*; Lat. *nimbus* with nasal, for *nembus*]; *nubes*; O. N. *nyst-heim-r*, O. H. G. *nebal*, mod. Germ. *nebel*. V. *nubo*.] (Hence It. *nebbia*.)

nebŭlo, ōnis, m. [nebula] a *paltry, worthless fellow*, an *idle rascal*: nos ab isto nebulone factinus eludimus, quam putamus, Cic.: nebulones Aelianique juvenis, Hor.

nebŭlōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] *full of mist or vapour, misty, foggy, cloudy, dark*: nebulosum et caliginosum caelum, Cic.

nēc, conj. v. neque
nēc, an inseparable negative particle in compounds for *ne*: necopinans, necopinus: v. nē, I. fin.

necdum, v. neque.
necessariē, adv. (v. rare = foll.). *unavoidably, necessarily*: Cic.

necessariō, adv. *by necessity, unavoidably*: quod necessariō rem coactus Caesar emittitur, Caes.: Cic.: Sall.

necessariū, a, um, adj. [necesse] *unavoidable, inevitable* (opp. to voluntarius): id quod imperator necessarium, Cic.: necessaria re coactus, Caes.

2. *indispensable, needful, requisite*: omnia ad vitam necessaria, Cic.: res maxime necessaria, id. || **Transf.**: *connected by blood, friendship, etc.*: *related, closely connected, bound*: mors hominis necessaria, of an intimate friend, Mat in Cic. *homo, a relation* (cf. a father-in-law), Nep.

2. Hence *assubst. necessarius*, a, m. and *necessaria*, ae, f. a *relation, relative, kinsman* (kinswoman), *connection, friend* (v. freq. in plur.): L. Torquatus meus familiaris ac necessarius, Cic.: Ambani, necessarii et consanguinei Aeduiorum, Caes.

necessē, indecl. adj. n. (like abund.) *old form, necessum* *unavoidable, inevitable, necessary*: *only with esse and habere*: nihil fit, quod necesse non fuerit, Cic.: eo minus habeo necesse scribere, I. *deem at the less needful to write*, id. **Form necessum**: necesse est paucis respondere, Liv.: Pl. **Indec.** With *Subj.*: unde omnia atque omni constet natura necessum est, id.

2. *needful, requisite*: id quod tibi necesse minime fuit, factus esse voluisti, Cic. [Prob. to be related, along with Gr. ἀνάγκη, to the root whence comes Lat. *nanc̄sor*].

necessitas, ātis, f. [necesse] *unavoidable, inevitable, necessity, fate, destiny, doom*: temporis cedere, id est necessitati parere, to bow to necessity, Cic.: majores necessitates, more urgent necessities, pressure of destiny, Liv.: leti, the doom of death, Hor. **2.** Esp. in plur.: *wants, requirements*: vitae necessitatibus servire, to be taken up with supplying the necessities of life, Cic.: suarum necessitatum causa, wants, interests, Caes.: publicae necessitates, Liv. **3.** *privation, want*: famem et ceteras necessitates tolerabant, Suet.

4. Like *necessitudo*, *connection, relationship, friendship*: necessitatem familiaritatemque violare, Cic. || **Personified**: the goddess of doom.

necessitudo, īnis, f. [id.] *necessity,*

inevitableness: puto hanc esse necessitudinem, cui nulla vi resisti potest, Cic. **2.** *need, want*: quibus maxima necessitudo, whose circumstances were most pressing (desperate), Sall.

2. **Transf.**: *social connection, relationship, kinship, friendship, intimacy*: necessitudo et affinitas, Cic.: necessitudo cum aliquo conjungere, id. **2.** Meton. in plur. *relatives, connections, friends*: petuit, ut sibi permitteretur revivere necessitudines, Suet.

nēcessum, v. necesse.

nēcne, adv. or not: answers, in the second clause of a disjunctive interrogation, to *ne* or *utrum* in the first; which particles, however, are frequently omitted. In such interrogations both *ne* (or *utrum*) and *nēcne* refer to the same verb, which is therefore used twice, omitted in the second clause. The verb, however, is sometimes repeated. The use of *nēcne* is most common in indirect questions, as: quæro, potuerint Roscius ex societate partem suam petere, *nēcne*, whether or no he could have claimed, Cic.: utrum proclum commanti ex usu esset, *nēcne*, Caes. With the verb repeated, hoc dōce, doleam *nēcne* doleam nihil interest, Cic. But it can equally well be used in a direct interrogation: sunt hæc tua virba *nēcne*? are these your words or not, id.

nēcnon, also *nec non* or *neque non*, and sometimes with words placed between the two negatives: also: v. neque, II. 4.

nēcō, avi, atum, i. n. a *to kill, murder, put to death, destroy* (esp. by *outrageful and cruel means*: whereas, *interitio* is simply *put to death*): plebem fame, Cic.: aliquem igni necare, Caes. **Off.** impersonal subjects *hæc* *necat*, *remis dolent*, Pl. || **Fig.**: *to worry to death* (with talking): id [Cf. Gr. *νεκρός, νεκρός*; Lat. *ne, per-mures and necro*].

nēc-ōpinans, anti-, adj. *not expecting, unware* (rare): Anobarbarum necopinantem libavi, Cic.: cf. nē, I. fin.

nēcōpinātō, adv. *unexpectedly*: si necopinatio quid evenit, Cic.

nēcōpinātus (also separately *nec opinatus*), a, um, adj. *unexpected*: necopinata lona per-picere, Cic.: nec opinato adventu, Liv. Adverbially *ex-necopinato* *avert-sum* *hostem invadere*, *unexpectedly, unawares*, id.

nēcōpinus, a, um, adj. (poet.) [opinor]. **Pass.** *unexpected*: mors, Ov.

2. **Act.** *not expecting, unsuspecting, careless*: ipsum accipiter necopinum rapit, Placid.

nectar, āris, n. = *νεκταρ*, *nectar*, the drink of the gods (ambrosia being their food): Cic. || **Poet. transf.**: *any thing sweet, pleasant, delicious*: of honey: liquido distendunt nectare cellas, Virg. **Off.** nulk pleno quæ (oves) fertis in ubere nectar, Ov. **Of a plea-**

sant smell: nectar qui naribus halat (of the fragrance of spikenard), Lucr. **Fig.** of poetry: cantare Pegaseum nectar, Pers.

nectārēus (nectārius), a, um, adj. [nectar] *pertaining to nectar, nectared*: aquæ, Ov. || **Transf.** *sweet or delicious as nectar*: Falernum, Mart.

necto, xūi and xi, xum, 3. v. a. *to bind, tie, join, fasten together, connect*: nectitibus nodis ternos, Amarylli, colores, Virg.: catenas, Hor.: talaria pedibus, Virg. **2.** *to bind, fetter, confine*, esp. for debt: eo animo (plebeii) necti desierunt, *crased to be liable to have their persons attached for debt*, Liv. Hence, **Fig.** *to bind, oblige*: sacramento, Just. || **Fig.** *to attach, connect, unite*: ut ex alio alia nectantur, Cic.: nectere dolum, *comb we*, Liv.: causas unius, to invent a chain of idle reasons, Virg. [Cf. Skr. *nah*, which indicates an orig. *nagh*].

nēcūbi, ade. [cubi, v. ubi] *that no where, lest any where*: dispositis exploratoribus, necubi Romam copias transducerent, to guard against their moving their forces in any quarter towards Rome, Caes.: Liv.

nēcundē, adv. [cunde, v. unde] *that from no place, lest from any place*: circumspiciamus necunde impetus in frumentarios fieret, Liv.

nēdum, conj. *much less, still less*. After an expressed negation: ne voc quidem incommoda, nedum ut ulla vis feret, Liv.: vix in ipsis factis et oppidis frigus Indirma valetudine vitatur: nedum in mari, Cic. **2.** After an implied negation: secundæ res sapientium animos fatigant: nedum illi corruptis moribus victoriæ temperarent, *much less could they be expected to make a moderate use of victory*, Sall.

2. **Affirmatively** (= *et dicam*): *not to say, not only, much more*: adulationes etiam victus Macedonibus graves, nedum victoribus, *much more* *adulators*, Liv. In the first clause: *nedum morbum removit, sed etiam gravedinem, not only*, Cic.

nēfandus, a, um, adj. [fari. II. 1] *not to be mentioned; hence* *impious, heinous, execrable, abominable*: a fulcrum, Cic.: vehiculum, *polluted by blood*, Liv. **Of persons**: homo nefandus, Plin. **Absol.**: sperate deos memorasse fandi atque nefandi, *of right and wrong*, Virg.

nefariē, adv. *impiously, execrably, heinously, abominably*: aliquid nefarie flagitioseque facere, Cic.

nefariūs, a, um, adj. [nefas] *impious, execrable, abominable, nefarious*: homo nefarius et impius, Cic.: singularis et nefaria crudelitas, Caes.: multa commemorare nefaria in sociis, *outrageous deeds*, Cic. Rarely as subst. in sing. rem publicam nefario obstringere, to involve the whole state in guilt, Liv.

nē-fās, n. indecl. *that which is contrary to divine law, a sin, crime,*

wickedness, abomination: quicquid non licet, nefas putare debemus, Cic.: quibus nefas est deserere patronos, Caes.: corpora viva nefas Stygia vectare carina, Virg.: fas et nefas, right and wrong, id.; and without et, Hor.: per fas et nefas, by right means or by wrong (i. e. without caring in what way), Liv. 2. As an exclamation: *horrid! shocking! dreadful!* heu nefas, O fies us! Hor. 11. Meto n. a horrible or monstrous person or thing, an abomination (poet.): extinxisse nefas laudabor, i. e. Helen, as the destroyer of Troy, Virg. 2. an impossibility: quicquid corrigere est nefas, what cannot be mended, Hor.

ne-fastus, a, um, adj.: dies nefasti, days on which judgment could not be pronounced nor assemblies of the people be held: ille (Numa) nefastos dies fastosque fecit, Liv. 11. Transf.: *contrary to the sacred rites or to religion*: in gen. *irreligious, impious*: quae augur inusta, nefasta defixerit, Cic.

2. In gen. *wicked, profane, execrable, nefarious*: quid intactum nefasti liquimus? what crime, outrage, Hor. 3. *unlucky, inauspicious*: dies, id.: ne qua terra sit nefasta victoriae suae, i. e. so inauspicious as to stand in the way of victory, Liv.

negantia, ae, f. [nego] a denying, a negation: Cic.

negatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a denying, denial, negation: Cic.

negito, i, v. a. *frec.* [id.] to deny or refuse often or steadfastly (rare): Lucr.: rex primo negitare, Sall.

neglectio, ōnis, f. [negligo] a neglecting, neglect: amicorum, Cic.

neglectus, a, um, Part. [negligo] a neglecting, neglected: Ter.

negligens, entis, Part. [negligo]

11. A. d. j.: *heedless, careless, unconcerned, indifferent, negligent*: absconcerned with Gen.: also with prep.: im-providet negligentem duces, Cic.: adol-escentia negligens luxuriosaque, Liv. With Gen.: legum, officii, rei publicae, sociorum atque amicorum negligentior, Cic. With prep.: circa deos ac reli-giones negligentior, careless about them, Suet.: in sumptu negligens, Cic. With Inf.: post illa obteregeam negligens fui, Pl. With Subj.: negligens ne qua populus laboret, ceasing to be concerned lest the people suffer in any wise, Hor.

negligenter, adv. *heedlessly, carelessly, negligently*: opp. to diligenter scribere, Cic. Comp.: negligentius as-servare aliquid, id.

negligentia (neglegentia), ae, f. [negligens] *carelessness, heedlessness, negligence*: negligentia, pignitia, in-ertia impedit, Cic.: caerimoniarum auspicioque, neglect of, Liv.

neg-ligo (also neglġo and neelġo), lexi, lectum, 3. v. a. [neg lego] (lit. not to pick up, i. e.) not to heed, not to trouble oneself about, to slight, neglect

constr. with Acc. or Inf., rarely with de or absol.: si mandatum neg-lecturus es, Cic.: herus quod im-peravit, neglexisti persequi, Pl.: Cic.: de Theopompo negleximus, id. 11. Esp. to slight, despise, disregard, neglect: qui periculum capitis sui pro mea salute neglexit, id.: Imperium alioquin, Caes.: fraudem committere, to be care-less of committing a crime, Hor. Absol.: bonus tantummodo segnior fit, ubi neg-ligas, if unnoticed, Sall. 111. to over-look, pass over: negligere pecuniam captam, Cic.

negō, avi, atum (perf. Subj. negas-sim for negaverim, Pl.) i. v. n. and a. [ne agio = alo] to say 'no,' to deny: Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, Diogenes says 'yes,' Antipater, 'no,' Cic. With Acc. and Inf.: to say not, deny: Stoici negant quicquam esse bonum, nisi quod honestum sit, id.: Cotta se ad armatum hostem iturum negat, says that he will not go, refuses to go, Caes. Sometimes two depend. clauses follow negare, although the first only is con-nected with it, the second being depen-dent on an affirmative verb not ex-pressed: plerique negant Caesarem in conditione mansurum; postulataque haec ab eo interposita esse, and affirm that these demands, Cic. Pass: cuncta negor, Ov. 11. to refuse, decline: nunquam reo cuiquam tam praecise negavi, quam hic mihi, Cic. 2. Of things (poet.): poma negat regio, refuses, does not yield, Ov. (Hence It. *nego*; Fr. *nier*.)

negotiālis, e, adj. [negotium] per-taining to affairs (rare): Cic.

negotians, antis, Part. [negotior]. 11. Subst. a wholesale dealer, trader, banker: negavi me cupiam negotiant dare (praefecturam), Cic.

negotiatio, ōnis, f. [id.] banking business (v. negotiator): Cic.: v. full art.

negotiātor, ōris, m. [id.] a money-lender, banker: the negotiators were Roman citizens who carried on money-lending and banking business in the provinces, and different from the m-erctores (v. Smith's Ant. 269): negoti-atoribus comis, mercatoribus justus, Cic. 11. In gen. a trader, tradesman: mercis sordidae negotiator, Quint.

negotiōlum, i, n. dim. [negotium] a little business, small matter: nescio quid negotioli, some trifling matter or other, Cic.

negōtor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. [id.] to carry on a banking business in the provinces (v. negotiator): quum se Syracusas otandi, non negotiandi causa contulisset, Cic. 2. In gen. to trade, traffic: negotiandi causa, Liv.

negotiōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of business, busy: provincia negotiosa et molesta, Cic.: negotiosi dies, business days, working days, Tac. Comi-cally: tergum, a back on which business is performed, i. e. which receives a drub-bing, Pl.

neg-otium, il, n. [neg otium: v. nē, I. *fn.*] lit. want of leisure; hence, a business, employment, occupation, af-fair: nihil habere negotii, to be wholly unoccupied, Cic.: negotio desistere, Caes.: in magno negotio habere ali-quid, to regard a thing as important, Suet.: mirabar, quid hic negotii esset tibi, what you had to do here, Ter. Esp. with reference to affairs of state: nos-trum otium negotii inopia, non re-quescenti studio constitutum est, Cic. Of military operations: occasio-nem negotii bene gerendi, an oppor-tunity for operating successfully, Caes. Of the management of domestic con-cerns: qui suum negotium gerunt otiosi, do nothing but mind their own affairs, Cic. 2. Of money-lending or banking in the provinces (v. negoti-ator): Trebonius amplat expedita nego-tia in tua provincia habet, id.; and of trade in general, maritime negotia, id. Of a law-suit: Suet. 11. Transf.: difficulty, pains, trouble, labour: aliu-quid negotium exhibere, to give him trouble, Pl.: Cic.: neque esse quid-quam negotii, and that it was no trouble, Caes. 2. Like the Gr. *πάγνια*, for res, a matter, thing: quid est neg-otii? Pl.: ineptum negotium et Graeculum, Cic. So of persons: Tenuis illa lentum negotium, a slow affair, id.

nemo, ōnis, m. and f. (instead of *Gen. nemo* in class Lat nullus is preferred; and for *Al. nullus*) [n- and hemo, old form of homo] no man, no one, nobody: usu foll. by *Gen* or *de*, ex (c): facio pueris omnium hominum neminem, Cic.: nemo de us, id. Nemo non, with a verb, every one: aperte adulantem nemo non videt, id. Non nemo, some one: video de istis abesse non neminem, id.: nemo unus, no single person, Liv. Fem.: vicinam neminem amo magis quam te, Pl. Ter. 11. Often used with noun in apposition: nulla ars, nulla manus, nemo opifex (not nullus opifex), Cic.: nemo vir bonus, no good man, id. and even nemo homo, Pl.: ut per biduum nemo hominem homo agnosceret, Cic.

nemoralis, e, adj. [nemus] of groves or woods, woody, sylvan (poet.): templum nemoralis Dianae, Ov.

nemōrensis, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to a grove or wood: mel, Col. 11. Esp. pertaining to the grove of Diana, near Aricia: Ov. Hence, rex nemoren-sis, the priest presiding over the sacrifices to Diana of Aricia, Suet.

nemōri-cultrix, icis, f. the that dwells in the woods: sus, Phaedr.

nemōri-vagus, a, um, adj. that wanders in the woods: aperi, Cat.

nemōrosus, a, um, adj. [nemus] full of woods, woody: Zacynthos, Virg.: Atlas, Ov.

nempe, conj. [=nam-pe; cf. quippe] certainly, truly, forthwith, to be sure, to wit, namely: scio jam quid velis nem-pe hinc me abire vis, Pl.: unde iustitia,

ides, acquitas? Nempe ab his, *without doubt*, Cic. Even at the beginning of a piece: nempe dixi, *true, I said*, Hor.

nēmus, ōis, *n.* a wood with open glades and meadows for cattle, a wood with much pasture land, a grove: poet a wood in gen.: multos memora silvaeque commovet, Cic.: montium cultus memorumque (Diana), Hor. **2.** Esp. the sacred grove of Diana at Aricia: Cic. [Cf. Gr. νῆμα, to pasture flocks, νῆμος and prob. Νημέα; also νουός.]

nēnia (naenia), ae, f. a funeral dirge sung in praise of the dead: honoratorum virorum laudes cantu at thibicem prosequantur, cui nomen nenia, Cic.: absint nam funerariae, Hor. **II.** Transf.: a mourning ul duty of any kind: Oae retractat munera neniae, id. Proverb: id fuit nenia ludo, my joy was turned to grief, Pl.

2. a magic song, incantation: Maro, Hor. **3.** a common, trifling song, popular song: a nursery song, a duty: puerorum nenia, quae regnum recte facientibus offert, the children's rhyme, id. [Etym. unknown.]

nēnū and **nēnum**, v. non, ad init. **nēō**, nēvi, nētum, 2 v. a tospin: subtemen tenue nēo, Pl. **II.** Transf.: to weave; to interlace, entwine: tum can quam nevat auro, Virg. [Cf. Gr. νῆω; O H G. nā-an, nā-dala (needle), Goth. nethla, (id).]

nēpa, ae, f. [an African word] a scorpion: Cic. **2.** a constellation, the Scorpion: pectus Nepai, Cic. poet.

II. Transf. a crab: recessum cedant ad puerum, imitator nepam, Pl.

nēpenthēs, *n.* indecl. = νῆπενθής (that drives away sadness), a plant which, mingled with wine, had an exhilarating effect: Plin. (Many conjectures have been made respecting this plant; the most generally received opinion is that it was the poppy.)

nēpos, ōis, *m.* a son's or daughter's son; a grandson: Metellum multi filii, filiae, nepotes, nepotes in rogum imposuerunt, Cic. **2.** a brother's or sister's son, a nephew: Ares instituit heredes sororum nepotes, Suet.

3. In gen. a descendant (poet); in this sense, u. sup. pl.: filius, anne aliquis magna de stirpe nepotus? Virg.: in nepotum perniciem, Hor. **II.** Transf. a spendthrift, prodigal: quis ganeo, quis nepos, quis adulter, Cic. [Cf. Skr. nap-tar, grandson, fem. nap-ti, grand-daughter; Gr. νῆ-οδός (Hom.), a-νῆ-οδός; O H G. nēfo, grandson, nif-tila, grand-daughter.] (Hence Fr. neveu.)

nēpōtātus, ōis, *m.* [nepos] extravagance, prodigality, profusion: Suet.

nēpōtātus, a, *um*, *adv.* [id.] extravagant, profuse: sumptus, Suet.

nēpōtātus, i, *m.* *dim.* [id.] a little grandson: Pl.

neptis, is, f. [v. nepos] a grand-daughter: Cic.: neptis Veneris, i. e.

ino, Ov.: neptes Cybeles, i. e. the Muses, id. (Hence Fr. nièce.)

Neptūnus, i, *m.* Neptune: the sea-god: hence, meton.: the sea (poet.): credere se Neptuno, Pl.: hibernus, Hor.

nequam, *adv.* indecl. worthless, good for nothing: piscis nequam est nisi recens, Pl. **II.** Esp. of character, worthless, vile, bad: opp. to frugi: liberti nequam et improbi, Cic.: quid est nequius aut turpius? id.: homo nequissimus, id. [Etym. uncertain.]

nequāquam, *adv.* in no wise, by no means, not at all: nequāquam comparandus, by no means deserving to be compared, Cic.: nequam idoneus locus ad egrediendum, Caes.

nequē or **nēc** (used indifferently before vowels and consonants), *adv.* and *conj.* [ne que]. In the earlier periods of the language neque and nec (esp. the latter) like ne = non, not, in which way they are occasionally used by later writers: cf. necopinatus, necopinatus. **II.** *Conj.* = et non, and not, also not: illa quae aliis sic, aliis secus, nec isdem semper uno modo videntur, and which also do not always appear in the same way to the same persons, Cic. nec mirum, and no wonder, id. Connected with vero, enim, autem, tamen: neque vero hoc solum dixit, sed ipse et sentit et fecit, nor indeed, id.: neque enim beneficia feneramur (in a parenthesis), id.: neque enim tu es qui qui sis nequias... neque autem ego sum ita demens..., neither you on your part... nor I on mine, id.

2. Esp. repeated, neque (nec)... neque (nec), neither... nor: virtus nec eripi nec surripi potest unquam; neque naufragio neque incendio amittitur, id. haec si neque ego neque tu fecimus, Ter. With a preceding negative, which, however, does not destroy the negation contained in neque... neque: non mediisfidius prae lacrimis possum reliqua nec cogitare nec scribere, Cic.

3. Neque (nec)... et (que) and et... neque (nec), when one clause is affirmative: on the one hand not... and on the other hand; not only not... but also; or the contrary: on the one hand... and on the other hand not; not only... but also not: (1) Neque (nec)... et (que): animal nullum inveniri potest, quod neque natum unquam sit, et semper sit futurum, which, on the one hand, was never born, and on the other, is destined for perpetuity, id. (2) Et... neque (nec): ego vero et expectabo ea quae polliceris neque exigami nisi tuo commodo, I shall certainly anticipate the fulfilment of your promises, but yet I shall not claim it, id. **4.** Neque (nec) non (also in one word, necnon), emphatically affirmative, and also, and besides, and indeed, and: neque meam mentem non domum saepe revocat exanimata uxor, id. (3) Nec non, as a simple conjunction: and likewise, and so too, also:

necnon et Tyri per limina laeta fientes convenere, Virg. **5.** Neque (nec) dum, and in one word, necdum, and not yet, not yet: ille autem quid agat, si scis neque dum Roma es profectus, scribas ad me velim, Cic. **6.** Nec... quidem, v. quidem. **7.** but yet, nor yet: si neque censu, neque vindicta, neque testamento liber factus es, non est liber; neque est ulla earum rerum, but none of these has happened, id.: sine ulla patrum injuria nec sine offensione, and yet not, Liv. (Hence It. nē; Fr. nē; from Lat. nec ipse unus, It. nessuno; from Lat. nec ens, It. niente; Fr. néant.)

nequēdum (necdum), *adv.* neque, no. **II.** **5.**

nē-queō, i, v. n. *not to be able*, to be unable: ubi habitaret, invenires saltem, si nomen neque, Pl.: quum rho (litteram) dicere nequiret, Cic.: quod proelio adesse nequibat, Sall.: Cic. Pass. (followed by an Inf. Pass.): quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, jure factum sit, Sall. Parely impers.: nequit, it is impossible, Pl.

nequicquam (nequidquam and nequiquam), *adv.* in vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly: et sero et nequicquam pudet, Cic.: nequicquam auxilium implorare, Caes. **2.** without good reason: ut non nequicquam tantae virtutis homines iudicari deberet ausos esse, etc., they ought not to be condemned as having attempted such a feat without good reason (without being justified in doing so), id. **3.** with impunity: Pl.

nequior, ius, v. nequam.

nequiquam, v. nequicquam, ad init.

nequis or **ne quis**, for ne aliquis nequissimus, a, *um*, v. nequam.

nequiter, *adv.* worthless, licentiously, wrongly, etc.: turpiter et nequiter facere, Cic. Comp.: utrum bellum susceptum sit nequius, an inconsultus gestum, dici non potest, more unjustifiably, Liv.

nequitia, ae, and **nequities**, ei, f. [nequam] badness: aceti nequitia, Plin. **II.** Fig.: in moral se: idleness, inactivity, remissness, negligence: me ipsum inertiae nequitiaeque condemno, Cic. **2.** prodigality, profusion: illum aut nequitias expellet, Hor. **3.** profligacy, wantonness, lewdness: tandem nequitiae pone modum tuae, id. **4.** worthlessness, vileness, villainy: officina nequitiae et deversorium flagitiorum omnium, Cic.

nērēis, idos, f. [Nereus] a daughter of Nereus, a sea-nymph, Nereid: virides Nereides, Ov.

neruōsē, *adv.* strongly, vigorously, energetically: vigilanter neruōseque aliquem subornare, Planc. ap. Cic. Comp.: nervosius dicere, Cic.

neruōsus, a, *um*, *adv.* [nervus] full of nerves, sinewy, nervous: poples, Ov.

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II. Fig.: nervous, vigorous, energetic in expression: quis Aristotele nervosior? Cic.

nervulus, i. m. dim. [id.] a little nerve, vigour: si tu nervulus tuos adhibueris, just a little of your strength, Cic.

nervus, i. m. a sinew, tendon, nerve: his adde nervos, a quibus artus continentur, Cic. II. Transf. the string of a musical instrument: nervi in fidibus, id. 2. a bow-string: nervo equino intendit telum, Virg.

3. the leather with which shields were covered: Tac. 4. a thong with which a prison was bound: Pl. 5. a fetter: id. Hesce. 6. a prison: eximere de nervo aliquem, Liv. 7. the male organ of generation: Hor.

III. Fig. in pl.: nerves, vigour, strength: digna res est ubi tu nervos intendas tuos, Ter. - opibus ac nervis uti, Cæs.: nec vi belli per cunctas, issues of war, Cic.: nervi conatibus, the leaders, Liv. 2. Esp. of style: force, energy: horum oratio neque nervos neque aculeos oratoris ac foras non habet, Cic. [cf. Gr. *νευρ* = for *νευρ* = for.] (Hence It. *nerbo*; Fr. *nerf*.)

nesciens, entis, Part. [nescio]. II. Adj.: ignorant, unaware: Ter.

ne-scio, Ivi or Ii, itum, 4 v. a not to know, to be ignorant of: nec me pudet fateri nescire, quod nesciam, Cic. - nescis quanta cum expectatione sim te audire, you cannot think, id.: quod scies, nescis, what I am going to tell you, (remember) you don't know, a phrase to inculcate secrecy: tu nescis id quod scis, Dromo, si sapias, Ter. Pass.: utrum consistere usquam velit an mare transire, is unknown, Cic. 2. Esp. in the phrases, nescio quis, nescio quid, nescio quomodo, nescio an, etc., to denote uncertainty: nescio quis, I know not who, somebody or other: nescio quid, I know not what, something or other: prope me hic nescio quis loquitur, Pl.: nisi me forte Pacum nescio cuius querelis moveri putes, one Pacum, whoever he may be (in affected ignorance, to imply insignificance, meanness, etc.), Cic. fortasse non primum hoc nescio quid quod ego grexi, this trifling matter, id.: iugum co die res est nescio an maxima illo bello gesta sit, and probably, Liv. (v. an, no II.).

II. not to know, to be unacquainted with (with Acc. of direct obj.). illa illam nescit, Pl.: non nescit hiemem, Virg. 2. not to understand: to be unable: Latine nescire, to be ignorant of Latin, Cic.: stare loco nescit, cannot stand still (of a spirited horse), Virg.

nescitus, a, um, Part. [nescio]. **nescius**, a, um, adj. [id.] not knowing, ignorant, unaware. With Gen.: nescia mens hominum fati, Virg. With de: Ov. With depend. clause: arvaque Cycloppum, quid rastro, quid usus aratri nescia, id. With Acc. and Inf.: non sum nescius, Scaevola, Ieta

inter Græcos dici, Cic. 2. not knowing how, not understanding, unable, incapable. With Inf.: pueri clari nesci, i. e. infant children, Hor. vinci nescius, inevitable, Ov. II. Pass. not known, unknown (rare): locus, Pl.: tributa, Tac.

nētus, a, um, Part. [neō]. **neū**, adv. v. neve

neuter, tra, tum, adj. [ne ūter] neither the one nor the other, neither of two: ut neutri illorum quisquam esset vir carior, Cic. With plur. verb: ut caveres, neuter ad me ieritis cum querimonia, Pl. In plur. to denote two different parties: in quo neutrorum contemnenda est sententia, Cic. II. Esp. of neither sex: neuter angus, id. Hence, 2. In gramm. of neither gender: neutra nomina, or absol. neutra, neuter nomina: id.

neutiquam (in Pl. and Ter. to be read neutquam), adv. [ne utiquam] by no means, in no wise (stronger than nequamquam); not on any account: (rare): id neutquam mihi placet, Pl.: neutquam probari potuit tam flagitia libido, on no consideration, Cic. datatione neutquam placebat, Liv.

neutro, adv. to neither side, neither way: in utro inclinata spe, Liv.

neutri, adv. [neutrū] in neither the one place nor the other: Pl.

nēvē (neū), adv. [ne vē] and that not, nor (=et ne, et ut non): ut earum rorum vis immutetur, neu ponti nocerent, and that they might not injure the bridge, Cæs. hoc te rogo, ne dimittas animum, neve te obrui magnitudine negotii sinas, and not suffer yourself to be overwhelmed, Cic. So after ut, ne; instead of neque... neque: ut tam ne quis nobis minuat, neve vixus, neve mortuus, neither... nor, id.

nēvis, nēvō, etc. v. nolo.

nex, nexis, f. [v. neco] death; esp. violent death, murder, slaughter: insidiatori et latroni quæ potest inferri ingusta nex, Cic. Vita necisquem in us habet postatena, Cæs.: neci dare, Virg. With Gen. obj.: multorum civium nex, Cic. With Gen. subj.: venatorum, Phædr. 2. In gen. sense, death (late and rare): Suet.: Just.

II. Transf. the blood of the slain: manus necæ Phrygia imbutæ, Ov. **nexilis**, e, adj. [necō] tied or bound together (poet.): vestis, Lucr.

nexo, i v a freq. [id.] to tie or bind together, to interlace, entwine: Lucr.

nexum, i, v. nexis, no II.

nexus, a, um, Part. [necō].

nexus, ūs, m. [id.] a tying or binding together; an interlacing, entwining: artio luctari nexu, Ov.: brachium nexibus elidere aliquem, grip (of a wrestler), Suet. II. Transf. (and in this signifi. also nexum, i, n.): the state or condition of a nexus, a personal obligation, a voluntary assignment of the person for debt, slavery

for debt (for the legal explanation of the term, v. Smith's Ant. 269): abalienatio est ejus rei quæ mancipi est, aut traditio alteri nexi, aut in jure cessio, Cic.: nexum inire, to fall into such a condition, Liv.

nexus, i, m. [id.] a freeman who has pledged his person as security for a debt (v. preced. art.). ita nexi soluti, cautissime in posterum, ne neciterentur, all pledged persons were released, Liv.

nī (anciently nei), conj. [identical with ne] is an absolute negative only in the interrogative form quidnī? (or separately, quid nī?) why not? quid ego in ita censum? Pl.: for the combination nimirum, v. nimirum.

II. Like ne, with clauses denoting a prohibition, a purpose, or a condition, that not: moment nī (app. = ne) teneant cursus, earn them not to sail, Virg. 2. Much more freq. as conditional negative = nisi, which is formed from it by the addition of si? of not, unless. In this constr. it is found, like si, with the Indic, when the reference is to an assumed fact: nimirum, in domi est, itis odd, if he isn't at home, Ter.: nimirum in puto, Cic. in frustra augurium vana docere parentis, Virg.: and with Subj. in strictly hypothetical sentences: quæ in fiant, nulla sit pacis condicio, Liv.: nil ita se res habebit, id.: in faciat, Virg. (ii) Esp. in legal agreements, stipulations, etc.: quum is sponsonem fecisset, in vir bonus esset, had undertaken so to be, Cic.

nīcētērūm, ūs, m. = νεκητήριον, the prize of victory: Juv.

nīco, cī, 3 v. a. to beckon: Pl. [Cf. conveco (for con-vege-e-o). The root quik (gigno) meant "to incline, bow, bend." In nīco initial g has been lost.]

nīcto, avi, atum, i v. n. and nictor,

atus, i. v. n. dep. [nīco] to move the eyelids up and down, to wink: Plin.

2. to wink as a sign: neque illa ulli homini nictet, nictet, annuat, Pl. 3. Transf. of fire: nictantia fulgura flammæ, flickering, Lucr. II. Fig. to err oneself, to strive: hic ubi nictari nequeant (al. mixari), id.

nīctus, ūs, m. [nīco] a winking, blinking: Ov.

nīdamentum, i, n. [nidus] material for a nest: in nervum ille hodie nidamentum congeret, i. e. he will get himself a dwelling, Pl.

nīdificō, i v. n. [nidificus] to build a nest: nidificant aves, Col.

nīdor, ūs, m. a vapour, steam, smell, from anything boiled, roasted, burned, etc.: galbæus nīdor, Virg.: ganeærum nīdor atque fumus, Cic. [For eudor; cf. κνίρα (for κνί-ya).]

nīdulus, i, m. dim. [nidus] a little nest: Fig.: Ithacæ filiam, in aspernis saxulis, tanquam nidulum, affixam, perched like a little nest on the rocks, Cic.

nīdus, i, m. a nest: fingere et con

struere nidos, Cic.: Virg. Poet.: pen-
nas majores nido extendere, i. e. to raise
oneself above one's birth, Hor. 2.
Meton (in pl. only): the young birds
in a nest; nestlings, brood (poet.):
nidi loquaces, Virg. 11. Transf.
tu nidum servas, you stick to the nest;
i. e. keep at home, Hor. (M. Skr.
nida-s (perh. for nida-s): Germ. and
Eng. nest.) (Hence lt. nido; Fr. nid.)

niger, gra, hum, adj. black, sable,
dark, dusky (oft. with the idea of
beauty or lustre associated; whereas
ater marks something dismal and un-
sightly): quae alba sint, quae nigra,
dicere, Cic.: quamvis ille niger, quam-
vis tu candidus esses, swarthy, Virg.:
nigros efferre maritos, blackened, i. e.
killed by poison, Juv. Subst. ni-
grum, i. n. a black spot: Ovis. 11.
Fig.: pertaining to death; dismal:
nigroreque memor, dum licet, igni-
um, of the funeral pile, Hor. 2.
Unlucky, ill-omened: huncine solem
tam nigrum surrexerit mihi? id. 3.
Of character, black, bad, wicked: Cic.:
hic niger est, hunc tu, Romane, caveto,
Hor. (Ety. uncertain.) (Hence lt. n-
nero; Sp. negro; Fr. noir)

nigrans, antis, Part [nigro]. 11.
Adj.: black, dusky; color, Lucr.: ni-
grantes terga juveni, with black backs,
Virg.

nigresco, gtri, 3. v. n. incep [niger]
to become black, grow dark: latrices
nigrescere sacros, Virg.: nigrescent
sanguine venae, Ov. (Hence Fr. noir-
cir)

nigro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. [id] to be
black: ea, quae nigrant, Lucr. Most
freq. as part adj. (cf. migrans): ni-
grans aegis, in quasi-trans. sense, cloud-
bringing, Virg.

nigror, oris, m. [id] blackness: mor-
tis, Lucr.

nihil, n. indecl. [by apocope, from
nihilum, i. e. ne hilum: cf. nihilum]
nothing. With part. Gen.: nihil mali,
no evil, Cic. With an adj.: nihil ex-
pectatione vestra dignum dico, id.
With ref. to persons. victor, quo nihil
erat moderatius, than whom (whose
conduct) nothing could be more mode-
rate, id. (11) nihil agere, to accomplish
nothing: nihil agis, dolor! i. e. your
efforts (to move me) are vain, id.: nihil
afferre, to advance arguments which
are good for nothing: to say nothing
to the purpose, id. (111) nihil, nec...
nec, without destroying the negation:
nihil me nec subterfugere voluisse re-
ticens, nec obscurare dicendo, neither
wished to shirk anything, nor... id.
(iv) nihil non, everything: nihil non
ad rationem dirigebat, id. (v) non
nihil et haud nihil, something, some-
what: non nihil, ut in tantis malis, est
profectum, id. (vi) nihil quicquam,
nothing whatever, nothing at all: id.
(vii) nihil nisi, nihil aliud nisi, praeter,
praeterquam, etc., nothing else than,
nothing but: tu, quantus quantus,

nihil nisi sapientia es, from head to
foot you are every bit wisdom, Ter:
amare nihil aliud est, nisi eum ipsum
diligere, quem amas, Cic. (viii) nihil
... quin or quominus, after a verb
signifying to omit, leave undone: nihil
praetermissi quin... I left no stone
unturned to... id.: with quominus,
law. (ix) nihil est quod, cur, quamob-
rem, etc., there is no reason why: nihil
est, quod adventum nostrum extimes-
cas, Cic. (x) nihil est in aliquo ut putes
... there is nothing in any one to justify
the notion that... id. (xi) nihil est,
it is of no use, to no purpose, in vain:
Pl.: Hor. (xii) nihil ad me (sc. per-
tinet): recte an secus, nihil ad nos
aut si ad nos, nihil ad hoc tempus, Cic.
Also, nihil ad, nothing in comparison
with: nihil ad Persium, id. (xiii)
nihil minus, nothing less so, i. e. by no
means, not at all: cadit ergo in vitium
bonum mentiri, fallere? nihil minus,
id. (xiv) nihil dum, nothing as yet:
id. (xv) nihil mihi cum illo est, I
have nothing to do with him: tecum
nihil rei nobis, Demopho, est, Ter
(xvi) nihil esse, to be nothing or no-
body, to have no power, to be of no use:
sic mecum in hac prolusione nihil
fugis, quem te in ipsa pugna fore pu-
temus? Cic. 11. Adverbially, as an
emphatic non, lit. in nothing, not at
all: nihil opus est, Ter.: beneficio isto
legis nihil utitur, Cic.

nihilum, v nihil (xiv)
nihil, v nihilum
nihil, v nihilum

nihilominus, v. nihilum (iv)
nihilum, i. n. [ne hilum] nothing
(differs from nihil only in use, not in
sense; being used after a prep and in
Abs. with comparatives: whereas nihil
is chiefly used as subject or direct ob-
ject): docui nil posse creari de nihilo,
Lucr.: erit aliquid, quod aut ex nihilo
oriatur, aut in nihilum subito occidat,
Cic. (ii) Nihilum, of no value, worth-
less: nihil est autem, eum qui officium
facere immemor est, he is a good for
nothing person, Pl. Hence, nihil pen-
dere or facere, to esteem as nothing,
Ter. (iii) De nihilo, for nothing, with-
out cause or reason: mali rem exem-
plum esse, de nihilo hospites corripit, Liv.
(iv) Nihilum with comparatives, by no-
thing, no: nihil benevolentior, Cic. So,
nihil minus, or, in one word, nihilo-
minus, no less, nevertheless, notwith-
standing: in his rebus, quae nihilo mi-
nus, ut ego absum, confici possunt, id.
(See also secus.) With minus omitted:
nihil ego quam tu nunc amata sum,
Pl. Similarly, nihilo aliter, no other-
wise: Ter. 11. Adverbially, for non,
not: nihilum metuenda timere, Hor.
nil (contracted form of nihil), no-
thing (rare, and mostly poet.): si nil sit
durius, Caes.: nil intra est oleum duri,
Hor.

nilum, i. q. nihilum, nothing: ad
nilum reverti, Lucr.

nilus, i. m. [Néiāos: the river Nile]

a canal, conduit, aqueduct: piscina et
nilus, Cic

nimbatus, a, um, adj. [nimbus]
perh. light, trifling, frivolous: Pl.

nimbifer, era, erum, adj. [nimbus
fero] storm-bringing, stormy: Ov.

nimbosus, a, um, adj. [nimbus]
laden with storm-clouds, stormy: nim-
bosus Orion, Virg.

nimbus, i. m. a black rain-cloud,
storm-cloud, thunder-cloud: involvere
regem operuit nimbo, Liv. (ii) Of the
bright cloud or cloud-shaped splendour
which enveloped the gods when they
appeared on earth: nimbo succincta,
Virg. 2. Like the Eng. cloud, of a
multitude of things which spread out
like a cloud: fulvae nimbus aeneae, id.:
nimbus pedum, id. 3. heavy rain,
a rain-storm: terrere animos fulmini-
bus, tempestatibus, nimbis, nivibus,
grandinibus, Cic. 11. Fig.: a storm,
tempest, i. e. sudden misfortune: hunc
quidem nimbum cito transisse laetor,
id. [For etym. v. nebula. For the
nasal, cf. cub-o, cumb-o]

nimbiatus, atis, f. [nimbus] a too
great number or quantity: Eutr
nimio, v. nimius, adj. fin.
nimiorēre, more correctly separate,
nimio opere: too much; Cic.
nimium, adv. [ni, and mirum;
strange if it were not so; hence] with-
out doubt, indisputably, certainly,
surely, truly: nimium Themistocles
est auctor adhibendus, Cic.: non omnia
nimium eodem di dedere, truly, Liv.:
nimium haec est illa Charybdis, 'tis
strange if this be not the famous
Charybdis; thus must surely be, Virg.

11. Freq in an ironical sense;
doubtless, to be sure, forsooth: nimium
contra dici nihil potest, Cic.

nimis, adv. too much, overmuch, ex-
cessively, beyond measure: nec nimis
valde nec nimis saepe, Cic. 2. With
a preceding negative, not too much, not
very much, not particularly, not very:
Philotimi litterae me quidem non nimis,
sed eos admodum delectant, id.:
praedictum non nimis firmum, Caes.
3. As subst. with part. Gen.: haec
loca lucis habent nimis, too much day-
light, Ov.: Cic. 11. Transf. very
much, very, exceedingly: nimis velim
lapidem, Pl. So nimis quam, very
much: nimis quam formido, id. [From
negative ne and ni=ne in ne-tpo- (root
ma, to measure); "immoderately."]

nimium, adv. [v. nimis] too much,
too: nimium diu, Cic.: vento nimium
secundo, too much favourable, i. e., too
dangerously favourable, Hor. 2.
Non nimium, not very much, not par-
ticularly, illud non nimium probo, Cic.
11. Transf. very much, greatly,
exceedingly: o fortunatos nimium, sua
si bona norunt, agricolas! Virg.: felix,
heu nimium felix, happy beyond human
happiness, id. 2. Nimum quan-
tum, as much as can be, very much in-
deed, exceedingly, very: differt inter

honestum et turpe nimium quantum, Cic. Also, in same sense, nimium quam (rare): nimium quam, es barbarus, Pl.

nimius, a, um, adj. [v. nimis] beyond measure, excessive, too great, too much: vitium coercet, ne in omnes partes nimia (= nimis) fundatur, Cic.: nimia pertinacia atque arrogantia, Caes. (ii) too mighty, too powerful: Cn. Pompeium esse nimium jam liberae reipublicae, Vell. (iii) immoderate, intemperate: robis secundis nimii, Tac. With Gen.: impotens et nimis animi, outrageous in temper, Liv. Subst. nimium, ii, n. superabundance, excess: mediocritatem illam tenebit, quae est inter nimium et parum Cic. || Transf. very great, very much: homo nimia pulchritudine, Pl. Subst. nimium boni est, cui nihil est mali, it is great good fortune, Enn. in Cic. Hence, adverbially, in the Abl. nimio, exceedingly, by far, much: nimio mavolo, Pl.: nimio melius, id.

ningo (ninguo), nxi, 3. v. n. (mostly impers.) it snows: Virg. || Fig. to shower down, scatter: ningunt rosarum floribus, Lucr. [For etym. v. nix; there is nasalization in ningo and ninguis.]

ninguis, is, f. [ningo] snow: albas decedere ningues, Lucr.

ninguit and **ninguo**, v. ningo

nisi, conj. [ul ti] if not, unless: its construction is the same as that of si (q. v.), being followed sometimes by the Indic, sometimes by the Subj., according to the nature of the predication: quid tu malum curas, utrum crudum an coctum edim? nisi tu mihi es tutor, Pl.: quod nisi esset, certe postea non discessisset, Cic. It is also used without a verb = praeter, except: ne quem coleremus nisi Populum Romanum, Sall. (ii) After negatives, or interrogatives equiv. to negatives, except, save only, only: ne quis enuntiaret, nisi quibus mandatum esset, Caes.: quid est pietas, nisi voluntas grata in parentes? Cic. (iii) Nisi si, except if, unless: nisi si quid in Caesare nit auxiliis, Caes.: Sall. (iv) Nisi ut, except on condition that, unless: neque convivia lute ausus est, nisi ut speculatores cum lanceis circumstarent, Suet. (v) Nisi quod, except (the fact) that: praedia me valde delectant, nisi quod me aere circumforaneo obruerent, Cic. (vi) Nisi quia, except because, i. e. until that: at nesciam id dicere illam, nisi quia corripit miles, quod intellexi miles, Ter. 2. In transitions, nisi vero, nisi forte, nisi tamen, unless indeed; unless perchance; unless however: nisi forte volumus Epicureorum opinionem sequi, Cic.

nixus, a, um, Part. [nitior]

nixus, the, m. [id.] a pressing or resting upon or against, a pressure (cf. nixus; which is another form of the same word): nixu immotus eodem, in the same (firmly planted) posture, Virg. 2. Esp. of a striving upward

movement: insolitos docuere nixus, unwonted flights, Hor.: uti prospectus nixusque per saxa facillius foret, climbing, Sall. || Transf.: a striving, endeavour, effort, labour: ad summum non pervenit nixu, sed impetu, Quint.

2. Esp. the throes of childbirth, labour: hunc stirps Oceani maturis nixibus Aethra edidit, Ov.

nitēdula, ae, f. a kind of small mouse, a dormouse: Cic.

nitens, entis, Part. [nitesc.] || Adj.: shining, glittering, gleaming, bright (usu. of reflected light): arma nitentia, Liv.: capilli malobathro, Hor.

2. Transf.: of animals, sleek, fat: taurus, Virg. (ii) Of persons, shining, bright, beautiful: nitentior femina, Ov. (iii) Of plants, blooming: nitentia culta, Virg. || Fig. brilliant, elegant: oratio, Cic.

nitēo, 2. v. n. to shine, beam, glitter, gladden: placatum nitet diffuso lumine caelum, Lucr. qui nitent unguentis, fulgent purpura, are glossy, Cic.: diversi nitent cum mille coloribus, Ov. 2. Transf.: of animals, to be sleek, in good condition: unde sic quaeos nites? Phaedr. (ii) Of persons, to look bright or beautiful: miseri quibus intentata nites? Hor. (iii) Of fields and plants: to look flourishing, thriving: campos nitentes desuper ostentat, Virg.: cf. nitens. (iv) In gen., to flourish: recenti gloria nitens, in all the lustre of his new glory, Liv. [Ety. uncertain.]

nitescō, tui, 3. v. n. incept. [nitesc.] to begin to shine, to shine out or forth: exigui qui stellarum nitore nitescit, Cic.: juvenis nudatos humeros oleo perfusa nitescit, Virg. 2. Transf.: Of animals, to grow sleek, well-conditioned, fat: armenta nitescunt, Plin. (ii) Of persons, to become blooming; in perf. tenses, to be blooming: o pueri, nituistis, Hor. 3. Fig.: to become illustrious or celebrated: eloquentiae gloria nitescere, Tac.

nitide, adv. splendidly, brightly, beautifully, magnificently: Pl. nitidiusculē, dum. adv. somewhat finely, sprucely: Pl.

nitidiusculus, a, um, adj. dim [nitidus] somewhat shining: caput, Pl. nitidus, a, um, adj. [nitesc.] shining, glittering, bright, polished, clear: caput (solis), beaming, Virg.: caccarias, glossy, id.: nitidus juvenia anguis, in the fresh gloss of his (renewed) youth, id.: aedes, Pl.: in picturis alios horrida, inculcata, contra alios nitida, laeta delectant, i. e. bright and gay (opp. to wuli and gloomy), Cic.: ebur, Ov. 2. Transf.: of animals, sleek, plump, fat: jumenta, Nep. (ii) Of persons, well-conditioned, well-favoured, healthy-looking: me pinguem et nitidum bene curata cutivies, Hor. (iii) good-looking, handsome, neat, elegant, smart, trim: nimis nitida femina, Pl.: ex nitido fit rusticus, Hor. (iv) Of fields and plants,

blooming, fertile, luxuriant: campi nitidissimi viridissimique, Cic. Poet.: nitidissimus annus, rich, fertile, Ov.

|| Fig.: cultivated, polished, refined: nitidum quoddam genus verborum et laetum, Cic. (Hence Fr. net.) nitior, nitus and nixus, 3. v. n. dep. to beat, lean, or rest upon. With Abl.: stirpibus suis niti, Cic.: hastili nixus, id.: With in and Acc.: nixus in hastam, Virg. Absol.: partes aequaliter nituntur, press equally, Cic.: in medium sunt omnia nixa, have been always pressing towards the centre, Lucr.

2. Transf. to make one's way with an effort, to press forward, advance, to mount, climb, fly, etc.: nituntur gradibus, Virg.: in aëra, Ov. (ii) to strain in giving birth, to bring forth: de qua pariens aurora nixa dea est, id.: (iii) to strain for a stool: Suet.

|| Fig.: to strain or strive mentally; to exert oneself, labour, endeavour: modo tantum, quantum potest, quique nitatur, Cic.: nihil contra se regem murum excutiebant, Caes.: pro aliquo, Liv. With Inf.: summa vi Citam irrumpere nititur, Sall. With ad: ad sollicitudinem civitates nituntur, Caes. (ii) ad immortalitatem gloriae niti, to strive after, Cic.

2. To rest, rely, depend upon: with in and Abl.: ea, in quibus causa nititur, id.: With simple Abl.: spe niti, id.: auctoritate, Caes. With ubi: quo confuges? ubi nitere? Cic. [Prob. for nix-tor, from the same nix (orig. grue), to incline bend, which appears in contrivis; v. nico.]

nitōr, ōris, n. [nitesc.] brightness, shewn from a polished surface; splendour, lustre: nitore exoriens aurorae, Lucr.: argenti et auri, Ov. 2. Transf.: sleekness, plumpness, good looks, beauty: nitore corporis, Ter.: urit me Glyceriae nitore, the brilliant charms, Hor. (ii) splendour, brilliancy: Cic. (iii) In gen. gay colour: Lucr. || Fig. of speech, splendour, elegance, grace of style: orationis nitore, Cic.

nitrum, n. i. n = vitrum, also called sal nitrum, natron, native nitre or saltpetre: found chiefly in Media, Egypt, Thrace, and Macedonia: Plin.

|| Fig. (from its use as a soap) censuram lomentum aut nitrum esse, arts like soap (as a purger), Caes. In Cic.

nivālis, e, adj. [nix] pertaining to snow, snowy, snow-: dies, a snowy day, Liv.: Hebrus nivalli compede victus, in icy fetters bound, Hor. || Transf.: wintry, cold: dicimus nivalem diem, cum altum frigus et triste caelum est, Sen. 2. snow-like, snowy (poet.): equi candore nivali, Virg.

nivātus, a, um, adj. [id.] cooled with snow,iced: Suet.

nivēus, a, um, adj. [nix] of or from snow, snowy, snow- (poet.): xgeribus nivis informis, snow-drifts, irg.: mōna, covered with snow, Cat.

II. Transf. snow-white, snowy (poet.): lacerti, Virg.: lac, id.: vestis, Ov.

nīvōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of snow, snowy: hiems gelida ac nīvosa, Liv.: Strymon, Ov.

nix, nixis, f. snow: Cic. **Is pl., accumulated snow:** miles nivosus pruinisque obrutus, Liv.: duratæ solo nives, Hor.

II. Transf.: white hair, hoary locks: capitis nives, id. [Nix is for *nigro*-s; in the oblique cases the guttural disappears, as in *levis, brevis, conveio*. In Gr. *νίφ-α, νίφ-ει*, φ exceptionally represents orig. gh. The I. E. root had initial s; cf. Goth. *snau-s*, O. H. G. *sneo*, Mod. Germ. *schnee*, Eng. *snow* V. *mingo, mingus*.] (Hence It. *neve*; and, through *nivea*, Fr. *neige*.)

nixor, i v. n. dep [nitor] to lean or rest upon; to strive, endeavor (poet.). pars vulnere clauda tentant nixantem (serpentes), *withring*, Virg. **II. Fig** to depend upon: fundamenta, quibus nixatur vita salusque, Lucr.

nixus and nīsus, a, um, Part. [utor].

nixus, ūs, m. [id.] a pressure (cf. *nixus*), which is a parallel form of same word). *astra se nixu suo conglobata continent, by their own gravitation*, Cic. **II. Transf.: a straining, exertion, effort:** Quint. **2. Esp. pains, throes, travail** of parturition: fetus nixibus edunt, Virg.

no, navi, i v. n. to swim: Pl.: Ov. **Proverb.** nare sine cortice, to be able to swim without corks (manage for oneself), Hor. **II. Poet** transf. of similar modes of motion; to sail, flow, fly, etc.: nare per aestatem liquidam, Virg. **2. Of the eyes** of drunken persons, to swim: nant oculi, Lucr. [Cf. Gr. *νῆ-γ-ω*; Lat. *na-l-o*.]

nobilis, e (old form, *gnobilis*), *adj* [v. *noscere*] that can be or is known, knowable (v. rare in this sense): neque his unquam nobilis fui, Pl. **2. well-known, famous, noted, celebrated, renowned:** constr. *absol.*, with *Abl* or (poet.) with *Inf.*: magnus et nobilis rhetor Isocrates, Cic.: Corinthus aere, Ov.: puerosque Ledaë, hunc equis, illum superare pugnis nobilem, Hor.: palma, the palm of glory, id. (ii) In bad sense, *notorious*: ille nobilis taurus, quem Phalaris habuisse dicitur, Cic. **II. high-born, of noble birth, noble, i. e. sprung from a family** (either patrician or plebeian) of which some member had filled curule offices, and consequently possessing the *jus imaginum* (opp. to homo novus and ignobilis): nobili genere nati, id.: Liv. Subst. nobilis, is, m. a noble (in pl.) nobiles nostri, Plin. **2. of a superior kind, noble, excellent:** tres nobilissimi fundi, very fine, Cic.: nobilissime greges custos servabat equarum, high-bred, Ov.

nobilitas, atis, f. [nobilis] famousness, celebrity, fame, renown (rare).

praedicationem nobilitatemque despiciere, Cic. **II. high or noble birth, nobility:** ad illustrandam nobilitatem suam, id. **2. In concr. sense; the nobility, the nobles** (v. nobilis, II.): conjurationem nobilitatis fecit, Caes.: nobilitas rem publicam deseruerat, Liv. With plur. verb: coepere nobilitas dignitatem in dominationem vertere, Sall. **Plur.:** Tac. **III. noble or excellent quality, distinction, excellence, superiority.** quum florere Isocraticum nobilitate discipulorum videret, Cic. **4. eloquio tantum nobilitatis mest**, Ov.

nōbilit̄er, adv. famously, excellently, splendidly, nobly: Plin.

nōbilit̄o, avi, atum, i. v. a. [nobilis] to make known, to render famous or renowned: poetæ post mortem nobilitati volunt, Cic.: famam, Liv. Also in bad sense, to render notorious: aliquem flagitum, Ter. **II. to render excellent, to ennoble, exalt:** qui novitatem suam multis rebus nobilitaverat, Vell.

nōcens, entis, Part. [noceo] **II. Adj. hurtful, injurious, noxious:** a pestiferis et nocentibus refugere, Cic. *comp.*: cicutis alium nocentius, Hor.

2. Esp. in moral sense, wicked, culpable, criminal: nocens et notarius, Cic.: merita caede nocentum, Ov.

nōcēter, adv. hurtfully, injuriously: Cels.

nōcēo, cūi, cītum, 2 v n. to harm, hurt, injure with *Dat* or *absol.*: nocere alicui, to injure your neighbour, Cic.: declinare ea, quae nocitura videantur, id. **Pass. impers.:** mihi nihil ab istis noceri potest, id.: ille respondit, ipsi nihil nocitum in. **Caes.** [Noceo is from root of *neco*, q v.] (Hence It. *nuocere*: Fr. *nuire*.)

nōcivus, a, um, adj. [noceo] hurtful, injurious, noxious: Phaedr.

noctifer, ēri, m. [nox fero, the night-bringer] the evening-star: Cat.

noctilūca, ae, f. [nox luceo] that shines by night; hence, the moon: canentes rite crescentem face noctilucam, Hor.

nocti-vāgus, a, um, adj. night-wandering, that wanders about by night (poet.): noctivagæ facies caeli, Lucr.: currus (sc. Phœbes), Virg.

noctivīgillus (noctivīgillus), a, um, *adj* [nox vigilo] night-watching: Pl.

noctu, v. noctus.

noctūa, ae, f. [nox] the (short-eared) owl, a bird sacred to Minerva: Virg.

noctūabundus, a, um, adj. [noctu] in the night-time, by night: Cic.

noctūfūsus, a, um, adj. [noctua] pertaining to owls: Pl.

nocturnus, a, um, adj. [nox] pertaining to the night, nocturnal: labores, Cic.: bella, Virg. Sometimes used with force of *adv.* (cf. *vesperitinus*): qui nocturnus sacra divum legerit, by night, Hor.

noctus, ūs, f. [id.] only in Abl.

noctu, by night, in the night-time: somnium quod noctu hac somniavi, Pl.: esp. opt. to diu (q.v.): nonnumquam interdum, sæpius noctu, by day, by night, Caes.

noctivīgillus, v. noctivīgilus.

noctūus, a, um, adj. [noceo] hurtful, injurious, noxious: Ov.

nōdatus, a, um, Part. [nodo].

nōdo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [nodus] to furnish or fill with knots, to make knotty: esp in *2. part.*: ferula nodata, Plin. **II. to tie in a knot, to knot:** crines nodantur in auum, Virg. (Hence Fr. *nouer*.)

nōdōsus, a, um, oīj. [id.] full of knots, knotty: stipes, Ov.: plagæ, id.: cherægræ from its producing knots on the fingers), Hor. **II. Fig.:** knotty, intricate, difficult: questiones, Max.: Cicuta, a user skilful in drawing up watid bonds (which tie the debtor fast as with knots), Hor.

nōdus, i, m. a knot: nodus vinculumque Cic.: necte tribus nodis terenos, Amariylli, colores, Virg. **2. Transf. a girdle** (poet.): ludit Acidaliu, sed non manus aspera, nodo, Mart. Hence, nodus anni, the circle of the equator, Lucr. (ii) a knot, knob, node on an animal's joint: crura sine nodis, Caes. (iii) a knot or knob in wood or plants: baculum sine nodo aduncum tenens, Liv. **Proverb.**: nodum in scirpo quaerere, to look for knots in a burrush, i. e. to anticipate difficulties where there are none, Pl. (iv) a star in the constellation Pisces: Cic. **II. Fig.** a band, bond: amarissimum nodum amicitiae tollere, id.

2. Esp. a bond, obligation (poet.): exsolvere animos nodis religionum, Lucr.

3. a knotty point, difficulty, impediment: dum hic nodus expeditur, till this knot is untied (this point cleared up), Cic.: Abantem, pugnae nodumque moramque, the knot and stay of the fight, Virg. So of a complicated and critical situation in a drama dignus vindice nodus, an entanglement, crisis, Hor. [For *nodus*, as *natus* for *gnatus*; cf. Eng. *knot*.] (Hence Fr. *noeud*.)

nōlo, nōlīi, nolle, v. irreg (old forms: *nēvis* for non vis: Pl.: *nēvōlt* or *nēvult*, for non vult. id.) [ne volo] to wish not, to be unwilling: novi ingenium mulierum: nolunt, ubi velis: ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro, Ter.: idem velle, atque idem nolle, to have like desires and like fears, Sall. With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: nolo eundem populum imperatorem et portitorem, esse terrarum, Cic.: Caes. **Esp. freq.** in imperat. foll. by *Inf.*, periphrastically for the imperative with *ne*: noli irascere, do not be angry, Pl.: noli putare, do not suppose, Cic. Sometimes even with *velle*: nolite velle, do not wish, id. A foll. negative does not destroy the negation: nolui desesse, ne facies quidem flagitationi tuæ, id.: nollem factum, I could wish it had not been

donec, Ter.: cum se non nolle dixisset, *that he had no objection*, Cic. || *to wish ill, be adverse to* (rare): cui qui noluunt, iidem tibi, quod eum ornasti, non sunt amici, id.

nonas, ādis, c. = *vōdas* (pasturing flocks), plur. *nōmādes*, pastoral people that wander about with their flocks, *nomads*: Plin. Hence esp. a *Numidian*: *nomas* versuta, a *Numidian* fortune-teller (cf. Eng. *gipsy*); Prop. Plur.: Virg.

nōmen, inis, n. a *nāme*: *Infantum* *Allia nomen*, ill-omened name, Virg.: ut is locus ex calamitate P. R. nomen caperet, Caes.: so, nomen invenire ab aliqua re, Cic. || *Nomen dare*, edere, profiteri, ad nomen respondere, to be enrolled as a soldier, to enlist; to answer to one's name on the muster-roll: Liv. Also, dare nomen in conjurationem, to join a conspiracy, Tac.

2. Esp. the middle name of a free-born Roman, viz. that of his gens as distinguished from his cognomen, or that of his familia, and from his praenomen, or that which distinguished the individuals of a familia (v. Smith's Ant. 270 seq.). But sometimes nomen is used, in less exact sense, both for praenomen and for cognomen: cui nomen est Phormio, Cic. 3. In gramm. a noun: Quint.

|| In legal sense, nomen alicujus deferre, to lay an accusation against anyone, Cic.: nomen recipere, to receive an accusation, id. 2. a bond, note, claim, debt (bearing a certain name): tibi certis nominibus grandem pecuniam debuit, on good bonds, good security, id.: nomina sua exigere, to call in one's debts, id. (ii) nomen facere, to enter or book the items of a debt: nomina facit, negotium conficit, id. (iii) nomen locari, to borrow money: Phaedr. 3. In polit. lang. collectively, all those bearing a certain name; stock, race: esp. in plur. nomen Latinum: concitatis sociis et nomine Latino, Cic. Also by meton. = nation; only more emphatic: gens infestissima nomini Romano, Sall.: Volscum nomen prope deletum est, Liv.

|| Fig.: name, fame, reputation, renown: hujus magnum nomen fuit, Cic.: officere nomini alicujus, to eclipse anyone's fame, Liv.: nos aliquid nomenque decusque gessimus, distinction, Virg. Of things: nec Baccho genus aut pomis sua nomina servat, i.e. the sorts known by peculiar names, id. 2. a title, preface, excuse, account, reason: an alto nomine et alia de causa abstinere? Cic.: et gratias boni viri agebant et tuo nomine gratulabantur, on your account, id.: edisse etiam suo nomine Caesarem et Romanos, Caes.

3. a name, as opposed to a reality: Campani maxime nomen ad praesidium sociorum quam vires quam attulissent, Liv. [For *gnōma*; cf. *co-gnomen*, and v. *noceo*. Gr. *gnōma* is cognate, being for *gno-ma*; in Skr. *na-ma*(n), Goth. *namō*, and

Germ. *name*, as well as in Lat., the initial guttural has been lost.] (Hence lt. *nome*; Sp. *nombre*; Fr. *nom*.)

nōmēclātor (nomenclator, Mart.: Suet.), ōris, m. [nomen calo] one who calls a person or thing by name; hence, a slave who attended his master in canvassing for the purpose of telling him the names of those whom he met (v. Smith's Ant. 18): Cic. Under the emperors, also, a slave who told his master the names of the other slaves; a nomenclator: Plin.

nōmēclātūra, ae, f. [id.] a calling by name, a list of names, nomenclature: Plin.

nōmēclātor, v. nomenclator.

nōminātio, adv. by name, expressly: alicum nominatim excipere, Cic.

nōminatio, ōnis, f. [nominio] a naming: Virg. || a nomination to an office (rare): paternum auguratum locum, in quem ego cum mea nominatione cooptabo, Cic.: Liv.

nōminātivus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to naming, nominative: in Gramm.: casus nominativus, the nominative case, Quint.

nōminātus, a, um, Part [nominio] || Adj.: famed, renowned, celebrated: illa Attalica tota Sicilia dominata, Cic.

nōminio, avi, atum, i r a. freq. [id.] to name (frequently or as a regular practice): Lucr.

nōmino, avi, atum, i v a [nomen] to call by name, to name: urbs in e suo nomine Romam jussit nominari, Cic.

2. to mention by name: esp. in plur. quem honoris causa nomino, whom I mention with all respect, id. || to render famous, renowned, celebrated: praedicari de se et nominari volunt omnes, id. 2. to nominate or appoint to an office: patres inter regem nominaverunt, Liv. 3. to denounce, accuse, arraign (usu. denoting a less formal mode of accusation; as when an informer mentions the names of persons as parties to a plot, &c.): qui nominatus profugisset, deum certam se finituros, id.: inter socios Catilinae nominatus, Suet.

nōmisma (num), ātis, n = νόμισμα, a piece of money, a coin: regale nomisma, Philippos, Hor.

nōmos and **nōmus**, i, m. = νόμος, a district, province, name: Plin. || In music = *vōnos*, a tune, avr: Suet.

nōn (old form, *nēnum* and *nēnu*; also written *noenum* and *noenu*), adv. [confr. from *ne oenum* or *unum*, not one, like *ne hīlum*, not anything: v. *unus*] not. (i) Non, before other negatives, forms a weak affirmative: fortasse non nollem, si possem ad otium, should not object, Cic.: so, non nemo = some one; non nihil = something; non nullus, a, um = some. (ii) After negatives, it forms a strong affirmative: nihil non ad rationem dirigebat, every (conceivable) thing, id.: v. *nemo*, nihil, nullus. (iii) Followed by *nec* . . . *ne*,

it retains its negative force: non mediis fidius prae lacrimis possum reliqua nec cogitare nec scribere, id. (iv) Non quod, non quo, not that, not as if, with Subj.: non quod sola ornent, sed quod excellent, id. (v) Non nisi, only: Ov.: Tac. (vi) Non modo, non solum . . . sed or sed etiam, not only . . . but also: non modo falsum illud esse, sed hoc verissimum, that not only is the other false, but this undoubtedly true, Cic. When the two clauses are both negative, not only not . . . but not even (non modo non . . . sed ne . . . quidem), a negative is sometimes omitted in the former, the sense being obvious from the latter member: non mentibus solum conspire, sed ne auribus quidem, they not only lost their presence of mind, but could not even hear, Liv. (vii) Non ita, non tam, not so very, not particularly: simulacra non ita antiqua Cic. So, non fere, scarcely, hardly: non fere quisquam, hardly anyone, id. (viii) For nedum (rare). vix maelerula servis hoc eum suis, non vobis probaturum arbitri, much less, id. (ix) In interrogations for nonne: quid haec amentia significat? non vim? non scelus? non latrocinium? id. (x) In imperative clauses, for ne (denounced by Quint. as ungrammatical): non sunt sine lege capilli, let them not be. Ov.: Hor. (xi) Connected with substantives: nec vero, aut quod efficeret aliquid, aut quod efficeretur, posse esse non corpus, could be other than material, Cic. (xii) In answers: non aut etiam aut non responderet, to answer 'yes' or 'no', id.

nōnae, arum, f. plu. [nonus] the fifth day in all the months, except March, May, July, and October, in which it was the seventh; the *nones*: so called because it was the ninth day before the Ides, counting inclusively: Cic.

nōnāgēni, ae, a, distr. num. adj. [nonaginta] ninety each: Plin.

nōnāgēsimum, a, um, ord. num. adj. [id.] ninetyeth: Cic.

nōnāgēs (-ēni), num. adv. ninety times: nonagies sestertium, nine million sesterces, Cic.

nōnāgintā, card. num. adj. indecl. ninety: Cic. (Hence Fr. *nonante*.)

nōnanus, a, um, adj. [nona, sc. legio] belonging to the ninth legion: miles nonanus, Tac. Subst. nonanus, i, m. a soldier of the ninth legion: id.

nōnāria, ae, f. [nonus] a public prostitute: Pers.

non-dum, adv. not yet: nondum centum et decem anni sunt, Cic.

non-genti, ae, a, card. num. adj. nine hundred: Cic.

non-nē, adv. is it not? In questions which suggest an affirmative answer: nonne meministi, do you not remember? Cic.: Caes. The affirmative force remains in indirect questions: si . . . non, whether . . . not: quum esset ex eo quaesitum, Archelaum Perdiccae filium

nonne beatum putaret, if he did not think, Cic.

non-nemo, inis, m. *some one, several persons, many a one*: Cic. **II.** *some one, a certain person*: id.

nonnulli, v. nihil.

non-nullus, a, um, adj. *some, several*: nonnulli in re, Cic.: esse non-nullo se Caesaris beneficio affectum, *some obligation to Caesar*, Caes. Esp. freq. in pl.: nonnulli, *some persons*, id.

non-nunquam, adv. *sometimes*: nonnunquam Interdum, saepius noctu, Caes. With aliquando, Cic.

non-nusquam, adv. *in some places*: Plin.

nonus, a, um, ord. num. adj. [for novimus (with n for m), from novem] *the ninth*: Cic. As sub st.: nona, ae, f. (sc. hora), *the ninth hour of the day*, i. e. the third before sunset: post nonam venies, Hor.

nonus-decimus, a, um, ord. num. adj. *the nineteenth*: Tac.

norma, ae, f. *a square*, employed by carpenters, masons, etc.: anguli ad normam respondentes, Vitr. **II.** Fig.: *a rule, pattern, precept*: musicorum acrimia norma, according to the rigor of the rule as laid down by musicians, Cic.: loquendi, correct usage, Hor. [For gnorima, appy. borrowed from Gr γνῶριμα; in sense it = γνώριμα.]

normalis, is, adj. [norma] *made according to the square*: Quint.

nos, nostrum, etc. the plur. first pers. pron. (v. ego) (Gen. nostrorum and nostrum, for nostrum, Pl. I. Ter.) *we*. It is often used instead of ego: nos habemus, I have, Cic.: and in the lang. of comedy, even with sing. concord: ab ente notas, Ter. The Gen. nostri is used objectively, towards us: amor nostri, Cic.: nostrum is used only partitively, uterque nostrum, both of us, id. Nos often takes the suffix met: nosmet, nobismet, etc., but not in Gen. (Cf. Gr. νῆ-ε, νῆ-iv.) (Hence It. noi, Fr. nous.)

nosco, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [nosco] *to know, to recognise*: aliquem facie, Liv.: dicum, Tac. **2.** *to perceive, observe*: circumspicere omnibus fori partibus senatorem raroque usquam nositare, Liv. **II.** Transf.: *to examine, explore*: aedes, Pl.

nosco, novi, notum (old forms, gnosco, gnovi, gnotum). The contracted forms in class. Lat. are, nosti, noram, norim, nosce), 3. v. a. *incept. to get a knowledge of, become acquainted with, learn to know; to examine, consider*: hence, in perf. tenses, *to be acquainted with, to know*: quum igitur nosce te dicit, hoc dicit, nosce animum tuum, *learn to know*, Cic. Pass.: forma in tenebris nosci non quita est, could not be recognised, Ter.: nullique videnda, voce tamen noscar, Ov. (ii) *perf. tenses*: si me novisti minus, if you know me not, Pl.: qui non leges, non jura noritis, have no knowledge of, Cic. **II.** Transf.: *to know, re-*

cognize (rare): hau' nosco tuum, I perceive your drift, Pl.: hanc unam gratiam potentiamque noverunt, Caes.

2. Esp. *to acknowledge, allow, admit of a reason or an excuse*: illam partem excusationis nec nosco, nec proba, Cic. [The orig. root is gna, in Gr γνῶ (ē-γνῶ-ν, γ-γνῶ-σκ-ω), in Lat. gna and gno; cf. a-gna-rus, co-gno-sco, v-gno-ro; O. H. G. knd-u, Eng. know. From another form gan of same root come Goth. kann, Eng. and Soot. ken.]

noster, stra, strum (Gen. pl. nostrum, Pl.), *pronoun adj.* [nos] *our, our own, ours*: nostris consiliis et laboribus, Cic.: in wider sense, *belonging to our country (Rome)*: Rhodanus, qui provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit, Caes.: nostrum mare, *our sea*, the Mediterranean, id. Strengthened by suffix ple: notrapte culpa, Ter. **2.** Colloq. = meus (esp. in familiar style): nostri aequales, *my contemporaries*, Cic.: c. gnosce itinera nostra, let me tell you my movements, id.

3. In masc. as sub st.: *noster, our (my) friend*: and pl. nostri, *our side, our men*: impedimentis castrisque nostri potiti sunt, *our troops*, Caes.: Ennius noster, *my friend Ennius*, Cic. **4.** In addresses. *my dear, good*: o Syre noster, salve, quid fiet? quid agitur? Ter. **5.** *convenient for us, favourable to us*: nostra loca, Liv. **6.** Objectively: *amor nostri, love towards us*, Cic. (Hence It. nostro, Sp. nuestro; Fr. notre.)

nostrās, atis, adj. *of our country, native*: verba nostratia, Cic.: nostrates philosophi, id.

nota, ae, f. lit. *that by which a thing is known*; hence, *a mark, sign, note*: reliquis epistolis notam apponam eam, quae mihi tecum convenit, Cic.: caeruleae cui (anguli) notae, blue marks (spots or lines), Virg. **2.** *notae litterarum, written characters, letters*: qui primus sonos vocis paucis litterarum notis terminavit, denoted all the sounds of the voice by a few characters, Cic. (ii) Meton.: *notae, a letter, epistle, writing* (poet.): inspicit acceptas hostis ab hoste notas, Ov. **3.** *secret characters, secret writing, cipher*: si qua occultus perferenda essent, per notas scripsit, Suet. **4.** *short-hand characters, stenographic signs*: id. **5.**

a critical mark, made on the margin of a book: notam apponere ad malum verum, Cic. Also, *a mark of punctuation*: notae librariorum, id. **6.** *a mark on a wine-jar*: nota Falerni, Hor. Transf. *a sort, kind, quality*: eae notae (Falerni) sunt optumae, those brands or sorts are the finest, Cic.: ex hac nota corporum est aer, of this class, Sen. **7.** *a distinguishing mark, distinctive feature*: cuiusque generis dicendi nota, Cic. **8.** *a nod, beck, sign*: innuet: acceptas tu quoque redde notas, Ov. **9.** *a brand on a slave*: Suet. Also of tattoo-marks: Cic. **10.** *a mark, spot, mole on the body*: Hor. **11.** *a stamp, impression*

on a coin: numos omnis notae, Suet.

II. In polit. sense; *the censor's mark of disgrace, placed against a senator's or citizen's name* (v. Smith's Ant. 80): censoriae severitatis nota, Cic. (ii) Transf.: *any mark of ignominy or infamy; a reproach, disgrace*: o turpem notam temporum illorum! id.: homo omnibus notis turpitudinis insignis, id. **III.** Fig.: *a mark, sign, token*: notae ac vestigia scelerum, id. **2.** *a characteristic quality, character*: patefacta interiore nota animi sui, Suet. [A fem. participial form from gna (v. nosco), which is here weakened to nō as in dō-vo-ma (= dō-vo-ma); cf. a-gni-tus, co-gni-tus, in which dō has become I.] (Hence It. Sp. nota; Fr. note.)

notābilis, e, adj. [noto] *noteworthy, remarkable, extraordinary, memorable, notable*: exitus, Cic.: introitus, Tac. **2.** *notorious, infamous*: si quid in pejus notabile est, Quint.: notabilior caedes, Tac. **3.** *discernible, perceptible*: Sen.

notābiliter, adv. *remarkably, notably; perceptibly*: quaedam frequentius et notabiliter usurpavit, in a more marked way, Suet. Comp.: notabilis turbare, Tac.

notārius, i, m. [nota] *a short-hand writer, stenographer*: Plin.: Quint.

notātio, ōnis, f. [noto] *a marking, noting*: tabellarum, i. e. the marking of the voting-tablets with wax of different colours, Cic. **II.** Esp. the annidversion of a censor: censoria, id. **2.** *a designation, choice*: delectus et notatio iudicum, id. **3.** *a noticing, observing, observation*: notatio naturae et animadversio peperit artem, id.

4. *the analysis of a word for the purpose of finding its precise meaning as a foundation for argument*: notatio, cum ex vi verbi argumentum aliquod elicitur, id.

notātus, a, um, i. art. [noto]. **II.** Adj. *marked, distinguished*: homo omnium scelerum libidinumque maculis notatissimus, Cic.

notescere, tūi, 3. v. n. *incept.* [nōtus] *to become known*: notescatque magna mortuus atque magis, Cat.: malis facinoribus notescere, to become notorious, Tac.

notus, a, um, adj. = vōcus, *spurious, not genuine*. Of persons, *illegitimate, bastard* (opp. to legitimus): as sub st.: Antiphaten Thebana de matre notum Sarpedonis alti, Virg. **2.** Of animals: mongrel: id. **II.** Transf.: *not genuine, false, counterfeit*: lumen (lunae), i. e. borrowed, not its own, Lucr.: Attis nota mulier, who had unlearned herself, Cat.

notio, ōnis, f. [nosco] *a becoming acquainted, a making oneself acquainted with*: quid tibi hanc notio est, inquam, amicam meam? what business have you to be acquainted with her? Pl. **2.** *a taking cognisance of by a magistrate, an examination, investi-*

gation sine notione populi Romani, without the cognizance of, Cic. : ad censors, non ad senatum, notitiam de eo pertineret, Liv. II. Transf. : *an idea, conception, notion* : rerum, Cic. : neque alia huc verbo subjecta notio est, id.

notitia, ac (also **notities**, ei, Lucr.), f. [notus] a being known, celebrity, notoriety : hi propter notitiam sunt innotuissimae, Nep. II. Transf. : acquaintance with a person, with obj. Gen. : mulieris, Cic. In physical sense, notitiam feminæ habere, Caes. 2. In gen. a knowing, knowledge : an idea, conception, notion : notitiam habere dei, Cic. : creatura ingenuit sine doctrina notitias parvas rerum maximarum, id.

notities, ei, v. notitia.
noto, avi, atum, i r a [nota] to mark, to distinguish by a mark : notare tabulam cera, Cic. : ungue genas, to mark with one's nails, scratch, Ov.

II. Transf. : to write : scribit damnatque tabellas, et notat et dicit, id. (ii) Esp. to write in cipher or with contractions : notata, non per scripta erat summa, i.e. set down in figures only, not in words, Suet. III. Fig. : to indicate, denote : quae notat et designat turpitudinem aliquam non tueri per, Cic. 2. Esp. to allude to, hint at, Suet.

3. to mark, note, observe : numerum in cadentibus guttis notare possumus, Cic. 4. Esp. of the censor, to mark or brand with a censure (nota, q. v. II) : to censure, reprimand : quos censors furti et captivum p. criminalium nomine notaverunt, id. Hence, in wider sense, to stigmatize, expose, etc. : stultus et improbus hic animus est dignusque notari, velis discernere to be branded (exposed), Hor. : in tante judicis, quoniam, populo, the very popular passing sentence of degradation (upon him), id. : ut tribuicia intercessio armis notaretur atque opprimeretur, should be marked off for infamy, Caes.

notos, i, for notus, q. v.

notus, a, um, Part. [nosco]. II. A dj. : well-known : res nota et manifestae omnibus, Cic. Comp. : nullus fuit civis Romanus paulo notior, Caes. Sup. : vita P. Sullae vobis populoque Romano notissima, Cic. With Gen. (Gr. constr.) : notus in fratres animi paterni, famed for, Hor. Esp. (ii) Subst. noti, acquaintances, friends : Cic. : Hor. 2. In bad sense, notorious : Clodia, mulier non solum nobilis sed etiam nota, Cic. 3. usual, customary (v. rare) : notis praedictis, to those who know, Pl.

notus and **notos**, i, m = notos, the south wind : madidus notus evolat alis, Ov. : udus, Hor. But albus notus (= Gr. λευκός), fair, bringing fair weather, id. II. Poet. transf. wind in gen. : tendunt vela noti, Virg.

novacula, ae, f. a sharp knife, a razor : ceterum novacula praecidere, Cic. : Liv. (Hence Sp. *navaja*)

novālis, e, adj. [novus]. In agriculture, that is ploughed afresh for the first time : Varr. II. Subst. novalis, is, f. (sc. terra), and novale, is, n. (sc. solum) : fallow-land : alternis idem tonsas cessare novales patiere, fallows from which the crops have been cut, Virg. 2. a field ploughed for the first time : Plin. 3. Transf. : unploughed land, meadow-land : Col.

4. any cultivated held (poet.) : impius haec tam culta novalia milis habebit? Virg.
novātrix, icis, f. [novus] she who rears or changes : rerum, Ov.
novē, adv. nearly, in a new or unusual manner : ornata ut lepidē ut concineat ut nove? Pl. II. Superl. of time, recently, lately, a short time ago : novissimē memoria nostra argumentum aie solitum est, Sall. 2. Of succession, lastly, last of all, finally : diem primum . . . deinde . . . novissimē, Sen.

novellē, adv. i q. nove Pl.

novello, avi, atum, i r a [novellus] to till new fields, to set out new vines : dixit ne quis in Italia novellaret, Suet.
novellus, a, um, adj. dim. [novus] young, new : arbor et novella et vitula, Cic. Vites, Virg. Poet. turba, young brood, i. e. children, Tib. 2. recent, fresh : Cn. et I. Gavius, novelli Aquilenses, new colonists of Aquilina, Liv.

3. new, i. e. unfamiliar, uncustomed : cum regerem tūera fientia novellamini, Ov. (Hence It. *novello*, Fr. *jeune*, *novelle*.)

novēm, card. num. adj. nine : Cn. Caes. : Sex milia, Gr. ἑξήκοντα, Goth. *niun*, Gm. *niun*, Eng. *nine* : (Hence It. *nove*, Fr. *neuf*.)

novēber and **novēbris**, is, adj. [novus] pertaining to the ninth month of the old Roman year (which began with March) : Kalends Novembriales, Col. 2. Usu subst. m. the month of November : Mart.

novēn-dēcīm and **novēndēcīm**, card. num. adj. [novem decem] eleven : Liv.

novēndialis, e, adj. [novem dies] of nine days, that lasts nine days : novendiale sacrum, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 272). novendialis feriae, Cic. II. that takes place on the ninth day : of offerings and feasts for the dead, which were celebrated nine days after the funeral. novendialis cena, Tac. : novendiales pulvres (the ashes of the dead were frequently used in magic rites, and for this purpose, were taken from the tomb on the ninth day after interment) : Hor.

novēnsides or **novēnsiles** (dii), num. m. plu. [perh. from novus insidus] new gods (those received from abroad, in opp. to indigetes, the native gods) : Jovi Novensiles, Dii Indigetes, in a form of prayer, Liv.

novēnus, a, um, num. distrib. adj. [novem] nine each, nine : ut virgines

ter novenae per urbem euntes carmen canerent, thrice nine, Liv.

novēroca, ae, f. [novus] a step-mother : Cic. : injusta, Virg. : acclerata, Ov. Proverb. : apud novercam queri, i. e. in vain, Pl. Fig. : quorum novēroca est Italia, to whom Italy is but a step-mother, i. e. who are not natives, Vell.

novērocalis, e, adj. [novēroca] of or like a step-mother : novērocalis odia, Tac. : Juv.

novicius, a, um, adj. [novus] new (mostly technical) : quaestus, Pl. 2. fresh, recent : esp. of persons newly enslaved : recens captus homo nuperus et novicius, id. Frq. as subst. : de grege noviciorum, one of the herd of newly bought slaves, Cic. : jam sedet in ripa tetrumque novicius horret portu-mena, newly arrived, a novice, Juv. (Hence, Fr. *novice*.)

novies (-eus), num. adv. nine times : Virg.

novissimē, adv. v. nove.

novitas, atis, f. [novus] a being new, newness, novelty : rei novitas, Cic. In plu. : novitates non sunt repudiandae, i. e. new friendships, id.

2. In polit. sense, the condition of a homo novus, newness of rank, upstart condition : novitas mea, id.

3. rareness, strangeness, unusualness : sceleris atque proliui novitas, the unheard of nature of the crime, Sall.

novō, avi, atum, i r a [novus] to make new, to renew, renovate : ipsi transtra novant, Virg. : fessa membra, Ov. : ardorem, Liv. : ager novatus, a field ploughed again, prepared for sowing, Cic. II. Transf. : to change, alter : nomen faciemque, Ov.

2. Esp. to alter a constitution, to overthrow a government, make a revolution : res, Liv. Also absol. : ubi primum dubius rebus novandi spes oblata est, of a revolution, Sall. Pass. impers. : ne quid eo spatio novaretur, id.

novus, a, um, adj. new, not old, young, fresh, recent, etc. : civitates condere novas, Cic. : novus vetori exercitus junctur, Liv. : Sall. : serpens, which has cast its old skin, Ov. : dum mane novum, early, fresh, Virg. 2. Particular phrases. (i) novae tabulae, new account-books, i. e. the remission of outstanding debts : Cic. : Caes. (ii) novus homo or homo novus, the first of his family who obtained a curule office, a man newly enrolled, an upstart : adeptus es, quod non multi homines novi, Cic. : So, hic novus Arpinas, this upstart of Arpinum, Juv. (iii) novae res, political innovations, a revolution : Dumnorix cupidus rerum novarum, Caes. : plebes novarum rerum cupida, Sall.

3. new, novel, strange, singular, unusual, unheard of : flagitia ingentia, nova, capitalia, Ter. : novum crimen et ante hunc diem inauditum, Cic. : monstra, unwanted portents, Hor. 4. unused,

unaccustomed, inexperienced: novus Joluri, Sil. In somewhat diff. sense, *delictis novus, new to the faults (of the soldiers); having had nothing to do with them before*, Tac. II. *Transf.* in *superl.* novissimus, a, um, latest, last: *histories, the lowest class of actors*, Cic. Esp. as milit. t. t.: novissimum agmen, the rear, Caes.: *no absol.*: novissimus aditus, the rear-most, id.: novissima cauda, the end of the tail, Ov. 2. extreme, severest: exempla, the penalty of death, Tac. [Cf. Skr. *nava-s*; Gr. *νῆσος*; Goth. *niugi-s*, Gerin *nen*, Eng. *new*.] (Hence *li. nuvo*; Sp. *nuveo*; Fr. *neuf*.)

nox, noctis, f. night, a night: do nocte, by night, Cic.: multa de nocte profectus est, late at night, id. and simply nocte, adverbially: nec discernatur, interdu nocte pugnent (see also noctus), Liv. II. *Transf.*: anything which is done at night, night-donings: omnis et insana senecta nocte sonat, nocturnal noise, Prop. 2. Meton.: sleep (poet.): pectore noctem accipit, Virg. 3. company by night: Cic.: Hor. 4. death (poet.): una manet nocte, id.: in aeternam clauduntur lumina noctem, Virg. 5. darkness: imber noctem hiemem, Juv. 1. Fig.: quasi noctem offundere, obscurity, Cic. 6. blindness: perpetua trahens inopem sub nocte senectam Phineus, Ov. III. Fig. darkness, confusion, gloomy condition: dolce me in hauc republicae noctem induisse, Cic. 2. mental darkness, ignorance (poet.): quantum mortalitas pectora caecae noctis habent, Ov. [For *noctis*; cf. Skr. *nakta-m*, "nocturnal"; Gr. *νύξ*, *νυκτός*; Goth. *naht-s*, Germ. *nacht*, Eng. *night*.] (Hence *It. notte*; Sp. *noche*; Fr. *nuît*.)

noxæ, ac, f. [noceo] hurt, harm, injury: tristes noxas a foribus pellere, Ov.: nihil eam rem noxae futuram, Liv. II. a fault, offence, crime: hic in noxa est, Ter.: neve ea caedes capitalis noxae haberetur, Liv. 2. Meton.: punishment: aliquem noxa pecunieque exsolvere, id.

noxia, ac, f. [noxi] hurt, damage, injury: in re incipienda ad defendendam noxiam, Ter.: alicui noxia esse, to be to his detriment, involve him in punishment, Liv. II. Meton. that which causes damage, an injurious act, a fault, offence, trespass (a less grave word than delictum; esp. used of the thefts, etc., of slaves): noxia carere, to be free from blame, Pl.: in minimis noxiis et in his levioribus peccatis, Cic.

noxiosus, a, um, adj. [noxia] hurtful, injurious, vicious: res, Sen. **noxius**, a, um, adj. [noxia] hurtful, injurious, noxious: magistratus neobedientem et noxium civem multa coerceto, Vet. Lex. ap. Cic.: aves, Mart.: crimina, baneful, Virg. II. guilty, culpable, criminal: nobilitas, noxia atque eo percussa, guilty and

therefore terror-struck, Sall.: reducto comi capite, cum noxi solent, criminals (esp. those condemned to be thrown to wild beasts), Suet. With Abl.: Fallisci, eodem noxi crimine, Liv. With Gen.: noxiux conjugationis, Tac.

nubecula, ac, f. dim. [nubes] a little cloud; cloudy appearance: Plin. Fig.: frontis tuæ nubecula, gloom, Cic.

nubes, is, f. [nubis, is, m. Pl.] a cloud (most gen. term: cf. nimbus, nubolum, nebula): aer concretus in nubes coigitur, Cic.: atra nubes condit lunam, Hor. II. *Transf.*: a cloud of dust or smoke: nubes pulveris, Liv.

2. a dense multitude, swarm: levium telorum, id.: exercitum, Virg. III. Fig.: of anything unreal or unsubstantial: a phantom: nubes et mania captare, Hor. 3. cloudiness, gloominess, darkness (poet.): semis suspectio nubes, id. 3. a gloomy or mournful condition: pars vitæ cetera nube vacet, Ov. 4. a veil or cloak: means of concealment: fraudibus obice nubem, Hor. 5. a threatening appearance or approach of misfortune, war, etc.: belli, Virg. [For etym v. nebula and nubo.] (Hence *It. Sp. nube*; Fr. *nue*, *nuage*, *nuer*, *nuance*.)

nubifer, æra, ærum, 2^æ [arbetet] cloud-bearing, cloud-carrying (poet.): Apenninus, Ov. II. cloud-bringing: notus, id.

nubigena, ac, com. [nubes and gen in gigno] cloud-born (poet.): annes, Stat. II. Of the Centaurs: fabled to have been born of a cloud: Ov.

nubilis, e, adj. [nubes] marriageable: filia, Cic. jam plenis nubilis annis, Virg. **nubilum**, i. n. [nubes] strictly neut of nubis, adj. (sc. caelum) a cloudy sky, cloudy weather: differre aliquid propter nubilum, Suet. In plur. nubila, orum, the clouds: ligni corpus nubila dividens, Hor.: caput inter nubila condit, Virg.

nubilus, a, um, adj. [id.] cloudy, overcast, lowering: annus, Tib. II. *Transf.*: cloud-bringing, cloudy: Anser, Ov. 2. dark, gloomy, overshadowed: via nubila taxo, id.

III. Fig.: beclouded, troubled: ita nubilum mentem annui habeo, Pl. 2. gloomy, sad, melancholy: toto nubila vultu, Ov.: nubila nascenti æu nubi Parca fuit, unfavourable, adverse, id. (Hence *It. nubiolo*, *nuvola*.)

nubo, psi, ptum, 3 v. a. and n. to cover, veil: tullus cupiet se nubere plantis, Col. poet. II. Hence, from the custom of veiling a bride when she was conducted to the bridegroom, of women: to be married to; in this sense, perf. also nupta sum: con str. with the Dat. absol., and with cum: virgo nupta ei, cum Caecilia nupta fuerat, Cic.: si qua viles apte nubere, nube pari, Ov. In sup.: propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocasse,

to have given in marriage, Caes. Impers pass.: cuius modi hic cum fama facilenubitur, Pl. [For root v. nebula; in nub the u is naturally short, cf. pronuba; there is vowel-extension in nubo and nubis.]

nucifrangibulum, i. n. [nux frango] a nut-cracker, comically for a tooth: Pl.

nucleus, i, m. [for nucleus, from nux] a kernel, a nut, applied also to fruits resembling a nut: nucleus amygdalæ, an almond, Plin. Proverb.: qui e nucle nucleum esse vult, frangit nucem: cf. our 'there's no making an omelette without breaking eggs,' Pl. (ii) nucleum amisi, retinui pignori putamina, I have lost the kernel and kept the shell, id. 2. the hard, uneatable kernel, the stone of fruits: nuclei olivarum, Plin. (Hence *It. nocchio*.)

nudus, contr. for nunc dies (dius), it is now the . . . day since, always in connection with ord num. and usu. with tertius: ego Lemno advenio Athenas nudus tertius, three days ago, the day before yesterday, Pl.: nudus tertius id id ad te epistolam longiore, Cic.: recordamini, qui dies nudus tertiusdecimus fuerit, thirteen days ago, id.

nudo, avi, atum, 1, v. a. [nudus] to make naked or bare; to strip, bare, uncover. O: persons: hominem nudari ac deligari jubet, Cic. Of things: caput, Virg.: gladios, to unsheathe, Liv.: viscera, to lay bare, Virg. 3. Esp. milit. t. t. to leave uncovered, to expose: latera sua, Liv.: murus nudatus defensoribus, claved off defenders, Caes. 3. to strip, spoil: spoliavit nudavitque omnia, Cic.: quem praeceps alicui nudat, makes a beggar, Hor.

II. Fig.: to lay bare, expose. te evolunt illis integumentis dissimulationis tuæ nudatumque perspicio, Cic.: defectionem, to disclose, Liv.: ingenium res adversæ nudare solent, to reveal, Hor. 2. to divest of: nudare omnibus rebus tribuniciam potestatem, Caes.

nudus, a, um, adj. naked, bare, unclothed: capite nudo, bareheaded, Sall.: nudus pedibus, Hor. Esp. without the toga, in one's tunic: nudus ara, sere nudus, as we say, in one's shirt-sleeves, Virg. Proverb.: vestimenta detrahere nudo, i. e. 'to take the breeches off a highlandman,' Pl. 2. Of things: bare, uncovered, exposed: subscilla, empty, deserted benches, Cic.: silex, Virg. With Gen.: loca nuda gignentium, bare of vegetation, Sall.

3. unarmed. nudum et caecum corpus ad hostes vortere, his defenceless back, id. 4. stripped, spoiled, deprived, or destitute of. With Abl.: nudus agris, nudus numis, Hor. Also absol.: nudus, stripped of all, id. With ab: Messana ab ijs rebus sane vacua atque nuda est, badly off for these things, Cic. 5. poor, needy, destitute, forlorn: senecta, Ov. II.

Transf.: bare, mere, pure, simple, only: nuda ista si ponas, iudicari non possunt, if you put the cases so barely; in such an unqualified manner, Cic.: nuda ista Caesaris, the mere anger of Caesar, Ov. III. Fig.: simple, unadorned: commentarii (Caesaris) nudi sunt, recti et venusti, Cic. [Etyim. uncertain.] (Hence It nudo: Fr. nu.)

nūgae, arum, f. plu. jokes, jests, silly things, idle speeches, trifles, nonsense: auler nugas, away with your jesting, Pl.: nugas agere, to trifle, play the fool: nisi argentum dederit, nugas egerit, id.: and ellipt. without ago: quo illud sequar? in Peras? nugas, nonsense! id.: Of verse: nescio quid meditans nugarum, some trifle or other, Hor. So of the songs of freed female mourners at a funeral: haec sunt non nugas: non enim mortalia, Pl. II. Meton.: good for nothing fellows: much as we say 'humbugs': amicos habet meras nugas, Cic. [Etyim. uncertain.]

nūgator, ōris, m [nugor] a trifter: also, a liar, a humbug: vae tibi nūgator! Pl.: non vero tam isti (lacerati), quam tu ipse, nūgator, silly man! Cic.

nūgatorius, a, um, adj [nugator] trifling, worthless, useless, futile, nugatory: nugatoriae artes, i. e. lies, Pl.: ad probandum res infirma nugatoriaeque, Cic.

nūgax, acis, adj. [nugor] trifling, silly, frivolous: Cacl. in Cic.

nūgigerulus, i, v. nugus [nugae] nugipoliloquides, is, m [nugae] poliloqui] a great talker of nonsense: Pl. (al. Nugidoliloquides, Nugipaliloquides).

nūgiverendus, i, m. [nugae vendo] a dealer in female finery: ubi nūgiverenda res soluta est omnibus, Pl. (al. nugigerulus).

nūgor, atur, i. v. n. dep. [nugae] to trifle, play the fool, talk nonsense: Democritus non insecute nūgatur, ut physicus, Cic. II. to trick, cheat: nūgatur sciens, Pl.

nullus, a, um, adj. (Gen. m. nulli, for nullius, Ter.: Gen. fem. nullae, for nullius, Pl.) [ne ullus] not any, none, no: nulla aptior persona, Cic.: nullo certo ordine, Caes. Full. by part Gen.: elephantum beluarum nulla prudenter, not one of all the larger quadrupeds, Cic. With dum affix'd: nulladum via, no way as yet, Liv. Nullus non, every: nulla rerum suarum non relicta inter hostes, id.: non nullus, v. nonnullus. 2. For non, not, not at all (colloq.): at tu edepol nullus eridnas, never you believe him! Pl.: Philotimus nullus venit, Cic. II. Subst. for nemo, no one, nobody: Pl. Qui scire possum? Chry. Nullus plus, Pl.: sicut nulli, Cic. Fem. = no woman: talet nulla pareret filium, Ter. Neut = nothing (rare and not in Nom.): Grai praeter laudem nullius avari, greedy of nought save praise, Hor. III. In em-

phatic rhetor sense; of no account; as good as non-existent: Igitur tu Titias et Appuleias leges nullas putas? Cid: ut sine his studiis vitam nullam esse dicamus, unworthy of the name of life, id. 2. actually not existing: nolite arbitrari, me, cum a vobis discessero, nusquam aut nullum fore, shall have no being, id.: proque viro, qui nullus erat, veniebat ad aras, who had ceased to exist, Ov. 3. lost, undone: nullus repente ful, Liv. (Hence Fr nul)

num, adv. an interrog. particle, used generally when a negative answer is expected: you do not suppose, do you, surely it is not the case: num igitur tot dicum naufragium sustulit artem gubernandi? Cic. (u) With nam and ne, numquam, numne: eho numquam licet tunc custod? you aren't left here as sentinel, are you? Ter: Cic. (u) num (quid or numquid) vis? you don't want anything further, do you? a common form of leave-taking Ter: Cic.: Hor.: and elliptically, numquid me? Pl. (iv) numquid=num: numquid meministi? you don't happen to remember, do you? Ter. II. In indirect interrogations without negative assumption, whether: quaero, non aliter ac nunc eveniunt, veniunt, Cic.: joserunt speculati, num solliciti animi sociorum essent, Liv. So also numquid (rare): scire sane velim, numquid necesse sit, comitis esse Romae, Cic.

numarius (numm), a, um, adj [numus] pertaining to money, money-difficulties, pecuniary embarrassments, Cic.: theca, a money-box, coffr, id.

II. Transf.: bribed, venal, mercenary: judicium, id.

nummatus (numm), a, um, adj [id] furnished with money, rich: homo bene nummatus, Cic.

numella, ae, f. a kind of shackle or fetter, for cattle and criminals Pl.

numen, inus, n (num) a nodding with the head, a nod (rare): terminas caput quatenus numine cristas, Lucr. Hence, the imputation of a thing towards a place (=nutus, q v) in quem quaque locum diverso numine tendunt, id. II. Fig a nod as expressive of consent, command or will; esp. the divine will, the will or power of the gods: deo, cuius numini parent omnia, Cic.: Nox et Diana, nunc in hostiles domos iram atque numen vertite, Hor.: ea numina divom, directions of the gods, Virg. Transf., of the will or authority of the Caesars: flectere tanta Caesarum numen, numine, Bacche, tuo, Ov. Similarly of the Senate: annuite, P. C., nutum numenque Campanis, your supreme will and pleasure, Liv. Hence, 2. divine power or majesty; oft in pl.: Dianae non movenda numina, Hor.: numina Palladis, Virg. 3. a deity, god or goddess: numina montis (=Oreades), Ov. Virg. (Hence It nume.)

numērābilis, e, adj [numero] that can be numbered or counted (poet. and rare): calculus, Ov.

numērātio, ōnis, f. [numero] a counting out, paying, payment: Sen.

numēratus, a, um, Part. [numero].

II. A dj. counted out, paid down; hence, in ready money, in cash: dos uxoris numerata, Cic. As subst numeratum, i, n. ready money, cash: id.

numēro, avi, atum, v. v. a [numerus] to count, reckon, number: si singulos numeremus in singulas (civitates), Cic.: numerare per digitos, Ov.: numerata senatum, count the house, a phrase addressed to the Consul by a senator who considered that there was not a quorum present: ne quid a senatum "console!" aut "numera!" Cic. 2. Esp. of money, to count out, pay: pecuniam de suo, id.: Caes.

II. Fig.: to reckon as one's own, i. e. to have, possess: donec eris felix multos numerabis amicos, Ov. 2. to account, reckon, esteem, consider: Sulpicium accusatorem suum numerabat non competitorum, Cic.: Thucydides nunquam est numeratus orator, id.

3. to enumerate, mention: dies deficiat si velim numerare quibus bonis male eveniunt, id.

numēro, adv. precisely, exactly, just now: numero mihi in mentem fuit, Pl. 2. too soon: o Ap. Ila, o Zeuxis pictor, cur numero estis mortui, luno exemplum ut pingere-itis? id.

numērōse, adv. numerously, multitudinously: on rare, Col. II. rhythmically, harmoniously, melodiously: ludiculae numerosae sonantes, Cic.

numērōsus, a, um, adj [numerus] consisting of a great number, numerous, manifold: civitas numerosissima provinciae totius, the most populous, Tac.: pictor diligenter quam numerosior, who is more accurate than prolific, Plin.: numerosum opus, of various contents, Quint. II. measured, rhythmical, harmonious, melodious: numerosa brachia ducit, with measured, graceful movement, Ov.: oratio, Cic. 3.

numērus, i, m [from the same root as Gr νῆμα, the prim sense of this root was "to portion out, allot", hence came the notion of counting; cf. ἀνα-νῆμα in Herod.] number: Cic.: Caes. In pl. numeri, numbers: as an invention or art: ut a sacerdotibus barbaris numeros et caelestia acciperet, arithmetic and astronomy, Cic. Esp. numeri Babylonii, astrological calculations; horoscopes: Hor. 2. a certain collective quantity, a number of persons or things: Pompilius ad pristinum numerum duo augures addidit, Cic.: si naves suo numerum haberent, their full or proper number or complement, id. 3. absol. like the Eng. number, for a considerable number: est (in eadem provincia) numerus civium Romanorum atque hominum

honestissimorum, id. II. Transf.: a class, category, etc.: in proscriptionum numerum relatus, Nep.: missus legatorum numero centurionibus, in the place of, Caes.: parentis numero alicui esse, Cic.: in hostium numero habere aliquem, Caes.: numero thesaurum aliquem eximere, Hor. 2, a part of a whole, a member: nummus perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris atque partibus, Cic.: animalia imperfecta susque trunca videntur numeris, Ov. 3, order: quacunque in foliis descripsit carmina virgo digrit in numerum, Virg. 4, musical measure, time, rhythm of motion or sound, harmony, numbers: in numerum e-sultant, Lucr.: in musicis numeri et voces et modi, Cic. Hence, quavis nil extra numerum fecisse modumque curas, nothing out of measure, improper, Hor. (ii) a measure, metrical foot: necere verba numeris, Ov.: numeros memini, si verba tenerem, Virg. (iii) a verse, in gen. (poet.) arma gravi numero violentaque bella parabant edere, i. e. verses in heroic metre, Ov.: impares, i. e. elegiac verses, id. III. Special uses: in mult. larg. a division, a troop, band: sparsi per provinciam numeri, Tac. 2, Like the Gr. ἀριθμός, a mere number, opp. to quality, worth: nos numerus sumus et fruges consumere nati, we are mere ciphers, Hor. 3, In grammar, a number (singular, plural, dual): Quint. 4, Meton. poet. dice (marked with numbers): seu ludet numerosque manu jactabit chorinus, Ov. (Hence it numero, neverio: Fr nombre.)

numisma and nummismata, atis, v. numisma

nummarius, etc. v. numarius, etc.
nummam and numme, v. num
numorum-expalponides (Nummos.), ae, m [numus expalpon] a flatterer for money, a fictitious comic name. Pl

numquam, v. nunquam
Numquampostea reddidis, ae, m. [numquam postea reddo] one who never restores what he has once seized, Never-backagain, a comically-formed patronymic: Pl. (al. numquampostea eripides).

numquando, more correctly written separate, num quando; v. num.

num-quid (nunqu), v. num.

numquis, more correctly written separate, num quis; v. num.

numularius (numm), a, um, adj. [numulus] pertaining to money-changing: mensa, Scaev. More freq. as subst. numularius (numm.), ii, m. a money-changer, money-broker: Suet.

numulus (numm), i, m. dim. [numus] a piece of money, money: the dimin. mostly implying something of contempt: numulus acceptis, a paltry bribe, Cic.: nihil aliud curant nisi agros, nisi villas, nisi numulos, their precious cash, id.

numus (also nummus), i (Gen. pl

usu, numm, Cic), m. [borrowed from Gr. νόμος (cf. νόμισμα), found in this sense on the Heraclian Tables and elsewhere] a piece of money, a coin, money, cash: jactabatur temporibus illis numus, sic ut nemo posset scire, quid haberet, the value of money fluctuated, Cic.: habere in numis, in ready money, id. 2, Esp. a Roman silver coin, called also numus sestertius, and simply sestertius (v. sestertius), a sesterce; value about twopence: quinque numis numum dare atque annuere Apronio, id. With sestertius: numo sestertio, id. 3, As a Greek coin, a δι-drachma (=two drachmas): Pl.

II. Fig.: like our penny or farthing, to denote a very small sum, a trifle, low price, etc.: ad numum convenit, to a penny, Cic.: numo sestertio addidit alicui, to be knocked down to anyone for a penny, id.

nunc, adv. of time: now, at present, at this time: opp. to olim, Ter.: to tunc, tum, antea, quondam, with ref. to the past; and to postea, aliquando, alias, with ref. to the future, Cic.: ut nunc est, as matters stand, id.: qui nunc sunt, the men of the present day, id. (i) Sometimes of past time, regarded as present: nunc reus erat apud Crasnum, id. (in Hor. Od. 1, 37, nunc Salutaribus ornare pulvinar deorum tempus erat dapibus, the sense is, we were right in arranging for a feast now). (ii) Less freq. with ref. to the fut.: quis nunc te adibit? cui videboris bella? Quem nunc amabis? henceforth, Cat. With the suffix ce and the Interrog. particle ne, nunc-dice: hem, nuncine demum? Ter. Strengthened by ipsum: numo ipsum, at this very time, Cic. 2, Nunc... nunc, now... now; at one time... at another time: tribuni plebis nunc fraudem, nunc negligentiam consulum accusabant, Liv. The first nunc is sometimes omitted. pariterque sinistrors, nunc dextros solvere sinus, Virg. (ii) Nunc... mox: Vell. (ii) Nunc... postremo: Liv. II. As a particle of transition: but now: quaquidem multo plura evenirent, si ad quietem integri iremus: nunc onusti cibo et vino perturbata et confusa cernimus, Cic. [Nunc implies num (cf. etiamnum), whence it is formed as tunc from tum. Num is cogn. with Gr. νῦν, vñr; Goth and O H. G. nu, Eng. now.]

nuncine, v. nunc
nuncia, nunciūs (nunt), etc. v. nunt.

nunciā (trisyll. in Pl. and Ter.). [Gen. explained as = nunc jam; but by some regarded as nunc with termin. v. etiam.]
nuncubi, adv. [num cubi] any where? where? any where? Varr.
II. Transf. at any time? ever? nuncubi meam benignitatem sensisti in te claudier? Ter
nuncupatio, ōnis, f. [nuncupo] a

naming, calling; a name, appellation: App. II. In partic.: a naming or appointing as heir: Suet. 2, the dedication of a book: Plin. 2, 3, a solemn and public pronouncing of vows (v. nuncupo, 4): votorum nuncupationes, Tac.

nuncupo, avi, atum, i. v. a [nomen capio] to call by name, to call, name: tum illud, quod erat a deo donatum, nomine ipsius dei nuncupabant, Cic.

2, to mention by name, enumerate: alicujus titulos omnes triumphosque, Plin.

3, to proclaim, pronounce, appoint. Esp. nuncupare heredem, to name publicly before witnesses as one's heir: voce nuncupatus heres, Just.: magna ex parte heredem Caesarem nuncupare, Tac. Also, adoptionem, id.: testamentum, Plin. Ep.

4, to pronounce or offer public vows, to vow: quum consul more majorum secundum vota in Capitolio nuncupata, profectus ab urbe esset, Liv. Hence, absol. laturos ea spolia [optima] posteros nuncupavit, he said in his vow that they would bring, id.

nundinae, arum, f. plu. [novem dies] the ninth day, i. e. the market-day, the weekly market: erat in eo ipso loco nundinarum πανηγυρις, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 272) 2, Meton. a market-place or town: illi Capuam nundinas rusticorum, horreum Campani agri esse voluerunt, id. 3, Fig.: trade, traffic: totius reipublicae nundinae, id.

nundinālis, e, adj. [nundinae] pertaining to the nundinae or markets: nundinalis cocus, a bad cook (but the true explanation is uncertain), Pl.

nundinatio, ōnis, f. [nundino] the holding of a market or fair; hence, a trading, trafficking; corrupt dealings: fuit nundinatio aliqua, et isti non nova, ne causam diceret, Cic.

nundinor, atus, i. v. dep [nundinae] to attend or hold a market; to trade, traffic: in captivorum pretiis nundinas, chaffering, Liv. 2.

Transf.: to meet in large numbers: in Solonio, ubi ad focum agnos nundinari solent, Cic. II. Fig. to get by trafficking; to purchase, buy: senatorium nomen, id. 2, to sell justice; practise corruption: constabat eum in cognitionibus patris nundinari solum, Suet.

nundinum, i, n. [novem dies: cf. nundinae] the market-time: inter nundinum, the time between two nundinae, and trinum nundinum, the time of three nundinae, or at least 17 days, Macr.: postquam comitia decemviris creandis in trinum nundinum indicta sunt, on the third market-day, Liv.

nunquam (numquam), adv. [ne unquam] at no time, never: Cic.: Caes. With a foll. negative = an emphatic affirmative: nunquam non ineptum, always, Cic. II. For an emphatic negative, certainly not: nunquam hodie effugies! Virg.

nuntiatio (nunc.), ōnis, f. [nuntio] a declaring, announcing; a declaration, announcement, made by the augur respecting what he has observed: nos nuntiationem eolum habemus: consules etiam speditionem, Cic.

nuntio (nuncio), avi, atum, i. v. a. [nuntius] to announce, report, declare, relate, make known, inform, etc.: foll. by Acc. of direct obj., or by Acc. and Inf.: non dubito, quin celeriter tibi hoc rumor, quam ullius nostrum litterarum nuntiavit, Cic.: equites ad Caesarem venerunt, qui nuntiarent, prope omnes naves afflictas esse, Caes. Pass.: hoc adeo celeriter fecit, ut simul adesse et venire nuntiaretur, id. Pass. impers.: nuntiatum est nobis a M. Varrone, venisse eum Roma, Cic. 2. With ut and Subj.: to intimate authoritatively; to command: paulo post esse ferunt nuntiatum Simondii, ut prodiret, id. Less freq. and late in same sense with Infm.: Tac.

nuntius (nunc.), a, um, adj. [prob for novi-ventus: hence lit. newly come or arrived] that announces, signifies, makes known (poet.): simulacra divinae nuntia formae, giving intimation of, Lucr.: habes animi nuntia verba mei, Ov. II. Subst.: nuntius, li, m. a bearer of intelligence, etc., a messenger, courier: Mercurius Jovis nuntius, Pl.: litteras et nuntios mittere, Caes.: Cic. Nuntia, ae, f. a female messenger: historia nuntia vetustatis, id.: nuntia fulva Jovis, Poet. ap. Cic.

2. Meton. a message, news, tidings: nuntium exoptabilem nuntiare, Pl.: acerbum nuntium alicui perferre, graevos tidings, Cic. Also neutr. nuntium, li: ad aures nova nuntia referens, this new message, Cat. (ii) In partic. an authoritative notice: in order, injunction: quos senatus ad denuntiandum bellum miserat, nuntiatorum nuntio parvisset, Cic. (iii) nuntium uxori remittere or nutrire, to send one's wife a letter of divorce: id. Also of a woman who separates from her husband: id. So of the rejection of the marriage contract by parents or guardians: Pl.

nuper, adv. [noviper, from novus] newly, lately, recently, not long ago: Allobroges qui nuper pacati erant, Caes.: vixi puellis nuper idoneis, tibi recently, Hor. Sup.: nuperrime, very recently, Cic. 2. In wider sense: in modern times: neque ante philosophiam patefactam, quae nuper inventa est, id.

nuperrus, a, um, adj. [nuper] late, fresh, recent (rare): recens captum hominem nuperum et novitium te precodere, Pl.

nupta, ae, f. v. nuptus.
nuptiae, arum, f. plur. [nubo] a marriage, wedding, nuptials: nuptias facere, adornare, Pl.: in nuptiis aliquid cenare, Cic.: multarum nuptiarum (mulier), who has been many times

married, id. (Hence It. nozze, Fr. noces.)

nuptialis, e, adj. [nuptiae] pertaining to marriage, nuptial: ludi, Pl.: dona, Cic.

nuptus, a, um, Part. used only in fem. [nubo]. II. Adj.: married, wedded: filia, Cic. III. Subst. nupta, ae, f. married woman, bride, wife: nova nupta, Ter.

nurus, ūs, f. a daughter-in-law: uno animo omnes socros oderunt nurus, Ter.: Cic. II. Transf. a young woman, married woman (poet.): Inque nurus Parthas dedecus illud eat, Ov.: nurus Latinae, id. [For anusus; cf. Skr. snushā; Gr. νύος for νύως] (Hence It. nuora; Sp. nuera.)

nusquam, adv. [ne usquam] nowhere, in no place: strengthened by part. Gen.: nusquam gentium, nowhere in the world, Ter.: opp. to usquam, Cic. 2. nusquam non, everywhere (emphatically): Plin. 3. towards no place: nusquam moturos, Liv. II. Transf.: on no occasion, nowhere, in nothing: praestabo sumptum nusquam melius povi posse, can-not anyhow be better laid out, Cic. 2. to or for nothing: plebem nusquam alio natam, quam ad serviendum, for no other end, Liv.

nusquam, v. neutiquam.
nūto, avi, atum, i. v. n. [freq. of nuo in abnuo, q. v.] to nod repeatedly: neque illa ulli homini nutat, nictet, annuat, Pl.: nutans, distorquens oculos, Hor. 2. to sway to and fro: nutant circumspectantibus galeae, et inerti tripidant, Liv. II. Fig.: to waver in opinion or judgment: to doubt, hesitate: etiam Democritus nutare videtur in natura Deorum, Cic. 2. to falter in fidelity, to be faithless: primo Festus nutabat, palam Vitellium fovens, Tac. 3. to be in peril; to totter, to waver: urbs nutabat, id.

nūtriciatus, ūs, m. [nutrico] a suckling, nursing: Pl.
nūtricius, a, um, adj. [nutrix] that suckles, nourishes; nursing: quis Faustulum necit pastorem fuisse nutricium, foster-father, Varr. II. Subst.: nutricius, li, m. a bringer up, a tutor: erat in procuratore regni, propter aetatem pueri, nutricius ejus, Caes.

nūtricio, i. v. a. and **nūtricioor**, atus, i. v. dep. [id.] to suckle, nourish, bring up, rear: pueros nutricare, Pl. II. Fig.: mundus omnia, sicut membra et partes suas, nutricat et continet, Cic.

nūtriciola, ae, f. dim. [id.] a nurse: quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? his poor fond nurse, Hor. Fig.: nutriculae praediorum, nurses of their estates: i. e. the means of keeping them up, Cic.

nūtrimen, inis, n. [nutrio] nourishment: Ov. (Hence Fr. nourrain.)

nūtrimentum, i, n. [id.] nourish-

ment, nutriment: esp. in pl.: per hanc nutrimentorum consuetudinem, Suet. Transf.: suscepique ignem foliis atque arida circum nutrimenta dedit, dry leaves to feed the flame, Virg. II. Fig.: nutrimenta eloquentiae, i. e. the elements of its training, Cic. 2. In plur. a bringing up, rearing: nutrimentorum ejus locus ostenditur, Suet.

nūtrio, i, vi and li, itum, 4 v. a. (nutriam for nutriciam, Vug.) to suckle, nourish, feed, foster, bring up, rear: quos lupa nutrit, Ov.: iligna nutritus glande, Hor. II. Transf. of plants: terra herbas nutrit, Ov.: fruges humo nutritae, Curt. Of fire: ignes foliis et cortice sicco nutrit, feeds, Ov. 2. to nurse, take care of, attend to: cura corporum nutriendorum, Liv. 3. nutritre vinum, to mix wine with spices, to make it keep: Col. 4. In gen. to preserve: Cat. III. Fig. to nourish, cherish, support, sustain: indolae nutrita faustis sub penetralibus, Hor.: amore, Ov. (Hence Fr. nourrir.)

nūtrior, 4 v. dep. for nutritio, to nourish: Vug.

nūtritor, ōris, m. [nutrio] a bringer up, rearer, breeder: a nutritore suo manumissus, Suet.

nūtrix, a, um, Part. [nutrio].

nūtrix (old orthog. nutrix, acc. to Quint.), icis, f. one who suckles; a wet-nurse, nurse. Proverb: cum lacte nutricia errorum suavis, Cic.: nutricia pallium, of anything soiled or dirty, Pl. An adv.: mater nutrix, that suckles her own child, Gull. II. Transf.: she that nourishes or maintains: (Libya) leonum arida nutrix, mother of, Hor. 2. nutrices, the breasts, paps: Cat. 3. a bed for rearing young plants: nursery-bed: Plin. 4. the land that supports a family: Pl. III. Fig.: est quasi nutrix oratoris, Cic. [Nu-tri is the "nicker," from root nu (for snu) seen in Gr. νῆω and νῶω, "to flow;" here that root has a causative sense.] (Hence Fr. nourrice.)

nūtus, ūs, m. [nuo in abnuo, q. v.; cf. nūmen] a nodding, a nod: nutu tremefecit Olympum, Virg. 2. Meton. a slight expression of will, or command: nutus tuus potest hominem in civitate retinere, a nod from you, Cic.: monuit ad nutum omnes res ab iis administrarentur, at his very beck, Caes. Hence, in wider sense: will, command, pleasure: ad eorum arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt, Cic.: saevae nutu Junonis eunt res, Virg.

3. inclination towards, favour: annuite nutum numenque vestrum invictum Campanis, Liv. II. Transf.: a downward tendency or motion, gravity: terrena suapte nutu et suo pondere in terram ferri, Cic.: terra sua vi nutuque tenetur, id.

nux, nūcis, f. a nut: nux juglans, a walnut, Plin.: sparga, marite, nuces

(a custom at weddings), Virg. : *nux cassia*, an empty nut, fig. of a thing of no value, Hor. Proverb : *nucis relinquare*, to give up childish sports (since children played with nuts), Pers. II. Transf. *any fruit with a hard shell or rind* : *castanea nuce*, chestnuts, Virg. Also of such a tree itself : e. g. *an almond-tree* : id. (Hence *It. nocer* ; Fr. *noix*)

nympha, ae, and *nymphē*, ēs, f = *νύμφη*, a bride, a mistress : Ov

2. *Nymphae*, demi-goddesses, who inhabited fountains, rivers, the sea, woods, trees, and mountains, *nymphs* : *Nymphae* genus amnis unde est, Virg. : vocalis *Nymphae*, *Echus*, Ov.

II. Transf. *water* (= *lympha* poet.) : cadit in patulos *nympha* *Aeneas* lacus, Prop. (Hence *It.* and *Sp.* *rinfa*)

O, o, the fifteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, and the fourth in the vowel series. II. Relations of *o* with the other vowels. For those with *a*, *e*, and *i*, vide those letters. 2. *o* with *u*. These two vowels are the most nearly allied, and their interchanges are very numerous. The oldest monuments of the Latin tongue frequently exhibit *o* where the classic language has *u*. So on the Column. rostr., excoctio, consol, primos (*Nom. sing.*), capium. And on the contrary, *u* in the old forms, fruns, futes, for the later frons, futes. *O* and *u* both appear in connection with *e* : e. g. *avos* and *avus*, *servos* and *servus*, though in these combinations *o* was preferred. 3. *O* is substituted for *au* in *Clodius*, *plodo*, *plostru*, *sodes*, etc. III. Changes of *o* in the Romance languages : *ō* in Italian sometimes becomes *u*, *uo* ; e. g. *Lat. totus*, *It. tutto* ; *Lat. ovum*, *It. uovo* in French it is most commonly changed to *ou*, *eu*, and *ouu* : e. g. *Lat. totus*, *Fr. tout* ; *Lat. hora*, *Fr. heure* ; *Lat. nodus*, *Fr. noeud*. Before *m* and *n* it sometimes remains unchanged, as *Lat. non*, *Fr. non* ; *Lat. ponum*, *Fr. pomme* ; *Lat. corona*, *Fr. couronne*.

2. *ō* is generally changed, in *It.* into *uo* ; e. g. *Lat. bonus*, *It. buono* ; in *Fr.* into *eu* (*oeu*) : *Lat. populus*, *Fr. peuple* ; *Lat. cor*, *Fr. cœur*. Before *l*, *m*, or *n*, it sometimes remains unchanged, as *Lat. schola*, *Fr. école* ; *Lat. homo*, *Fr. homme* ; *Lat. bonus*, *Fr. bon*. 3. *o* long by position is sometimes changed in *It.* into *u* ; e. g. *Lat. ostium*, *It. uscio*, in *Fr.* it almost always remains unchanged, as *Lat. fortis*, *Fr. fort* ; *Lat. corpus*, *Fr. corps* ; very rarely it becomes *ou* or *ui* : e. g. *Lat. cohors*, *Fr. cour* ; *Lat. post*, *Fr. puis*.

IV. As an abbreviation, *O* stands for *omnis* and *optimus* : I. O. M. Jovi Optimo Maximo.

ō, *interj.* expressing joy, astonishment, desire, grief, indignation, etc. : *ō! oh!* (i) constr. with *loc.* in addressing a person : *o mi Furni!* Cic (ii) *With Acc* or *Nom.* in calling attention to something ; when indignation is expr., usu. with *Acc* : *o praeclearum custodem ovium*, ut aunt, lupum! id. *With Nom* : *o vir fortis atque amicus!* Ter (iii) to express a wish : *o that!* with *utinam* : *o utinam obrutus esset!* Ov. *With si* : *quoniam*, *o si solitae quicquam virtutis adesset!* yet *oh!* *o if, would that!* Virg. (iv) *With Gen.* (Gr. constr.) : *o nuntii beati*, Cat. Poet. after a word. *o lux Dardaniae*, spes o fidissima Teucrum, Virg. It is usually before another vowel : *o ego laevis*, Hor. : though sometimes short to Corydon, o Alexi, trahit sua quemque voluptas, Virg.

ob, prep. with *Acc.* (cogn. with *Gr. ἐν*, as *ab* with *ἀπό* ; in composition sometimes obs, like *abs* : e. g. *os-tendo* = *obs-tendo*). Indicating motion, towards, (to this use of it is ancient and rare). *ob Romam legiones ducere*, Enn. 2. Indicating mere position against, before : *sollem sibi obstruigi ob-gulam*, Pl. mors ob oculos saepe verstat est, Cic. II. Transf. to indicate an object or cause : on account of, owing to, for, with regard to, etc. : *civitas ob eam rem incitata*, on that account, Caes. : *ob meas iniurias*, Ter. : *ob industriam*, on purpose, v. *terminally*, Pl. (ii) So, *ob id*, *ob hoc*, *ob hanc*, etc. on that account, therefore, etc. : *ignarus hostibus et ob id quertis*, Liv. : *ob ea* consul Albani senatum de fodere consulebat, Sall. (iii) *Ob rem*, like *ex re*, opp. to *frustra*, to the purpose, with advantage (rare) : *verum id frustra an ob rem faciam*, i. v. *rostra manu situm est*, id. (iv) *Quam ob rem*, and in one word, *quamobrem*, on which account, wherefore ; *quam ob rem id primum videramus*, Cic. 2. To indicate the consideration for which something is done : *for* or *in consideration of* (ancient) : *ob asinos ferre argentum*, Pl. III. In composition, *ob* remains unchanged before vowels and most consonants ; before *p*, *f*, *c*, *g*, the final *b* is usu assimilated : e. g. *oppeto*, *offero*, *occido*, *ogganno*. As a prefix its significations are various, and somewhat difficult of classification ; nor are they all obviously connected with its meanings as a preposition. (i) *against*, towards : *appellere*, to go towards (ii) *before*, in the way of, denoting hindrance or encumbrance : *oppone*, to put before, to oppose ; *obscure*, to be in the way of, to be a hindrance or injurious to. (iii) *against*, denoting hostility : *oppugnare*, to fight against ; *offendere*, to strike against. (iv) *down* (apparently equivalent to *de*) : *opprimere*, to press down. (v) *over*, denoting covering. *operire* (q v), to cover, *obscendere*, to stretch over. (vi) *over*, in sense of

traversing : *obire*, to travel over. These are the more usual significations, but there are others which cannot be here specified.

ob-aeratus, a, um, *adj.* [ob aes] involved in debt, in bondage on account of debt : *tenus et obaeratus*, Suet. (Comp. : quanto quis obaeratur, acrius distrahebant, the more deeply in debt, Tac. . As a subst. esp. in pl. a debtor : Orgetorix omnes clientes obaeratosque suos eodem coegit, Caes.

ob-ambulo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a to walk before or over, to go past : constr. with *Dat* or *Acc.* ; also with prep. : *obambulare* *myris*, to walk about in front of, Liv. : *totam fremebundus obambulavit Aetnam*, ranges over, Ov. *With prep.* : ante vallum, Liv. : in herbis, Ov. 2. With hostile sense (cf. ob, III. iii) : *gregibus* (of the wolf), Virg.

ob-armo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to arm against the foe : *securi dextras*, Hor.

ob-aro, avi, atum, i. v. n. to plough over or up. Liv.

obba, ae, f. a kind of cup : Pers. *ob-brutesco*, tui, 3. v. n. incep. to become brutish, stupid : Lucr.

obe, v. oec

obditus, a, um, *Part.* [obdo].

ob-do, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. to put, place, or set before or against ; to shut, fasten, bolt, etc. : *passulum ostio*, slip the bolt, Ter. : *forem*, to shut, Pl. II. Fig. : to put in the way of, to expose : *hic nulli malo latus obdit apertum*, presents an exposed side to, Hor. 2. To oppose : *rigidam vocibus odere forem*, Ov. [V. do]

ob-dormio, ivi or ii, itum, 4 v. n. and a to fall asleep. N e u t. *Endymionem nescio quando in Latmo obdormivit*, Cic. II. A c t. : *crupulam*, to sleep off, Pl. (cf. *edormio*).

obdormiseo, 3 v. n. incep. [obdormio] to fall asleep : *quid melius, quam in mediis v. tae laboribus obdormiscere*, Cic.

ob-dico, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. to lead or draw before or against ; ad opul-dum exercitum, Pl. : *ab utroque lateri collis transversam fossam ob-dixit* : *caus* : *callum*, to draw over, Cic. 2. To draw or bring over ; to run one candidate against another : id. II. Transf. : to cover by drawing over, to cover over, surround, envelope : *trunci obducuntur libro aut cortice*, id. : *refricare obductam reipublicae cicatricem*, to disturb the scar that has formed over a wound (fig.), id. : *obducta nocte*, overcast, Nep. Fig. : *obducta solvitur fronte senectus*, clouded = covered, Hor. 2. To draw in, drink down, swallow : *venenum*, Cic.

III. Fig. : to draw or spread over : *clarissimus rebus tenebras obducere*, id. 2. to cover, conceal : *obductus dolor*, hidden grief, Virg. : Ov. 3. Of time, to pass, spend : *itaque obdixi potestum diem*, Cic.

ob-ductio, onis, f. [obduco] a draw-

ing over, a covering, veiling: Arn.
 II. *Esp. a veiling of criminals before their execution:* obductio capitis, Cic.

obducto, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to lead or bring often to: Pl.

obductus, a, um, Part. [obducto].

ob-duresco, rui, 3. v. n. *incept. to grow hard, to harden:* Cato II. Fig.: to become hardened, insensible: ad ista obdurimus, Cic.

ob-duro, avi, atum, i. v. n. to be hard or hardened; only fig. to hold out, persist, endure: persta atque obdura, Hor. *Pass. impers.*: quare obduretur hoc triduum, let us bear up, Cic.

obediens, entis, Parat. [obedi].

II. *Adj.*: obediens: nulli est naturae obediens aut subjectus deus, Cic.: dicto obediens esse alicui: to be obedient to one's word or command; to take orders from: magistro desinebat esse dicto obediens, Pl. *Comp.*: imperiis nemo obediens, Liv. *Sup.*: imperiis obediensissimus miles, id.

2. Of things, yielding, compliant: omnia secunda et obediens sunt, according to your wishes, Sall.

obediens, adv. obediently, willingly, readily: conferre tributum, Liv. *Comp.*: nihil obediens fecerunt, id.

obedientia, ae, f. [obediens] obedience: servitus est obedientia fracti animi, Cic.

obediō, ivi or ii, itum [oboeidre, Cic.], 4. v. n. [ob audio] to give ear, be guided by anyone's advice (in this sense rare): with Dat.: quibus res maxime obediāt, Nep. II. *Exp.* to obey, yield obedience to, be subject to (usu. with ref. to a special injunction; whereas pareo often denotes habitual obedience or service): parere et obediri praeepto, Cic. *Pass. impers.*: utriusque enim obeditur dictatori est, Liv.

2. to comply with, accommodate oneself to: obedire temporis multorum, Cic. (Hence It. *ubbidire*, *obbedire*; Fr. *obéir*.)

obélissus, i, m = *obeliskos* (a small spit; hence) an obelisk: Plin.

ob-ēo, ivi or ii, itum, 4. v. n. and a. Constr. *absol.* or with Acc. which is to be regarded as depend on the prefix: to go or come to, to go to meet, go against: in infera loca, Cic.: ad omnes hostium conatus, to go to meet, to oppose, Liv.: diem obit supremum, he encountered his last day, i. e. died, Nep.: diem obire, to die, Suet.: mortem, Cic. *In pass.*: morte obita, after death, id. 2. Hence, by ellipsis, *absol.*: to abide: tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens, Hor. (ii) So of constellations, etc. to go down, to set: in reliquis orientis aut occidentis solis partibus, Cic. (iii) Also in gen. sense, to fall, perish: et Agamēdē obit et Hiera, Plin. 3. to go over or through: to traverse, visit: tantas regiones barbarorum pedibus obit, travelled over, Cic. Hence fig., to go over with the

eyes or in speaking; to survey; to mention: omnia visu, Virg.: oratque omnes civitates, Cic. (ii) to encircle, envelope (poet.): chlamydem limbus obibat aureus, Ov. 4. to apply oneself to, to engage in, to enter upon, to discharge, accomplish: negotium, Cic.: consularia munera, Liv.: minus facile per se omnia obiri possent, Caes.: vadimonium, to surrender to one's bail, to appear at the appointed time, Cic.

ob-ēquito, i v. n. to ride towards, ride up to: with Dat.: castris, Liv.

ob-erro, avi, atum, i. v. n. to wander, rove, or ramble about: with Abl.: oberrare tentoriis, Tac. 2. Transf. crebris oberrantibus rivis, Curt. II. Fig.: mihi monstrum oberrat, hovers before my eyes, Sen. 2. to err, blunder: ut citharoedus ridetur, chordia qui semper oberrat eadem, Hor.

obēsitas, ātis, f. [obesus] fatness, corpulence, obesity: Suet.

obēsus, a, um, adj. [ēdo] fat, stout, plump: turdus, Hor.: cervix, Suet. *Poet.*: fauces, swollen, Virg. 2. Fig.: gross, coarse, heavy, dull (poet.): naris obesae, having a coarse nose; not nice or delicate, Hor.

obex, obicis and obicis, m. and, f. [objicio, lit. that which is cast or placed before, hence] a bolt, bar, barrier, wall: emunnt obice postes, Virg. quia vi maria alta tumescant obicibus ruptis, having burst their barriers, i. e. their banks, shores, id. II. Meton. a hindrance, impediment, obstacle: obices viarum, Liv.

obf., v. off.

obg., v. ogg.

ob-haerēo, 2. v. n. to stick fast, with Dat.: navis obhaerens vado, Suet. **ob-haerescō**, haer-1, 3. v. n. *incept.* to become fixed to: in perf. *tenes*, to cleave or adhere to: consurgenti et primum lacinia obhaesit, Suet.

obicio: v. objicio.

ob-irascor, iratus, 3. v. n. *dep.* to be angry at: Sen.

obiratio, ōnis, f. [obirascor] a becoming angry or being angry, anger: Cic.

obiratus, a, um, Part. [obirascor].

II. *Adj.*: angry: with Dat.: fortunae, conceiving a spite against Fortune, Liv.

ob-iter, adv. on the way, in going or passing along: obiter leget aut scribet, Juv. II. Fig.: in passing, incidentally: obiter dictum, Plin.

obitus, a, um, Part. [obeo].

obitus, ūs, m. [id.] a going to, approaching; meeting (rare): ut voluptati obitus, sermo, adventus tuus quocumque advenieris, semper siet, it is a pleasure to meet you, Ter. 2. a gang down, setting of the heavenly bodies: solis et lunae reliquorumque siderum ortus, obitus, Cic.: Lucr. II. Fig.: downfall, destruction, death, ruin, etc.: post eorum obitum, Caes.: longum miserata dolore difficileque obitus, her painful death, Virg.: post obitum occasumque nostrum, since my

ruin (i. e. exile), Cic. (Hence Fr. *obit*.)

ob-jācō, ūi, 2. v. n. to lie before or over against: with Dat.: saxa obja-centia pedibus, Liv. *Absol.*: obja-cente sarcinarum cumulo, lying in the way, id.

objectatio, ōnis, f. [objecto] a reproach (v. rare): ex aliorum objectionibus, Caes.

objecto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [objicio] repeatedly to throw before or against, to set against, oppose (poet.): (pelagi volucres) nunc caput obiectare fretis, nunc currere in undas, i. e. to dive down, Virg. II. Fig.: to expose to, abandon: statuit eum obiectare periculis, Sall.: animam pro aliquo, Virg. 2. continually to reproach or upbraid with, to accuse of: quum in colloquiis Pompeianum famem nostris obiectarent, Caes.: natum (i. e. filii mortem), Ov. With Inf.: mihi obiectum knecium facere, Pl. 3. to throw out, let fall, say: cave tu illi obiectes nunc in aegritudine, to him emisse, id.

objectus, a, um, Part. [objicio]

II. *Adj.*: lying in the way, before or opposite: complures obiectae insulae existimantur, situated between (Britain and Ireland), Caes. 2. exposed, constr. with Dat. or ad: obiectus fortunae, Cic.: ad omnes causas, id. III. Subst. objecta, orum, n. plu. charges, accusations: Quint. *Auct. pro dom.*

objectus, ā, m. [id.] a casting before, a putting against, in the way, or opposite: also, a lying before or opposite: insula portum efficit obiectu laterum, by the extension of its sides, Virg. quum terga flumine, latera obiectu paludis tegerentur, by the intervention of a marsh, were covered by a marsh, Tac. II. Transf. an object, appearance, sight, spectacle (v. rare): Nep. (Hence It. *oggetto*; Fr. *objet*.)

objex, v. obex.

ob-jicio, jeci, jectum (obicis = ob-jiciis, Luc. *Perf. Subj.* objicim, Pl.) 3. v. a. [jacio] to throw before, in the way of, or towards: to hold before, to offer, expose: constr. with Acc. of the direct object; Indirect expr. by Dat. or by Acc. with contra, ad, in, etc. ei nos glaucomam ob oculos objicemus, Pl.: aliquem feris, to throw him to the wild beasts, Cic.: florem vini naribus, to present to, Pl.: exercitum tantae magnitudinis fluminis, Caes. 2. Esp. to cast in the way, set against, oppose: Alptum vallum contra ascensum transgressionemque Gallorum obijcio et oppono, Cic.: clipeoque ad tela sinistra protecti obijciunt, hold out, present, Virg. II. Fig.: to throw before or over, to put or bring before, to present; to expose to; and in gen. to bring upon, to cause, etc.: noctem peccatis et frandibus obijce nubem, Hor.: aliquem morti, Cic.:

ad omne periculum objici, id. : alicui eam mentem, ut patriam prodant, *to suggest*, Liv. : furem alicui objicere, *to inspire anyone with madness*, Cic. : objicitur animo metus, *is infused into*, id. 2. Esp. *to taunt, reproach, or upbraid* with : with Acc. and Dat. : alicui multa probra, id. : also with Acc. and Inf. or de and Abl. : objicit mihi me ad Basas fuisse, id. : de Cyprio mihi igitur objicies, *reproach me about him*, id.

objurgatio, ōnis, f. [objurgo] a *chiding, reproof, reprehension* : ut objurgatio contumelia careat, Cic. delictarum, id.

objurgator, ōris, m. [id.] a *rebuker, blamer, censor* : both in good and bad sense : Cic.

objurgatorius, a, um, adj. [objurgator] *reproving, reproachful* : Cic.

objurgor, i, v. a. freq. [objurgo] *to chide repeatedly* : Pl.

objurgo, avi, atum, i, v. a. *to chide, scold, blame, rebuke, reprove* : objurgavit M. Caecilium, sicut neminem unquam patris, Cic. : aliquem molli brachio de aliqua re, *to rebuke moderately*, id. 2. *to deter by reproof* : objurgans me a peccatis, Suet. 3. *to punish, chastise, correct* : flagris, Suet. : sesterio centes, *to punish, fine*, Sen.

oblanguesco, gōi, 3. v. n. *incept to become feeble or languid* : ut oblangui litterulae : magis oblanguerunt, Cic.

oblātrātrix, trīx, f. [oblātro] a *female barker, taster* : Pl.

oblātro, i, v. n. *to bark at* : Fig. *to rail or carp at* : with Dat. a person : Sen. with Acc. of neut. pron. *to scold, to make some abusive observation or other* : Suet.

oblātus, a, um, Part. [offero].

oblactam, lnis, n. [oblactio] a *delight* (poet. for oblactamentum). (v.)

oblactamentum, i, n. [id.] a *diversion, recreation, pleasure, amusement* : requies oblactamentumque senectutis, Cic. puerorum, id. with *sub* Gen. rerum rusticarum oblactamenta, *the pleasures of the country*, id.

oblactatio, ōnis, f. [id.] *delight, amusement* : indagatio ipsa habet oblactationem, Cic. : animi, *recreation of mind*, id. With *ob* Gen. : curarum, *means of diverting care*, id.

oblecto, avi, atum, i, v. a. freq. [lactio] *to divert, entertain, amuse* : a weaker word than delecto, which denotes *settled satisfaction* : constr. usu with Acc. of pers. and Abl. of means, either alone or with prep. : ut jucunda opinione oblectare, Cic. : quum eorum inventis scriptisque se oblectent, id. in communibus miseriis hac tamen oblectabar specula, *was diverted from my cares, cheered*, id. With cum : cum lus me oblecto, qui res gestas scripserunt, *find my recreation in reading them*, id. With in : in eo me oblecto, *I delight in him*, he is my delight, Ter. And with Abl. or

adv. of place where : ego me in Cumanoe et Pompeiano satis comode oblectabam, *had a very good time*, Cic. With Acc. only : haec studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, *are the diversion of*, id. 2. *to delay (pleasurably)* : ego illum interea hic oblectabo, Pl. : Ter. II. Transf. : *to spend or pass agreeably* : iners otium, Tac.

ob-lēnio, 4. v. a. *to soften, to soothe* : Sen.

ob-lido, si, sum, 3. v. a. [laedo] *to squeeze together* : coilum digitulis duobus oblidere, *to strangle him*, Cic.

ob-ligatio, ōnis, f. a *binding* : or pass a being bound : propter linguae obligationem, *because of his being tongue-tied*, Just.

obligatus, a, um, Part. [obligo] II. Adj. *obliged, under an obligation* : Cic.

ob-ligo, avi, atum, i, v. a. *to bind or tie* : ver, *to bind or fasten to* : Prometheus obligatus aliti, Hor. 2. *to bind up, bandage, swathe* : age obliga, obsigna cito, *tie up the letter*, Pl. : vulnus, Cic. II. Fig. : *to bind, oblige, put under an obligation, make liable*, etc. : vadem tribus militibus aeris, *to bind in the sum of*, Liv. : voti sponsio, qua obligamur deo, Cic. : obligari foedere, Liv. : obligatus ei nihil eram, *was under no obligation to him*, Cic. Poet. : ergo obligatam redde Jovi dapem, *reward, due*, Hor. 2. Esp. : *to render liable through guilt, to make guilty* : hence, pass *to be guilty of, to commit an offence* : se scelere, Suet. : est periculum, ne neglectus ille impla fraude obligemur, *may incur the guilt of*, Cic.

3. In law, *to bind, engage one* : opp. to solve, Ulp. (ii) *to pledge, pawn, mortgage* : praedia, Cic. Fig. : fidem suam, *to pledge one's word*, id.

4. *to fetter, restrain, embarrass* : iudicio districtum atque obligatum esse, id.

oblino, avi, atum, i, v. a. [limus] *to cover with mud or slime* : molitose et oblinitos ad serendum agros, Cic.

II. P. g. : *to lavish, squander (jing about like mud)* : rem patris oblinare, Hor.

ob-lino, lēvi, rarely līni, lītum, 3. v. a. *to daub or smear over, to bedaub, besmear* : cerussa malas oblinere, Pl. : oblini unguentis, Cic. II. Fig. : *to besoul, defile* : oblitus parricidio, id. : aliquem versibus atris, *to defame*, Hor.

2. In p. Part. : covered : oblitus peregrinis divitiis, *bedizened*, id. : Sallustii scripta nimia priscorum verborum affectione oblita, *tricked out, overloaded*, Suet.

obliquē, *adv. sideways, athwart, obliquely* : opp. to recte, Cic. : subilicue oblique agebantur, Caes. II. Fig. : *indirectly, covertly* : aliquem castigare, Tac.

obliquo, avi, atum, i, v. a. [obliquus] *to turn, bend, or twist aside, awry, or in an oblique direction* : oculos, Ov.

sinus (velorum) in ventum, *to turn obliquely to the wind*, Virg.

obliquus, a, um, adj. *side-long, slanting, awry, oblique* : motus corporis, Cic. : iter, Caes. : obliquo laborat lymphæ fugax trepidare rivo, *its winding channel*, Hor. Adverbial expressions : (i) ab obliquo, *from the side*. Ov. : (ii) per obliquum, *across, in a slanting direction*, Hor. II. Fig. : of relationship, not direct, collateral (poet.) : obliquum a patre genus, not born of the same mother, Stat. 2.

Of speech : indirect, covert : obliquis orationibus carpere aliquem, Suet. (ii) *envious, hostile* : Catag adversus potentes semper obliquus, Flor. (iii) In gramm. : obliquus casus, an oblique case (not the Nom. or Voc.), opp. to rectus. Varr. Also, oblique oratio, indirect speech : Quint. [Liquis is found in the same sense, and licinus "turned up"] is given by Serv. on Virg. Cf. Gr. λικ-ρι-φίς, λέχ-ριος (where the χ is due to the π which follows), λείος : v. luxus (I)]

oblitus, a, um, Part. [oblido].

ob-litescō, tūi, 3. v. n. incept. [litesco] *to fade or conceal oneself* (rare) : a nostro aspectu, Cic.

oblittero (obliti), avi, atum, i, v. a. [littera] lit. *to cover or conceal any thing written* : hence, *to blot out, strike out, erase, obliterate* : monumenta, Tac.

II. Fig. : *to blot out of remembrance, consign to oblivion, cause to be forgotten* : quod maximis rebus, quas postea gessit, oblitterandum esset, Cic.

oblitus, a, um, Part. [oblino].

oblitus, a, um, Part. [obliviscor].

oblivio, ōnis, f. [obliviscor] a *forgetting, oblivion* : veteris belli, Cic. : dare aliquod oblivioni, *to consign to oblivion*, Liv. : in oblivionem ire, *to be forgotten*, Sen. Plur. : lividas obliviones, *jealous oblivion* (which preys upon human achievements), Hor. II. Subjectively : a forgetting, forgetfulness : oblivio et inconsiderantia, Suet.

obliviōsus, a, um, adj. [oblivio] *that easily forgets, forgetful, oblivious* : (senes) credulos, obliviosos, Cic. II. *that produces forgetfulness* (poet.) of wine, Hor.

obliviscor, litus, 3. v. dep. *to forget* : constr. with Gen. of a pers. and Gen. or Acc. of a thing ; less freq. with Acc. and Inf. or depend. clause with Subj. : vivorum memini, nec tamen Epicuri licet obliviari, Cic. : prorsum oblitus sum mei, *I have completely forgotten myself*, Ter. : veteris contumeliae obliviari, Caes. : injurias, Cic. : obliscor, Roscium et Cluvium viros esse primarios, id. : in scriptis obliviscer-batur, quid paulo ante posuisset, id. Poet. of things : pomaque degenerant succos oblita priores, i. e. losing, Virg. 2. Ger. Part. in pass. signif. : oblitusque meorum, obliviscendus et illis, Hor. II. Fig. : *to be unmindful of, act inconsistently with one's character* : nec oblitus sui est Ithacus

discrimine tanto, *was not untrue to his nature*, Virg.: ut nostrae dignitatis oblitus oblii, Cic. [Perh. to be connected with *livo*, the prim. sense being 'to obscure oneself, become dark.']

oblivium, *i*, *n*. [obliviscor] forgetfulness, oblivion (esp. in oly sense): Tac. More freq. plur.: longa oblivia possant, Virg.: ducere sollicitae juvenae oblivia vitae, Hor. (Hence *Fr. oubli*).
ob-lōo, *i*, *v. a.* to let on hire: Smt.
oblēctor, *ōis*, *m*. [obloquor] one that contradicts: Pl.
ob-longus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* strictly, long-crosswise; oblong: scutula, Tac.

ob-lōquor, *quātus* or *cūtus*, *3. v. dep.* to speak against; to join in (in speaking): to interrupt, contradict constr. with *Dat.* or *absol.*: vestra expectatio, quae mihi obloqui videtur, Cic. feruissime, Curt. 2. Poet. to join in singing, to accompany (poet): obloquitur numeris septim discrimina vocum, sounds to his strains the seven different notes of his lyre, Virg.: non avis obloquitur, Ov. 11. Transf. to blame, condemn (with *Dat.*): Sen 2. to rail at, abuse: Cat.

oblōquitor, *v. oblēctor*.
ob-luctor, *atus*, *1. v. dep.* to strive or struggle against, to contend with, oppose: with *Dat.*: flumini, Curt.: genibus adversae obluctor aeneae, I strain with my knees against the resisting soul, Virg. 11. Fig. difficultatibus, to grapple with, Curt.

ob-lūdo, *si*, *sum*, *3. v. n.* to play off jokes: Pl.
ob mōlitor, *itus*, *4. v. a. dep.* to push or throw up one thing before another (as a defence or obstruction): achorum truncos et saxa, Curt. 11. Transf. to block up, render impassable (a breach in a wall): Liv.

ob-mūro, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. n.* to murmur against, at, or to: with *Dat.*: precibusque meis obmurmurat ipse, Ov.
ob-mutesco, *thi*, *3. v. n. v. dep.* to become dumb, to lose one's speech: Cels. 2. to become mute, silent: ipse obmutescam, Cic. 11. Fig. to be hushed; to cease: animi dolor, id.

ob-nātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* growing on or about (v. rare): obnata ripis salicis, Liv.

obnīse, *adj.* v. obnixē
obnīsus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [obnitor]: v. obnixus.

ob-nitor, *sus* and *xus*, *3. v. dep.* to bear, press, push or strive against: constr. with *Dat.* or *absol.*: taunis arboris obnixus truncus, Virg.: in obnixos, against their buttling foes, id. obnixa (ak. obnisi) urbebant, Liv. Of things: navigia videntur obnitor undae, Lucr. 11. Fig. to strive against, resist, oppose, to strive, endeavour: adversis, Tac. With *Inf.* (late): triumphum Paullū impedire obnībantur, Vell.

obnīre (obnīse), *adv.* with might and main, strenuously, vehemently: obnīre omnia facere, Ter.

obnīxus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [obnitor]: obnixus stabili gradu impetum hostium exercebat, Liv.

obnoxīe, *adv.* guiltily: nihil obnoxie perire, quite innocently, Pl. 11. Subsequently, slavishly: sententias dicere, Liv.

obnoxīōse, *adv.* abjectly: Pl.
obnoxīōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [obnoxius] subject, submissive: alius, Pl.
ob-noxius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* liable or obnoxious to punishment: ego tibi me obnoxium esse fateor, Pl. 2. liable or addicted to, guilty of (with *Dat.*): Iubidum, Sall. 3. subject, exposed to: constr. with *Dat.*, *ad*, or *in* and *acc.*: nihilis consider obnoxius, Tac.: terra solida ad tales casus obnoxia, exposed to such accidents (viz. earthquakes), Plin.: in omnia obnoxius, Flor. 4. absol.: exposed to danger or misfortune, infirm, frail: in hoc obnoxio domicilio animus liber habitat, Sen. Hence, obnoxium est, it is hazardous, dangerous: Tac. 11. Transf.: submissive, subservient: dum illos obnoxios fideoque sibi faceret, Sall. 2. abject, mean-spirited, cowardly: si aut superbus, aut obnoxius videtur, Liv. 3. obnoxious, under obligation, beholden: indebted (with *Dat.* of person to whom) totam Graciam beneficio libertatis obnoxiam Romanis esse, Pl.

ob-nūbius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* overclouded, dark: Flau. in Cic.
ob-nūbo, *1. v. ptum*, *3. v. a.* to veil, cover (rare): Inter, colligamur, caput obnubito, old formula in Cic.: Liv.

ob-nuntiatio (obnūce), *ōis*, *f.* In augury, an ominous event of an adverse or evil omen: dirum, Cic. Esp. of such an announcement made to stop public business: id.

ob-nūncio (nuncio), *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* In augury, to announce an adverse or evil omen (used both of the augurs and of the magistrates): v. Smith's Ant. 512: augur augur, consul consul obnuntiasti, Cic. Post imperat aut subiugatorum in loco obnuntiatur, id. 11. Transf. in gen. to tell or announce anything bad or unfortunate: primus rescio omnia: primus porro obnuntio, Ter.

obnūptus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [obnubo].
obodio, *v. obodio*, *ad infinitum*.
ob-ōleō, *ūi*, *2. v. a.* and *n.* to smell of, emit an odour: oboluiti alium, Pl. 11. Transf.: mar-nipum huic oboluit, she smells your piss, id.
obōlis, *i*, *m* = obolōs, an obol, a small Greek coin, the sixth part of a drachma; about 11 d. Vitr.

ob-ōrior, *ortus*, *4. v. dep.* to arise, appear, or spring up before: tenebrae obortuntur, Pl.: lacrimis obortus, with the tears starting to his eyes, Virg. Fig.: vide, quanta lux liberalitatis et sapientiae mihi obornatur, Cic.
obortus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [oborior].
obortus, *ūs*, *m*. [id.] an arising, origin: Lucr.

ob, *v. opp.*
ob-repo, *psi*, *ptum*, *3. v. n.* to creep up to, steal upon unawares: possum media quamvis obrepere nocte, Tib.
11. Fig.: to steal upon, come suddenly upon; to take by surprise. With *Dat.*: qui citius adolescentiae senectus, quam pueritiae adolescentia obreperit? Cic. With *acc.* (prae-class.), tacitum to obrepere fames, Pl. With *ad*: Plancum non obrepisse ad honorem, Cic. With *in* and *acc.*: imagines obrepunt in animos dormientium extrinsecus, steal upon, find access to, id. 2. to 'steal a march upon'; to deceive, cheat: nunquam tu, credo, mihi imprudenti obrepseris, catch me napping, Pl.

ob-repto, *avi*, *1. v. n. f. v. q.* to steal on unawares: ne quis obrepaverit, Pl.
ob-rēto, *ivi* or *iv*, *itum*, *4. v. a.* [rete] to catch in a net, to entangle (poet): Lucr.

ob-rīgesco, *gūi*, *3. v. n.* incept to stiffen, become stiff: vive prunagae, to be frozen hard (of the soil), Cic. 11. Fig.: to become hardened: Sen.

ob-rōdo, *3. v. a.* to gnaw at: Pl.
ob-rōgatio, *ōis*, *f.* [obrogo] the alteration of a law: Auct. Her.

ob-rōgo, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* to alter part of a law by a motion: v. Smith's Ant. 225: cf. abrogo: with *Dat.*: ubi duae contrariae leges sunt, semper antiquae obrogant nova, Liv. 11. To oppose the passing of a bill: legibus, Flor.

ob-rūo, *ut*, *atum*, *3. v. a.* and (rarely) *n.* to cover by digging or heaping something over; to whelm; to hide in the sand, bury: thesaurum, Cic.: ranae marinae dicuntur obruere sese arena solite, to bury themselves in the sand, id.: tum in nox obruit umbris, Lucr. 2. Hence, to bury, enter a dead body: cadaver, Surt.: Tac. 3. Esp. to cover with water; to overwhelm in the sea: submersas obruere puppes, Virg.: Aegyptum Nilus tota aestate obruitur opplet tamque (tonet), completely buried, Cic. 4. To overwhelm, overwhelm, conceal, obelish: ut adversa quasi perpetua oblivione obruantur, id.: Marini talis viri interitus x suos obruit consulatus, destroyed the glory of six consulships, id.: Tac. 2. To overwhelm, overload, oppress: criminibus obrutus atque oppressus, Cic.: furore, Liv.: obmurmuro, we are overpowered by numbers, Virg. 11. Neut.: to null, perish: Lucr.

obrussa, *ae*, *f.* = οβρυσος, the testing or assaying of gold by fire in a cupel: Plin.: aurum ad obrussam, refined, pure gold, Suet. 11. Fig.: adhibenda tanquam obrussa ratio, as a test, Cic.: ad obrussam exigere, to put to the test, Sen.

ob-rūtus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [obruo].
ob-saepio, *v. obsepio*.
ob-sātūro, *i*, *v. a.* to satiate, glut. Fig.: nae tu propediem istius obstarabere, you'll soon have enough of him, Ter.

obscāenus, *v. obscen-*

ob, *v. opp.*
ob-repo, *psi*, *ptum*, *3. v. n.* to creep up to, steal upon unawares: possum media quamvis obrepere nocte, Tib.
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ob-saepio, *v. obsepio*.
ob-sātūro, *i*, *v. a.* to satiate, glut. Fig.: nae tu propediem istius obstarabere, you'll soon have enough of him, Ter.

obscāenus, *v. obscen-*

obscaevo, avi, i v. a. [scæva] to give or bring a bad omen: Pl.

obscoēs (obscæne and obscoen), adv. impurely, indecently, obscenely: Cic. Comp. id. Sup. Eur.

obscoēitas (obscæne and obscoen), atis, f. [obscoen] filthiness, lewdness, obscenity verborum, Cic.: obscoenitas in feminis reus, Suet. II. unfavourableness, indisposableness, of a bad omen mali omnis, Arn.

obscoēus (obscæne and obscoen), a, um, adj. foul, filthy, abominable, disgusting (Alceto) frontem obscoenam rugis arat, Virg. crui, id. 2. Esp. immodest, impure, indecent, lewd, obscene jocandi genus, Cic.: delicata et obscoenae voluptates, id. Comp. and Sup. id. II. of odious or evil omen, ill-boding, unpropitious, ominous, portentous volucres, birds of ill omen, Virg. canes, id. puppis, the fatal ship, that bore Helen when she eloped with Paris to Troy, Ov. anus, old witches, aug., Hor. [from obscoeb, and conuim, q. v.] (Hence it osceno.)

obscoērātio, ōnis, f. [obscoero] a darkening, obscuration, solis, Cic. (fr.)

II. Fig. disappearance, being lost sight of, id.

obscoērē, adv. darkly, obscurely obscure admodum entium, very dimly, Cic. II. Fig. of speech, obscoerily, indistinctly dicta, Quint.

2. Of birth, meanly obscure natus, Macr. 3. covertly, secretly malum obscoere serpens, Cic. Comp. ceteri sunt obscoerit iniqui, more secretly, id. Sup. id.

obscoērītas, atis, f. [obscoerus] a being dark, darkness, obscoerity laterbrum Tui II. Fig. obscoerity, dīctio 'not (athing) being understood' Pythagorae, Cic. naturae, id. In plus obscoeritatis et aenigmata somniorum, obscoeritatis, id. 2. Of rank lowliness, meanness humilitas et obscoeritas (hominum), id.

obscoērō, avi, atum, i v a [id] to render dark, to darken, obscure obscoeratur et obfunditur luce solis lumen luernae, Cic.: volucres aethera obscoerant pennis, Virg. Obscoeratus sol, eclipsed, Cic. 2. Transf. to cover, conceal, to render invisible or imperceptible caput obscoerante lacerna, Hor. dolo ipsi atque signa militaria obscoerati, concealed, kept out of sight, Sall. II. Fig. to blind the understanding scio amorum tibi pectus obscoerasse, Pl. 2. Of speech, to obscoerare, render indistinct: to deliver or express indistinctly: 3. Of articulation (M) inque eximitur sed obscoeratur, is pronounced indistinctly, Quint. 4. to render obscure or unknown fortuna res cunctas lubidine celebrat obscoerata, Sall. 5. to put out of view, render of no account, in pass., to become of no account, to grow obsolete, etc.: magnitudo lucri obscoerabat periculi magnitudinem,

caused it to be lost sight of, (Cic.: obscoerata vocabula, obsolete, Hor.

obscoerus, a, um, adj. dark, dusky, shady, obscure umbra, Virg. caelum, Hor. Transf. to persons, in the dark, unseen. ibant obscoeri sola sub nocte per umbram, Virg. Neut as subst. alter prep.: sub obscoerum noctis, under cover of the darkness, id.

2. secret, concealed, locus, Liv. II. Fig. obscure, unintelligible

Herachitus clarus ob obscoeram linguam, Lucr. brevis esse laboro, obscoerus fio, Hor. (n) Esp. in rhetor obscoerum genus causae, obscure, i.e. intricate, involved, Cic. 2. not known, unknown: Ciceris in barburis erat nomen obscoerum, Caes. (n) Esp. of rank and station, obscoere, ignoble, mean, low Pompeius humili atque obscoero loco natus, Cic. 3. Of character, close, secret, reserved obscoerus et astutus homo, id. plerumque modestus occultis obscoeri speciem, reserved, Hor. 4. gloomy, troubled obscoerus vultus candidiorum, Cic. [The I E root is sku, to cover, seen in Gr. σκευ-η, σκίρος, Lat. scu-um, culti-s, A-S scu-a, seu-na (shade)]

obscoērātio, ōnis, f. [obscoero] a beseeching, earnest supplication or entreaty prece et obscoeratione humilium, Cic. II. an asseveration, protestation, accompanied with an appeal to the gods id. 2. a public supplication, obscoeracionem iudicare, Liv.

obscoērō, avi, atum, i v a [scoero] to beseech, entreat, implore, conjure quumcum orant atque obscoerant, Cic. With ab nunc si me fas est obscoerabis te pater, Pl. With double acc. (of pers. and thing, the latter only in case of neut. pron. and like words) itaque te hoc obscoerat, Cic. With Subj. pater, obscoero, ut mihi ignoscas, Ter. II. Esp. in colloq. lang. to deprecate something, or as a mere expression of polite entreaty i bescech you, for Heaven's sake, pray, et tuam fidem obscoero, Pl. Attica mea, obscoero te, quid agis? Cic.

obscoēcundo, avi, atum, i v n to comply with, humour, fall in with, follow implicitly with that or abscoer alienus voluntatibus, Cic. obscoecundando mollire impetum, Liv. obscoepio (more correctly obscoep), psi, ptum, 4 v a to hedge or fence in, to enclose, hence, transf. to close up, to render impassable or inaccessible: obscoeptis itineribus, Liv. Tac. II. Fig.: haec omnia tibi accensandi viam munebant, adipiscendi obscoepiebant, closed up, barred, Cic.

obscoeptus, a, um, Part [obscoepio]. obscoequēla, ae, f. [obssequor] complaisance, complaisance, obsequiousness: obsequiam facere (alicui), to show complaisance, Pl. obscoequens, entis, Part [obssequor]. II. Adj. yielding, compliant, obsequious: patri, Ter. 2. Of the gods

favourable, indulgent, gracious, propitious. bonam atque obsequentem deam, Pl.

obscoequenter, adv. compliantly, obsequiously: tolli by Lat.: Liv.

obscoequentia, ae, f. [obssequens] complaisance, obsequiousness (rare): with ob Gen.: reliquorum, complaisance with, Caes.

obscoquiosus, a, um, adj. [obssequium] complaisant, obsequious. alicui, Pl.

ob-scoquū, ii, n [obssequor] compliance, obsequiousness: obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit, complaisance, saying what will please, Ter.: obsequium atque patientia, Cic.: ventris, being the slave of appetite, gluttony, Hor. 2. Ingen. obedience jurate in obsequium alicujus, Just.

ob-scoquor, cūctus (quūctus), 3 v dep. to accommodate oneself to the will of another: to comply with, yield to, gratify, humour, submit to: constr. with but of person: quum hunc obscoquus sis, illi est repugnandum, Cic. With acc. of neut. pron. to denote what one does to gratify another: et id ego percipio obsequi quato meo, in this, Pl. II. Transf.: to yield to, give oneself up to, indulge in: studis sur. Nep. tempestati, to bow before the storm, Cic.

(1) **obscoero**, avi, atum, i v a [sera] to bolt, bar, fasten. ostium, Ter.: aedificia, Liv. II. Fig.: aures, te obscoero, ears, Hor.

(2) **ob-scoero**, sevi, situm, 3 v a to sow or plant about: frumentum, Pl. Comice pugnos, to give one a good thrubbing, id. 2. Transf. to sow or plant with: terram frugibus, Cic. 3. In gen. to cover over, fill with, esp. in p. part. loca obsita virgultis, overgrown with bush, Liv.: legati obsiti squalore et sordibus, id.: terga (marinae beluae) obsita conchis, Ov. II. Fig.: obsitus aevo, bearing the marks of age, Virg.

observābilis, e, adj. [observo] easy to be observed or guarded against manus, Quint.

observans, antis, Part. [obse. vo]. II. A dj. attentive, respectful: with Gen.: observatissimus mi homo, Cic.

observantia, ae, f. [observans] a remarking, noting, observance: temporum, Vell. II. With ref. to persons entitled to respect: respectful attention, respect, regard, reverence: Cic.: in regem, Liv.

observatio, ōnis, f. [observo] a watching, observing, observation: observatori operam dare, Pl.: elderum, Cic. 2. Transf.: an observation, remark, rule: esp. in pl.: observationes sermonis antiqui, remarks on, Gram. in Suet. II. Circumspection, care, exactness: summa erat observatio in bello movendo, Cic.

observator, ōris, m. [id] a watcher, observer: Plin.

observito, avi, v. a. freq. [id.] to

watch often or carefully, to note, observe: deorum voces, Cic.

ob-servo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to watch, note, mark, heed, observe; to take notice of, pay attention to: ne me observare possis, quid rerum geram, Pl.: fetus, to watch for, seek to catch, Virg.: Assyrii trajectories motusque stellarum observaverunt, Cic. 2. to watch, guard, keep: janua, Pl.: greges, Ov. 3. to observe, attend carefully to, keep, comply with: leges, Cic.: praeceptum diligentissime, Caes.: ordines, to keep the ranks, Sall. 4. to pay attention or respect to; to respect, regard, esteem, honour: tribules suos, Cic.: regem, Virg.

ob-ses, idis, m. and f. [obsideo; lit. one who remains with another, i. e. in his keeping; hence] a hostage, obsides accipere, dare, Caes.: obsides alicui imperare, to exact, Cic. II. Transf.: any surety, security, bail, pledge: accipere aliquem obsidem nuptiarum, Id. Of inanimate subjects: habemus a C. Caesare sententiam tanquam obsidem perpetuae in rempublicam voluntatis, Id. (Hence, through low Lat. *obsidatus*, It. *ostaggio*; Sp. *hostage*; Fr. *otage*.)

obsessio, ōnis, f. [id.] a besieging, encompassing, a blockade: militaris viae, Cic.: obsessionem omittere, Caes.

obsessor, ōris, m. [id.] one who sits before or near; a frequenter, haunter: hoc ego ful hodie solus obsessor fori, Pl.: aquarum, i. e. a water-snake: (Ov. II. a besieger, investor, blockader: urbis, Liv.)

obsessus, a, um, Part [obsideo].

ob-sido, sēdi, sessum, 2 v n. and a. [sedeo]. Neutr.: to sit still, remain: domi, Ter. II. Act.: to sit on or in, to remain on or in, to haunt, frequent: aram, Pl. 2. Esp. milit. t. t.: to sit down before, to besiege, invest, blockade: quum omnes aditus armati obsiderent, Cic.: Uticam obsidere instituit, Caes. 3. to occupy, fill, possess: corporibus omnis obsidetur locus, is filled, Cic.: palus obsessa salicibus, full of osier-beds, Ov. 4. to watch closely, be on the look-out for: jacere humi ad obsidendum stuprum, Cic. III. Fig.: to occupy, take possession of: alicujus tempus, to steal the time properly belonging to another, id.: ab oratore jam obsessus est ac tenetur, i. e. the orator has gained entire possession of him, id.

obsidio, ōnis, f. [obsideo] a siege, investment, blockade: partium vi, partim obsidione urbes capere, Cic.: also opp. to oppugnatio, Liv. 2. captivity (late): Demetrius obsidione Parthorum liberatus, Just. II. Fig.: pressing or imminent danger: obsidione rempublicam liberare, Cic.

obsidionalis, e, adj. [obsidio] pertaining to a siege: corona, a crown of brass, the reward of a general who had compelled the enemy to raise a siege, Plin. (v. Smith's Ant. 118.)

(1) **obsidium**, ii, n. [obsideo] a siege, investment, blockade (=obsidio: rare): obsidio circumdare, Tac.

(2) **obsidium**, ii, n. [obses] the condition of a hostage: Tac.

ob-sido, 3. v. a. to beset, invest, lay siege to: pontem, Sall.: portas, Virg.

2. Transf.: vias oculorum, Lucr.

obsignator, ōris, m. [obsigno] he that seals: litterarum, Cic. 2. Esp. of the witnesses who set their seals to a will: testamenti, Id.

ob-signo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to seal up, seal: epistolam, Cic. 2. In partic. to sign and seal, as a witness: istam ipsam quaestionem, dicite, quis obsignavit? id. Proverb.: tabellis obsignatis agere cum aliquo, on sealed agreements, i. e. with the strictest formality, id. II. Fig.: to stamp, impress: formam verbi, Lucr.

ob-sipo, i. v. a. [supo, v. dissipo] to sprinkle at or upon: Fig.: obspat aquilam, it pours a little water on me, i. e. it does me good to hear that, Pl.

ob-sisto, stitī, stitum, 3. v n. to place or put oneself before: hic obsistam, vult station myself, Pl.: obsistere alicui abeunti, Liv. II. Fig.: to set oneself against, to oppose, resist, withstand: qui quum obsistere ac defendere conarentur, Cic.: visis, to refuse to believe the evidence of the senses, id. With Inf.: obstitit Oceanus in se simul atque in Herculeum inquiri, prevented, forbade, Tac.

obstitus, a, um, Part [obsero].

obsole-facio, feci, factum, 3 v a; pass. obsoleto, factus, fieri, to wear out; hence, to mar, spoil: Sen

II. Fig.: to sully, degrade, lower, make common: obsolefiebant dignitatis insignia, Cic (dub)

obsolefactus, a, um, Part. [obsolefacio].

obsolesco (obsoleo), lēvi, letum, 3. v n. insep. to grow out of use: to grow old, decay, lose value, become obsolete: haec ne obsolescerent, renovabam, cum licebat, legendo, Cic.: laus, Tac. Obsolesco is from the Lat. root of to grow, seen also in ad-ol-e-sco, sub-ol-es, ind-ol-es, proles; v. alo.]

obsoletē, adv. in an old or worn-out style, poorly, meanly: Cic.

obsoletus, a, um, Part. [obsolesco]

II. A d j.: old, worn out, thrown off: erat veste obsoleta, Liv.: vestitu obsoleto, Cic.: tectum, old, dilapidated, Hor.: verba, obsoleta, Cic. 2. Transf.: common, ordinary, poor: crimina, Liv.: gaudia, Liv. (ii) filthy, polluted: paternis sordibus, Hor.

obsonator (ops), ōris, m. [obsōno] a caterer, purveyor: Pl.

obsonatus (ops), ūs, m. [id.] a catering, marketing: Pl.

obsonium (ops), ii, n. = ὀψώνιον, that which is eaten with bread, viands, esp. fish: opulentum, Pl.: coemere, Hor.

(1) **obsonō** (ops), avi, atum, i. v. a.

and **obsonor**, atus, i. v. dep. = ὀψώνω, to market, to cater, purvey: vix drachmis est obsonatus decem, he barely laid out ten shillings on the supper, Ter. 2. Transf.: to feast, treat, to furnish an entertainment: obsonat, potat, olet unguenta, id. III. Fig.: obsonare ambulando famem, to provide an appetite, Cic.

(2) **ob-sōno**, i. v. n. to interrupt by noise: Fig.: alicui sermone, to interrupt by speaking, Pl.

ob-sorbēo, ūi, 2. v a. to sup or drink up, to swallow: aquam, Pl.: placentias, to gulp down, boll, Hor.

II. Transf.: fores, quae obsorbent quicquid venit intra pessulos, swallow up, Pl.

obstans, antis, Part [obsto] II. Subst.: obstantia, n. plu hindrances, obstructions: Tac.

obstetrix (opst), itis, f. [id., in the sense, "to stand by, beside"] a midwife: Pl.: Ter.

obstinatē, adv. firmly, inflexibly, both in good and in bad sense (cf. obstinatus): resolutely, pertinaciously, stubbornly, obstinately: me obstinate aggressus, Pl.: negare, Caes. (comp. Suet. Sulp.: id.)

obstinatio, ōnis, f. [obstinio] firmness both in good and bad sense; determination, inflexibility, stubbornness, obstinacy: quae cum omnia obstinatione sententiae repudiavi, by firm adherence to my determination, Cic.: taciturna, obstinate silence, Nep

obstinatus, a, um, Part [obstinio].

II. A d j. fixed, resolved, both in good and in bad sense; inflexible, resolute, stubborn, obstinate: pudicitia, Liv.: fides, Tac.: ad devertendum obstinati animi, Liv. With Inf.: jam obstinatus mori spes affulsit, id. Comp.: voluntas obstinatio, more obstinate, Cic.

obstino, avi, atum, i. v a. to persist in, be resolved on (rare as verb fin): id inhiat, ea affirmatam hanc obstinavit gratia, Pl. With Inf.: obstinaverant animus aut vincere aut mori, Liv. [ob-sti-no contains the root sta, v. sto; cf. de-sti-no.]

obstipesco, v. obstupesco.

obstipo, i. v a. [obstipus] to lean to one side: obstipat verticem, Pl.

obstipus, a, um, adj. [v. stipio and stipis] bent or inclined to one side: opp. to rectus: omnia mendosius fieri atque obstipa necesse est, Lucr.

2. bent or drawn back, said of the stiff neck of a proud person: cervix rigida et obstipa, Suet. 3. bent forwards, bent or bowed towards the ground: stes capite obstipo, multum similis metuenti, Hor.

ob-eto, stitī, itum (obstaturus, Quint.), i. v n. to stand before or against: obviam, Pl. II. Fig.: to withstand, thwart, hinder, oppose, obstruct: constr. with Dat. of the direct object: most freq in negative

or interrog. sentences after which the thing opposed is expressed by *Subj. clause*, with *quoniam*, *quoniam*, *cur*, or *ne*: *cur mihi te offers ac meis commodis officis et obstat?* Cic. : quibus non humana ulla, neque divina obstant, quin socios, amicos, trabant, excidunt, *nothing can prevent them from* . . . Sall. : *quid obstat, quominus sit beatus?* *what is there to prevent*, Cic. : *quid obstat, cur non verae nuptiae fiant?* Ter. Also in positive sent.: *Histiaeus Milesius, ne res conficeretur, obstitit. Nep. Imperis. obstat, resistance is offered*, Cic.

ob-stre-po, ū, ūtum, 3. v. n. to make a noise at, to clamour at or against; to accompany with sound: *nihil sensere Poeni, obstrepenste pluvia*, Liv. : *fontesque lymphis obstreptunt manantibus, murmur in our ears*, Hor. With *Dat.* : *obstrebit Oceanus Britannia*, id.

II. Fig. to interrupt or disturb with a noise, to drown with clamour, with *Dat.* : *certainly alter alteri obstrepare, to drown each other's voices*, Liv. 2. In gen. to annoy, trouble, annoy, litteris, Cic.

obstructus, a, um, Part. [obstruō] **ob-stringo**, nxi, ctum, 3. v. a. to bind to or about: to bind, tie or fasten up, *follem obstringit ob guani*, Pl. 2. to bind, bind up, imprison: *ventos*, Hor. 3. Transf. to trim or ornament with (late) vestis obstructa gemmis, Flor. II. Fig. to bind, fetter: *civitatem iurejurando*, Caes. legibus, Cic. 2. to lay under obligation, oblige: *quam plurimas civitates suo sibi beneficio habere obstructas, under obligation to him*, Caes. : Cic. 3. With *pron.* reflect or pass reflect, to become guilty of, commit, perpetrate: *qui se tot sceleribus obstrinxerunt, has been guilty of so many crimes*, id. se perjurio, Liv.

ob-structio, ōnis, f. [obstruō] a building before or against, a blocking up: *Arx*, II. Fig. an obstruction, a barrier: Cic.

obstructus, a, um, Part. [obstruō] **ob-trudo**, si, sum, 3. v. a. to thrust into, gulp down: *stans obtrusero aliquid strenue*, Pl. II. Fig. to hide, conceal: Sen.

ob-strō (opstr.), xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to pile before or against; to build, block, or wall up: *validum pro diruto obstruentes murum*, Liv. 2. to stop or block up, render impassable: *iter Poenis vel corporibus suis obstruere voluerunt*, Cic. : *portas*, Caes. II. Fig. to impede, obstruct: *virī deus obstruit aures, renders deaf, inextinguishable*, Virg. : *perfuria improborum*, Cic.

ob-struō, a, um, Part. [obstruō] **ob-stupe-facio**, feci, factum, 3. v. a.; pass. obstupescō, factus, fieri, to render senseless, deprive of feeling, benumb; to astonish, amaze: *ipso miraculo audaciae obstupescit hostes, paralysed*, Liv. : *obstupescit hominibus*, Cic.

obstupescit, a, um, Part. [obstupescō]

obstupescō, fieri, v. obstupescō.

ob-stupesco (obstip.), pui, 3. v. n. incept. to become senseless, lose feeling; to be stupefied, benumbed: *eius aspectu quum obstupescisset bubulcus*, Cic. II. Fig. : to be astonished, amazed: *ob haec beneficia, quibus illi obstupescunt*, id.

ob-stūpidus, a, um, adj. senseless, stupefied, amazed, confounded: Pl.

ob-sum, obfui or obfui, obesse, irreg. v. n. to be against, be prejudicial to; to hinder, hurt, injure: with *Dat.* : opp. to prodesse: *Ty. Nunc falsa prouunt. Heg. At tibi oberunt*, Pl. : Cic. With *Inf.* : *nihil obest dicere, there is no harm in saying*, id.

ob-sūo, ū, ūtum, 3. v. a. to sew on: *obsum caput*, Ov. II. to sew up, sew together, to stop or close up: *spiritus omnes obsumit*, Virg. : *obsumta lectica, closed by curtains*, Suet.

ob-surdesco, dui, 3. v. n. incept. to become deaf: *hoc sonitu completæ aures obsurdierunt*, Cic. II. Fig. : to be deaf, not to give ear: id.

obstus, a, um, Part. [obstus]

obtectus, a, um, Part. [obtego]

obtegens, ntis, Part. [obtego] II. Adj. : given to conceal: with *Gen.* : *annus sui obtegens*, Tac.

ob-tēgo (obtigo), Pl., xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to cover over, cover up: *domus arboribus obtegitur*, Virg. : *Pl. : Cato 2. to shelter, cover, protect: aliqui in armis*, Caes. : *se servorum et libertorum corporibus*, Cic. II. Fig. : to conceal, keep secret: *ut adolescentiae turpitudine obscuritate obtegitur*, id. 2. to shelter, protect: *obtectus mellorum precibus*, id.

obtemperatio, ōnis, f. [obtempero] a complying with or submitting to, submission, obedience: Cic.

ob-tempero (opt.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to comply with, attend to, conform to, submit to, obey: with *Dat.* : *te audi, tibi obtempera*, Cic. : *imperio populi*, Caes. : *qui obtemperet ipse sibi, et decretis suis pareat, who conforms to his own precepts*, Cic. With *ad* : *ad id, quod ex verbis intelligi possit, obtemperare*, id. With *rel. clause*. *non ego illi obtempero quod loquitur, I do not heed what he says*, Pl.

ob-tendo, di, tum, 3. v. a. to stretch, draw, spread, or place before: *proque viri nebulam et ventos obtendere inanes*, Virg. : *obstant nocte, by the fall of night*, id. : *Britannia Germaniae obtenditur, lies over against Germany*, Tac. 2. Fig. : to pretend, allege, plead as an excuse: *matris preces obtendens*, id. II. Transf. : to cover, hide, conceal: *diem nube atra*, id. Fig. : to envelope: *quasi velis obtendit uniuscuiusque natura*, Cic.

(1) obtentus, a, um, Part. [obtentus]

(2) obtentus, a, um, Part. [obtentus]

obtentus, us, m [obtendo] a spreading, drawing, or placing before: *frondis*, Virg. II. Fig. : a pretence, pretext, cloak: *obtentum habere*, Tac. Esp. in *Dat.* : *aliquid obtentui sumere, as a pretext*, id.

ob-tēro, trivi, tritum (syncop. pass. perf. subj. obtrissit for obtrivissit, Liv.), 3. v. a. to bruise, crush, or break to pieces: *ranas*, Phaedr. Esp. to trample upon, trample to death: *sterni et obteri, to be thrown down and trodden to death (by cavalry)*, Liv. : Cic. 2. to destroy, cut up: *Marcium consulē obterendum*, Liv. II. Fig. : to crush, trample on, destroy: *calumniam*, Cic. : *jura populi*, Liv.

ob-testatio, ōnis, f. [obtestor] an adjuring, adjuring: *an engaging or obliging by calling the gods to witness*: *virī*, Cic. II. Transf. : a vehement entreaty, supplication: *matronae in preces obtestationesque versae*, Liv.

ob-testor, atus, 1. v. dep. to call as a witness; to protest or assert: *de quo te, te, inquam, patria, obtestor, et vos Penates, patrique Dii*, Cic. : *sacra regni, deos et hospitales mensas*, Tac.

II. Transf. : to conjure by calling the gods to witness; to entreat, supplicate: *per omnes deos te obtestor*, Cic. With second Acc. of neut. *pro illud te pro Latio obtestor*, Virg.

ob-texo, xui, 3. v. a. to weave to or over: *papilio fila aranosa alarum lanugine obtegit*, Plin. II. Meton. : to overspread, cover: *caelum obtegitur umbra*, Virg.

ob-ticeō, 2. v. n. [taceo] to be silent: Ter.

ob-ticesco, cūi, 3. v. n. incept. [obticeo] to become or be struck dumb; in perf. to be silent: *quid nunc obticui?* Ter. : Hor.

ob-tigo, v. obtego.

ob-tineō (optineo), tīndi, tentum, 2. v. a. and n. [teneo] A ct. : to hold by: *obtinere aures*, *amabo*, Pl. 2. to hold, have, possess; to preserve, keep, maintain, etc. : *armis Galliam atque Italiam*, Liv. : *principatum in civitate*, Caes. : *proverbii locum obtinet, i. e. is become proverbial*, Cic. 3. Esp. of argument: *to hold, maintain, prove, demonstrate: duas contrarias sententias*, id. : *diu pugnare in iis, quae obtinere non possum*, Quint. 4. With the idea of acquiring: *to get possession of; to gain, acquire, obtain: instrumenta ad obtinendam adipiscendamque sapientiam*, Cic. : *Romani si rem obtinuerint, if they gained the victory*, Caes. With *Subj.* : *his obtinuit, ut praefereatur candidato*, Liv. II. Neutr. : *to keep one's ground; to hold, last, continue, obtain: noctem insequentem eadem caligo obtinuit, prevailed*, id. : *quod et plures tradidere auctores et fama obtinuit, has been current*, id. : *pro vero obtinebat, if passed current as truth (foll. by Inf.)*, Sall.

ob-tingo, ūgi, 3. v. a. and n. [tango]

Act. to touch, strike: mustulentus aestus nares obtingit, Pl. II. Neutr. to fall to one's lot, of events, to happen to, befall one: quod cuique obtingit, id quisque tenet, Cic.: mihi obtinget sors, Pl. With ut and Sulp.: quum ei (L. Paullo) bellum ut cum rege Perse gereret, obtingisset, it had fallen to his lot to . . . , Cic. 2. Of events: to happen, fall out: istuc tibi ex sententia tua obtingisse, laetor, Ter. si quid obtingerit, if any thing should happen to me, Cic.

ob-torpesco, pñi, 3. v. n. incomp. to become numb or stiff, to be benumbed, become insensible, lose feeling: manus prae metu, Liv. II. Fig.: obtorperunt quodammodo animi, were completely paralysed, id.

ob-torqueo, si, tum, 2. v. a. to twist, wrench, turn round: obtorta gula in vincula abripi jussit, seized by the throat, Cic.: in same sense, collo obtorto, id.: circulus obtorti auri, twisted, wreathed, Virg.

obtorus, a, um, Part. [obtorqueo]. **obtrectatio**, ònis, f. [obtrecto] an envious detracting, detractio, disparagement: obtrectatio et livor, Tac. malevolentissimae obtrectationes, Cic. With Gen. òg.: laudes, Caes.

obtrectator, òris, m. [id.] a detractor, traducer, disparager: benehici, Cic.: obtrectatores et invidi Scipionis, id. With Dat.: hunc sententiae obtrectatores amici regis erant, Just.

ob-trecto, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a [tracō] to detract from through envy, to disparage, underrate, decry, to be opposed to, to thwart, injure: constr. with Dat. or (later) Acc. obtrectare alicui, Cic. gloriæ alicuius, Liv. With Acc.: si livor obtrectare curam voluerit, to detract from, carp at, Phaedr.: laudes alicuius, Liv. Absol. ne aut obstare aut obtrectare praesens videretur, Suet.: inter se obtrectare, to be jealous of each other, be rivals, Nep.

obtritus, a, um, Part. [obtero]. **ob-trúdo**, si, sum, 3. v. a. to thrust against: App. 2. Esp. to gulp down, swallow hastily: pernam, summen, glandium, Pl. II. Fig. to press or force upon, obtrude: with Acc. and Dat.: virginem alicui, Ter.

ob-truncō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to cut off, lop away; to trim, prune: vitem, Col. II. In gen. to cut down in battle, to kill: caedere alios, alios obtruncare, Sall.: regem, Liv.

ob-tūsōr, 2. v. a. dep. to look at, gaze upon: alicuium, Pl. II. Absol. to see, behold, perceive: id.

obtūsus, v. obtusus.

ob-tundo, tñdi, tñsum (and tñsum), 3. v. a. to stroke at or on, to beat, belabour: obtundit os mihi, breaks my jaw, Pl. 2. to make blunt or dull: telum, Lucr. II. Fig.: to weaken, impair: mentem, Cic.: ingenia, id. 2. to annoy or tease with importunity, ne brevitas defraudasse aures

videatur, neve longitudo obtudisse, id. alicui de aliqua re, Ter.: rogitando, to weary with importunity, id.

ob-tunsus, v. obtusus.

ob-turbo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to stir up, make turbid: aquam, Plin. II. Fig.: to throw into disorder or confusion; to disorder, trouble, disturb: hostes, Tac.: descriptio et litterae non leniunt sed obturbant, distract, Cic.

ob-turgesco, 3. v. n. incomp. to begin to swell, to swell up (rare): obturgescit pes, Lucr.

ob-tūro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to stop up, to close: gutturem, Pl.: aures, i. e. to refuse to listen, Hor.: obstructas eas partes et obturatas esse, Cic. II. Fig.: amorem edendi, to assuage, allay, Lucr. [Returo, to open, unclose, is also found, the Lat. root tur must mean 'to stop, close,' cf. occludo, recludo.]

ob-tūsus (-tunsus), a, um, Part. [ob-tundo] II. Adj. blunt, dull, pugna, Tac. vomer, Virg. Transf.: opp. to clara, vox, thick, not clear: Quint. vires, enfolded, Lucr. 2. Fig.: of the mind or feelings: cuius animi acies obtusior, whose mental vision is less keen, Cic. adeo obtusa pectora, hearts so insensible, Virg. vigorantissimi, Liv.: caustensis jurisdictio securia et obtusior, less nice, not requiring so much discrimination, Tac.

ob-tūtus, ūs, m. [ob-tueor] a looking at, a look, gaze: inlustrum, Cic.: dum stupet, obtutque haeret defixus in uno, roiled in one steadfast gaze, Virg. Fig. in obtutu malorum, in the contemplation of, Ov.

ob-umbro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to overshadow, to shade: gramineum madidam caespem obumbrat humum, Ov.

II. Transf.: to darken, obscure: obumbrant aethera telis, Virg. III. Fig.: to overcloud, cast into the shade: omnia, Tac. 2. to cover, cloak, screen: crimen, Ov.

ob-uncus, a, um, adj. bent in, hooked (poet.) Virg. Ov.

ob-undatio, ònis, f. an overflowing, inundation: fluminis, Flor.

ob-ustus, a, um, Part. [uro] burnt around, partly burnt, hardened in the fire (poet.): hic torrens armatus obstus, Virg.: sudor, id. Of the action of frost glaeba canenti gelu, Ov.

ob-vāgio, 4. v. n. to whine or whimper about: Pl.

ob-vallo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to surround with a wall or rampart: to fortify, intrench: urbem, Fest. II. Fig.: locus omni ratione obvallatus, a position fortified (against intruders) in every possible way (i. e. the consular), Cic.

ob-vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. to come before or in the way of, to meet: constr. with Dat.: alicui, Cic. II. Transf.: to come or fall to; to fall to one's lot: Syria Scipioni, Caes.: Aemilio Etruria sorte obvenit, Liv. 2. Of an event, to fall out, to happen, occur:

vitium (at the auspices), Cic.: quaecumque obvenissent, Suet.

ob-versor, atus, 1. v. dep. to move to and fro before; to go about, show oneself: with Dat.: magnam partem eorum palam Carthagini obversari dicti, Liv.: in urbe inter coetus, Tac. 2. Fig.: to hover or float before, to appear to: mihi ante oculos obversatur republicae dignitas, is constantly before my eyes, Cic.: also with Dat.: animis, oculis, Liv.

obversus, a, um, Part. [obverto]. II. Adj.: turned or directed towards: faciemque obversum in agmen utrumque, Ov.: ad matrem, Tac. 2. Fig.: inclined to: ad sanguinem et caedes, id. 3. turned against = adversus: in pl. obversi, opponents, antagonists: profligatis obversis, id.

ob-verto, ti, sum, 3. v. a. to turn towards, against, or in a contrary direction, to direct towards: ind. ob expr. by ad or in with Acc. or poet. by Dat.: arcus in alicuium, Ov.: proras pelago, Virg.: ordinem ad clamorem, Liv. 2. Reflect. to turn oneself, turn to anything: obvertor ad undas, Ov.

ob-viam, adv. (also separately ob-viam) lit. in the way; hence, with verbs of motion, towards, against, to meet: nec quinquam tam audax fuit homo, qui obviam obstat mihi, as to put himself in my way, Pl.: si qua ex parte obviam contra veniretur, an advance or attack should be made, Caes.: fit obviam Clodio ante fundum ejus, meets, Cic.: obviam ire alicui, to go to meet, id. Fig.: obviam esse, to be ready, at hand, Pl. 2. Esp. in opposition, for the purpose of resisting: cupiditati hominum obviam ire, to try to stem or resist, Cic.: irae obviam ire, Liv.: obviam ire periculis, to encounter, Sall. (h) for the purpose of remedying or obviating: ut Caesar obviam esset, tribuendo pecunias pro modo detrimenti, met the difficulty, Tac.

ob-vigilo, atum, 1. v. n. to be watchful, vigilant: only in p. part. impers.: obvigilato est, upon, there is need of vigilance, Pl.

obvius, a, um, adj. [via] in the way, so as to meet, meeting, to meet: with Dat.: alicui obvius esse, to meet, Cic.: Sall.: cui mater mediae aese tulit obvius silva, mel, Virg. Of things: obvius mihi litteras mittas, send to meet, Cic.: aquilones, contrary, adverse, Tac. 2. Meton.: lying open, i. e. exposed, obnoxious to (poet.): rupes obvius ventorum furis expositaeque ponto, Virg.

3. Esp.: meeting hostilely: si ingredientem cum armata manu obvius fueris, Cic.: Jugurthae obvius procedit, Sall. 4. easy of access, affable, courteous: Plin. Hence, of abstr. things, at hand, easy, ready, obvious: obvias opes deferre deos, Tac.

obvolvō, a, um, Part. [obvolvo]. **ob-volvo**, vi, atum, 3. v. a. to wrap

round, muffle up, cover over: caput, Cic.: brachium janis fascisque, Suet.
 II. Fig.: verbiſque decoris obvolvas vitium, cloak, disguise, Hor.

oc-caeco (obc.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to make blind, to blind: oculos, Cels. In less exact sense: pulvere occaecatus, blinded by the dust, Liv. 2. Transf.: to make dark, obscure: densa caligo occaecaverat diem, id. (ii) to hide, conceal: terra semen occaecatum colubet, Cic. (iii) to render heavy, senseless; to benumb (poet. and rare): tumor occaecaverat artus, Virg. (Cul.) II. Fig.: stultitia occaecatur, blinded, Cic. 2. Of style, to make dark, obscure, unintelligible: obscura narratio totam occaecat orationem, id.

occallesco (obc.), ūi, 3. v. n. incip. [callesco] to get a thick skin, to grow or become callous: qui latera occallere plugis, Pl.: os sensi occallere rostro, grow hard and horny, Ov. II. Fig.: to become hardened, insensible: jam promissum occallui, Cic.

oc-cino (obc.), ūi, 3. v. n. to blow, sound: a wind instrument (rare), cornicines occurrere, Sall. fr.: tum Scutius occurrere cornua jussit, Tac.

oc-casio, ōnis, f. [occido] tit. a falling in the way of, a happening; hence] an accidental opportunity, fit time, convenient season, occasion: ut primum in occasu ea res, as soon as an opportunity presented itself, Cic.: occasum negat bene gerendi amittere, to lose, let slip a favourable opportunity, Caes.: occasione data, should an opportunity offer, Cic.: in same sense, per occasum, Liv. With Inf.: hunc adit et casu bene facta cumulare, Pl. (Hence it, *cagione*)

oc-casus 'la, ae, f. dim. [occasio] an occasion, opportunity. Pl.

oc-casus, ūs, m. [occido] a going down, setting, of the heavenly bodies; esp. of the sun: solis, Caes.: ante occasum Malae, before the setting of the Pleiades, Virg. Absol.: praecipit in occasum die, towards sunset, Tac. 2. Meton.: the quarter in which the sun sets, the west: inter occasum solis et septentriones, i. e. N.W., Caes. II. Fig.: downfall, ruin, destruction, end, dith (a rhetor. and poetic expr.): post obtutum occasumque nostrum, Cic.: Trojae, Virg.

oc-cſſo, ōnis, f. [occo] harrowing Cic. (who erroneously derives it from occaeo): Plin.

oc-cſſor, ōris, m. [id.] a harrower. Pl.: Col.

oc-cſſo (obc.), cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. to go towards, go to, go up to. In conspectum alticujus occedere, Pl. In form occido. cui nos occidimus, Varr.

oc-cento (obc.), avi, atum, i. v. a. [canto] to sing at or before, to scree-nade. quid, si adram ad fores atque occentem: Pl.: also with Acc. of place where: ostium, id. II. to sing a satirical song or pasquinade: Cic.

occeps, v. occipio ad int.

occe, to, avi (perf. Subj. *occepassit*, Pl.), i. v. a. [occipio] to begin. Pl.
occidens, entis, Part. [occido] II. Subst. m. the quarter of the setting sun, the west: ab oriente ad occidentem, Cic.

occido, ōnis, f. [occido] a massacre, utter destruction, extermination: orare ne in occidione victoriam poneret, Liv. Esp. in the phrase, occidione occidere or caedere, to cut completely off, to destroy utterly: equitatus occidione occisus, were exterminated, Cic. So, occidione occumbere, to be wholly cut off, Tac: equi, viri, cuncta victa occidioni dantur, everything captured was destroyed, id.

oc-cido (obc.), cidi, cĭsum, 3. v. a. [cado] to strike down, strike to the ground: aliqueum pugnis, Ter. 2. Esp.: to kill, slay. L. Virginius filiam sua manu occidit, Cic.: fortissime pug-nans occidit, Caes.: ad unum omnes, to cut off all to the last man, Liv.

II. Transf.: to plague to death (rare): occidis me, quum istuc rogitas, Pl.: occidis saepe rogando, Hor.

oc-cido, cidi, cĭsum, 3. v. n. [cado] to fall down, fall: alia signa de caelo ad terram occidunt, Pl.: ut alli super alios occiderent, Liv. 2. Esp. of the heavenly bodies, to go down, set: opp. to orior, Cic.: soles occidere et redire possunt, set and rise again, Cat. Perf. part. *occasus*, appy in act. sense: ante solum occasum, before sunset, Pl. 3. Meton. to fall, perish, die: extinctio ferro Priamus? Virg. II. Fig.: to be ruined, lost, undone, etc.: plane occidimus, Cic. Esp. occidi, an exclamation of despair, I am lost, undone: Ter. Of things: vita, Cic.: occidit una domus, Ov.: vestra beneficia occasura esse, will be lost, thrown away, Cic.

oc-cidus, a, um, adj. [occido] going down, setting: opp. to oriens, oriens occidusque dies, Ov. 2. Transf. vester n. sol, id. II. Fig.: sinking, falling: labitur occiduae per iter declivae senectae, id.

oc-cido, i. v. a. [occo] to break, smash: Pl. (dub.)

oc-cino, ūi, 3. v. n. [cano] to sing or chirp again: or inauspiciously, to croak, etc.: si occinueris avis, Liv.: corvus voce laeta occinuit, id.

oc-ci-ſſo, cēpi, ceptum (fut. perf. *occeps* for *occepero*, Pl.), 3. v. a. and n. [capio] to begin, commence. A ct.: cantionem, Pl.: magistratum, to enter upon, Tac. Pass.: istuc loququid est, qua hoc ceptum est causa, loquere, Ter. With Inf.: agere armentum, Liv. II. Neutr.: hēma, Tac.

oc-cipitium, ii, n. [caput] the back part of the head, the occiput: Pl.: Suet.

oc-ciput, itis, n. [id.] the back part of the head, occiput: Pers.

occisio, ōnis, f. [occido] a massacre, slaughter, murder (rare): si caedes et occisio facta non erit, Cic.

occisor, ōris, m. [id.] a slayer, murderer: regum, Pl.

occlusus, a, um, Part. [occludo]. II. A dj.: ruined, unfortunate: occisa haec res, Pl. Sup.: occisissimū sum omnium, qui vivunt, I am the most unfortunate, id.

oc-clamito (obcl.), i. v. a. freq. to continue to cry out, or bawl at anyone: Pl.

oc-clūdo, ūi, sum [occludi] for *occludisti*, Pl.), 3. v. a. [claudo] to shut or close up: tabernaculū, Cic. 2. to lock up, or in: me non excludet ab se, sed apud se occludit domi, Pl. II. Transf.: to restray, stop: linguam, id.

occlūsus, a, um, Part. [occludo]. II. A dj.: shut or closed up: qui occlūsiore habeant stultiloquentiam, keep their foolish talk more to themselves, Pl. Sup.: ostium occlūsi-sum, id.

occo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to harrow, segetem, Hor. [From *occa*, a harrow, perh. cogn with Gr *ὄγ-ω-ς*, and so coming from the Indo-European root *ak*, whence *acuo*]

oc-cubo, i. v. n. to lie down; esp. to rest, repose in the grave (poet.): ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector, Virg.

oc-culco (obc.), avi, atum, i. v. a. [calco] to tread or trample down: Liv. **oc-culo** (obc.), cūli, cultum, 3. v. a. to cover, cover over: virgulta multa terra, Virg. II. Esp. and most usu. to cover up, hide, conceal: vulnera, Cic.: Liv.: classem sub rupe, Virg. Fig.: vitia, Quint. [From the root of *oc-culo* (for *oc-colo*) come also *celo* clam, etc.: v. *celo*]

oc-cultatio, ōnis, f. [occulto] a hiding, concealing, concealment (rare): aliae fuga se, aliae occultatione tutantur, by hiding themselves, Cic. 2. In astronom.: occultatio stellarum, disappearance of stars (at sunrise), Plin.

II. Fig.: cyrus rei nulla est occultatio, they can make no secret of such matters, Caes.: occultatione proposita, with the promise of secrecy, Cic.

oc-cultātor, ōris, m. [id.] a hider, concealer: as adj.: locus, hiding-place, Cic.

oc-cultā, adv. in concealment, in secret, secretly, privately: neque id occulte fert, makes no secret of it, Ter. proficisci, Caes. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: quam potuit occultissime, Caes.

oc-culto (obc.), avi, atum [occultaris] for *occultaveris*, Pl.) i. v. a. freq. [occulto] to hide, conceal, secrete: se latibris, Cic.: dissimulare et occultare aliquid, Caes. Reflect.: stellae occultantur, hide themselves, disappear, Cic. With Inf.: res est quaedam, quam occultabam tibi dicere, was refraining from telling you, Pl.

oc-cultus, a, um, Part. [occulto] II. A dj.: hidden, concealed, secret: rūs occultae et penitus abdita, Cic.

per occultos calles, Virg.: crescit occulto aëvo, by the unmarked lapse of time, Hor. *Neut. pl.* subst.: servi, quibus occulta creduntur, *secrets*, Cic. With *Gen.*: occulta saltuum scrutari, *secret parts*; not accessible by the ordinary roads, Tac. Adv. Phr.: in occulto, in concealment, Cic.: ex occulto, from a place of concealment, Ter.: also occulte, secretly, Cic. 2. Of persons: close, reserved, keeping things secret, not open: ab occultis cavendum hominibus consultisque, Liv. With *Gen.*: occultus odii, dissembling his hatred, Tac. (H) adverbially for occulte: qui ejusmodi preces occulti illuderent, in secret, id.

occumbo (obc.), cūbū, cūbitum, 3 v. n. [v. cubo] to lie or sink down: in gladium occubuit, fell upon his sword: Vell. 2. Of the heavenly bodies: to go down, to set: cometes cum oriturur occumbereque, Just. II. Esp. to die, constr. absol. or with mortem, morte, or morti, necem, nece, leto, etc. aut occubissem honeste, aut victores hodie viveremus, Cic. fertur et ante annos occubuisse suos, Ov.: pro patria mortem (al. morte) occumbere, Cic.: mortem, Liv.: certae mortis, Virg.

occupatio, ōnis, f. [occupo] a taking possession of, a seizing: vetus, Cic. 2. Rhetor. t. t.: ante occupationem, an anticipation of an opponent's objections, id.

II. Esp.: business, employment, occupation: maximis occupationibus impeditur, id. With *Gen.*: neque has tantularum rerum occupationes sibi Britanniae anteponeudas iudicabat, engagements about such trivial affairs, Caes.

occupatus, a, um, Part. [occupo] II. Adj.: taken up, occupied, employed, busied, engaged: in opere, Caes.: opp. to otiosus: occupati profectus aliquid civibus nostris, proximus etiam otiosi, in my times of public activity: . . . in my hours of leisure, Cic.: cui ferivi occupatus, to whom I have been too busy to attend, id. v. whom I have refused to see, id. Sup.: occupatissimus, very much occupied, id.

occipio, avi, atum [occupasus for occupaveris, Pl.] 1. v. a. [capio: lit to take hold of; hence] to take possession of, seize, occupy: totum Italianis suis praesidiis obsidere atque occupare, Cic.: urbes, Liv.: montem, Caes. II. Transf.: to occupy, i. e. to take up, fill with: duas partes acies occupabant; tertia vacabat, id.: atra nube polum, cover the heavens with gloomy cloud, Hor. 2. to fall upon; esp. when one anticipates the attack of another: sed Latagum saxo occupat os faciemque adversam, Virg.: aliquem morsa, Ov. Without hostile sense; to drop upon, surprise: Volteium mane Philippus occupat, et salvere jubet prior, Hor. 3. to be beforehand with, to anticipate, to do first: with Inf.: bellum facere, to be the first to begin the war, Liv.: Hor. With direct Acc.:

to get the start of, outstrip: occupat egressas quamlibet ante rates, Ov.

III. Fig.: to seize, invade, engrass: tantus timor omnium exercitum occupavit, Caes. 2. to occupy, employ, to invest (money): pecuniam adolescentulo grandi fenore occupavisti, have lent it at a high rate, Cic.

oc-curro (obc.), curri (rarely cūcurri), cursum, 3. v. n. to run, hasten or go towards or to meet: with Dat.: Caesari venienti occurrit, Caes.: amicis, Hor. 2. Esp. to go against, rush upon, attack: duabus Fabianis occurrit legionibus, Caes. II. In gen. to meet or fall in with: quibuscumque signis occurrat, se aggregabat, id.

2. to hasten to, to go to, to attend. constr. with ad, or in and Acc., or Dat. quam primum in aliam civitatem occurre, Cic.: ad concilium, Liv. also, concilio, id.

3. to lie in the way, as an obstacle: id. III. Fig. to obviate or seek to obviate, to oppose, counteract, remedy: venienti occurrere morbo, Pers.: expectationi, Cic. rei, Nep. 2. to answer, reply: ut si dicenti, quem vultor ita occurras, ego, Quint.

3. to present itself, appear, occur: quodcumque in mentem veniat aut quodcumque occurrit, Cic.

occurratio, ōnis, f. [occurso] a running to meet, attention, officiousness. Cic. In plur.: id.

occurso, avi, atum, 1 v. a. freq. [occurro] to run, go, or come to meet, to meet: constr. usu with Dat. or absol.: occursare capro, Virg.: fugientibus, Tac. 2. Esp.: to rush against, charge, to strive against, oppose: occurrat oculus gladio, (Caes.) inter n. a. d. a. occur-antes, factiosos, opposing, Sall.

3. to hasten to or towards: quid tu huc occursus? Pl. II. Fig.: to be beforehand with, to anticipate: fortunae, Plin. 2. Esp. to appear to the mind, enter the thoughts, occur to: with Acc.: me occur-ant mulierae (mulieres), occur to me, Pl.

occursum, ūs, m. [id.] a meeting, falling in with: vacuum occursum hominum viri, in the streets where they met nobody, Liv. occur-um aliquis vitari, to avoid meeting him, Tac. Of things: rota stipitis occursum fracta ac disiecta, by running against a stump, (Ov.)

ocēānus, i, m. = Ωκεανος, the ocean. Oceani freta, i. e. the Straits of Gibraltar, Cic.: quae sunt maritimarum civitates Oceanumque attingunt, Caes. Hor. In apposition with mare adjectively mare Oceanum, Caes.

ocellātum, i, n. [ocellus] lit. that which has little eyes, hence anything marked with small spots, dice, etc. scillatis ludere, Suet.

ocellus, i, m. dim. [oculus] a little eye, eyelid: ut in ocellis hilaritudo est? Pl.: irati, Ov. As a term of endearment: ocellus mi! my little eye! my darling! Pl. So of things: cur ocellis Italica, villulas meas, non vides? Cic.

ocimum, i, n. basil. Plin. Pers.

ocior, occlus, comp. adv. without Possit [cogn. with ocus; v. acer] swifter, fleetest: ocior ventis, Virg.: Hor. Sup. ocissimus: Plin.

ociter, adv. comp. occlus, Sup. occlimue: quickly, swiftly, speedily: proter ociter, App. Comp.: adque occlimue, Cic.: serius, occlus sors exitura, sooner or later, Hor. 2. Sometimes the comp. is used in post sense (the form ociter not being in general use) quickly, speedily: sequere hac m. occlus, Ter.: Caes. Sup.: quam occlimue ad provinciam accedat, Sall.

ocrea, ae, f. a grieve or defensive armour for the shins (v. Smith's Ant. 27.) Virg.

ocreatus, a, um, adj. [ocrea] wearing greaves: Hor.

octaphoron, v. octophoron

octavus, a, um, num. ordin. adj. [octo] eighth: pars, Cic. legio, Caes.

II. As subst. octava, ae, f. (m. hora) the eighth hour of the day (counting from sunrise). Juv. III. Adv. v. b. octavum, for the eighth time: Liv. (Hence it octavo.)

octāvus-decimus, a, um, num. ordin. adj. eighteenth: Tac.

octies (-ens), adv. num. eight times. Cic.

octingentesimus, a, um, num. ordin. adj. [octingenti] eight hundredth: annus, Cic.

octingenti, ae, a, num. card. adj. [octo centum] eight hundred: Cic.

octo, num. card. adj. eight: Caes. Cic. [Skr. astūta (for aktūta), Gr. ὀκτώ, Goth. okhta, Germ. acht, A-S. eaht, Eng. eight.] (Hence it octo, Sp. ocho, Fr. huit.)

october, bris, m. [octo] the eighth month of the Roman year, which originally began with March. October Col. Adjectively: mense Octobri, Vell. Octobres Idus, Mart.

octogēnarius, a, um, adj. [octogem] of eighty: Plin.

octogēni, ae, a, num. distr. adj. [octo, eighty each or a-piece] Liv.

octogēsimus, a, um, num. ordin. adj. [octogenti] eighteenth: Cic. Juv.

octogies (-ens), adv. eighty times. Cic.

octogintā, num. card. adj. [octo] eighty: Cic. (Hence it octantia, Fr. huitante.)

octō-jūgis, e, adj. [jugum] eight in a team, eight together: transi in gen. right: nunc jam octojuges ad imperia obtundenda ire, i. e. eight military tribunes harnessed together, Liv.

octōnarius, a, um, adj. [octoni] consisting of eight: versus, an Iambic verse of eight feet, Quint.

octōni, ae, a, num. distr. adj. [octo] eight each: hujus generis octoni ordines ducti, Caes.

2. With nouns used only in pl. = eight: octona millia, 8000, Caes.: octonis iterum natalibus actis, twice eight years old, Ov. As epith. of the Ides; including eight days:

octonis idibus, Hor. (or perh. = on the Ides of eight months in the year, allowing four months for vacation).

octophoron (octaph), *i. n.* = ὀκτώφορον, a litter carried by eight bearers: Cic.

octuplicatus, *a, um, Part.* [octuplus] eight-fold, multiplied by eight, occupied: octuplicato consil. Liv.

octuplus, *a, um, adj.* [v. duplus] eight-fold, octuple, pars, Cic. Subst. octuplum, *i. n.* an eight-fold penalty, the octuple: damnare aliquem octupli, id.

oetussis, *is, m.* [octo assis (=as)] eight asses: Hor.

oculārus, *a, um, adj.* [oculus] pertaining to the eyes, eye: medicus, oculatus, Cels.

oculatus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] furnished with or having eyes, being: testis, Pl. Claudius male oculatus, whose sight was bad, Suet. II. that strikes the eye, exposed to view, conspicuous, oculatus oculatus locus, Plin. oculata die vendere, to sell on a visible day, i. e. for cash (opp. to aca die, Pl).

oculēus, *a, um, adj.* [oc.] full of eyes, sharp-sighted: Argus, Pl.

oculissimus, *a, um, adj.* oculically formed: Nip from oculus, dearest (cl. oculus) oculissimus homo, Pl.

oculius, *adv.* as one's eyes, i. e. me directly: amare, Pl.

oculus, *i. n.* an eye, oculus adijcere aliquid rei, to cast one's eye upon, to overt, Cic. auctore spectanti, to cheat him before his eyes, Liv. potius sim aliquid ante oculos, i. e. to put before me, Cic. sub oculis aliquid, before a person's eyes, in his presence, Caes. i. n. in oculis, to keep in sight, to catch, Pl. esse in oculis, to be beloved, est meo, Cic. facere ut alium oculi deant, to make his eyes sore (be an annoyance to him), Ter. As a term of endearment, the apple of my eye, my darling: ubi sunt isti quibus vos oculi estis? quibus vitam? quibus saniam? Pl. II. Meton. the power of seeing, sight, vision: oculum, oculos auctore, Cic. restituere aliquid, Suet.

2. a spot resembling an eye, as on a panther's hide, a peacock's tail, etc.: pavonum caudae oculi, Plin.

3. Of plants. an eye, bud, bourgeon: oculus imponere, i. e. to bud, inoculate, Virg.

III. Fig. a bright ornament: hi duo illos oculos ora maritumae effoderunt (the mouth and Carthage), Cic. So of the fun, mundi oculus, Ov.

2. the mind's eye: mentis oculus videre aliquid, Cic. [Cf. Skr. ak-shi, eye; Gr. ὄψ (with π from k) in ὄψ-ωπ-α, ὄψωμαι, also ὄσσε (for ὄκ-ye), ὄσσωμαι (for ὄκ-ye-μαι); Goth. aug-ō, Eng. eye.] (Hence It. occhio, Fr. œil.)

ocoror, *v.* ocior

odum, *i. n.* = ὄδον, a public building for musical performances, music-hall: Vitr. Suet.

ōdi, *ōdisse* (Perf. ovis sum, Pl.: odi-vi, Anton. in Cic.), *delect. v. a.* used in perf. tenses only, but with pres. sign. lit. to have taken a dislike, hence, to hate: constr. with Acc., Inf. (less freq.), or absol.: odi-se etiam suo nomine Caesarem et Romanos, Caes.: servire, Brut. in Cic. ita amare oportere, ut si aliquando esset ovisus, Cic. **2.** In less exact sense to dislike; to be displeased or vexed at: Persicos apparatus, Hor. odi quum cera vacat, I am disgusted when there is nothing written, Ov. [The root is od in odium. Curtius compares Gr. ὄδον (root ὄδ)]

ōdise, *adv.* in a hateful manner, odiously: interpellare aliquem, Cic.

ōdisiosus, *a, um, adj.* [odiosus] comically for odiosus: Pl.

ōdiosus, *a, um, adj.* [odium] hateful, odious, vexatious, annoying, troublesome, etc.: odiosus mihi es, Pl. odiosum genus hominum, Cic. **2.** Of things: dona odiosa ingrataque, Pl. odiosissima natio, Phaedr.

odium, *i. n.* [v. odi] hatred, grudge, ill-will, enmity, aversion: in odium aliquid irruere, to incur his hatred, Cic.: esse odio alicui, to be an object of hatred to anyone, id. magnum me cupispiam rei odium cepit, I have conceived a great aversion for, id. In pl. with intensified force: Virg. **2.** In less exact sense; annoyance, disgust: odio es, you are an offence to me, I cannot bear you, Pl.: quum horas tres fere disset, odio et strepitui senatus coactus est aliquando perorare, by the disgust, Cic. odio qui posset vincere regem, in insolence, Hor.

odium, *i. n.* = oedum, q. v.

odor (anciently odos, like arbos, labos, etc.: Pl. Licer), *ōris, m.* a smell, scent, odour: gravis, a noisome odour, Virg.: tacter, Caes. Cic. **2.** I. p. a pleasant odour, perfume; and by meton. perfume, essence, spices (mostly plor.) pelusius liquidus odoribus, perfumed waters or anguents, Hor.: corpus differtum odoribus conditur, aromatic substances, Tac. **3.** a disagreeable smell, a stench, stink: quum odos aut pabuli egestas locum mutare subegerat, Sall. II. Fig. a scent, inkling, hint, presentiment: suspicious, Cic. [Cf. Gr. ὀδω (= ὀδω), ὀσώ-α, ὀσώ-α (ὀσώ-α); v. also.]

odoratio, *ōnis, f.* [odoror] a smelling, smell (rare) delectatio odoratum et saporum, of scents and flavours, Cic.

odoratus, *a, um, Part.* [odoror].

II. Adj. that has a smell, that emits an odour: e-p suet-smelling, fragrant: lignum, Virg.: capilli, Hor.

odoratus, *ūs, m.* [odoror] the act of smelling, smell: pomorum, Cic. **2.** the sense of smell: nihil necesse est de gustatu et odoratu loqui, id.

odorifer, *ōra, ōrum, adj.* bringing odours, fragrant, odoriferous: lances,

Prop. **2.** producing perfumes or spices: genus, i. e. Persae, Ov.

ōdoro, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [odoror] to give a smell or fragrance to, to perfume: odorant aera fumia, Ov.

ōdoror, *atus, i. v. dep.* [id.] to smell at, examine by smelling: palliam, Pl. **2.** to smell out, detect by the scent; to scent: cibum, Hor.

II. Fig.: to snuff, to nose, as a dog, i. e. to seek for: quos odorari hunc decemviratum suspicamini, Cic. **2.** to search out, trace out, investigate: odorabantur omnia et pervestigabant, id. **3.** to get an inkling or smattering of: odoratus philosophiam, Tac.

ōdorus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] emitting a scent or odour, odorous, fragrant: flos, Ov. II. that tracks by the smell, keen-scented: odora canum vis, keen-scented pack of hounds, Virg.

ōdos, *v.* odor, ad tuit.

oeconomia, *ae, f.* = οἰκονομία, the management of household affairs, domestic economy; hence in gen. a proper division, arrangement, distribution (of an oration, play, etc.): Quint.

oecōnomicus, *a, um, adj.* = οἰκονομικός, pertaining to domestic economy: subst.: in eo libro, qui Oeconomicus inscribitur, Cic.

oenophorum, *i. n.* = οἰνοφόρον, a wine-holder, wine-hammer: Hor.

oenopolum, *i. n.* = οἰνοπωλεῖον, a wine-shop: Pl.

oenus, *a, um, an ancient form for unus, q. v.*

oestrus, *i. m.* = οἶστρος, a stinging insect, not the gad-fly, but prob. a wasp, or stinging-bee, which were not accurately distinguished by the ancients: cui nomen asilo Romanum est, oestrum (Grau vertere vocantes, Virg. II. Transf. frenzy, inspiration: Juv. (Hence It. Sp. *estro*)

oesus, an ancient form for usus: Cic.

oesyrum, *i. n.* = οἶστρον, the greasy sweat and dirt of unwashed wool: Plin. Used as a cosmetic by the Roman ladies: Ov.

ōfella, *ae, f.* dim. [ōffa] a bite, bit, mouthful, morsel: Juv.

ōffa, *ae, f.* a bite, morsel: esp. a little ball or pellet made of flour: offam oblat, Virg.: pultis, Cic. II.

Transf. in gen. a piece, lump, mass: aufer illam offam pentam, Pl. Of a swelling: Juv. Of a shapeless mass, abortion: id. [Ety. unknown.]

offatim, *adv.* in bits, by bits or pieces: jam hercle ego te hic hac (machæra) offatim conficiam, Pl.

officium, *a, um, Part.* [officio].

offendo, *di, sum, 3. v. a.* and *n.* [fendo] to strike, or dash against.

Act. to peddle, to kick against something, to stumble, Auct. B. Hisp.: also, offendere limen, to stumble on the threshold, Ov.: latus, to injure one's side (by a fall), Cic. Also with Dat.: solido, to impinge upon something solid, Hor. Absol. naves in redeundo

offendunt, ran aground, Caes. 2. Traust.: to hit upon, light upon, meet with, find: paululum si cessassem, domi non offendissem, Ter.: imparatum te offendam, shall come upon you unawares, Cic. 3. To shock, offend, displease: neminem unquam non re, non verbo, non vultu denique offendit, id. With Inf.: ut non offender subripi (ista mueri), so that I am not offended at their being taken from me, Phaedr. II. Neut.: to trip; to blunder, make a mistake, commit a fault; to commit an offence, to be offensive: in quo ipsi offendissent, alios reprehendissent, Cic.: apud aliquem, to give offence to, id. Often with Acc. of *peccat* pron.: ne quid offendas (in causis), id. 2. To find fault, be displeased, take offence: ac credo, si Caesarem probatus, in me offenditis, Caes. 3. To fail, to be unfortunate: esp. of losing one's suit at law; to be nonsuited apud iudices offendere, opp. to causam his probare, Cic. 4. In wider sense, to interfere with a mishap or disaster: id. impers. pass.: offendi posset, a disaster might be incurred, Caes.: sin aliquid esset offensum, Cic.

offensa, ae, f. [offendo] a striking or grating against: Plin. II. Fig.: offence, displeasure; hatred; enmity: magna in offensa sum apud Pompeium, Cic.: gravissimam contrahere, to fall into most serious disgrace, Suet. 2. an injury received; an offence, affront, wrong: offensas vindicet ense suas, Ov.

offensatio, onis, f. [offenso] a hitting or striking against: Plin. II. Fig.: a stumbling, a blunder: Sen.

offensio, onis, f. [offendo] a striking against, a stumbling: pedit, Cic. 2. Transf.: anything against which one might strike, ut nihil offensionis haberet, id. II. Fig.: offence, aversion, dislike, hatred: sapiens praetor offensionem vitat aequalitate decernendi, id.: offensiones accendere, Tac. 2. Displeasure, vexation: habere ad res aliquas offensionem atque fastidium, Cic. 3. A bodily ailment; esp. a relapse: graves solent offensiones esse ex gravibus morbis, id. 4. An accident, misfortune, mishap: offensiones belli, id. 5. An offence committed, fault: offensiones iudiciorum, id.

offensivuncula, ae, f. dim. [offensio] a slight offence, displeasure: Cic. II. a slight check or mishap: id.

offenso, avi, atum, i v. a. freq. [offendo] to strike or dash against repeatedly: omnes offensare capita, dash their heads against the wall, Liv.

offensus, a, um, Part. [offendo] II. Adj.: offensive, odious: o miserum atque invidiosum offensumque ordinem senatorium brought into disfavoured, Cic. 2. Offended, displeased, incensed, imbrued: offensus et alienatus animus, id. Comp.:

quem cum esse offensorem arbitrarer, id.

offensus, us, m. [id.] a striking against, a shock: Lucr. II. Fig. offence, dislike: sin vita in offensu est, if life is hateful, id.

offero (obf.), oblatum, 3 v. a. irreg. to bring before; to present, offer; to show, exhibit: Incommodum illis fore obtulerat adventum meum, Ter.: di se nobis non offerunt, do not reveal themselves to us, Cic. Reflect to meet, encounter: oblata religio est, a religious scruple struck him, id.: offerre se, to meet hostilely: Liv. 2. to present, expose: ne offeramus nos periculis sin causa, Cic.: se morti, Caes. 3. to bring forwards, adduce: criminibus oblati, Cic. 4. to bestow; to cause, occasion, inflict, etc. facilitate oblata, liberty (leave) being granted, Caes.: alicui optatissimum beneficium, id.: laetitiam, to cause, Ter. stuprum alicui, Cic.: mortem alicui, id.

offerimenta (obf.), ae, f. [offero] a present: comically, a stripe: Pl. officina, ae, f. [constr. from officina, q v.] a workshop, manufactory, shop: nec quicquam ingenium potest habere officina, Cic.: armorum, a manufactory of arms, Caes. Fig. falsorum chirographorum officina, Cic. sapientiae, id.

officio (obf.), feci, factum, 3 v. a. and n. [facio] Lit. to do or make against or in the way of, to hinder, stop, obstruct. Act. (rare). Et extra officuntur, are impeded, Lucr.

B. Neut. to get in the way of, to interfere with: with *dat*: nunc quidem paululum inquit, a sole. officerat videlicet apricanti, had hindered him from sunning himself, Cic.: quum alii in angustis ipsi sibi properantes officent, hindered their own escape in their hurry, Sall. 2. Fig. to oppose, obstruct, to be detrimental or hurtful to, to hurt: cur meis commodis offeiss et obstas? Cic. com. illis aliquid, Sall.: officunt laetis frugibus herbae, injure, Virg.

officiosus, adv. courteous, obligingly: officiose et amice factum, Cic. Comp.: officiosus fecit, id.

officiosus, a, um, adj. [officium] full of courteousness or complaisance, obliging: homo, Cic.: sedulitas, Hor. Comp.: estne quisquam, qui tibi officiosior, liberaliorque videtur? Cic. Sup. officiosissima natio candidatorum, id. II. dutiful, in accordance with duty: dolor, id.

officium, i, n. [constr. of officium] service, a kindness, favour, courtesy, etc.: altera sententia est, quae definit amicitiam paribus officiis ac voluntatibus, Cic.: summo officio praeditus homo, exceedingly obliging, id. 2. Esp. a courteous observance, ceremony, attendance: per solenne nuptiarum celeberrimo officio deductum ad se, Suet.: quod suprema in matrem officio defuisset, at the funeral, Tac.:

salutationis, compliment, Suet.: novorum consulum, complimentary attendance upon, id. 3. complaisance, favour in love: Prop.: Ov. II. an obligatory service, an obligation, duty, pat. uhlce. ego certe meum republicae atque imperatori officium praestitero, Caes.: omnia officia amicitiae servare, Cic.: officium suum deserere, to disregard one's duty, id. Of things, neque pes neque mens satis suum officium facit, Ter. 2. Of subject nations, etc. submission, allegiance: hunc mandat, nemus reliquosque Belgas adeat atque in officio continat, Caes. 3. official duty, a service, employment, business, office: toti officio maritimo M. Bibulus praepositus cuncta administrabat, naval service or administration, id. III. In phil. sense, function: corporis, Lucr.

offigi (obf.), xi, xum, 3 v. a. to drive in, fasten down: ita duos offigunt implicantes ramos, Liv. offirmate (obf.), adv. firmly, stubbornly: resistere, Suet. offirmatus (obf.), a, um, Part. [offirmo] II. Adj.: firm, resolute, obstinate: animus, Pl. Comp. in hac in cunctis offirmator, more determined, Cic.

off-firmo (obf.), avi, atum, i v. a. to render firm, durable or steadfast: App. II. Fig. to hold fast to, persevere in: certum offirmare v. sinu me, quam decevi persequi, Ter. With Inf.: offirmastin? occultare, quo te mittas, pessime? Pl.

offia, v. offula off-lecto (obf.), 3 v. a. to turn about, naum, Pl. off-ico (obf.), v. r. a. [faucis] to strangle, choke, suffocate: For off-frenatus (obf.), a, um, Part. bratted: only fig. curbed, tamed. Pl. off-icula, ae, f. [fucus] a point, reach. Pl. II. Fig. a trick, delusion: id.

off-la (synop., offia), ae, f. dim. [offia] a little bit, a small piece: carnis, Col.

off-fulgéo (obf.), xi, 2 v. n. to shine against of upon, to appear with *dat*: continuo nova lux oculis offulsit, Virg.

off-fundo (obf.), fudi, fúsus, 3 v. a. to pour before: with Acc. and *dat*: cibum (avibus), Pl. 2. Reflect. to pour itself abroad or over; to spread, extend: nobis aer crassus offunditur, surrounds us, Cic.: obscuratur (offunditur) luce solis lumen lucernae, is drowned or lost, id. Fig.: haec indoctorum animis offusa caligo est, the mist of error overpreads (darkens) their eyes, id.: omnium rerum terror oculis aurbibus esse offusus, every possible terror was made to assail their eyes and ears, Liv. So with personal subject: offusus pavore, filled, Tac.

offusus (obf.), a, um, Part. [off-fundo].

look, leave unpunished: unam hanc noxiam omittit, Ter.

omni-fer, ēra, drum, adj. all-bearing, all-sustaining: vultus, i. e. the surface of the earth, Ov.

omni-gēnus, a, um (Gen plur omnigenum, Virg.), adj. of all kinds: colores, Lucr.: omnigenumque deum monstra, Virg.

omnimōdōs, **omnimōdis**, adv. i. q. omnimodo: Lucr.

omnimōdo (and separately omni modo), adv. by all means, altogether, wholly: Sen.

omnino, adv. [omnis] altogether, wholly, entirely, utterly: non usquam id dicit omnino, sed quae dicit idem valent, absolutely, i. e. expressly, explicitly, Cic.: ne faciam, inquit, omnino versus, not at all, Hor. With **omnis**: non ego omnino lucrum omne esse utile homini existimo, all and every, of all kinds whatever, Pl. 2. Esp. with numerals, in all: diebus omnino decem et octo, Cuv.: sane frequentes fulminis: omnino ad dicuntos, Cic. 3. In concessions: undoubtedly, no doubt, to be sure: with sed, tumen, etc.: longe omnino a Tibi et ad Caecum, sed concedo id quoque, id: pugnas omnino; sed cum adversario facili, you are fighting, no doubt, but . . . id.

4. In general statements: in general, generally, universally: de humanum genere, aut omnino de animi tum loquor, id. So at the beginning of a general proposition: omnino fortissimus et magnus duobus rebus maxime cernitur, id. 5. non modo . . . sed . . . omnino, to denote a climax: non modo imperator, sed liber habet idus omnino non est, not to be considered free at all, id. (Hence It. **omniamente**.)

omni-pārens, tis, adj. all-bearing, all-producing: per terras omniparentes, Lucr.: terra, Virg.

omni-potens, tis, adj. all-powerful, almighty, omnipotent: Jupiter, Cat.: fortuna, Virg.

omnia, ē, adj. all, every (freq. without subst in plur., omnia, all men, omnia, all things): omnia omnia bona mereor, Ter.: ad unum omnia, all to a man, Cic.: omnibus precibus petere contendit, with prayers of every kind, praying most urgently, Caeo: omnia facere, to do everything, make every exertion, Cic.: esse omnia aliis, to be one's all, Ov.: per omne, through the universe, Lucr. 2. Distributively: every, each (= quisque). omnibus mensibus, every month, Cic.: mutat omnis amans, every lover, all lovers, Ov. 3. the whole = totus: omnia insula est in circuitu vicies centena milia passuum, the whole island, Caeo: caelum, Cic. 4. After sm., for nullus, any whatever: sine omni periculo, without any danger, Ter. 5. all manner of, of every kind: omne olus capere, Hor. [Etym. uncertain.]

(Hence It. **ogni**.)

omni-tiens, tis, adj. all-seeing: Lucr.

omni-vāgus, a, um, adj. roving everywhere: Diana, Cic.

omni-volus, a, um, adj. [volo] willing every thing: Cat.

omni-vōrus, a, um, adj. [voro] all-devouring, omnivorous: boves, Plin.

ōnāger and **ōnāgrus**, i, m. = ὄναγρος, a wild ass: timidi, Virg.

ōnāgos, i, m. = ὄναγος, an ass-driver: Pl.

onchesmitēs, ae, m. = ὄνχσμιτης, a wind blowing from Onchesmus, a harbour of Epirus: Cic.

ōnērārius, a, um, adj. [onus] pertaining to burden, the part, or carriage; that carries freight, the furniture, beasts of burden, Liv.: navis, a merchant-ship, Caeo: also, Substantive, a, ae, f. a merchant-vessel, transport: Cic.

ōnēro, avi, atum, i v. a. [id.] to load, burden, freight: naves, ad evertit in onerandi subductione, paulo facit humilior, Caeo: junctura, Sall.: aselli costas potius, Virg. II. In more gen. sense: vino et epulis onerari, overlaid, Sall.: membra sepulchro, to cover, Virg.: mensas dapibus, to heap, spread plentifully, id.: vicia caeli, stow, id.: comice: aliquem pugnis, to belabour heavily, Pl.

II. Fig. to burden, weary, to oppress, overwhelm, etc. aliquem munusculis, Cic.: aethera vitiis, Virg.: verbes laceras onerantibus aures, Hor.: sometime also in good sense, aliquem laudibus, to load with, Liv.: promissis, Sall. 2. to make heavier or more burdensome, to aggravate: ingruant aliquis invidia, Liv.: pericula alicujus, Tac.

ōnērōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] burden-some, heavy, oppressive: praedia, Virg.: tempus, Ov. II. Fig. burdensome, onerous, irksome: omne in aeternitate est, id.

ōnus, ōris, n. (Abl. oneri, Pl. in lat. burden, cum gravibus deusculis, asellus), Hor.: tanti onus turis, of such enormous weight, bulk, Caeo. 2. Esp. of goods, baggage, etc.: a laedi, weight, cargo: insula Delos, quo omnes undique cum mercibus atque oneribus commorantur, Cic. 3. onus gravi ventris, the burden of the womb, Ov.

II. Fig. a burden, tax, expense (usu. plur.): municipium maximum oneribus pressum, Cic.: haec onera in dotes a pauperibus inclinata, Liv. 2. a load, burden, weight, charge, trouble: oneri esse alicui, to be a burden to, id. [Etym. uncertain.]

onustus, a, um, adj. [onus] loaded, laden, burdened, freighted, etc. asellus onustus auro, Cic.: Tac.

II. Transf. filled, full: ager praedia onustus, abounding in, Sall. With Gen.: auri, Pl. 2. full, satiated with food. Id. III. Fig.: laedi, burdened: omnes exegit loca onustus

fustibus, well-belaboured, id.: pars onusta vulncribus, Tac. 2. full, abounding in: onustus pectus lactitia lubentiaque, Pl.

ōnyx, ōchis, m. (also f.: v. infra) ὄνυξ, a finger-nail; hence, from its colour, a kind of yellowish marble, onyx: of which vessels of many kinds were made: it was also used for inlaying floors: Plin.: calcatus tuo sub pede onyx, Mart. 2. Meton. a vessel of onyx, an onyx-box: nardi parvus onyx, Hor. In this signif. also fem.: unguentum fucrat, quod onyx modo parva garbat, Mart. (Hence It. **nichetto**, **nichetto**.)

ōnyx, avi, atum, i v. a. [topacius] to cover with shade, to shade: platanus ad opacandum hunc locum, Cic.

ōpacus, a, um, adj. shady, in the shade: ripae, Cic.: nemus, Virg.: frigus, cast shade, id. 2. In gen. darkened, dark, obscure: nubes, Ov.: mater, i. e. the earth, id. In plur. with Gen.: per opaca locorum, through dark places, Virg. [L'v. uncertain.]

ōpella, ae, f. [id.] (opera) a little of light pains, humble labour, seven (poet.) parva opella, Lucr.: forensis, Hor.

ōpēra, ae, f. [opus] part, exertion, work, labour: omne, quod opus operae, non quantum artis eminet, aere laboris, Cic.: operam et labor in consumit: in aliqua re, to bestow labour and pains on anything, id.: est operae partium, there is a reward for the labour, i. e. it is worth while to do it, id. and elliptically, est operae, Pl.: operae partium facere, to do what is worth the labour, what is useful, Liv.

2. a service, rendering of service: in omnibus bellis singulari quos opera fuerat reus, Caeo: forensibus operis, togatorum reus in te forma, Cic.: in opibus reus, in its service, id. 3. Esp. in the phrase, operam dare, to bestow care or pains on, to give attention to: constr. with *dat.* or *sub.*: dare operam muneri, to attend, Cic.: muneri, to get shared, Curt.: sermone, Cic.: dant operam Caeo, in quod re publica dumental capiti, do all in their power, Caeo.

4. In Abl. opera mea, tua, etc., through my (thy, etc.) means, agency: mea opera, Q. Fabi, Tarentum recepti, Cic.: Caeo. 5. una or eadem opera, in the same manner, at the same time: una opera mihi sunt sodales, qua iste, Pl. 6. practical experience: in Abl.: id opera expertus sum esse ita, id.

II. leisure, spare time: operae ubi militi erit, ad venero, as soon as I can spare the time, id.: si operae illi esset, if he had time, Liv.: deest mihi opera, I have not the time to spare, Cic. III. Meton. a day's work or labour (usu. plur.): quaternis operibus singula jugera confodere, Varr. 2. a day-labourer, journeyman, also, in gen. a labourer, workman (usu. plur.): nomina, a ninth labourer, Hor. Hence, transf. in a bad sense, operae, hired gangs of

roughs, *hvaros*, etc. : mercenariae, Cic. : theatrales, *partes huius* for the purpose of applauding, Tac. 3. that which is wrought or produced, a work: operae aranearum, i. e. spiders' webs: Pl. (Hence Fr. *oeuvre*)

operarius, a, um, adj. [opera] pertaining to labour : homo, Cic. II. Subst. : operarius, il, m. a labourer, workman : operarii quinque, Cato : operarius lingua celeriter et exercitata, a mere fluent talker, Cic. 2. operaria, ae, f. a work-woman (with play on the word), Pl. (Hence Fr. *ouvrier*)

operatio, ōnis, f. [operator] a working, work, labour, operation: Plin.

operculum, i, n. [oprio] a cover, lid: aperta arteria tegitur quasi quodam operculo, Cic.

operimentum, i, n. [id] a covering, cover, lid: nunc gemino protectae operimento, Plin. : redditur terrae corpus et quasi operimento matris obducitur, Cic.

operto, ūi, ertum, 4 v. a. [lit. ob-parto], "to put on, over;" v. apertio, to cover, cover over : e quate oportu esse, to have the head covered, wear a hat, Cic. Comically, aliquem loqui, to lash soundly, Ter. 2. Transf. to shut, close : domus, Pl. : opera lectus latus est, Cic. II. Fig. to hide, conceal, k. p. from observation, dissemble : quo pato hoc opinari? Ter. domestica mala, Tac. 2. to cover, heap upon : esp. in p. part : contumelias operatus, Cic.

opertor, atus, i v. n. dep. [opus] to work, labour, toil, take pains to be busy : senioris (apoc) intus operantur, Plin. 2. With dat. : to bestow pains upon : to devote oneself to, be engaged in or occupied with : republicae, Liv. : cumulus arvisque novis operari, Virg. : mandis capillis, Ov. Tac. 3. to perform sacred rites, sacrifice : esp. in p. part, operatus, which has an imperj. sense, engaged in religious rites. sacra refer Cetera lais operatus in herbis, officiating, Virg. i. sacris, Liv. Vesta fave : tibi munus operata resolvimus ora, the mouth engaged in worship of thee, Ov. i. Ilor.

operosus, adv. with great labour or pains, laboriously, carefully: Cic. Ov.

operosus, a, um, adj. [opera] full of work. Act. active, busy, industrious : senectus, opp. to languida atque iuvis, Cic. Poet. with Gen. (after anal. of trans. adjectives), diurnum, taking pains about them, Ov. 2. Transf. of a medicine, active, powerful (poet.). herbae, id. II. Pass. troublesome, laborious, difficult, elaborate : labor operosus et molestus, Cic. : artes, handicrafts, id. res, Liv. : templum, built with much labour, Ov. : carmina, elaborate, Hor. Comp. sepulcrum operosius, Cic.

opertus, a, um, Part. [operio] II. Adj. hidden, concealed : opera quae fuere, aperta sunt, Pl. res, Cic. In

neutr. absol. : Apollinis operta, dark ambiguous oracles, id.

opēs, opum, v. op. **opites**, ae, m. = ὀπίτης, snake-stone, serpentine (a kind of marble): Mart. : Luc.

ophthalmias, ae, m. = ὀφθαλμίας, a fish, in pure Lat. oculata: Pl.

opio, a, um, adj. [another form of Opsus, obscus, and Oscus, lit. (scan. Hence, transf.) clownish, rude, stupid, ignorant : Juv.

opifer, era, erum, adj. [ops fero] aid-bringing, helping : deus, Ov.

opifex, icis, c. [opus facio] a maker, framer, fabricator : opifex aedificatorque mundi deus, Cic. 2. Esp. a handicraftsman, mechanic, artisan : opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur, id. : opifices atque servitia, Sall. II. Fig. : verbum, Cic. Poet. with Inf. mire opifex marem strepitum fids intendisse Latinae, skilful, Pers.

opificina, ae, f. [opifex] a workshop: Pl.

opificium, i, n. [id] a working, a work: Varr.

opilo (also upilio), ōnis, m. [for ovipulo, from ovus; for the second element of the compound, cf. αἰ-πόλο-ς, βοῦ-πόλο-ς] a shepherd: etiam opילו, qui pascit alienas oves, Pl.

opimē, adv. richly, splendidly : instructa domus opimē atque oppare, Pl. 2. imitatus, ūis, f. [opimus] plentifulness, abundance : maximas, Pl.

opimus, a, um, adj. fruitful, fertile, rich, nourishing or well-nourished : regio opima et fertilis, Cic. campus, Liv. Of bodily habit, boves, fat, in good condition, Cic. : habitus corporis, corpulent, portly, id. 2. enriched : opimus praeda, id. Fig. : opus casibus opimum, rich in events, Tac. 3. lucrative : accusatio, Cic. II. In gen. abundant, copious, sumptuous, noble, splendid : divitiae, Pl. : opima et praecleara praeda, Cic. Esp. : opima spolia, the arms taken by one general from another, Liv. aspice, ut ignis spolis Marcellus opimus ingreditur, Virg. and in gen. the arms taken from an enemy's general : Liv. 2. In rhetoric, gross, overladen : opimum quoddam et tanquam adipale dictionis genus, Cic. [etym. uncertain]

opinabilis, e, adj. [opinor] resting on opinion or conjecture : conjectural, imaginary : artes (which do not rest on demonstration), Cic. : hanc partem rerum opinabilem appellabant, id.

opinatio, ōnis, f. [id] a supposing; a supposition, conjecture, mere opinion : Cic.

opinātor, ōris, m. [id] one who holds a mere opinion (as opp. to demonstrated truth), a supposer (app. a word coined for the occasion) : ego vero ipse et magnus quidam sum opinātor, Cic.

opinātus, a, um, Part. [opinor]. II. Adj. supposed, fancied : bona, mala, Cic.

opinātus, ūs, m. [id] supposition, imagination : animi, Lucr.

opinio, ōnis, f. [id] opinion, supposition, conjecture (opp. to belief founded on evidence or proof, assensus), Cic. : ut opinio mea est, as I believe, id. : ut opinio mea fert, as I incline to believe, id. : praebere opinionem timoris, to convey the impression that one is afraid, Caes. : praeter opinionem, contrary to expectation, Nep. : dicere contra opiniones omnium, Cic. So with comp. : eo quum celerius omnium opinione venisset, more quickly than had been expected, Caes. II. In partic. : a good opinion : opinione fortasse non nulla, quam de meis moribus habebat, Cic. : equites, quorum inter Gallos virtutis opinio est singularis, great repute, praestige, Caes. III. general impression : rumour : tanta huius belli ad barbaros opinio perlata est, id. : opinio etiam sine auctore exierat foedus clandestinum inter ipsos ictum, a belief which could not be traced to any sufficient authority, Liv.

opiniosus, a, um, adj. [opinio] full of suppositions or opinions : Cic.

opinor, atus, i v. dep. [opinus] to be of opinion, to suppose, deem, believe, think : constr. with Acc. of neut. pron. Acc. and Infinit. de, or adv. : aliquid opinari, Cic. : quoad opinatus sum, me in provinciam exiturum, id. : de vobis hic ordo opinatur non secus, etc. id. Parenthetically : opinor or ut opinor, as I think, according to my opinion : sed, opinor, quiescamus, id.

opinus, a, um, adj. thinking, expecting : v. necopinus. [etym. uncertain]

opipere, adv. richly, splendidly, sumptuously : paratum convivium, Cic.

opiparus, a, um, adj. [ops paro] richly furnished, splendid, sumptuous : Athenae, Pl.

opisthographus, a, um, adj. = ὀπισθογράφος, written on the back : commentarii, Plin. Ep.

opitūlor, atus, i v. n. dep. [ops and tul in tulj] to bring aid, to help, assist : with dat. : amanti ire opitulatum, Pl. : contubus, Cic. : inopiae, to relieve, Sall.

opobalsamētum, i, n. [ὀπὸ βαλσαμων, balsam, from opoc, juice, a place planted with balsam-trees : Just.

oportet, ē, 2. v. impers. it is necessary, proper, or reasonable : equiv. to must or ought with personal subject (including not only the sense of duty or obligation, but also that of necessity or inevitable sequence). Constr. usu with Infinit. as subject : the Acc. may be regarded either as connected with the Infinit. or as directly depending on oportet : rarely with Subj. clause, which is grammatically depend. on oportet, but is logically its subject : sometimes also with neut. pron. as subject : tanquam its fieri non solum oportet, sed etiam necesse esset, Cic. : hanc scire oportet, filia tua ubi sit, she ought to know, Pl. : servum

hercle to esse oportet et nequam et malum, *you must surely be a good-for-nothing slave*, id.: valeat possessor oportet, the possessor needs to be in good health, Hor.: haec facta ab illo portebat, Ter. Without express d. subject: alio tempore atque oportuerit, Caes. [Perh for ob-portet (cf. omitto), portet being cogn. with portio. Oportet would thus mean "it falls to one as his part"]

op-ango (obp.), pēgi, pactum, 3. v. a. to fasten or fix on, to affix: Pl.

op-pecto (obp.), 3. v. a. to comb off; transf.: to pluck or pick off, to pick, to eat: Pl.

op-ēdo (obp.), 3. v. p. to break wind at. Fig.: to tush! offend, with Dat.: curius Judaeus, Hor.

op-erice (obp.), p. ritus and pertus, 4. v. n. and a. dep. Neutr.: to wait: libidm oppriri, Cic. II. A. act.: to await, tarry for: hostem, Virg. tardum, Hor.: tempora sua, to wait for opportunities, Liv. [Cogn. with ex-prior and Gr. προ-αω]

oppētitus (obp.), a, um, Part. [oppeto].

op-ēto (obp.), 1st and 2nd, itum, 3. v. a. to go to meet, to encounter (an evil): pestem, Pl. Esp. with mortem, to perish, die: quum milites pro salute populi Romani mortem oppetiverint, Cic.: omnibus eo loco mortem oppetendam esse, Liv. 2. Hence, absol.: to perish, due: Virg.

op-idānus, a, um, adj. [oppidum] *or in a town other than Rome*: hence sometimes in a depreciating sense, provincial: genus dicendi, Cic. Tac. Subst. oppidanorum, m. plu. the townsfolk: Caes.

op-idānus, adv. [id] by towns, in the towns, in every town: ludos oppidanum constituerunt, Su t

op-ido, adv. (v. oppidum, fin) *very, exceedingly* (a familiar colloq. expr.) oppido interit, I am clean done for, Pl.: ridiculus, highly absurd, Cic. Oppido quam (in same sense strengthened): Liv. As affirmative answer to a question: just so, exactly: Pl.

op-idum, i, n. dim. [oppidum] a small town: Cic.

op-idum, i, n. (Gen. plur. oppidum, Sulpic. in Cic.) a town (other than Rome, which was called Urbs); though occasionally the term oppidum was applied to Rome): ejusmodi conjunctionem et totum oppidum vel urbem appellerunt, Cic.: urbe (i. e. Roma) oppidive ullo, Suet. Of Rome: eos (legatos) in oppidum introiit non placuit, Liv. Applied to a fortified wood among the Britons: Caes. [From ob and pridum (= Gr. πρό-), and thus = πρό-τις n. δίη, "what lies by or upon the plain" (for its protection). The adv. oppido is equivalent in meaning to plane.]

op-pignero (obp.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to pledge, p. win (rare): libelli pro vino

etiam saepe oppignerabantur, Cic. II. Fig.: filium, Ter.

op-tilo (obp.), avi, atum, i. v. d. to stop up, shut up (rare): ostia, Luc.: scalis tabernae oppilatis, Cic.

op-lico (obp.), evi, etum, 2. v. a. to fill, block, choke up: nives jam omnia oppleverant, Liv.: oppletus non solum portibus, sed etiam litoribus, Caes. II. Fig.: haec opinio Graeciam opplevit, prevailed through Greece, Cic.

op-pletus, a, um, Part. [oppoleo]

op-eno (obp.), sūt (in Plaut. tibi), etum (synec. oppositus for oppositus, Lucr.), 3. v. a. to put or place against, before, or opposite, to oppose: ind. obly expr. by dat. or ad, ante, with Acc.: s. v. n. i. tibus in itinere, Caes.: armatis homines ad omnes introitus, Cic.: molis fluctibus, id.: ante oculos opposit manus, Ov. 2. to expose (esp. in the way of defence) se periculis, Cic.: Liv. 3. to offer, present: hosti antestari? ego vero oppono auricula, Hor. 4. to shut, close: oppositas halere fores, Ov. 5. to set against as a pledge, to pledge, mortgage: ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas, Ter. II. Fig.: to bring forward against, to object, allege, interpose: pericula intendantur, formidines opponantur, Cic. auctoritatem suam, id. 2. Esp. to say against, offer in reply: tolli by Acc. of neut. pron. or adj. or by Acc. and Inf.: quid opponas tandem, si necem . . ., what canst thou urge in reply, id. ut opponat rei Stoici, summum bonum esse . . ., to maintain in opposition, to the Stoics, that . . ., id. 3. to set off against, oppose, by way of comparison: multis secundis pro his unum adverbum opponerent, Caes.

op-portunū, adv. *fitly, seasonably, opportunely*: Cic. Sup.: nuntiis opportunissime allatis, Caes.

op-portunitas (obp.), atis, f. [opportunitas, fitness, convenience, suitability]: loci. Caes.: corporis, Cic. II. Esp.: a fit, opportune, or favourable time: optima opportunitate animi autem venisti, Pl. 2. an advantage: opportunitate aliqua data, if some advantage were offered, Caes.

op-ortūnus (obp.), a, um, adj. [oportus, lit. at or before the port; hence] *fit, convenient, suitable, seasonable, opportune*: locus, Cic.: aetas opportunissima, id. Of persons: ad omnia haec magis opportunus nemo est, Ter. 2. a advantageous, serviceable: ceterae res opportunae sunt singulae rebus singulis, Cic. 3. presenting an opportunity to the enemy; hence, *expedient, liable to*: Romanus opportunus huius eruptioni fuit, Liv.

op-positio (obp.), ōnis, f. [oppo] *an opposing, opposition* (in logic). Cic.

op-positus, a, um, Part. [oppo] *opposed, placed or standing against or opposite: opposita soli luna,*

occupying a position opposite to the sun, Cic. Of geogr. position: oppositum petens contra Zancleia saxa Rhegion, Ov.

op-positus, ūs, m. [id.] a placing against, an opposing: lateum nostrorum oppositus et corporum pollicemur, i. e. *bodily resistance*, Cic.

op-pressio (obp.), ōnis, f. [op-prim] a pressing down; hence, *force, violence*: per oppressionem, by force, Ter. 2. violent interference with: suppression: legum et libertatis, Cic.

op-pressus (obp.), a, um, Part. [opprim] *oppressed*.

op-pressus (obp.), ūs, m. [id.] a pressing down, pressure: Lucr. **op-primere** (obp.), pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. [premo] to press against, press down: magno et gravi armorum onere oppressi, weighed down, Caes.: os opprimere, shut your mouth! hold your tongue! Pl. opprimi ruina conclavis, to be crushed, Cic. 2. to sink: opprimere classem, id. II. Fig.: to press or bear down, overcome: opprimi onere officii, to be weighed down, id.: metu, Liv. 2. to put down, suppress, to overthrow, overwhelm, prostrate, subdue: sine tumultu in omnem oppressionem, id.: Mitbridatem, Cic.: aliquem falso crimine, to crush with false accusations, Liv. **op-primus**, Caes. In gen. to have the upper hand, be victorious: Pl. 3. to fall upon, to identify, to surprise, seize, catch: imprudens, Ter. incertus in manantes Menapios oppressit, Caes. 4. to suppress: iram, Sall. 5. to wear out, weaken, exhaust: oppressum corpus et confectum doloribus, Cic.

op-primus (obp.), ūs, m. [id.] a pressing down, pressure: Lucr.

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op-robriamentum (obp.), i, n. [opprobrium] a reproach, disgrace: Pl.

op-robrium (obp.), i, n. [probrum] a reproach, scandal, disgrace, opprobrium: verborum, ne civitati meae sit opprobrium, Nep.: opprobria culpa, Hor. (ii) Of persons: a reproach, disgrace: opprobrium majorem Mamercus, Tac. II. a reproach, taunt: abusive language: morderi opprobriis falsis, id.: dicere, Ov.

op-robrio (obp.), no perf., atum, i. v. a. [id.] to reproach, taunt, upbraid: aliquid alicui, Pl.

op-pugnatio (obp.), ōnis, f. [oppugn] an assaulting: a siege, assault: de oppidorum oppugnationibus, Cic.: oppugnationem sustinere, Caes. II. Fig.: a verbal assault, attack: Cic.

op-pugnator (obp.), ōris, m. [id.] an assailant, attacker: lit.: opp. to obsess, Tac. More freq. in gen. sig. patriae, Cic.: meae salutis, id.

op-pugno (obp.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to fight against, to attack, assault, storm, besiege: oppidum, Cic.: castra, Caes. 2. With play on apparent deriv. from pugnus: to batter with the

fists: os, Pl. (N.B. For this sense, a special verb is sometimes needlessly assumed.) II. Fig.: to assail: aliquem, Cic. consilia aliquis, Pl.

ops, *ōpis*, *f*. (Num. sing. does not occur) *power, might, strength, ability*: summa ope niti, *with one's utmost strength*, Sall. v. omni ope atque opera emita, *with employ all my strength and efforts*, Cic. ope ac nervi, Caes. grates persolvere dignas non opis est nostrae, *is not in our power*, Virg.

2. In pl.: *property, wealth, means*: military or political resources, *power*, etc. (sing. in this sense, rare and poet.) ope condere, *to hand up* (casus), id. opulus et copus affluere, *in wealth and all kinds of resources*, Cic. et quid populi R. disciplina atque ope possent, Caes. In sing.: *assistance* ope barbarica, *power*, Enn. in Cic. Virg. II. In sing. only, *aid, help, assistance*: sine tua ope, Cic. opem petere ab aliquo, id. ope afferre, *to render assistance*, Ov. [From the root *ap*, to reach, gain, acquire, whence *apiscor*. Cf. Skr. *ap-*an**, income, property; with which Gr. *ἀπείρεος*, notwithstanding the aspirate, is prob. cognate.]

orsonium, v. obsonum
optābilis, *a*, *adj*. [opto, *to be wished for*, desirable: quae expectanda atque optabilia videntur, Cic. tempus, Ov. Comp.: Cic.]

optatio, *ōnis*, *f*. [id.] *a wishing, a wish*: Cic. II. Rhetor. t. t. optatio atque ex. ratio, id.

optatio, *ad*, *according to one's wish* (strictly Abl. of optatum v. optatus, III.) v. mire, Pl. velut optato ventis astate coortis, Virg.

optatus, *a*, *um*, Part. [opto] II. Adj. *wished, desired, agreeable, pleasant*: optati civis, populares, incolae, Pl. rumores, Cic. Consp. nihil mihi fuit optatus, id. Sup. vale, mi optime et optatus-im frater, id.

III. Subst. optatum, *i*, *n* *a wish, desire*: di tibi semper omnia optata offerant, Ter. Impetrate optatum, Cic. nihil in optatis est, *it is my wish*, id.

optimās (optum), *ā*, *Gen. plu. n* and *um*, *adj*. [optimus] *belonging to the best men in political sense, i. e. to the aristocratic party, aristocratic*: re-pública, ex tribus generibus illis, regali et optimati et populari constituta modice, Cic. Offener as subst. optimates, *the aristocratic party*: qui ita se gerebant, ut sua consilia optimo cuique probarent, optimates habebantur, id.: plebis et optimatum certamina, Tac.

optimē (optum), *adv.* v. bene.
optimus (optumus), v. bonus [Prob. superl. from ob, and so lit. "overmost, upmost"; cf. In-timus.]

(1) **optio**, *ōnis*, *f*. [opto] *choice, liberty to choose, option*: optio vobis datur, utrum velitis, Cic.: potestatem optioneque facere alicui, ut eligat, *to let a person have his choice*, id.

(*) **o**, *ōio*, *ōnis*, *m*. [id.] *a helper, an assistant*: tibi optionem sumto Leonidam, Pl. 2. Esp. milit. t. t.: *an adjutant*: Varr.

optivus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [id.] *chosen*: cognomen, Hor.

opto, *avi*, *atum* (optassis for optaveris, Pl.), *i*, *v* *a* *to wish for, desire*: constr. with *Aer*, *ut* and *Subj*, or *Inf*: nihil nisi quod honestum sit, Cic. With *Subj*: (Phaethon) optavit, ut in currum patris tolleretur, id. With *Inf*: hunc videre saepe optabamus diem, Ter. With additional *Dat.* of pers.: *to wish* one anything, in either a good or a bad sense: tibi optamus eam rempublicam, Cic. 2. *to choose, select*: locum tecto, Virg.: hanc conditionem misero ferunt, ut outet utrum malit, Cic. 3. *to ask, require, demand*: quodvis donum et praemium a me optato, id. optatum feret, Ter. [There was a simpler form *opio*, the root is perh. *ap*, cf. *apiscor* and *ops*.]

optimū (optum), *adv.* v. bene.

optumus (optum), v. bonus.

opulens, *entis*, and, more freq., **opulentus**, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [ops] *rich, wealthy, opulent*: opulens fortunatusque, Cic. opydmum plenum atque opulentum, Caes.: opulentissima civitas, Cic. With *Gen*: copia ruris honorum opulenta, *rich in rural honours*, Hor. With *Abl*: auro opulenti, *rich in gold*, Pl. II. Transf.: *rich, fine, splendid*: opulentum ob-onum, id.

2. *bringing riches*: opulenta ac ditia stipendia facere, Liv. 3. *respectable, powerful, noble*: reges, Sall. opulentior factio, Liv.

opulētis and **ōlenter**, *adv.* *richly, sumptuously, splendidly* (rare) opulenter alicuius colere, opp. to arte, Sall. Comp.: ludos opulentiū facere, Liv.

opulentia, *ae*, *f* [opulens] *riches, wealth, opulence*: habui publice egestatum, privatum opulentiam, Sall.

2. In coner. sense: *resources, power, of a people*: Lydorum, Tac. **opulentitas**, *ātis*, *f* [opulentus] *wealth, power* (v. rare) Pl.

opulētio, *i* v. *a* [id.] *to make rich, to enrich*: with *Abl* of means whereby: herum bacis olivae, Hor.

opulentus, v. opulens

(1) **opus**, *ūs*, *n* *work, labour* (more concrete in sense than opera, which is the effort or exertion devoted to the work done): quod in opere faciundo operae consumis tuae, in doing your work, Ter.: grave Martis opus, Virg. Of political affairs, public business, etc.: opus modicum elucere, Cic.: opus censorum, *punishment inflicted by the censor*, Suet. II. Meton.: *a military work, a fortification, a work of besiegers, a siege-engine*, etc.: Pompeius ad opera Caecaris adpellabat, Caes.: operibus Toletum cepit, Liv. 2. *a work, piece of workmanship, as, a building, work of art, book*, etc.: a dium sacrum, publicorumque operum depo-

putatio, Cic.: habeo opus magnum in manibus, *a literary work*, id. 3. *workmanship, skill, design*, etc.: quorum iste non opere decedebatur, sed pondere, id. III. Transf. in gen. *a deed, effect*: ut si mures corroserint aliquid, quorum est opus hoc unum, monstrum putemus, id. 2. *pains, labour, difficulty*: in Abl. with magno, tanto, quanto (usu. in modified sense; the idea of pains or effort being often lost): magno opere, tanto opere, quanto opere, and in one word, *magnopere*, tantopere, quantopere (v. magnopere, etc.) [For the root *ap*, v. *apiscor*. The word is the same with the Skr. *ap-as*, deed, work, conceived as something reached, attained, effected.]

(2) **opus**, *n*. *indeed need, necessity*: usu. in connection with esse; and constr. with *Dat* of person, and *Nom*. or *Abl* of thing needed = *I have need of*, or *adjectively, something is needful to me*. The thing needed is occasionally expressed by *Gen*, *Acc*, *Inf*, *Acc* and *Inf*, or *Subj* clause: *I (thou, etc.) have need of, need, want*: dux nobis et auctor opus est, *is needed*, Cic.: magistratibus opus est, id. Esp. with Abl. of the Part. perf., used as a subst.: maturato opus est, *there is need of promptitude*, Liv. So with Abl. of Supine: ita dictu opus est (rare), *it is necessary to say*, I must say, Ter. With *Gen*. (rare): ad consilium pensandum temporis opus esse, Liv. With *Acc*: puero opus est cibum, Pl. With *Inf*: quid opus est de Dionysio tam valde affirmare? Cic. With *Acc* and *Inf*: nunc opus est te animo valere, id. With *Subj*: opus nutrici autem, utrum ut habeat veterum vim largiatur, Pl. 2. *useful, serviceable, beneficial*: atque laud sciam, an ne opus sit quidem, nihil unquam omnino deesse amicis: *whether it would be desirable either*, Cic. [The same word as the preceding, with specialized sense; cf. unus] (Hence *it uopo*)

opusculum, *i*, *n*. dim. [opus] *a little work*: Cic.

ora, *ae*, *f* [ōs] *the extremity of any thing, a border, edge, margin, end, boundary*: oras pecula circum contingunt melius liquore, *the rim*, Lucr.: clipei, Virg.: extrema ora et determinatio mundi, Cic. 2. Esp. *the sea-coast*: Graeciae, id.: maritima, Caes. II. Transf.: *a region, clime, country*: quacumque in ora ac parte terrarum, Cic.: gelida, Hor. Hence, poet., *the regions of light*, Lucr.: Virg. Ach-runtis orae, *the lower regions*: Lucr. 2. *zone*: globum terrae duobus oris distantibus habitabiles, Cic. III. Fig.: aspirate cauenti et mecum ingentes oras evolante belli, *unroll the (borders of the) mighty scroll*, Virg. IV. *a cable, a hawser* (this meaning perhaps arose from the phrase oram solver, *to roll from the shore*): resolutis oris in ancoras evolutant (v. evolvit), Liv.: oras et ancoras praecidunt, id.

oraculum (syncop. oraculum - Ov.), i. n. [oro] a divine announcement, an oracle: oracula ex eo ipso appellata sunt, quod inest in his deorum oratio, Cic. II. Transf. in gen.: any prophetic declaration, a prophecy: somnii et furoris oracula, id. 2. An oracular or authoritative saying: physiorum oracula, id. 3. Meton a place where oracular responses were given, an oracle: illud oraculum Delphicum celebre, id. Fig.: domus iure consulti, oraculum civitatis, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 276)

orarius, a, um, adj. [oro] pertaining to the coast: navis, coasting-vessels, Plin. Ep. **oratio**, ōnis, f. [oro] a speaking, speech, language: ad orationis et ad vitae societatem, Cic. 2. Mode of speech, style: antiqua, Pl.: dissimili oratione, (written) in different style, Ter.: uberior, richer and more copious, Cic. 3. A language (as Greek and Latin): id. II. Esp a set speech of an orator, an harangue, oration: orationem habere ad verum publicum, in deliver an oration, Caes.: habere multam orationem de re aliqua, a very long speech, Cic. 2. Transf. oratorical talent, eloquence: satis in eo fuit orationis atque ingeni, id. 3. prose, opp. to poetry: et in poematis et in oratione, id. 4. Under the empire: an imperial message, rescript: orationes ad senatum missae, Suet.

oratiuncula, ae, f. dim. [oratio] a little speech, brief oration: Cic.

orator, ōris, m. [oro] a speaker, orator: Cic. Meton: oratorum ceterum complexi sumus, the perfect orator, i. e. all that goes to make a perfect orator, id. II. the spokesman of an embassy, an ambassador: pacem petitum oratores Romam utuntur, Liv.: oratoris modus, in the character of an envoy, Caes. III. a beseecher, suppliant: Pl.

oratorie, adv. oratorically. pulchre et oratorie dicere, Cic.

oratorius, a, um, adj. [orator] pertaining to an orator, oratorical: ornamenta, Cic. 2. Subst. oratoria, ae, f. (sc. ars) the oratorical art, oratory: Quint.

oratrix, icis, f. [oro] she that prays or beseeches, a female suppliant (rare): pacis et foederis, Cic.

oratum, i, n. [id] a request, prayer: in plur.: cum orata ejus remittuntur, Ter.

oratus, ūs, m. (only in Abl. sing and plur.) [id] a praying, a request, entreaty (rare): oratu tuo, Cic.

orator, ōris, m. [orbo] one who deprives of children or parents, a bereaver (poet.): nostri orator Achilles, Ov.

orbiculatus, a, um, adj. [orbiculus] rounded, circular, round: Plin.

orbis, is, m. (Abl. orbis, Lucr.) a circle, also, anything circular, as a ring, disk, hoop, orbit, etc.: in orbem torqueretur, Cic.: iusto commodas orbe,

exact fit (of a ring), Ov.: ut (milites) in orbem consistentes, form a circle, Caes.: signifer, the zodiac, Cic.: taciteus, the Milky Way, id.: illa (hasta) per orbem aere cavum triplici transit, the shield, Virg.: inanem luminis orbem, the eye-socket, Ov.: terrarum or terrae, the circle of the earth, the world: permittitur infinita potestas orbis terrarum, Cic.: ager Campanus orbis terrae pulcherrimus, id. Hence, also, country, region: Eoo dives ab orbe redit, the East, Ov. II. Fig.

a rotation, round, circuit, course: ut idem in singulos annos orbus volveretur, the same round of events, Liv.: orbis hic in republica est conversus, the circle of political changes, Cic.: in orbem, in rotation, Liv. 2.

a routine or course of study: Quint. 3. Of style or composition: a rounding off, roundness, rotundity: circuitum, et quasi orbem verborum conficere, Cic. (Etmv. incertum)

orbita, ae, f. [orbis] a wheel-track, rut: impressa, Cic. II. Fig. a rut, course, path: veteris culpae, i. e. bad example, Juv. (Hence, through low Lat. orbitaria, Fr. ornière, orig. ordure)

orbitas, ōtis, f. [orbis] bereavement of parents or children, etc., orphanage, widowhood: in orbitat in liberos producere, Pl.: misera, Cic.

II. Transf. any deprivation or loss: luminis, of an eye, Plin. Fig. maxima orbitate: reipub. virorum talium, at a time when the state is greatly in want of such men, Cic.

orbitatus, a, um, adj. [orbita] full of carvings (poet.): Virg. (Cat.)

orbo, avi, atum, i. v. a [orbis] to bereave of parents, children, etc.: to make fatherless, motherless, childless, with Abl.: filio orbatum, Cic.: orbatura patres fulmina, destined to make fathers childless, Ov. II. Transf. in gen. to deprive, bereave of: orbata Italia juvenitate, Cic. formi voce crudita spoliatum atque orbatum, id.

orbis, a, um, adj. bereaved, bereft, parentless, fatherless, childless: Senec. Cic. With Gen.: M. Annianus orbus mihi venio, Ov.: parens liberorum orbus, Quint. With Abl.: a totidem natis orbus, Ov. (ii) Subst. orbus, i, m and orbis, ae, f. an orphan: praeter orbus orbaque, Liv. II. Transf. in gen. deprived, bereft, destitute, devoid of: plures orba tribuns, Cic. forum libitum, Hor. With Gen.: orbus auxilii optique, Pl.: luminis, Ov. (T. G. ὀφθαλμοῦ, and perhaps O. H. G. ar-brin, mod. Germ. erbe, an heir)

orca, ae, f. supposed by some to be the grampus: Plin. II. Transf. a large-bellied vessel, a built, tun: orca Byzantia (which had contained pickled tunny-fish), Hor. 2. a destroyer: Pers. [Nos I and II. are prob. different words; the first may be borrowed from Gr. ὄρκα; the second is appy. cogn. with arca, q. v.]

orchas, ὄλης, f. a kind of olive: Virg.

orchestra, ae, f. ὀρχήστρα, originally the part of the theatre occupied by the chorus: in Rome appropriated to the senators: the orchestra: Vitruv.: Suet. II. Meton the Senate (poet.): similem videbis orchestram et populum, Juv.

orcinus, a, um, adj. [orcus] pertaining to the realms of the dead: senatores, who became members of the Senate in pursuance of Caesar's will, Suet.

orcus, i, m. Pluto. Hence meton death, horrors: accipiant vocibus orcum, Lucr.: orcum morari, to hesitate to die, Hor. [Perh. "the jailer," from the root of arceo, arx, arca] (Hence Fr. orge)

ordem, and its deriv. v. hord

ordia prima, for primordia, q. v. Lucr.

ordinarius, a, um, adj. [ordo] pertaining to order, according to the usual order, usual, regular, ordinary: consules, regular, elected at the ordinary time, opp. to suffecti, q. v. Liv. 2. Of things: consularis, regular, Suet. consilia, ordinary, Liv.

ordinate, adv. in an orderly manner, in order, methodically: disponere, Suet. Hor.

ordinatim, adv. in order or succession, in good order: luminis petere, i. e. in the regular succession, Cic. ille ut paucum, ego ordinatim, in good order, with unbroken ranks, Brut. in Cic. II. Transf. regularly, properly: musculus ordinatim structus, Caes.

ordinatio, ōnis, f. [ordino] a setting in order, arrangement: Vitruv.: Fig. an orderly arrangement: comitatus, Vell. anni, Suet. 2. an appointment to office, installation: cur sibi visum esset ordinatione proxima Aegyptio praeficere Metum Rufum, id.

ordinatus, a, um, Part. [ordino]

II. Adj. well ordered, orderly, ordained, appointed: ignae formae cursus ordinatus dimitunt, perform their appointed courses, Cic.

ordino, avi, atum, i. v. a [ordo] to order, set in order, arrange, regulate: agmina, Hor.: partes orationis, Cic.: res publicas, to narrate in order, Hor. II. Esp. to regulate, rule, govern a country: provinciam, Suet. 2. to ordain, appoint to office: magistratus, id.

ordior, orsus, a. v. dep. lit. to begin, to verb, to lay the warp. araneus ordiunt telas, Plin. Hence, II. Transf. in constr. with Acc., Inf., or absol.: reliqua res, Cic.: eloquentia, de qua disputare ordimur, id.: cum sic ora loqui vates, Virg.: sic orsus, he thus began (his story), id. [Doubtless cogn. with ordo, but root uncertain] (Hence Fr. ordur)

ordo, ōnis, m. a straight row, a

regular series. vitium, rows of vines, Cic.: terro consurgunt ordine remi, in three rows of oar-banks, Virg. In the theatre, a row of seats: redisti in quatuordecim ordinibus, Cic.

II. In milit. lang. a line or rank of soldiers in battle array: ordinem servare, Caes.: sine signis, sine ordinibus, Sall. Hence the phrase, cogere or redigere in ordinem, prop. to reduce to the ranks; and in gen. to humble, degrade: Decemviri quotientes, se in ordinem coga, that they were humbled in the exercise of their power, Liv.

2. a century of men (in a legion), i.e. the number led by a centurion, a company: viri fortissimi, qui ordines duxerunt, who have been centurions, Cic.: omnium ordinum centuriones, Caes. Hence meton. a centurion: tribus militum primisque ordinibus convocatis, the senior centurions, id.

(ii) a *century* (community of a century) ordinem aliquid assignare, Liv.

3. methodical arrangement, order: ordinem sic definunt, compositionem rerum aptis et accommodatis locis, Cic. nuntiant, id. Esp. of military arrangement, plan, tactics, discipline: ratio or loquax agminis aliter se habebat, Caes. remittuntur ratio atque ordo, id.

4. Adverb. expressions: ordine, in ordinem, per ordinem, in ordine, ex ordine, in order, in turn: ordine interrogati, Cic. tabulae in ordinem confectae, id. sortiti nocte singuli per ordinem, Quint. hoc Cratylus, illos referbat in ordine: Thivis, Virg. ut quisque aetate et honore antecedit, ita sententiam dixit ex ordine, Cic.

(ii) *order*, regularly, properly: recte atque ordine factum, id. (iii) *ex ordine*, in succession, without intermission: vendit Italiae possessiones ex ordine omnes, id. (iv) *extra ordinem*, out of course, in an exceptional or extraordinary manner: extra ordinem decernere provinciam alicui, id. Hence = uncommonly, eminently, especially: ad eam spem, quam extra ordinem de te ipso habemus, id.

III. In a polit. respect: a rank or class of citizens: adolescentes equestris ordinis, Caes. ordo amplissimus, viz. the Senate, Cic.

2. In gen. a class, rank, condition: aratorum, pecuniariorum, mercatorum, id. libertum, Suet. [Ety. uncertain] (Hence It. *ordine*, Sp. *orden*; Fr. *ordre*.)

ORÉAS, ádis, f. = *Ópeias*, a mountain-nymph, read (poet.): Virg.: Ov.

ORGANICUS, a, um, adj. = *órganikos* pertaining to implements, mechanical. Virg.

2. Subst.: organicus, i, m. a musician: Lucr.

ORGANUM, i, n. = *órganon*, an implement, instrument, engine of any kind. Col.

2. Esp. of military engines (of simpler nature than machinae): Vitruv.

3. Of hydraulic engines: an organ, water-organ: organa hydraulica, Suet.

II. Fig. an instrument, means: Quint. (Hence Fr. *orgue*.)

orgia, orum, n. plu. = *órgia*, a nocturnal festival in honour of Bacchus, accompanied by wild bacchanalian cries; the festival or orgies of Bacchus: Virg.

2. Transf. in gen. any secret frantic revels, orgies: Juv.

ORICALUM (also erroneously written auricalum, as if derived from aurum), i, n. = *ópsidákos*, yellow copper ore, also the brass made from it: Cic.: Hor.

ORICILLA (aur.), ac, f. dim. [= auricilla, from auricula] an ear-lap. Cat.

ORIBULA = auricula.

ORIENS, entis, Part. [orior].

II. Subst.: the quarter where the sun rises, the east: ab oriente ad occidentem, Cic.

2. Poet. for day: septuaginta hinc oriens cum se demiserit undis, Ov.

ORIENTALIS, e, adj. [oriens] pertaining to the east, eastern, oriental: periculorum et operum orientalium socii, in the east, Just.

II. Subst. orientales, um, m. pl. the orientals: id.

ORIGINATIO, ónis, f. [id] the derivation of words, etymology: Quint.

ORIGO, inis, f. [orior] the beginning, source, descent, birth, origin: originem rerum quaerere, Cic. fontium qui celat.

ORIGINES Nibis, Hor. originem dicere ab aliquo auctore, to be descended from, id.

In partic. Origines, the title of an historical work by Cato; the early history of Rome: Cic.

II. a race, stock, family: clusus origine, Ov. modicus origines, Tac.

2. Meton. an ancestor, progenitor, founder: eaeque urbes brevi potentia auctae, pars origines suis praesidio, to their mother-cities, Sall.: Romanae stirpis origo, Virg. (Hence It. and Fr. *origine*, Sp. *origen*.)

ORIOLE, v. hortiola.

ORIÖN, ónis and ónis, m. = *Órión*, the constellation Orion: Ov.: Virg. [The first ori-dictful.]

ORIÖR, ortus, Part. Part. oriturus, 4 e dep. (but oriens, orire, oritur in pres.) [cf. Gr. *orivai*] to rise, to become visible, appear, esp. of the heavenly bodies stellae, ut quaeque orienturque caduntque, Ov. orta lux, at daybreak, Caes.

II. Transf. in gen. to arise, proceed, originate: hoc quis non credat ab te esse ortum? Ter. Rhenus oritur ex Lepontinis, looks its rise, Caes.: oritur controversia, Cic.

2. Of persons, to be born, spring, descend: esp. in p. Part. ortus a Germanis, Caes.: equestris locus, springing from the equestrian order, Cic.

3. to begin, take its being from: ab aliquo sermo oritur, id.

ORIUNDUS, a, um, adj. [orior] descended, springing from (denoting more remote connection than ortus, which = immediately springing from): ab ingenuis, Cic.: orundi & Zacyntho insula dicuntur, to have originally come from, Liv.: ex Hispanis, id.: havi repudiio Carthagini inde sum oriundus, I

was born there, Pl. Of things: Albá oriundum sacerdotum, which had its origin there, Liv.

ORNAMENTUM, i, n. [orno] apparatus, accoutrement, equipment, furniture, trappings, etc.: ceterae copiae, ornamenta, praesidia, Cic.: per ornamenta percussus, i. e. arms, Sen.

2. Esp. ornament, decoration, embellishment, trinket, etc.: pecuniam, ornamenta in oppidum contulit, jewels, Caes.: quae (urbis) praesidio et ornamento est civitati, id.

3. an honourable decoration, mark or title of distinction: ornamenta atque insignia honoris, Cic.: So, ornamenta triumphalia, consularia, etc., the insignia of triumphing generals, consuls, etc.: alicui triumphalia ornamenta decernere, i. e. the decorations usual in a triumph, but without the triumph itself, Suet.

II. Fig.: an ornament, a distinction: decus atque ornamentum senectutis, Cic.

2. rhetorical ornament: sententiarum, id.

ORNATE, adv. with ornament, or nately, elegantly: dicere, with full command of all the resources of rhetoric, Cic. Comp.: causas agere ornatus, id. Sup.: id.

ORNATRIX, icis, f. [orno] a female adorner, a tire-woman: Ov.: Suet.

ORNATÜLUS, a, um, adj. dim. [ornatus] fine, smart: muliercula, Pl.

ORNATUS, a, um, Part. [orno]

II. Adj. fitted out, furnished, provided with necessities, equipped, accoutred: equus, caparisoned, Liv.: naves paratissimae atque omni genere armorum ornatissimae, Caes.

2. ornamented, adorned, embellished, handsome. Comp.: nihil ornatus, Cic. Fig.: adorned with good qualities, highly accomplished: lectissimus atque ornatus-imus adolescens, id.

ORNATUS, us (Gen. ornati, Ter.), m. [id] a furnishing, providing: in aedibus nihil ornati, no preparations, Ter.

2. Esp. military equipment, armour, etc. militaris, Cic.

3. attire, dress, apparel: nauticis, Pl.: regalis, Cic.

II. Fig.: furnitura, resources, means, apparatus: eloquentia quocumque ingreditur, eodem est instructu ornataque comitata, id.

2. Esp. decoration, embellishment: afferre ornatum orationi, id.

ORNO, avi, atum, i v. a. to fit out, furnish, provide with necessities, to equip, to get ready, prepare: with Abl. of the means wherewith, or acc. alone: aliquem armis, Virg.: classem, Cic.: naves, Liv. provincias, to furnish an outfit to governors setting out for their provinces, Cic.

II. Esp.: to adorn, embellish: Italiani ornare quam domum suam, maluit, id. Reflect to dress oneself: ibo et ornabor, Pl.

2. Fig.: to embellish with the ornaments of rhetoric, to commend, praise; to honour, distinguish: aliquid magnificentius augere atque ornare, to heighten and set off, Cic.: civitatem omnibus

rebus, Caes. [*Or-no* is prob to be compared with Skr. *varna*-s, colour. The root would thus be *ru*, to cov. v.]

ornus, *l. f.* the mountain-ash: steriles ori, Virg.: Hor.

oro, *avi*, *atum* (orassis for oraveris, Pl.), *i. v. a.* [*ōs*] to speak (rare). bonum aequumque oras, Pl. talibus orabat Juno, Virg. **II.** Uti in special senses: to treat, *aigue*, plead (as an ambassador or advocate). matronis ipsis, quae raptae erant, orantibus, i. e. at their mediation, Cic.: cum eo de salute sua orat, treats, speaks, Caes.: pro salute alijcus, to plead on behalf of, Cic. **2.** to pray, *eg.* beseech; entreat: constr. usu with Acc. both of the pers. and of the thing: illud te ad extremum et oro et hortor, id. With Acc. of person not expr. uxorem gnato, to request a wife for one's son, Ter. legati Romam missi, auxilium ad bellum orantes, to ask assistance, Liv. Less freq. with Acc. of person only, or with Nom in pass.: Ov. Absol.: rogat, finem orandi faciat, Caes. With Subj. petunt atque orant ut sibi parcat, id. orant ne rem in summum periculum deducant, id. With Inf. or Acc. and Inf. (poet.) amiprem de illos abducere: Thestylis orat, Virg. tibi aliquem concedi, Suet. With cum: egi atque oravi tecum, uxorem ut duceres, pleaded with, Ter. (ii) Oro te, *prithce*, a formula of politeness: dic, oro te, clarus, Cic. (Hence *It. orare*; Sp. *orar*)

orsus, *a. um*, *Part* [ordior] **II.** Subst.: orsa, orum, *n. plu* beginnings, commencement, purpose: ut (dixit) oras tanti operis successus priperos darent, i. e. so laborious an undertaking, Liv. **2.** In partic. of words, speech (poet and v. rare): sic orsa vicissim ore refert, returns answer, Virg.

orsus, *ūs, m.* [id.] a beginning, commencement: an undertaking, attempt (poet): pectoris, Cic. poet. Virg.

orthographia, *ac, f.* = *ὀρθογραφία*, orthography: orthographia, id. est formula ratiocine scribendi, Suet.

ortus, *a. um*, *Part* [orior]

ortus, *ūs, m.* [id.] a rising of the heavenly bodies opp. to occasus: sol ab ortu ad occasum committitur, from east to west, id. solis, *con. v.*, i. e. the east, Cic. **2.** Of persons: *birth*: nascentium, the birth, id. **3.** Of plants, etc.: a springing up: Lucr. **II.** Fig.: a rise, beginning, origin.

otium, *v. aurum*, ad init

ōryx, *gvis, m.* = *ὄρυξ*, a kind of wild goat or gazelle: Juv.

ōryza (oriza), *ae, f.* = *ὄρυζα*, rice: Hor. (Hence *It. riso*; Fr. *riz*)

(i) **ōs**, *ōris* (not used in Gen. plur.) the mouth of men and animals: ad haec omnia percipienda os est aptissimum, Cic. cibos oris hiatu capessunt, id. **2.** Esp. the mouth as the organ

of speech: language, dialect, pronunciation, etc.: Graus dedit ore rotundo Musa loqui (v. rotundus), Hor. in ore est omni populo, it is the common talk, Ter.: unī ore, unanimously, id.: ora sono discordia, their language disagreeing in sound (with their attire), Virg.

II. Meton.: the human face, countenance: Gorgonis os pulcherrimum, cinctum anguibus, Cic. iratorum, id. os homini sublime dedit, Ov. Esp. with ref. to bashfulness or the want of it: os durum 'brazed face' Ter. duri puer oris et audax, Ov. os darissimum, very audacious, Cic. Hence, even without adj., effrontery, impudence: quod tandem os est illius patroni, id. On the contrary, os molle, modesty, bashfulness: nihil erat mollius ore Pompeii, nothing could exceed his modesty, Sen. **2.** a mask: oraque corticibus sumunt horrenda cavatis, Virg. **3.** an opening, entrance: ingentium lato dedit ore fenestram, id. ponti, Cic. **4.** the mouth of a river: fontem suprare Timavi, under per ora novem it mare proruptum, Virg.

5. the prow of a ship: ora navium rostrata, Hor. [*v. f.* Skr. *ās*, *as-yam*, mouth, from the Indo-European root *as*, to breathe]

2. **ōs**, *ōsis, n.* a bone: quid dicam de ossibus? Cic. Fig. tum vero exarsit juveni dolor ossibus ingens, in his very bones, i. e. in his inmost parts, Virg. **2.** Transf. *the hard or inmost part of trees or fruits*: arborum, the heart, Plin. alatum ac palmarium, the staves, Suet. **II.** Fig. of style: ossa nudare, to show the bones, i. e. to make no attempt at beauty of style and expression, Cic. [For *oste*, as *lac* for *lacte*, cf. Gr. *ὀστέον*] (Hence *It. osso*, Sp. *hueso*, Fr. *os*)

osce, *luis, m.* [*ōs ceno*] a singing-bird, esp. in eugury: a bird from whose note auguries were taken (e.g. the raven, crow, owl), listing from praepes, furnishing auguries by flight? Cic. oscinem corvum precibus suscitabo, Hor.

oscillum, *l. n. dim.* [*ōs*, cf. osculum] a little image of the face, a little mask: oscilla ex alta suspendunt molha pium, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 278)

oscitans, *Part* [uscito] **II.** Adj. listless, sluggish, lazy: judex, Cic. oscitans et dormitans sapientia, yawning and sleepy kind of wisdom, id. **oscitanter**, adv. carelessly, negligently: Cic.

oscitatio, *ōnis, f.* [uscito] an opening of the mouth widely, a gaping: Plin. **II.** Fig. of languid speaking: Quint.

osco, *i. v. n.* and **osco**, *i. v. dep.* to open the mouth widely, to gape, yawn: ut pandiculum oscitatur, Pl. Lucr. **2.** Fig.: oscitantes opprimi, to be caught when off our guard, Ter. quare Picurus oscitans alucinatus est, when half asleep, Cic. [From *ōs* the word seems to imply a noun-stem *os-*

co, whence *oscedo* (Gell.), "an inclination to yawn"]

osculābundus, *a. um*, adj. [oscular] kissing warmly: Suet.

osculatio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] a kissing (rare): Cic.

osculor, *atus, i. v. dep.* [osculum] to kiss: ille autem me complexus atque osculans flere prohibebat, Cic. **II.** Fig. to caress, make much of: inimicum meum sic amplexabantur, sic osculabantur, id.

osculum, *l. n. dim.* [*ōs*] a little mouth, sweet mouth: videt oscula, Ov.: delibare, to taste, i. e. to kiss, Virg.

II. Transf. a kiss: utinam continuo ad osculum Atticae possum currere, Cic. figere, to imprint, Virg.: osculum jus, the privilege of kissing between relatives of both sexes, Suet.

ōsor, *ōris, m.* [od] a hater: Pl.

ossēus, *a. um*, adj. [*ōs*] of bone: cuneus, Col. **II.** like bone, hard as bone, bony: manus, Juv.

ossi-frāgus, *a. um*, adj. [*ōs* and *frag* in *frangere*] bone-breaking: Sen.

II. Subst.: ossifragus, *i. m.* and ossifraga, *ae, f.* the lammergeyer, or bearded vulture: Lucr. (Hence Fr. *infra*)

ostēdo, *di, sum* and *tum* (ostensus, *l. v. i. v.* a *fo*bs tendō) lit. to stretch or spread (unwids), hence, to expose to view, to show, exhibit, display: os suum populo R. ostendit, id. i. Cic.: equi sese ostendunt, how themselves, appear, *con. v.* (ii) to show off, to make a show of, display: ostendit quae humeros latos alteraque jactat brachia, Virg. **2.** to expose: Aquilum gladius, id. **II.** Fig. to show, display, exhibit, manifest: non ego illi extempore ita meum ostendam sensum, Pl. *poni*, in *tum*, i. e. to promise, the raten, *con. v.* Re *to* to present itself, appear: nisi quum major spes ostenditur, Suet. **2.** Esp. to show by speech or signs: to give to understand, to declare, say, make known, etc.: constr. with Acc. depend. clause, or absol.: ostendi, me esse saciatum, Cic. quid sibi consilium ostendit, Caes. **3.** to allude, allude, id. quaedam mihi magnifica et praeclara eius defensio ostenditur, Cic.

ostensus, *a. um*, *Part* [ostendo]

ostentatio, *ōnis, f.* [ostento] a showing, exhibition, display: cognitio non imperiosi ab ostentatione sacvinae acutum, from an open display, Liv.

II. Esp. a showing off, idle show, vain display, ostentation: ingenui, Cic. (captivi) producti ostentationis causa, Caes. Plur.: multorum annorum ostentationes meas nunc in discrimen esse adductas, that my many years' boastful promises are now brought to the test, Cic. **2.** a mere show: pretence: consul veritate, non ostentatione popularis, id.

ostentator, *ōris, m.* [id.] one who holds out to view: periculum praemiorumque ostentator, Tac. **2.** Esp.

a vain, self-satisfied exhibitor, a parader, boaster, vaunter: tacturum, Liv.

ostento, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [ostendo] to hold out, present, offer: alicui jugula sua pro capite alicujus, Cic. Hence, 2, to present to view, to show, exhibit: aliquem, Virg.: passum capillum, Caes. (ii) Esp. to show off, parade, display: quid me ostentem, why should I make a display of myself? Cic.: prudentiam, id. 3, to profess, promise: praemia, Sall.: ostentare sociis spem pro re, Liv. 4, to hold out, to threaten, menace: caedem, civitatem, Cic. 5, to indicate, signify, reveal, disclose: ostentans, quanta eos invidia maneret, Suet.

ostentum, i, n. [id] a prodigy, portent, omen: Cic. Suet. 2, Transf. a wonderful thing, prodigy: scis Appium ostenta facere, Caes. in Cic.

ostentus, a, um, Part. [ostendo] **ostentus**, ūs, m. [id] a moving, exhibiting, display: corpora extra vallum alberta ostentui, as a public spectacle, Tac. II, Esp. show, parade, external appearance: illa signa ostentui esse credere, Sall. 2, a sign, proof: ut Jugurthae scelerum ostentui essent, id.

ostiārium, n, n. [ostium] a tax upon doors, a door-tax: Caes. **ostiārius**, ii, m. [id] a door-keeper, porter: Suet. (Hence it ascends, Fr. *huissier*; and, from it, Eng. *usher*)

ostiātim, adv. from door to door, from house to house: ostiātim oppidum complare, Cic.

ostium, i, n. [ōs] a door: omnia istae auscultant ab ostio, Pl. apertus, Ter. ostium limenque carceris, Cic.

II, Transf. any kind of entrance or exit: fluminis, mouth, Id. Rhodani, Cic.: Oceani, i. e. the Straits of Gibraltar, Cic. 2, a door-tax: exactio ostiorum, id. (Hence It. *uscio*, old Fr. *huis*)

ostrācismus, i, m. = *ostracismus*, ostracism, an Athenian mode of banishing a person; the votes being given by writing his name on a potsherd. Nep. (v. Smith's Ant. 123)

ostrea, ae, f., and (rarely) **ostrum**, i, n. = *ostrea*, an oyster-shell, *ostrea*, a snail: form ostrea, Pl. Cic. fragm. form ostrum: ostrea Ciceris, Misenorum turris echini, Hor. (Hence Fr. *huître*)

ostreātus, a, um, adj. [ostrea] qs covered with oyster-shells; hence] rough, scabby: Pl.

ostreōsus, a, um, adj. [id] abound- ing in oysters: Cat.

ostri-fer, ōra, ōrum, adj. containing or abounding in oysters (poet.) Virg.

ostrius, a, um, adj. [ostium] purple: Prop.

ostrum, i, n. = *ostrea*, the colouring matter obtained from the sea-snail, purple, v. murex: vestes ostro perfusae, dyed with purple, Virg. II, Meton. a purple dress or covering: stratoque super discumbitur ostro, on purple-covered couches, id.

ōsus and **ōsūrus**, a, um, Part. [odii]

ōtōlūm, i, n. dim. [otium] a little leisure: Caes. in Cic.

ōtior, atus, i. v. dep. [id] to be at leisure, to have or enjoy leisure: Cic.: Hor.

ōtiosē, adv. at leisure, at ease, without occupation: vivere, Cic.: insubulare in foro, Liv.

II, Transf. calmly, quietly, without haste, gently, gradually: contemplari unumquodque otiose et considerate coepit, Cic. 2, quietly, fearlessly: ademptum tibi jam fexo omnem metum, in aurem utiamvis otiose ut dormias, Ter.

ōtiosus, a, um, adj. [otium] at leisure, unoccupied: quum e-ssent otiosus domi, Cic. 2, Esp. without official employment, free from public affairs: otioso vero et nihil agenti privato quando imperium sonatus dedit? id.

II, Transf. quiet, unconcerned, indifferently, neutral: otiosus minabatur, id. 2, quiet, calm, tranquil: quum otiosus stilum prehenderat, id.

With ab: otiosus ab animo, Ter. III, Of things: free, idle, unemployed (opp. to occupatus): ego, cui fuerit ut otium quidem unquam otiosum, Cic. spatium ab hoste otiosum, free from, undisturbed by, Caes. 2, idle, useless, unprofitable, superfluous: sententiae, Quint. (Hence Fr. *oisieux*)

ōtium, ii, n. leisure, vacant time, freedom from business: inactivity (opp. to negotium): in otio de negotiis cogitare, Cic. in otio vivere, to live an idle life, id. otium habere ad aliquid faciendum, Ter. 2, Meton. the fruit of leisure: otia nostra, i. e. my poems, Ov. II, Transf. repose, quiet, peace (opp. to bellum): multitudo insolens belli diuturnitate otii, long continuance of peace, Caes. With ab: otium ab hoste fuit, there was peace as far as external enemies were concerned, Liv. 2, Of neutrality: aut certe te in otium referres, take neither side, Dulae in Cic. 3, Abl. adverbially. at leisure, leisurely: lambe otio, Phaedr. [Ety. uncertain.]

ōtialis, e, adj. [ovo] belonging to an oration: corona, Gell.

ōtātō, ōnis, f. [ovo] an oration, i. e. a lesser triumph (only in late authors: cf. ovo): Gell.: Plin. (v. Smith's Ant. 278)

ōvile, i, n. [ovilis] a sheepfold: non lupus insidias explorat ovilia circum, Virg. Also, a fold for goats: Ov. 2, an enclosed space for voting in the Campus Martius: Liv.

ōvilis, e, adj. [ovis] of or belonging to sheep: stercus, Cato.

ōvillus, a, um, adj. [id] of or belonging to sheep: grex, Liv.

ōvis, is (Acc. ovim, Pl.), f. a sheep: Cic. Pro v. gym. lupo committere, to set the wolf to keep the sheep, Ter.

II, Meton. wool: et nigram Tyrio murice tingit ovem, Tib. 2, a sim- pleton, wunny, fool: Pl. (Cf. Skr. *avis*,

Gr. *ōfi-s*; Lat. *avi-lla* (Fest.); A.-S. *ewu*, Eng. *ewe*.)

ōvo, atum, i. v. n. (in class. period, only in pres. Part. *ovans*) to celebrate an ovation, to triumph in an ovation (v. ovatio) ovantem in Capitolium ascendere, Cic. II, Transf. in gen. to exult, rejoice: ovantes Horatium accipit, Liv. Of things: curvus ovantes, Prop. [Ety. uncertain.]

ōvum, i, n. an egg: ovum parere, to lay an egg, Cic.: ponere, Ov.: pullos ex ovibus excludere, to hatch eggs, Cic. The Romans usually began their meals with eggs and ended them with fruit; hence, integram famem ad ovum affero, to the beginning of the feast: id. ab ovo unque ad mala, from the beginning to the end. Hor. II, Meton. of the wooden balls set up in a circus, and removed one by one to mark the courses: ova curricula numerandis, Liv. [Cf. Gr. *ōvion*, *φών*, O H G pl. *eig-ir*, Eng. egg (*g* is a trace of orig. *v*)] (Hence It. *uovo*; Sp. *huevo*; Fr. *œuf*.)

P, the sixteenth letter of the Latin alphabet. It almost always represents I. E. p. and Gr. π: in *lupus*, and perh. a few other words, it represents orig. k. In two or three instances of words borrowed from the Greek, Lat. p corresponds to Gr. φ, as *Poenus*, *Φοίνιξ*; *purpura*, *πορφύρα*. In the case of the anomalous correspondence Lat. p and Gr. τ, it is not certain whether p or t was orig. As an initial, P, in pure Latin words, can be followed by the consonants l and r only; the combinations pn, ps, and pt belong to words borrowed from the Greek. It is euphonically inserted between m and s and m and t, e.g. *sumpsit*, *sumptum*: hiems is also written *hiemps*. In insc. p followed by s or t is often changed to b, as *opside* for *obsides*, *apens* for *abens*, *optinus* for *obtinus*, etc. II, According to Grimm's law, to original, and therefore to Latin p, corresponds f in Gothic (which English follows), and f or v in High German: thus Lat. *pater*, Goth. *fadar*, O H G. *fatar*; Lat. *pe(d)s*, Goth. *fōtus*, O H G. *fuz*, Lat. *ple-o*, *plenus*, Goth. *full-s*, O H G. *fol*; Lat. *pater*, Goth. *fater*, O H G. *fater* (early); Lat. *palm*, A.-S. *folma*, O H G. *folma*. III, Changes of P in the Romance languages. Into b: e.g. Lat. *apotheca*; It. *bottega*, Fr. *boutique*; Lat. *apicula*, Fr. *abeille*. 2, Into v: e.g. Lat. *coepit*, *pauper*, *ripa*; It. *covert*, *povero*, *ripa*; Fr. *covert*, *pauvre*, *rive*. Lat. *sapio*, *rapio*, *recipio*, Fr. *savoir*, *raoir*, *recevoir*. S. Into f: e.g. Lat. *supplex*; It. *soffice*; Lat. *caput*; Fr. *chef*. 4, When p is doubled, one of the letters

is often omitted, but not in Italian
e.g. Lat. *cypus*, *puppis*, Fr. *cep*,
poupe.

5. p followed by t is frequently
often changed into t or omitted:
e.g. Lat. *apius*, *capitius*; It.
alto, *cattivo*; Fr. *chetif*.

6. ps becomes st or s: e.g. Lat. *capsa*; It.
cassa, Fr. *casse*.
IV. As an abbreviation,
P most frequently denotes the
praenomen Publius; P C usu
stands for patres conscripti. P M for
pontifex maximus, P P pater patriae,
P R populus Romanus, P S pecunia
sua.

pābulatio, ōnis, f. [pabulor] *pasture*:
Varr. II, Milit. t. t. a *foraging*:
Caes.

pābulator, ōris, m. [id.] Milit. t. t.:
a forager: Caes.: Liv.

pābulum, atus, i. v. n. dep. [pabulum]
to feed, *graze*: Col. 2. Esp. milit.
t. t.: to *forage*: angustus pabulantur,
did not go so far away to seek
fodder, Caes. 3. Transf. in gen. to
seek a subsistence: of fishermen
ad mare huc proximis pabulatum, to
catch our dinner, Pl.

pābūm, i, n. [root pa, whence
pa-co] *food, nourishment*: of men
(only poet.): pabula dura, miseris
mortalibus ampla, coarse kinds of
food, Lucr. 2. Of animals, esp.
those which *graze*: fodder, food:
Caes.: pabula carpit ovis, Ov.: pabulo
pecoris magis quam arvo
stendit, pay more heed to pasture than
to tillage, Sall.: hirundo pabula parva
legens, her tiny fare, Virg. II. Fig.
food, nourishment, sustenance: Achei-
untis pabulum, food for Acheron (of
one who deserves to die), Pl. studi-
atque doctrinae, Cic.

pācīlis, e, ad. [pax] of peace, *peaceful*
(poet.). olea, Ov.

pācator, ōris, m. [paco] a *peace-
maker, pacificator*: Sen.

pācatus, a, um, Part. [paco]. II. A.
Adj.: peaceful, quiet, calm, tranquil,
undisturbed: civitates, Cic.: (Galliae)
pars, Caes.: mens, at peace, Lucr.:
vultus, kindly, Ov.: mare, Hor. Absol.
pacatum, i, n. vagi milites in pacato,
in a friendly country, q. Liv.

pācifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [pax fero] *peace-
bringing or announcing, peaceful*:
pactif: oliva, Virg.: Cyllemius, Ov.

pācificatio, ōnis, f. [pacifico] a
peace-making, pacification: Cic.

pācificator, ōris, m. [id.] a *peace-
maker, pacificator*: Cic.

pācificatōrius, a, um, adj. [pacifico]
peace-making, pacificatory: Cic.

pācificor, avi, atum, i. v. a. and
pācificoor, i. v. dep. [pax facio] to
make or conclude a peace: Jugurtha
pacificante, where J was treating for
peace, Sall.: legati pacificatum vene-
runt, Liv. II. Transf. in gen. to
pacify, appease (poet.): satini tecum
pacificatus sum? have I quite made
my peace with you? Pl.: hostia cae-
lestes pacificasset heros, Cat.

pācificus, a, um, adj. [id.] *peace-
making, pacific*: Cic.

pācisco, v. paciscor.

pāciscor, pactus, i. v. n. and a. dep.,
with p Part. and perf. tenses in pass.
sense (the act form pacisco was used
by Naev.; and a verb pacto is found
in xii Tab.) lit to *pacify* (v. infr.);
hence, to *make a bargain or agree-
ment*; to *covenant, agree, contract*.
Neutr.: paciscitur magna mercede
cum Celtiberum principibus ut, etc.,
Liv.: votis pacisci, ne, Hor.

II. Act.: omnibus proscriptis reditum
salutemque pactus est, stipulated for.
Vell. With Inf., stipendium populo
R. dare pactus est, covenanted to pay,
Liv.

2. Esp. of marriage contracts:
fama fuit Etutam pacto fratri eum in-
vidisse, rumour went that he had pae-
siously judged Etuta to his brother,
who had got her betrothed to him, id.:
ex qua pactus esset (sc. feminam) vir
domo in matrimonium duceret, a man
should take out of any family the wife
that he had engaged himself to, id.:
Also in pass. sense. Turnus cum pacta
Lavinia fuerat, had been betrothed, id.
Hence, pacta, a betrothed woman, Virg.

III. Fig. to *battle, give up* as
an equivalent vitam pro laude, id.
letum pro laude, accept in exchange,
id. Prof. Part. pactus, stipulated:
pretium, Cic. In Abl. absol.: pacto
inter se, ut, id. being agreed be-
tween them that . . . , Liv. [From root
pak (cf. pangere), to make fast, bind,
whence Goth. *jakian*, to grasp, and
with y for orig. k, Gr. *πηγνυμι*.]

pācio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [pax] to
bring into a state of peace, to make
peaceful, to *quell, pacify, subdue*.
Synth.: Allobroges, Caes.

II. Transf. of things: incultae pacan-
tur vomere silvae, are subdued, tilled,
Hor. (Hence It. *pagare*: Sp. *pagar*,
Fr. *payer*.)

pacta, v. paciscor, II. 2

pactio, ōnis, f. [id.] an *agree-
ment, contract, bargain*: Cic.: nuptialis,
a marriage contract, Liv.

II. Esp. a
compact between the farmers-general of
the taxes and the inhabitants of a pro-
vince: Cic. 2. a corrupt bargain-
ing, a collusion: nonnullis pactiois
suspicionem non vitasse, id. 3. a
truce, a capitulation: arma per pacti-
onem tradere, Liv.: totius generis
humani aut pax fuit, aut pactio, either
peace or compact, Flor. 4. pactio
verborum, a form of words: Cic.

pactor, ōris, m. [id.] a *contractor*,
negotiator: Cic.

pactum, v. pactus, II.

(1) **pactus**, a, um, Part. [paciscor],
II. Subst. pactum, i, n. an *aggre-
ment, covenant, contract, compact*.
pactum est, quod inter aliquos con-
vinit, Cic.: stare pacto, Liv. sacrum,
a marriage contract, Val. Pl.: pactum
et sponsalia, Juv. (ii) In Abl. pacti,
like ratione and modo, manner,
way, means: nescio quo pacto semper

hee sit, somehow or other, Cic.: aliquo
pacto verba his dabo, by some means,
Ter.

(2) **pactus**, a, um, Part. [pango].
paean, ānis, m. = *hymn* (an epithet
of Apollo), hence, transf. a *religious
hymn*, orig. in honour of Apollo, but
also of other deities; a *festive hymn*,
hymn of triumph or praise, a *paean*:
conclamant socii laetum paeanum secuti,
Virg. As a simple exclamation, dicite
in Paean, et to his dicite Paean, shout
huzzah! Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 279)

paedagogium, ii, and ēum, ei, n.
the place where boys of noble birth
intended for pages were educated, the
pages' hall: Plin. Ep. II. Meton.
the boys in a paedagogium. Sen.

paedagogus, i, n. = *παῖδαγωγός*, a
slave who took the children to school
and had the charge of them at home,
a governor, *pedagogue*: nutrices (i.
paedagogae, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 279)

II. Fig. a leader, guide, warden:
Suet.: jestingly of an attentive lover,
Ter.

paedor, ōris, m. nastiness, filth:
Cic. Tai. [or pae-dor from root
pu, to be decayed, stink, v. puto]

paegniarius, a, um, adj. [paenior]
of or belonging to play: gladiatores,
who fought only in jest, Suet. (dub.)

paenex, v. pellenx

paenē (penē), adv. nearly, almost:
foris paenē effragati, Pl. pae-
nibus, Cic. Sup.: paenissimum, i. e.
almost, v. v. almost, i. e. quite,
completely ita me consilii perturbat
paenissimum, Pl. [From unknown]

paeninsula (pen.), ae, f. *paenē*
insula an almost island, a *peninsula*:
Liv.

paenitendus, a, um, adj. *paenite-
to be repented of, blameworthy, ob-
jectionable*: Frey with a negative
sub. haud paenitendo magistro, Liv.
gens Flavia rei publicae non paeni-
tenda, Suet.

paenitens, entis, Part. [paeniteo]
II. A. Adj. *repenting, repentant*.
Cic.

paenitentia, ae, f. [paenitens] *re-
pentance, regret*: Liv.

paeniteō, ōis, i. v. a. and n. Act.
to cause to repent, to displease et
me quidem haec condicio mihi non
paenitet, causes me no regret, Pl.

2. Neut. to be sorry, to repent
(only in Inf. and rare) assuefacere
mihi minus virtutis paenitere suae,
Liv. Atholenses primum paenitere
coporunt, Just.

II. Usu im-
pers., to cause to feel sorrow, remorse,
or dissatisfaction: it rarely has any
expressed subject, but sometimes takes
neut. mon. Inf. or clause: in gen.,
constr. with Acc. of person, and Gen.
of thing (cause), but sometimes with
Acc. of person, or Gen. of thing alone
hujusce to gloriae paenitebat?
Cic.: efficitur, ut me non duliore mi-
nus paeniteat, make me feel less regret
for not having etc., id.: an paenitet

vos quod exercitum transdixerim, are you dissatisfied at my having, etc. ? Caes : et si duarum paenitebit, addentur duae, and if you thin : two are not enough for you, Pl. [The approved orthography is *paenata*, which indicates the existence of *paenia*, a sister-form of *poenia*, v. *poena*. The root is *pu*, v. *puno*.] (Hence *It. pentire, pentirsi*; Fr. *repentir, se repentir*.)

paenula (pen), a, f. *a kind of cloak for journeys or rainy weather* (v. Smith's Ant. 279). Cic. In later times, also worn by orators : Tac. Proverb. *paenulum alicui scindere*, i. e. to press one strongly to stay ; oppo. to, vix *paenulam alicui attingere*, Cic. [Latinized from Gr. *παυνολος*.]

paenulatus, a, um, adj. [*paenula*] wearing a *paenula*. Cic.

paenultimus (pen), a, um, adj. [*paene ultimus*] the last but one : Aus.

II. Subst. *paenultima*, a, f. (sc. syllaba), the last syllable but one, the penult. Gr. II.

paenuria, v. *penuria*.

paenon, omis, m. = *παυσ*, a metrical foot of one long and three short syllables (which acc. to the position of the long syllable, is called *primum*, *secundus*, *tertius*, *quartus*) Cic.

paenonius, a, um, adj. of or belonging to the god of healing = *Παωνιος*, (Hawar) ; healing, medicinal (poet.) herbae, Virg. ope *Paenonia*, Ov.

paetulus, a, um, adj. dim. [*paetus*] having a slight rust in the eye : Cic.

paetus, a, um, adj. having a (slight) rust in the eyes : Strabonem appellat *paetum* pater, Hor. : as epith. of Venus, *paetulo* or *paetulo* glancing askance : hence, si *paeta* est, Veneri similis, Ov. [Etym. unknown.]

paeanus, a, um, adj. [*pagus*] of or belonging to a village, country, rustic, foci, Ov. 2. Subst. *paganus*, i, m. a countryman, peasant, villager, rustic : Cic. II. Opposed to military, civil : *admissa turba paganorum* apud milites, civilis, Suet. as term of contempt addressed to soldiers : *bumpkins, clowns, yokels* : Tac.

III. Transf. rustic, unlearned : cultus, Plin. 2. heathen, pagan (opp. to Jewish or Christian) : Cod. Theod. 3. Subst. : *paganus*, i, m. a heathen, pagan : Aug. (Hence Fr. *païen*.)

pagatim, adv. [*pagus*] by districts or villages, in every village : Liv.

pagella, a, f. dim. [*pagina*] a little leaf of a book : Cic.

pagina, a, f. a written page or leaf of a book, letter, etc. : Cic. II. Meton. that which is written, a paragraph, book : id. 2. a leaf, stab : insignis honorum, a plate on which are engraved a person's titles and honours, Juv. [For etym. v. *pagus*.]

paginula, a, f. dim. [*pagina*] a little leaf of a book : Cic.

pagur, i, m. a fish : *rutilus pagur*, Ov.

pagus, i, m. a country district, a village : in *pagis* forisque, *villages and market-towns*, Liv. 2. a canton, province : omnis civitas Helvetia in quattuor *pagos* divisa est, Caes. II.

Meton. the country people : *festus in pratis vacat otioso cum bove pagus*, Hor. [Orig. a defined, limited, space (cf. *pagina*) ; a district with fixed boundaries. The I. E. root is *pak*, which in Gr. and Lat. sometimes becomes *pag* ; v. *pango* and cf. *παγ-νυ-με*] (Hence, through low Lat. *pagensis*, *It. paese*; Sp. *pais*; Fr. *pays*.)

pala, a, f. a spade : *fossam fodiena palae immixus*, Liv. II. Transf. the bezel of a ring, i. e. the hollow part which admits the jewel—*fundula* : *palam anuli ad palam* convertere, Cic. [For *pag-la*, from root of *pango*, q. v.] (Hence *It. palette*; Fr. *pelle*.)

palaestra, a, f. = *παλαίστρα*, a wrestling-school, a place for practising gymnastic exercises, *palaestra* : Cic. pars in graminis exercet membra *palaestris*, Virg. II. Meton. the exercise of wrestling, gymnastics : *indicat ipse motus, didicerintne palaestram* an nesciant, Cic. 2. rhetorical exercises, a school of rhetoric, a school : *non tam armis institutus, quam palaestra*, id. 3. art : *utemur ea palaestra* quam a te didicimus, id. 4. in bad s. use, a brothel : Ter.

palaestricus, a, um, adj. after the manner of the *palaestra* : Cic.

palaestricus, a, um, adj. = *παλαστρικος*, of or belonging to the *palaestra* : a : *motus, motions learnt from a posture-master*, Cic. II. Subst. : *palaestrica*, a, f. the art of gymnastics : Quint.

palaestrita, a, m. = *παλαστήριος*, the director of a wrestling-school, or *gymnasium* : Cic.

palam, adv. openly, publicly : haec quae in foro *palam* Syracusis gesta sunt, Cic. aliquid *palam* facere, to make anything public, id. : *palam* ferente Hannibale ac ab Fabio victum, making no secret of the fact, Liv. 2. *palam* est or factum est, it is public, well known : haec commemorare quae sunt *palam*, Cic. II. As prep. with *ibi* (rare) : before, in the presence of : *te palam*, Hor. rem creditor *palam* populo solvit, Liv. [The word is perh. cogn. with *παλαα*, *ἐπι-πολεῖς*, *pellis*, which have all appy the radical meaning 'surface'] (Hence, through low Lat. *palensis*, *It. palese*.)

palatinus, a, um, adj. [*palatium*] of or belonging to the imperial palace, imperial : *laurus, which stood in front of the imperial palace*, Ov.

palatium, i, n. one of the seven hills of Rome, on which Augustus had his palace ; hence, transf. in gen. a palace : Ov. (Hence *It. palazzo*; Fr. *palais*.)

palatum, i, n. and (rarely) *pala-tus*, i, m. the roof of the mouth, the palate : Ov. 2. Fig. taste, critical judgment : Cic. II. Meton. from

the arched shape, a vault, caeli, Enn. in Cic. [Etym. unknown.]

palātus, v. *palatum*.

pālēs, a, f. chaff : ad *Zephyrum palaeae* jactantur manes, Virg. [Cf. pol-enta, pollen, pul-vis. The root is seen in Gr. *παλ-λω*, *παλ-νυ-με*] (Hence *It. paglia*; Fr. *paille*.)

pālcar, aris, n. the develop of an oz : amento *palcaria* pendent, Virg. [From same root as Gr. *πάλ-λω*, to swing.]

pālmpsestus, i, m. = *παλμψηστος*, a parchment from which the old writing has been erased for the purpose of writing upon it again ; a *palmpest* : Cic.

pālītans, antis, Part. [v. *palor*] wandering about : cum haec (ovis) eunt sic a pecu *pālītantes*, Pl. (Ritschl., *bālītantes*.)

pālīurus, i, m. = *παλίουρος*, a plant, *Christ's thorn* : Virg.

palla, a, f. a long and wide upper garment of Roman ladies, fastened with a brooch : Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 280). II. Transf. the mantle of a tragic actor : Hor. of *Phoebus*, Ov. of *Arion*, id. 2. an under-garment : id. 3. a curtain : Sen. [Etym. uncertain.]

pallāca, a, f. = *παλλάκη*, a concubine : Suet.

pallas, ādis and ādos, f. = *Παλλάς*, *Minerva*, hence, meton. the olive tree : Ov. (ii) oil : id. 2. the *Palladium*, Helenum rapta cum *Pallade* captum, id.

pallādium, i, n. [*Pallas*] an image of *Pallas Athena*, esp. the one said to have fallen from heaven, which was guarded at Troy ; the safety of the city depending on its possession : Virg. Cic. (v. Smith's Biog. and Myth. 279.)

pallens, entis, Part. [*paleo*]. II. Adj. *pale*, wan : *umbrae Erebi*, Virg. *pallentes* terrore puellae, Ov. 2. Transf. *pale* coloured : *violae, yellowe*, Virg. Hence poet. that makes *pale* : *philtro*, Ov. 3. Fig. drooping, weak : *fama*, Tac. *mores, bad*, vicious, Pers.

pallēo, ōi, 2. v. n. to be or look pale : *audat, pallit*, Cic. *pallent amisso sanguine* venae, Ov. 2. Transf. to be or look yellow : *saxum quoque palluit* ante, id. 3. to lose the natural colour, to change colour, to fade : *nec vitio caeli pallent aegra seges*, id. II. Fig. : to be pale with desire, study, etc. : to long for, eagerly desire : *ambitione mala aut argenti pallent amore*, Hor. : *numo*, Pers. 2. to be pale with fear, to be anxious or fearful : *pueris*, i. e. to be anxious and fearful for them, Hor. [Cf. Gr. *παλ-λός*, *παλ-λός*, *παλ-λός* (adj.) ; O. H. G. *falo*, Eng. *fallow*.]

pallesco, illi, 3. v. n. *incep* [*palleo*] to grow or turn pale : *nulla culpa, to change countenance from no sense of guilt*, Hor. Of things : to fade : *frondes*, Ov. With direct obj., to turn

pale at the sight of, to fear; with Acc. scatenentem beluis pontum, Hor.

palliatūs, a, um, adj. dim. [pallium] dressed in a Greek pallium, cloaked. Cic. 'Hence, fabula palliata, a play in which Greek characters were introduced, Varr.

pallidulus, a, um, adj. dim. [pallidus] somewhat pale, pallid: Cic.

pallidus, a, um, adj. [pallidus] pale, pallid: Hor. ora buxo pallidiora, as we say, 'pale as a sheet,' Ov. II. Transf. that makes pale, pallid: mors, Hor. (Hence Fr. *pale*.)

palliolātum, adv. in a mantle (rare): Pl.

palliolātus, a, um, adj. [palliolum] covered with a cloak-edge or hood. Suet.

palliolūm, i, n. dim. [pallium] a small Greek mantle or cloak: palliolum in collum conijce, Pl. II. Transf. a covering for the head, a hood: Ov.

pallium, i, n. a coverlet, pall: Ov. II. Esp. a Greek cloak or mantle (v. Smith's Ant. 280) Liv. Quint. Proverb. (i) manum intra pallium continere, i. e. to speak calmly, without fire, Quint. (ii) tunica promior pallio est, my shirt is nearer to me than my coat (cf. 'blood is thicker than water'), Pl. (Cogn. with *palla*.)

pallor, ōris, m. [pallio] pale colour, paleness, whiteness: terrorem pallor et tremor consequitur, Cic.: tot hominum pallores, the pallid looks, i. e. paleness of the shadow of death, Tac. Of the Lower World: pallor hiemque tenet late loca senta, Ov. 2. Transf. loss of natural hue or brightness: pallorem ducere, of a tree changing hue and fading, id.: of sorrow hue. Lucr. II. Fig. alarm, terror: palla pallorem incutit (punningly), Pl.

pallūla, ae, f. dim. [palla] a little cloak or mantle: Pl.

palmā, ae, f. the palm of the hand: Cic.: cavis undam de flumine palmas sustulit, Virg. 2. Meton. the hand: passis palmis salutem petere, Caes. II. Transf. the broad end or blade of an ear: Cat. 2, a palm-tree, a palm: Caes. Hence, the fruit of the palm-tree, a date (poet.): Ov. (ii) a broom made of palm-twigs: lapides varios luteolenta radere palma, Hor. (iii) Esp. a palm-branch or palm-wealth, as a token of victory, hence, the palm or prize, and Fig. victory: honour, glory, pre-eminence: eodem anno (481 A. U. C.) palmae primum victoribus datae, Liv. Elea palma, Hor.: docto oratori palma danda est, Cic.: hunc equidem consilio palmam do, I give the palm to this plan, Ter. Poet.: the victor's laurel: post Helymus subit et jam tertia palma Diorea, the [winner of the] third prize, Virg. 3, a branch of any tree: culisque stipitis palma, Liv. [Cf. Fr. *palme*; A. S. *folma*, O. H. G. *volma*.] (Hence Fr. *palme*.)

palmā, for *parma*, q. v.

palmāris, e, adj. [palma] of palms, full of palms, palm-: lucus, Amm.

2. Fig. that merits the palm or prize, excellent, admirable: status, Cic.

palmārius, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to palms: Plin. II. Subst.: palmarium, i, n. that which deserves the prize, a master-piece: id. v. 10 est, quod ego mihi puto palmarium, Ter. (Hence Fr. *palme*.)

palmatus, a, um, adj. [id.] worked or embroidered with palm-branches: tunica, a palm-embroidered tunic, usually worn by generals in their triumphal processions, Liv.

palmes, itis, m. [id.] a young branch or shoot of a vine, a vine-sprout: Virg. II. Meton. in gen., a bough, branch: Curt.

palmētum, i, n. [id.] a palm-grove. Hor. (Hence It. *palmeto*.)

palmifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [palma fero] palm-bearing, abounding in palms: Ov.

palmōsus, a, um, adj. [palma] abounding in palm-trees: Virg.

palmūla, ae, f. dim. [id.] the palm of the hand: App. II. Transf. the blade of an ear, an ear: Virg.

2. the fruit of the palm-tree, a date: Suet.

pilor, atus, i, r. dep. to wander hither and thither, wander about, to be dispersed, to straggle: vagi per agros palantur, Liv.: terga dabant palantia Teucri, scattered in flight, Virg. palantia sidera, wandering, Lucr. II. Fig. errare atque viam palantes quaerere vitae, wandering and going astray, id. [Prob. cogn. with Gr. *πλά-νός*, *πλανέσθαι*.]

palpātio, ōnis, f. [palpo] a stroking, flattering: Pl.

palpātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who strokes and carresses: hence, Fig. a flatterer: Pl.

palpēbra, ae, f. [id.] an eyelid (usu. *plati*) Cic. (Hence It. *palpebra*, Sp. *parpado*; Fr. *paupière*.)

palpito, avi, atum, i, v. n. freq. [palpo] to move frequently and quickly, to throb, jump, palpitate: cor palpitat, Cic. lingua, Ov. Esp. of death-struggles: semianimes palpitante-que, quivering in the agonies of death, Suet.

palpo, avi, atum, i, v. a., and **palpor**, atus, i, v. a. dep. to stroke, to touch softly: modo pectora praebet virginea palpanda manu, to be caressed, Ov. II. Fig. to coax, wheedle, flatter: absol.: Cic. With *Dati*: cui male si palpere, recalcitrat undique tutus, if you flatter him clumsily, Hor.

With *Acc.*: quem munere palpat Carus, soothes, Juv. (For *spat-po*: from the same root *spal* come Gr. *ψάλλ-ω*, *ψάλλω*.)

palpo, ōnis, m. [palpo, v.] a flatterer: Porc.

palpum, i, n., or **palpus**, i, m. [id.] a stroking, flattering: Pl.

pālūdamentum, i, n. a military cloak, soldier's cloak (in this sense = sagum, v. rare): Liv.

II. Esp. a general's cloak: id. (v. Smith's Ant. 281). (Ety. uncertain.)

pālūdātus, a, um, adj. dressed in a general's cloak: Cic.: ut paludati (consules) exeat, Caes.

pāludosus, a, um, adj. [pālus] ferny, boggy, marshy (poet.): Ov.

pālumbes, is, m. and f. a wood-pigeon, ring-dove: Virg. Hor. Proverb. (i) palumbem alicui ad arcem adducere, to bring a bird to any one's net, to furnish a good opportunity to another, Pl. (ii) duce unum expetitis palumbem, the same lover, id. [By some supposed to be the same as columba; but this is doubtful.]

pālūs, i, m. a stake, prop, stay, pale: Pl.: used to lash offenders to for punishment Cic. Roman soldiers practised sword-exercise at a post set in the ground: hence, quis non vidit vulnora pati Juv. [For *pac-s-lus*, v. *paxillus*, and cf. *ala*, *mala*. The root is *pak*, v. *pango*.]

pālūs, ūdis, f. (Gen. plur. *paludum*, Caes. *paludum*, Liv. In Hor. A P 65, -us is short) a swamp, marsh, morass, bog, fen, pool: Cic. Caes. the waters of the Styx. Virg. Meton., sedge: Mart. (Ety. uncertain.)

pāluster, tis, tre, adj. [pālus] of or belonging to a marsh or fen, ferny, marshy, swampy: ager, Liv.: alva, Virg. II. Fik. *palustris lux*, i. e. a filthy, vagrant life, Porc.

pampinēus, a, um, adj. [pampinus] full or consisting of tendrils or vine-leaves: uvae, Ov.: umbrae, Virg. hastae, wrapped round with vine-leaves, id. odor, fragrance of wine, Prop.

pampīrus, i, m. a tendril or young shoot of a vine: Col.: Plin. 2, a vine-leaf, the foliage of a vine: uva vestita pampino Liber, Hor. II. Transf. a clasper or tendril of any climbing plant: Plin. (Cogn. with *papula*, *papilla*, and perh. with *papaver*, the root, which is nasalized in *pamp-inus*, meaning "to shoot, swell.") (Hence Fr. *pampre*.)

pānācea, ae, f. *pānāces*, is, n. = *πανακή*, *panakes*: an herb to which was ascribed the power of healing all diseases, heal-all, panacea: Virg.

pānārīum, i, n. [panis] a bread-basket: Suet. (Hence It. *paniere*, Fr. *panier*.)

nanchrestus (panchrestus), a, um, adj. = *παναχρηστος*, good or useful for everything: medicamenta, Plin. Fig. suo illo panchresto medicamento, by his sovereign remedy, i. e. money, Cic.

panorātiastēs, ae, m. = *πανκρατιστής*, a combatant in the pancration (q. v.), a pancratiast: Gell.

panorāticō, adv. like the pancratiasts: valere, i. e. heartily, finely, Pl.

panorētium, or **-on**, *n.* = *παγκράτιον*, a complete contest, which included both wrestling and boxing: Prop. (v. Smith's Ant. 282).

pandectēs, or **-ta**, *ae*, *m.* = *πανδεκτός*, a book that contains everything, an encyclopaedia: Gell.

II. Eep: **pandectae**, *arum*, *m. plu.* the title of the collection of Roman laws made by order of Justinian from the writings of Roman jurists, the *Pandects*: Justinian

pandicolor, *i. v. dep.* [pando] to stretch oneself: Pl.

(1) **pando**, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [pandus] to bend, bow, curve: Quint.

(2) **ando**, *pandi*, *pansum* and *passum*, *i. v. a.* to spread out, extend; to unfold, expand: pennas ad solem, Virg. vela, Cic. rupem ferro, to open up a practicable road through, Liv. aciem, to extend, deploy, Tac. crinibus passus, with hair hanging down, dishevelled, Liv. passis manibus flentes, weeping and stretching out their hands, Caes. Reflect: immensa panditur plantities, spreads itself out, Liv.

2. Transf to open wide (whereas ap. is simply to open), to open, unfold, and reflect to open itself, to open dividimus muros et moenia pandimus uisus, Virg. agros pinguet, to clear of trees, etc. Lucr. panduntur inter arduis vias, open out, Liv. so in fig sense, id. **II. Fig** to spread out, unfold, extend illa divina (bona) longe lateque se pandunt, Cic. tempora se vix pandunt, disclose, Lucr. spectacula cauda, displays, Hor. **2.** to unfold, make known, publish, relate, explain: res alta terra et caligine mersas, to reveal, Virg. rem ordine, unfold, id. nomen, Ov. [Ety. uncertain] (Hence, through low Lat. *passare* (v. *suber passus*), *it. passare*; *fr. passer*)

andus, *a*, *um*, *adj* bent, crooked, curved: carinae, Virg. rami, Ov. sellus, hollow-backed, id. [Ety. uncertain]

panegyricus, *a*, *um*, *adj* = *πανηγυρικός*, of or belonging to a public assembly or festival; hence, Subst. panegyricus, *i. m.* the festival or oration of Isocrates, in which he eulogized the Athenians: Cic. (ii) Hence in gen. a eulogy, panegyric: Quint. **II. Transf** praising, eulogistic: Aus. pango, panxi and in fig sense pepigi (rarely pepi), pactum, *i. v. a.* to fasten, fix; to drive in, sink in: clavum, Liv. **2.** to set or plant with: ipse seram vites pangamque ex ordine colas, Prop.

II. Fig. to fix, settle, agree upon, covenant, stipulate, contract (only in perf. forms; for the Imperf. *pacisci* was used, q. v.). terminos, Cic. pacem nobiscum pepigisti, Liv. non fuit armillas tanti pepigisse Sabinae, to have bargained for, Ov. neque prima per artem temptamenta tui pepigi, i.e. nor did I first as fully sound you as to a compact, Virg. Freq. of a mar-

riage contract: quod pepigere viri, pepigerunt ante parentes, Cat. **III.** Of literary composition: to make, compose: carmina, Lucr.: poemata, Hor. [From the Indo-European root *pak* we have besides Lat. *pac* in *pac-scor*, q. v., the weaker form *pag* in *pango*, with which cf. Gr. *πάγ-ω-μ*]

paniceus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [panis] made of bread: milites panice, apparently a pun, as one might say, the Baker-street brigade, Pl.

paniçula, *ae*, *f.* *dim* [panus] a tuft, a panicle on plants. panícula tectoria, tufts of thatch, i.e. the tufts of reeds used for thatching, Pl.

panicum, *i*, *n.* a kind of millet: Caes.

panificium (panef.), *il*, *n.* [panis facio] the making of bread: Varr. **II.** Meton. any thing baked, as, bread, cakes, etc. Suet.

panis, *is*, *m.* bread, a loaf: Caes. cibariis, coar. se bread, Cic. secundus, Hor. secundarius, common, household bread, Suet. [From the root *pa*, whence *pa-sco*, *pa-bulum*] (Hence *it. pane*; Sp. *pan*, Fr. *pain*.)

panniculus, *i*, *m.* *dim* [pannus] a small garment: Juv.

pannösus, *a*, *um*, *adj* [id.] full of rags, ragged, tattered: homines, Cic. **II. Transf** rag-like, flabby, shrivelled, wrinkled: mammae, Mart. faex aceti, mothery, that looks like rags, Pers.

panniculus and **panniculus**, *a*, *um*, *adj* [id.] ragged, tattered: vestis, Petr. **II. Transf** wrinkled, shrivelled, flabby: Baucis, Pers.

pannus, *i*, *m.* a piece of cloth, a garment: fides albo velata pannu, Hor. **2.** Eep rags, tatters pannis anisue obitus, Ter. **3.** a patch, rag: unus et alter assuitur pannus, Hor. **4.** Applied to a diadem, bauble, gewgaw: Val. Max. [Radically the same with *panus*, the thread wound upon the shuttle = Gr. *πῆνος*.]

pansa, *ae*, *adj* com [pando] broad-footed, splay-foot: Pl.

pansus, *a*, *um*, Part [pando]

pantex, *icis*, *usu* plur. pantices, cum, *m.* the bowels: Pl. aestuantes docte solvis pantices, i.e. sausages, Virg. (Cat.) [Hence Fr. *panse*.]

panthēra, *ae*, *f.* = *πανθήρα*, a panther, prob. also, a leopard: picta panthera, Ov.

pantherinus, *a*, *um*, *adj* [panthera] of panthers: pellis, Plin. **II.** Fig. cunning, crafty: pantherinum genus (hominum), (perh. in allusion to the coat, and not the nature of the beast), molley, Pl.

pantices, *um*, *v.* pantex.

pantomima, *ae*, *f.* [pantomimus] an actress in dumb show: Sen.

pantomimicus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] of or belonging to pantomimes, pantomimic: Sen.

pantomimus, *i*, *m.* = *παντομίμος*, an actor in dumb show: Suet.

pāpae, *interj.* = *παπαί*, wonderful! how strange! indeed! Pl.

pāpas, *ae* and *itis*, *v.* papas.

pāpāver, *ēris*, *n.* (*m.* Pl.) the poppy: soporiferum, Virg.: summa papaverum capita, the heads of the tallest poppies, Liv. [Ety. uncertain; v. pampinus.]

pāpāvēreus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [papaver] of poppies: comae, poppy-flowers, Ov.

pāpilio, *ōnis*, *m.* a butterfly: Ov. [By redupl., from the root of Gr. *πάλλω*; cf. *πέπυλ-u-s*.] (Hence *It. padiglione*, Fr. *papillon*.)

pāpilla, *ae*, *f.* a nipple, teat, on the breast of men and animals: Plin. **II.** Meton. (poet.) the breast: hasta sub exertam donec perlata papillam haesit, Virg. [For etym. v. papula.]

papo, *v.* pappo.

pappas (papas), *ae* and *itis*, *m.* = *πάππας*, a governor, tutor: Juv.

pappo (papo), *i. v. a.* to eat pap, to t. Pl. Pers.

pappus, *i*, *m.* = *πάππος*, an old man: Varr. **II.** the down (e. g. thistle down), the woolly, hairy seed of certain plants (cf. Eng. 'old-man'). Lucr.

pāpūla, *ae*, *f.* a pustule, pimple: Virg. [For etym. of papula and papilla, v. pampinus.]

pāpyrifer, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [papyrus fero] papyrus-bearing, that produces papyrus: Nilus, Ov.

pāpyrus, *i*, *m.* and *f.*, and **pāpyrum**, *i*, *n.* = *πάπυρος*, the paper-reed, papyrus: (v. Smith's Ant. 238): Plin.

II. Meton. a garment made from the papyrus: Juv. **2.** the paper made of papyrus, id. (Hence Fr. *papier*.)

(1) **pār**, *pāris*, *adj.* equal. Of dimension: pares ejusdem generis munitiones, works of the same kind on the same scale, i. e. exactly similar, Caes.: pari intervallo, at a like distance, id. par certamen, fought with like weapons, i. e. cavalry against cavalry, id. **2.** Of abstract things: aequo et pari jure cum civibus vivere, Cic.: soli omnium opes atque inopiam pari adfectu concupiscunt, covet with equal eagerness, Tac. With limiting abl., ad, in with abl., and po. et. with Inf.: libertate parem cum ceteris, Cic.: par ad virtutem, equal in, Liv.: pares in amore, Cic.: et cantare pares et respondere parati, equally matched in singing, or, if parati be taken with both Inf., to sing in a match (v. *infr.* 3), as competitors, Virg. (ii) The object of comparison is most freq. in the Dat.: quem ego parem summis Peripateticis judico, Cic. With Gen. (when par is a subst.): hospes par illius, his like, Pl.: cujus paucos pares haec civitas tulit, Cic. With Abl. (rare): in qua par facies nobilitate sua, in whom beauty was no less conspicuous than noble birth, Ov. With cum: quem parem cum liberis tuis fecisti, Sall. With inter: sunt omnes pares inter se, Cic. With et, atque (ac): omnia fuisse

In Themiscle paria et Coriolano, id. *pari eum atque illos imperio esse iustos, to be equal in command with the others*, Nep.: *par proelium, a drawn battle*, id. **3.** *Esp. equal in power: equal to, a match for: quibus ne dicitur quidem immortales pares esse possint*, Caes.: *prima pares ineunt gravibus certamina remis quattuor carinae, equally matched*, Virg.: *et substat, adversary, opponent, competitor: habebō, Q. Fabi, parem, quem das, Hannibalem*, Liv. **4.** *equal in rank or age: ut coetāt par iungaturque pariter*, Hor. *Proverb.: pares cum paribus facillime congregantur, birds of a feather flock together*, Cic. **II.** *Particular phrases: par est, or videtur, it is or seems fit, meet, suitable, proper, right. With Inf. or Acc and Inf. as subject: par est ipsum esse virum bonum, id. With Subj.: non par videtur paedagogus una ut siet, Pl. (II) par pari respondere or referre, to return like for like: par pari reletto, quod eam mordet, Ter.: paria paribus respondimus, Cic. (iii) ludere par impar, to play at odd and even: Hor.*

III. Subst. : par, paris, n. a pair : gladiatorum par nobilissimum, Cic. par columbarum, Ov. (Hence It paio; Fr. pair, and, from it, Eng. peer; and, through low Latin *pariculus*, It *parecchio*; Fr. *pareil*.)

(2) **pār**, **pāris**, **n. v. par**, **adj. III.**
parābīlis, **e**, **adj.** [**paro**] **easy to be**
had or procured, of easy attainment:
Cic.

II. Transf. an allegory, a parable: Tert. (Hence It. *parola*; Fr. *parole*)

parādisus, *i. m.* = παράδεισος, a park or garden: Gell. **II.** Transf. *paradise*, the Garden of Eden: Hier. **2.** the abode of the blessed, heaven: Tert. (Hence Fr. *parvis*)

părădōxum or **-on**, *i. n.* = *παράδοξον*, *that which is contrary to expectation or opinion, a paradox*: usu. plur. **paradoxa**, *orum, n.* = *πράδοξα*, *paradozes*, esp. *the apparently contradictory doctrines of the Stoics*: Cic

pārāphrasis, *is, f.* = παράφρασις,
a *paraphrase*: Quint.

pārāpsis, v. paropsis.
pārāsīta, ae, f. [parasitus] a female
parasite : Hor.

pārāsītaster, trī, m. [id.] a mean,
sorry parasite: Ter.

părăsitărie, *omnia, f.* [Id.] a playing the parasite, sponging: Pl.

parāsīticus, a, um, adj. [id] of a parasite, parasitical: ars, Pl.

părăsitor, *i. v. dep.* [*id.*] *to play the parasite, to sponge:* Pl.

pārasītns, i. m. = *παράσιτος*, lit. *one who eats with another, a guest, pure* i. e. *conviva*. *parasiti Jovis, the guests of Jove: the gods*, Varr. II. Esp. in bad sense, *a diner-out; one who lends himself out for his dinner; a sort of*

buffoon; a sponger, toad-eater, parasite: Clc.: Hor.

pārātē, adv. *preparedly*, with preparation: ad dicendum parate venire, Cic. || *carefully, vigilantly*: id parate curavi ut caverem, Pl. 2. *readily, promptly*: paratius venire, Cic.

pārātio, ōnis, f. [parō] *a preparing, getting, procuring* (rare): regni, a striving after sovereignty, Sall.

pārātrāgoedo, I. v n. = παρατραγωδεω, to express oneself in a tragic, pompous manner: Pl.

pārātus, a, um, Part [parō]. II.
Adj.: *prepared, ready*: ex paratā re
imparatam omnem facis, Pl.; animo
ad dimicandum paratī, Caes.; puratus
et meditatūs, Cic.; paratā victoriā, an-
assured, easy victory (*al. parta*), Liv.
With *Inf*: id quod paratī sunt facere,
Cic. With *Pat*: paratā necl, *pre-
pared for the work of death*, Virg.

2. *Esp provided, furnished, fitted, equipped with* : with Abl : *ecutis telisque parati ornatique*, Cic (11)
With in and Abl. : well versed, skilled, experienced in : in jure paratissimus, id.

pārātus, ūs, m [id] a *preparing, fitting out, preparation, provision* = apparatus. proviso ante funebri paratu, Tac. *Plur* : largis paratibus uti, Ov. : Tyrios induta paratus, *apparel, garments*. id

parcē, *adv sparingly, frugally, thriftily, penuriously*: vivere, Cic. *frumentum parce et paulatim metiri*, Caes. **II.** *In gen sparingly, moderately, cautiously*: scripsi de te parce et timide, Cic. *Comp.*: parcus dicere laude alicuius, to be niggardly of praise, id. *Sup*: civitatem Romanam parcissime dedit, Suet. *parcius* junctas quantunt fenestras juvenes, *less frequently*, Hor.

parcīmōnīa, v. pars-
parcīprōmus, i, m. [parce promo]
a nigard surmudeur [1]

parcitas, ātis, *f* [parcus] sparing-
ness, parsimony; *Su*

PARCO, *parci, less ferq parsi, particum ad parsum, i. v. r. to act or use sparingly, be sparing, to spare.* constr. usu. with *dat* or *absol* (—sumptui) *ne parcas, Cic. Absol* use exigue dierum xxx habere frumentum, sed plura etiam longius tolerare posse parcendo, with *strict economy, Caes. With Acc:* pecuniam, Pl. II. Fig.: *to spare, i. e. to preserve by sparing, to use carefully, not to injure:* Tibi parce, Ter: iustitia praecipit, parcere omnibus, Cic: parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos, Virg.: parci luminibus, turn away your eyes, i. e. from the head of Medusa, Ovid: aliquid auribus, to avoid unpleasant subjects, Cic. 2. To abstain or refrain from, to forbear, leave off, let alone, Virgil: neque parcatir labori, id. bello, Ovid: parce metu, id. parce puer

stimulis et fortius utere loris, Ov.
(ii) With *Inf.*: defendere vinum, lo-
refraam from: Hor.: hancum ego
vitam parsi perdere I been so careful of
this life of mine, Ter. (iii) With *ab*:
precarer, ut a caedibus et ab incendis
parceretur, Liv. [Initial s appears to
have been lost; cf. Gr. σπαρ-vo-s, rare;
O H. G. spar-on, to save, spare. V.
parum, parvus.]

parcus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*vis parco*] *sparing, frugal, thrifty, economical; niggardly, penurious, parsimonious*: *senex parcissimus*, Pl.: *patre parco* *ac* *tenaci*, Cic. With *Gen*: *veteris non parcus acti*, by *no means sparing of*, Hor.: *civium sanguinis*, Tac. — in *largienda civitate*, Cic. — in *cibum parci*, *temperate* in, Just. ||. *Transf*. of things: *sparc, scanty, little, slight* (poet and late): *parco sale contingere, just a little*, Virg.: *merito parcius iam meo, less weighty than I deserved*, Ov.

pardalis, *is*, *f* = *πάρβαλις*, *a female panther*: Curt.

pardus, 1, m = *πάρδος*, a male panther: Juv

pārēlīon, 1, n. = παρήλιον, a mock
sun, *parhelion*: Sen

pārens, entis, *Part* [pareo] II.
A *dj* *obediens*: exercitus, Cic III.
Subst. a *subject* (in *pl*) *parentes*
abunde habemus, Sall.

pārens, entis, *m.* and *f.* (*gen plus* parentum and parentium) [*pario*] *a father or mother, a parent.* *parentes cum liberis*, *Caes.* 2. In less exact sense, of *grand-parents*, and in *gen*, *progenitors, ancestors*: *Cic.* *Virg.* (*in relation*), *kingsfolk* (*late and rare*): *Curt.* *Flor.* II. *Fig.* *a founder, inventor, author,* etc. *urbis, Cic.* *Mercurius curvae lyrae pārens, the father of,* *Hor.* (*Hence* *It parente, Fr. parent*.)

pārentiālīa, v. parentals, *no.* II
pārentalis, e, *adj.* [pārens] of or

belonging to parents, parental: um-
brae, Ov II. Esp. of or belonging to
the festival in honour of deceased pa-
rents or relatives, dies, the day of the

Subst. *parentalia, iuni, n plu* a festival in honour of dead relations: 'le

pārento, avi, atum, 1 v. a [id] to offer a solemn sacrifice in honour of deceased parents or relatives: alium

1. *Often pass impers.*: cypus ne-
 2. *spiderum usquam exstet, ubi parentur,*
 3. *where such sacrifices may be per-*
 4. *formed, id.* 11. *Transf.* *to re-*
 5. *venge a person's death by that of an-*
 6. *other, as an offering to his manes.*
 7. *parentandum regi sanguine conjura-*
 8. *torum esse, that recompense should be*
 9. *made to the king, Liv.* 2. *Fig.* *In-*
 10. *ternecione hostium justae irae paren-*
 11. *tatum est, his anger was propitiated,*
 12. *appared, Curt.*

paréo, *úi*, *Itum*, 2. v. n. [cogn. with *parlo* and *paro*] *to come forth, appear, be visible, show oneself; to be present or at hand*: *immolanti iocinora*

replicata, paruerunt, Suet.: caeli cui sidera parent et linguae volucrum, *are clear in meaning*, Virg.: quae si tam diversa parent simul, *are at one and the same moment present to the mind*, Quint. 2. Impers parent, it is clear, *evident, manifest*: Cic. II. Esp. to appear at a person's commands, to attend, wait upon: Gell. Hence, 2. Transf. to obey, be obedient to, to submit to, comply with: hic parebit et obediens praeccepto illi veteri, Cic. Impers, Caes. Pass impers: dicto parentur, Liv. Of inanim and abstr. subjects: freta parentia ventis, Tib.: qui (gestus) et ipse animo parent, Quint. (ii) to be subject or subservient to: nulla fuit civitas, quin Caesaris pareret, Caes. (iii) to submit to, indulge, gratify, yield to: necessitati, Cic. (iv) to satisfy, make good: promissis, Cic. (v) Hence it parere; and, through low Lat. parere, Fr. *parfaire*

paricida, ae, f. *paricida*, etc.

pariens, ntis, *part.* [pario]

paries, ntis, m. a wall, prop a wall or partition of a house or similar building (disting from inurus, moenia, town walls or fortification): quae (domus nostra) non ea est, quam parietes nostri cingunt, Cic.: interioris templi parietes, id. of a siege tower. Caes. of a labyrinth: Virg. Proverbia tua res agitur, paries cum proximum ardet, *when your next door neighbour's house is on fire*, Hor. II. Fig. move inter vos significatis, ego ero paries, *as at a wall between you*, Pl. [Derived by Pott from Indo-Eur. = *gr. para*, and the root *p*, to go, but this is doubtful.]

parietinus, a, um, *adj.* [paries] of or belonging to walls: Tert. II. Subst.: parietinae, arum, f. *pl.* old fallen-down walls; ruins: Cic.

parilis, e, *adj.* [par] equal, like: aetas, Ov.: noctes pariles diebus, *equal in length*, Lucr.

pario, pēpēri, pārtum and partum (*fut. part.* usu pariturus), 3. v. a. to bring forth, to bear; of animals, to drop, lay, spawn, etc.: Cic.: quae gallina id ovum pepererat, *had laid*, id. 2. In gen. to breed, produce: vermiculos, Lucr. II. Fig.: to produce, create, bring about, devise, acquire, gain, procure, etc.: dolorem, voluptatem, Cic.: obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit, Ter.: fabulae Scyllam pepererat, *created*, Just.: sibi laudem, Cic.: gratiam apud aliquem, Liv. [Cogn. with *para*, and prob. with Gr. *ε-παρ-ω*, *παρ-ω*.]

pariter, adv. [par] equally, in an equal manner, in like manner, as well: pariter aequaliterque respondere, i. e. to correspond in kind and in degree to, Cic. With cum: necum pariter, id. With ut, atque (ac): filium pariter moratum ut pater fuit, *like mannered or mannered even as his father was*, Pl.: pariter ac si hostis adesset, *just as if*, Sall. With dat.:

pariter ultimae (gentes) propinquis, *the remotest as well as the nearest*, Liv. II. Esp. at the same time, together: plura castra Pompeius pariter, *distinctly* manus causa, tentaverat, Caes. With cum: pariter cum occasu solis, at sunset, Sall. With et, atque, que: inventionem et dispositionem pariter exerceat, Quint. 2. pariter: . . . pariter: of things which take place simultaneously; at one and the same instant: hunc pariter vidit, pariter Calpurnius heros optavit, Ov.

parito, i. v. a. *freq.* [paro] to prepare, get ready, be about to do: Pl.

parma, ae, f. (palma, Liv.: Gen. parmae, Lucr.) = *παρμα*, a small, round shield or buckler, carried by light infantry and cavalry: Liv. II. Transf. any shield (poet.): Virg.

parmatus, a, um, *adj.* [parma] armed with a buckler: Liv. Subst.: a soldier so armed.

parmula, ae, f. *dim.* [id.] a little round shield, a small buckler: Hor.

parmularius, i, m. [id.] a partisan of the gladiators called Threaces, who were armed with the parma, a parmarian: Suet.

(i) paro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*v. paro*] the orig. sign seems to have been, to set or put (cf. com-paro, impere, re-paro), hence, to get ready, prepare, furnish, provide: constr. usu, with acc. or inf., rarely with Subj. or absol.: prandium, Pl.: falces testudinisque, Caes.: se ad descendum, Cic.: agi, jam, uxorem ut arcessat, parat, Ter. 2. to contrive, design, arrange: bellum, Caes.: viam, Ov. Pass impers: si natura paratum esset, Cic.

3. With inf.: to prepare, intend, determine, be on the point of, be about: munitiones parat perficere, Caes.: omni Numidia impare parat, Sall. 4. Absol. to make preparations, to prepare oneself: jussis (militibus) ad iter parare, Liv. 5. Esp. of fate: to prepare, destiny (poet.): cui fata parent, quem poscat Apollo, for whom the Fates ordain (death), or for whom they should prepare death, Virg. II. Transf. to procure, acquire, get, obtain: amicos, Cic.: regnum sibi, Sall.

2. Esp. to procure with money, to buy, purchase: hortos, Cic.: jumenta, Caes. (Hence Fr. *parer*.)

(2) paro, i. v. a. [par] to make equal, esteem equal: Pl. II. Esp. to agree, arrange with: cum collega, Cic.

parōcha, ae, f. = *παρ-ω*, a supplying of necessities to travelling public-officers, purveyance: Cic.

parōchus, i, m. = *παρ-ω*, a purveyor, a person who furnished travelling magistrates with necessities: Cic.

II. Transf. an entertainer, host: Hor.

pāropsis (parapsis), Idia, f. = *παρ-ω*, a small desert-dish; also, a small dish in gen.: Juv.

parra, ae, f. a bird of ill omen, prob. the common barn owl: Hor.

paricida (pari.), ae, c. [pater caedo] the murderer of his or her father or parents, a *paricide*: Cic.

II. Transf.: the murderer of a near relative: of Virginius who slew his daughter, Liv.: of Horatius who slew his sister, Flor.: *parricida* matris quoque aut fratris interfector, Quint. 2. Hence, the perpetrator of any atrocious murder: a foul murderer, an assassin: of the murderers of Caesar: si paricidae (sunt), Cic.: clivum, id. II. Fig.: one guilty of high treason, a traitor, rebel, a sacrilegious wretch, etc.: *paricidae* reipublicae, Tac.

paricidialis or paricidalis (paric), e, *adj.* [paricida] belonging to or producing *paricide*, murderous: scelus, Just.: bellum, i. e. an unnatural war; a civil war, Flor.

paricidium, i, n. [id.] the murder of one's father or parents, *paricide*; also, the murder of any near relation: patris et patris, Cic. matris, Suet.: fratris, Liv. II. Fig.: treason, rebellion: patriae, id. Hence, Meton.: the Ides of March, when Caesar was killed: Idus Martias *paricidium* nominari (placuit), Suet.

pars, partis, f. (acc. partim, Liv.: Abl. parti, Pl.) a part, piece, portion, share, etc.: ne ex parte partis esset de nostris bonis, Ter.: urbis, imperii, Cic.: copias in quattuor partes distribuerat, bodies, detachments, divisions, Sall. Particular phrases: (i) magna, bona, multa, major, maxima pars, a good many, the majority, Cic.: Hor. (ii) pars, either singly or repeated, some . . . others: Liv.: Sall. (iii) pro parte, for one's share or quota: Cic.: so, in partem: quodsi pudica mulier in partem juvet domum (= *ε-μπερ*), i. e. in her own department, Hor. (iv) pro mea, tua, sua parte, to the best of one's ability: Cic.; also simply, pro parte, Ov. (v) ex parte, in part, partly: Cic.: also in same sense, in parte, Quint.: and simply parte, Ov. So, omni ex parte, in every respect, Cic.: ex magna parte, in great part, id.: nulla parte, not at all, Ov. (vi) multis partibus, by a great deal, much: multis partibus inferior, Caes.: omnibus partibus, in all respects, altogether, Cic. (vii) magnam, maximam partem, in great part, for the most part: Caes. (viii) in eam partem, on that side: in eam partem accipio, i. e. in that sense, Ter.: in mitiore, in optimum partem, in the milder, in the most favourable sense: Cic. Similarly, in utramque partem, on both sides, for and against: nullam in eam partem, on neither side, id. (ix) per partes, partly, partially: Plin. (x) in omnes partes, in every respect, altogether: Cic. (xi) in partem aliquam vocare, to call to a division, make any one a sharer, id. 2. Speaking of geog. boundaries, etc.; side, direction: continentur, una ex parte flumine Rheno, altera ex parte

monte Jura, Caes. 3. a part, place, region; in plur.: Orientis partes, Cic.

4. a portion, share, of food: equiti Romano avidius vescenti partes suas misit, Suet. 5. the sexual organs: Ov. II. Fig.: a side, party, faction: nullius partis esse, Cic. (usu. plur.): in duas partes discedunt Numidae, sp'd into two parties, Sall. 2. a part, character, on the stage: primas partes qui aget, is erit Phormio, the first part, the principal character, Ter. 3. a part, function, office, duty, etc.: imperatorias sibi partes sumere, Caes.: in scribendo priores partes alui tribuere, Cic. 4. a part of a class or genus, a species: genus est quod plures partes complectitur, id. [Cf. πο-τ-ιο. The same root is seen in τ-ο-οι, τ-ο-οι, v. pario.] (Hence It. Sp. parte; Fr. part.)

parsimonia (parsimonia), ae, f. [parco] sparingness, frugality, thrift. Cic. Plur.: veteres parsimoniae, old-fashioned thrifty ways, Pl. II. Fig.: economy of words, pruning of phrases, Cic.

partēnēs, es, f. = παρθενή, an unknown plant: Cat.

particeps, cipis, adj. [pars capio] sharing, partaking, participant: cōn- s-ter. usu. with Gen.: fac particeps nostrae sapientiae, Pl.: animus rationalis compos et particeps, Cic. 2. With a clause; acquainted with, cognizant of: is speculatur huc misit me, ut, quae fierent, fieret particeps, Pl. II. Subst.: a sharer, partaker, partner: hujus belli, Cic.

participialis, e, adj. [participium] In gramm.: of the nature of a participle, participial: verba, Quint.

participium, ii, n. [particeps] In gramm.: a participle: Quint.

participo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [id.] to make partaker of, to acquaint with, inform of: constr. usu. with Acc. of person and Gen. or less freq. Abl. or Dat. of thing: aliquem sermoni (al. sermone) suo, Pl.: aliquem sui constitui, id. Pass.: Cic. In rē, sense: ut dentes quoque sensu participantur, have a share of sense, Lucr. 2. With Acc. of thing and Abl. of pers. with cum: to share with, impart to: suas laudes cum aliquo, Liv. II. To share in, partake of, participate in: parem pestem, Enn. in Cic.

particula, ae, f. dim. [pars] a small part, a little bit, a particle: tenuissima, Cic.: arenae, a little handful, Hor. II. Esp. in rhetor. a clause of a sentence: Quint. 2. In gramm.: a particle: Gell. (Hence, through dim. particella, Fr. parcelle.)

particulatim, adv. part by part, piecemeal, singly: Auct. Her.

partim, strictly Acc. of pars (stem part-), a part (n. v.), but confined to special uses: Subst.: as Indec. subject before finite or infinitive verbs: usu. foll. by cum or ex: ex quibus partem totum faciunt, part of whom,

Cic.: partim Samnitium defecisse ad Paeonos, Liv. Also in apposition; v. infra. II. Often repeated; partim . . . partem (=alii . . . alii), one part . . . another part; some . . . others: eorum partim in pompa, partim in acie illustres esse voluerunt, Cic.: in appos.: amici partim desecuerunt me, partim etiam prodiderunt, my friends have some of them deserted me, others . . . id. Also in conjunction with alii: bestiarum terrinae sunt aliae, partum aquatiles, aliae quasi accipies, some . . . others . . . others, id. III. As pyre adv.: partly, in part: partim uxoris misericordia delectus, partum victus huius impudens, Ter.: partum quod . . . partum quod, partly for this reason, partly for that, Caes. Cic. 2. In the most part, mostly (not class). Pl.

partio, ōnis, f. [pario] a bringing forth: Pl.

partio, ōnis, f. [pario] a bringing forth: Pl.

partio, ōnis, f. [pario] a bringing forth: Pl.

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partio, ōnis, f. [pario] a bringing forth: Pl.

partio, ōnis, f. [pario] a bringing forth: Pl.

partio, ōnis, f. [pario] a bringing forth: Pl.

partio, ōnis, f. [pario] a bringing forth: Pl.

partio, ōnis, f. [pario] a bringing forth: Pl.

omnibus, as it were travail and be in pain for all mankind, Cic.

partus, a, um, Part [pario]

partus, ōnis, m. [id.] a bearing, bringing forth, birth: Cic. 2. Fig.: oratorum, i. e. beginnings, id. II. Meton. the young or offspring of any creature: bestiae pro suo partu propugnant, id.: in Pl.: Terra mater partus nostri ad Orcum, her brood (the Giants), Hor.

parum, adv. too little, not enough: (cf. paulum) with Gen.: satis equae, leporis patum, Cic. Sall. 2. With verbs quum patum memineris, quod concesseris, have an insufficient recollection of or do not exactly remember, Cic.: credere alicui, to distrust, Caes.: affirmatur, is not positively stated, Tac. (ii) parum est, it is not enough, not sufficient: non nocuisse patum est, is too little to say, Ov. parum habere, to deem insufficient: haec talia facinora impune suscepisse patum habuere, have not been content, Sall. 3. With adverbium patum diu vixit, Cic.: non parum liberaliter, with no lack of liberality, Nep.: parum in tempore, far from opportunity, Tac. II. Transf. in gen.: non paritulariter, not very, little, with adverbium s. parum multae necessitudines, Cic. scripsi non parum multa, no few words, Quint. 2. With verbs: tamen (littera M) parum exprimitur, it is hardly sounded, id. non sum composita mea verba parum id facio, I take little heed of that, Sall. From same root as par-cus, par-cus, q. v.]

parumper, adv. of time, a little while, for a short time, just for a moment: Pl. Cic.

parvipendo, more correctly written separatim, parvi pendo

parvitas, ōnis, f. [parvus] smallness, littleness (rare): Cic.

parvulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] very small, little, petty, slight: Cic. prothum, a skinniness, Caes. II. Esp. of age, little, young: a parvulo, from a child, Ter.: ab parvulis, from their infancy, Caes. Of animals: (uri) parvuli excepti, caught when quite calves, id. 2. not equal to, not sufficient for: quam illae rei ego etiam nunc sum parvulus! a baby to the business, Pl.

parvus, a, um, adj. (Comp. minor, Sup. minutus; rarely parvior, parvisimus) little, small, petty, puny: res, Cic.: liberi, id.: and absol.: salutaria appetant parvi, the little ones, id. a parvoeductus, brought up from childhood, Liv. Of time: parva parte noctis, Caes. Of abstract things: omnis parvis animis et parvo corpore majus, faint heart and puny frame, Hor. 2. Of value: low, small, cheap: pretio parvo vendere, Cic. (ii) Esp. in gen. of value (sc. pretii): parvi sunt fons arma, nist est consilium domi, of little value, id.: parvi refert, it matters

little, id. Hence, parvi facere, aestimare, ducere, prouidere, etc., to *esteem lightly, hold cheap, covet little for*: parvi aestimo, n. ego hic peribō, Pl.: Cic. So in Abl.: quanti emptus? parvo, Hor. parvo contentus esse possum, with *little*, Cic. As Abl. of measure with comp (rare), ita ut parvo admodum plures caperentur, more by a very little, i. e. very few more, Liv. II. Comp minor, n. less, smaller, inferior: quod in re inajore valet, valet in minore, Cic. minor gembus, lower; on bended knees, Hor.; capitis minor, having lost the rights of a free citizen (v. Smith's Ant. 71), id.: notitia minora, too trivial for or beneath notice, Ov. With Abl. of measure: uno minus teste, one witness less, Cic. (dub.) With Inf.: certare minor, not equal to the contest, Hor.

2. Of age: minor natu, younger, Cic. also without natu. hila minor reges, the younger daughter, Caes. Plu.: descendant, posterity: Virg. 3. Not minus, absol.: less, a smaller quantity, etc. with part. Gen.: minus praedare quam sperare, tant fuit, Liv. (n) Of value (in gen.): super t, 2) vendit meum non plus quam et t, forte etiam minoris, Cic. See also adv. minus. III. Superminimus, a, um, least, smallest, etc. minus pars temporis, Caes. With a negative, non minimus = maximus non minimo discrimine, i. e. very great danger, Suet. Proverb.: minima de malis, of evils choose the least, Cic. 2. Of age, usu. with natu, youngest, id. also absol.: minimus ex illis erat, Sall. 3. Neit. absol.: with part. Gen. minimum firmitatis minimumque virtutis, very little strength, Cic. (n) Of value: deos minimi facit, Pl.: minimo me provocat, for a trifling wager, Hor. (n) Adverb.: praemia apud me minimum valent, very little, Cic.: quam minimum credula postero (dies), as little as possible, Hor. [Parvus is cogn. with parum, q. v.]

PASCEOLUS, i, m. [Latinized from Gr. πασκαλος, πάσκαλος] a leathern money-bag: Pl.

PASCO, pasci, pastum, i, v. a. and n. to drive to pasture: qui sua puer pascere, Cic. non ne pascente, capillae cythrum carpit, with me to tend you, Virg. (ii) Of animals, to graze, browse (poet = pascor), salubris in vacuis pascunt, id. (iii) Fig. pascuella, qui vastos campos pascent, the enemy who are ravaging your plains, Liv. (iv) to feed off with cattle, to graze cattle on: usperima (collum), Virg. 2. Transf. maintain, support: calones atque caballi pascenti, to be kept, Hor.: olusculis nos solas pascere, to feed us on vegetables, Cic. Of inipers subjects: to supply nourishment: vobis pascunt radicibus herbae, Virg. In Pass.: qui maleficio et scelere pascentur, who live by fraud and crime, Cic. Poet.: bar-

bam, i. e. to cherish, to let grow, Hor.: paverunt Paganita flammis, fed, Ov.: nimos alienos, to keep adding to, increase, Hor.

II. Fig.: to feast, to gratify: quos P. Clodii furor rapinis et incendis et omnibus exitiis pavit, Cic.: otia corpus alunt: animus quoque pascentur illis, Ov.: spes manes, to cherish, foster, Virg. [The root is pas, to keep, maintain, feed, whence also pa-bulum, pa-nis. In Gr. πασκαμα we have the same root augmented by t.] (Hence It. pascere; Fr. paître) **PASCOR**, pastus, 3. v. dep. [v. pasco] to graze, browse; and in gen. to feed, eat, to support oneself, to live by: pascentur alimenta per herbas, Virg.: si pulli non pascentur, Liv.: iterum pasto pascenti ante cibos, chews the cud, Ov. Poet. with Acc.: pascentur silvas, browse on, Virg.

PASCO, pas, a, v. a. [pasco] of or for a pasture, grazing: agri, arvi et arborum et vinearum, Cic.: pascu reddere rura, to bring the country into pasture, Lucr. II. Subst.: pascuum, i, n. a pasture: ab viridi pascu, Varr. Plur.: gregem in pascu mittere, Virg.: pascu hirsuta, Ov.

PASSER, eris, m. a sparrow: Cic. As a term of endearment: meus pullos passeris, mea columba, mi lepus, Pl.

II. Transf.: passer marinus, an ostrich (cf Gr. στρουθιος, in same sense, Xen. Anab. 1, 5, 3) marinus, because brought from a distance by sea, id.

2. a sea-fish, a turbot or plaice: Hor. (Hence It. passero; and through low Lat. passerellus, Fr. passereau.)

PASSEROLUS, i, m. dim. [passer] a little sparrow: Cic.

PASSIM, adv. [passus, pando; hence lit. dispersedly] ad or to different places, here and there, hither and thither, in all directions: fugere, Caes.: voltare, Cic. II. Transf.: promiscuously, indiscriminately, without distinction: scribimus indocti doctique poemata passim, Hor.: ut passim in convivis servi cum dominis recumbant, Just.

PASSIVUS, a, um, adj. [patior] passive (in Gram.). Quint.

PASSUM, i, n. (sc. vinum) [pando] wine made from dried grapes, raisin-wine: Virg. Plin.

PASSUS, a, um, Part. [pando]. II. Adj.: spread out to dry, and thence dried, dry: racemi, i. e. raisins, Virg.: lac passum, boiled milk, Ov.

PASSUS, us, m. [id. lit. the extending or spreading of the legs in walking; hence] a step, pace: Cic.: sequiturque patrem non passibus aequis, Virg. 2. Meton. a footstep, track, trace: si sint in hore passus, Ov.

II. Esp. a pace, as a measure of length (a stride; the distance covered in one unum-pas), five Roman feet: Cic. Caes. (Hence Fr. pas.)

PASSUS, a, um, Part. [patior].

PASTILLUS, i, m. dim. [perh. a dim. from Gr. παστα] a little loaf or roll:

Paul. ex Fest. II. Transf. in medic a pill or lozenge: Plin. 2. an aromatic lozenge used to scent the breath: pastillos Rufillus olet, Hor.

PASTINO, avi, atum, i. v. a. [pastinum], to dig and trench ground for planting: agrum, Col.

PASTINUM, i, n. a kind of two-prommed fork or dibble for planting: Col.

PASTIO, onis, f. [pasco (for pasco-tio)] a pasturing, grazing, feeding: Varr.

II. Meton. a pasture: magnitudine pastionis, Cic.

PASTOR, oris, m. [for pasco-tor, v. pasco] lit. a feeder, a herdsman, esp. a shepherd: Caes. (Hence Fr. pâtre.)

PASTORALIS, e, adj. [pastor] of or belonging to herdsmen or shepherds, pastoral: auguratus, Cic.: habitus, Liv.

PASTORICUS or -tius, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to a shepherd, pastoral: Varr. Transf.: sine ulla pastorica fistula, without a single cat-call or hiss, Cic.

PASTORIUS, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to a herdsmen or shepherd: pellis, Ov.: sacra, the festival of Fales, id.

PASTUS, a, um, Part. [pasco].

PASTUS, us, m. [id. (for pas-tus)] pasture, fodder, food: animalia ad pastum accedunt, Cic.: e pastu decedens corvorum exercitus, as they are leaving their feeding ground, Virg.

2. Transf. food of men (poet. and rare): Lucr. II. Fig.: food, support, sustenance: mendicitatis, Cic.: antimonium, id.

PATAGIUS, ii, m. [patagium] a border-maker: Pl.

PATAGIATUS, a, um, adj. [id.] ornamented with a border: tunica, Pl.

PATAGIUM, ii, n. = πατάγιον, an edging or border on a Roman lady's tunic: Fest.

PATĒ-FACIO, feci, factum [patēfecit, Lucr. and pass. patēfio, id.], 3. v. a. [patēo] to lay open, to open, throw open: ordines (act.), Liv.: alciui aditum ad aliquid, Cic.: aures, i. e. to hearken, id.: portas, Liv.: iter per Alpes, Caes.: to open, or clear as a sapper or engineer: loca, Nep.: vias discussa nive, Caes.: ne hostes iter ferro patefacere, should cut a way with their swords, Just. Poet.: postera lux radis latum patefecerat orbem, i. e. had made visible, Ov. II. Fig.: to disclose, bring to light, betray, reveal: insidias, Suet.: interiorum animi aut notam, Suet.: odium suum in aliquem, Cic.: Lentulus patefactus indicis, convicted, id.

PATĒFACTIO, onis, f. [patēfacio] a disclosing, making known: Cic.

PATĒFACTUS, a, um, Part. [patēfacio]

PATĒFIO, fieri, v. patefacio.

PATELLA, ae, f. dim. [patēra] a small pan or dish, a plate: Hor. 2. Esp. a vessel used in sacrifices, an offering-dish: Cic. (for edere de patella, v. edo).

II. Meton. the knee-pan, patella:

Cels. (Hence It. *padella*, Sp. *padilla*; Fr. *poêle*.)

pātellārius, a, um, adj. [patella] of or belonging to a dish or plate: patellari dī, platter-gods, i.e. the lares, Pl.

pātēna, v. patina.
pātēns, entis, Part. [pateo] II. A d.j.: open, accessible, unobstructed, passable: caelum ex omni parte patens, unobstructed (by mountains) and open, Cic.: patentes campi, Liv.: per patentia ruminis agmina strumatorum in urbem vadebant, through the breaches, Id. 2. Fig.: open, exposed: domus patens atque adeo exposita cupiditati et voluptatibus, Cic. 3. Evident, manifest: causa, Ov.

pātēntius, comp. adv. *more openly or clearly*: Cic.

pātēo, ō, ī, 2. v. n. to stand or be wide open: januae, aedes patent, Pl.: patere fores, Ov.: pateus in pectore vulnus, gaping, Virg. 2. Transf. to be open or passable: aditus patet, Cic.: semitae patuerant, Caes. (ii) to be visible: detecti patent nervi, Ov. 3. Esp. to lie open, be exposed to: nunc terminus Britanniae patet, the furthest limits are laid open, Tac.: patens vulneri equus, Liv. 4. To stretch out, extend: fines in longitudinem nulla passuum cxt. patebant, Caes. II. Fig.: to be open, free, allowable, accessible, attainable: cunctis a-vandamque auramque patentem, thate free to all, Virg.: si nobis est cursus pateat, Cic.: patere aures querelis, Id.: commoda plebi nostra patent, Ov. 2. Esp. to be exposed, liable, or subject to: Cic.: occasione fraudis, Liv.: morbis, Cels. 3. To extend: in quo vitio latissime patet avaritia, Cic. 4. To be clear, plain, well known, evident, manifest: in adversariis (hoc nomen) patere contendit, Id.: per me quod eritque, fuitque, estque patet, Ov. [Cf. Gr. *πατέω*]

pāter, tris, m. a father, sire: Cic.: Ter.: Liv. II. Transf. paterfamilias and patrufamilias, v. familia, no. II. 2. In less exact sense, pl. patres = forefathers: the generation before us: Cic.: Caes. 3. As a title of honour, father of the gods, esp. of Jupiter: pater fulminis molitur dextra, Virg.: Gradivum patrem, i.e. Mars (from his relation to Romulus), Id. (From the forces of nature: pater Aether, Lucr. Of Aeneas, as the head of his people, Virg. Of Aescetes, as a veteran champion, Id. Of an author, founder, or teacher: Cic.: Lucr.: so, pater patriae, Cic. (ii) In pl. only: patres, oft. with conscripti (q. v.), the senators: Cic.: Hor. Of the patricians, opp. to plebeians: Liv. (iii) pater patratus, v. patratus. 4. Pater cenae, the host: Hor. 5. Of animals, sire: virque paterque gregis, Ov. [Cf. Gr. *πάτερ*; Goth. *fadar*, Eng. *father*, O. H. G. *fatar*. The root is *pa*, v. *pascō*.] (Hence It. and Sp. *padre*, Fr. *père*.)

pāstra, ae, f. [from root of pateo] a broad, flat dish or saucer, used esp. in offerings: a libation-saucer or bowl: Cic.: Virg.: Ov.

pāterfamilias, v. familia, no. II. 2
pāternus, a, um, adj. [pater] of or belonging to a father, paternal (cf. patrius): injuria, against a father, Ier.: bona, Cic.: hospitium, Caes. II. Transf. of one's native country: terra, fatherland, Ov.

pātesco, tui, 3. v. n. incept. [pateo] to be laid open, to open out to view: atria longa patescunt, Virg. 2. Transf. to stretch out, extend: patescit campus, Liv.: neque poterat patescere acies, d. ploy, Tac. II. Fig. to be disclosed, to become visible, evident, manifest: Cic.: Danaum pateat insidiae, Virg.: vera incessu patuit Dea, was revealed, Id.

pātibilis, e, adj. [patior] supportable, endurable: dolores et labores, Cic.

II. sensitive, passible: natura, Id.
pātibilatus, a, um, adj. [patibulum] fastened to the patibulum, yoked, gibbeted: Pl.

pātibulum, ī, n. [pateo] a fork-shaped yoke, which was placed on the necks of criminals, and to which their hands were tied; also, a fork-shaped yoke (prob. like letter X, on which the victim was fastened like a 'spread eagle'): Tac.: Cic.

pātēns, entis, Part. [patior] II. A d.j.: able to bear or support: with Gen. + amnis navium patens, i.e. navigable, Liv.: terra vomeris, yielding kindly to, Virg.: (equus) sessoris, brooking, Suet.: corpus inelae, capable of enduring, Sall.: pulveris atque solis, Hor.: longi laboris, Ov.: lumnis atque caelestis, content to put up with the outside of the door and the rain, Hor. With ad: gens mirum ad morae taedium ferendum patiens, Liv. (ii) firm, hard (poet.): aratrum, Ov. 2. Fig. patient: patientissimae aures, Cic.: exercitus, much enduring, Caes. (ii) unyielding: saxo patientior illa Sicanio, more stubborn, Tr. p.

patiēnter, adv. patiently: Cic. diffidat ferre, Caes. pandere ovis, contentedly, Hor. Comp.: alieque potentiam ferre, Cic.

patiēntia, ae, f. [patior] the quality of bearing, suffering, or enduring, patience: Cic.: calor ac frigoris, enduring, Liv. 2. Submission in an evil sense: Id.: Tac. II. Transf.: forbearance, indulgence, lenity, meekness, long-suffering: constantiam dico? necesse an melius patientiam possem dicere, Cic.: levius fit patientia quicquid corrigere est nefas, by resignation, Hor. (cf. "what can't be cured must be endured"). 2. In a bad sense: want of spirit, compliance, tameness: non sine aliqua reprehensione patientiae, Plin. 3. Softness, weakness, subjectness: neque ad servilem patientiam demissus, Tac.

pātina (pātēna), ae, f. a flat dish,

pan, stew-pan: Pl.: Hor. [Prob. borrowed from Gr. *πατῆρ*.]

pātinārius, a, um, adj. [patina] of or belonging to a dish or pan: piscis patinarius, stewed in a pan with sauce, Pl.

pātio old form for patior: old formula in Cic.

pātor, passus, 3. v. dep. to bear, undergo, suffer: o passi graviores, Virg.: omnia saeva, Sall. (ii) Of emotion, etc.: quiddam pati furor simile, to be suffering from something like madness, Quint. 2. To bear patiently, to endure, support, tolerate: with Acc. and Inf., or absol.: aliae nationes servitium pati possunt, Cic.: (vinum) non pati aetatem, does not stand keeping, Sen.: illorum patiar delicta libenter, will put up with, Hor.: perituro patiebatur animo, to a me digressed, took your leaving me very much to heart, Cic. Absol.: dolor tristis rest, ad patiendum tolerandumque difficult, Id. With Inf., usu. poet.: to submit, be content: patior quoniam durare laborum, Virg.: pro quo bus patiar mori, Hor. 3. To submit to, in an evil sense: Sall. 4. To pass a life of suffering or privation (poet.): certum est in silvis inter spumae ferarum malle pati, Virg. II. To suffer, allow, let: with Inf., Acc. and Inf., Pl. clause, or absol.: nullum patiebatur esse domi, quin, etc., never let a day pass, without, etc. Cic.: nec confutere manum patitur, Virg.: neque suam neque populi consuetudinem pati uti sceleris disiceret, Caes.: non feram, non patiar, non sinam, Cic.

III. In grammar to be passive, to have a passive sense: Quint. [In Gr. *παθ-ε-iv* a root *pa* is augmented by θ, in Lat. *pa-t-or* by t. Comparing *παθ-ος* with *πα-θ-ος*, we see that *pa* is related to *per*, as *pa* (*pa-pa-a*) to *per* (*per-ος*), *ya* (*ya-ya-a*) to *per* (*per-ος*). Thus *παθ-ος* is cognate.] (Hence, through low Lat. *patiri*, Fr. *patir*.)

pātratio, ōnis, f. [patro] an effecting, achieving, accomplishing (rare): Vell.

pātrātor, ōris, m. [id.] an effecter, achiever, accomplisher: necis, Tac.

pātrātus, a, um, Part. [patro] Esp. in plur. pater patratus (in act. sense as if from dep. form), the officiating father: i.e. the chief of the Fetiales or heralds deputed by the R. people to seek redress from a foreign state, or to ratify a treaty: pater patratus ad iuvandum patrandum, id est sciendum sit foedus, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 178).

pātria, ae, v. patrius.

pātrice, adv. paternally: Pl.

pātriciātus, ūs, m. [patricius] the rank or dignity of a patrician: Suet.

pātriciāda, v. parriciāda.

pātricius, a, um, adj. [patres] of the rank or dignity of the patres: belonging to the patricians, patrician,

noble: pueri, Pl.: familia, Cic.: gens, Juv. II. Subst.: patricii, orum, m. *plu.* the *patricians*, the *Roman nobility*: divided into patricii majorem et minorum gentium (of the older and younger families): patres ab honore, patricique progenies eorum appellati, Liv.: exire e patriciis, to pass, to adoption, into a plebeian family, Cic. In sing.: id. (v. Smith's Ant 286).

pātrīs, adv. paternally: Quint.

pātrīmonium, n. n. [pater] an estate inherited from a father, a paternal estate, inheritance, patrimony: Cic.

pātrimus, a, um, adj. (quantity of it uncertain) that has a father living: Liv. [v. matrimus]

pātrisso (patrizo), i. v. n. = πατρίσω, to take after one's father Pl. (Hence it patrizare)

pātritus, a, um, adj. [pater, like avus from avus: inherited from one's father or forefathers: patria et avia philosophia, Cic.

pātrius, a, um, adj. [pater] of or belonging to a father, fatherly, paternal (esp. with ref. to a father's feelings, whereas paternus refers rather to his property) animus, Cic. amor, Virg. arae, i. e. of Father Apollo, Ov. (i. due to or felt for a paternal pietas, Virg. II. Transf. in gen. handed down from one's forefathers, established (rare): mos, Cic. 2. hereditary, innate, peculiar (poet.) praedicere patrios cultusque habitusque locorum, native, Virg. 3. pertaining to one's native country or home, native, sermo, Cic. ritus, id. Mycenae, i. e. their home, Virg. Hence, III. Subst. patria, ae, f. (sc. terra), one's fatherland, native land or country, native place: Cic. (ii) a dwelling place, home: habuit alteram loci patriam, alteram juris, id. Poet. of impersonal things (Nilus) qui patriam tantae tam bene colat aquae, the home, i. e. the source, Ov. 2. patrium, id. n. (sc. nomen), i. q. patrimonium, a. *patonymus*: Quint. (H. n. l. patric).

pātrizo, v. patrisso.

pātro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [pater] to bring to pass, execute, accomplish, bellum, to bring the war to an end, Sall. victoriani, to win, Tac. pacem, to conclude a peace, Liv. i. iugurandum, to pronounce with due formality, id. (cf. patrus): operibus patris, Cic. mortis jussu Messalinæ patratas, murders done at her bidding, Tac. 2. In bad sense. patrauit fractus oculo, with a lascivious eye, Pers.

pātrōcinium, n. n. [contr. from patrono cinium, from patronus] protection, defence, patronage: Cic.: ciens patrono civitas plurimum utebatur, Sall. Fig. volupatus, Cic. difficultas patrocina patercinus seguitiae, pul for

ward the screen of difficulty to cover our indolence, Quint. 2. Esp. a defence in a court of justice, a pleading: civilium controversiarum patrocina suscipe, id. (ii) Meton. in pl.: a person defended, a client: Vatin. in Cic.

pātrōcinor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [patrocinium] to protect, defend, support, patronize: with Dat.: indotatis patrocini, Ter.: non homini sed crimini, to plead for, be advocate for, Quint.

pātrōna, ae, f. [patronus] a protectress, patroness: Ter. 2. Esp. the former mistress of a freedman: Plin. II. Fig. a protectress: provocatio, patrona illa civitatis, Cic.

pātrōnus, i, m. [pater] a protector, defender, patron (of individuals; esp. as corrol. to ciens, v. Smith's Ant 93: or of cities and entire provinces): ciencies circa singulos patronos, Liv.: civitatem et nationum, Cic. 2. the former master of a freedman or freedwoman, id. Suet.: Tac. II. Transf. a defender before a court of justice, an advocate, pleader (because the patron acted as the legal advisers of their clients): Cic. parus adversae, the counsel on the opposite side, Quint. 2. In gen. a defender, advocate: vestrorum commodorum, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant 287).

pātrōnēlis, e, adj. [patruus] of or descended from a father's brother, i. e. as subst. cognatione patruique, amore germanus, my cousin by blood, my brother in affection, Cic. (ii) Transf. a father's sister's son, a cousin: id. 2. of or belonging to a father's brother's child or children, of one's cousin or cousins (poet.): patruelia regna, i. e. of Danaus, Ov.

pātrūus, i, m. [pater] a father's brother, paternal uncle (opp. to avunculus, a mother's brother, maternal uncle) Cic. Hence, transf. a severe reprover, monitor. ne sis patruus mihi, Hor.

pātrūus, a, um, adj. [patruus] pertaining to a father's brother or to an uncle (poet.) patruae verba lingue, an uncle (i. e. a severe monitor's) tongue, Hor. Comice in Sup. patruus mihi patruusime, my best of uncles, my uncle of uncles, Pl.

pātrūus, a, um, adj. [pateo] standing wide open, open: Cic. fenestrae, Ov. nates, Virg. aures, i. e. open to catch all that is said, Hor. 2. Transf. spread out, spreading, extended, broad, wide rami, Cic.: Jovis arbor, the oak, Ov. II. Fig.: open or common to all: orbis, the beaten round, Hor.

pauci, v. paucus.

paucilōquium, n. n. [paucus loquor] a speaking but little: Pl.

paucitas, atis, f. [paucus] a small number, fewness, scarcity, paucity: Cic.: Caes.

pauculus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.]

very few, just a few (usu. plur.): paucula sciscitare, Pl.: pauculus dies, Cic.

paucus, a, um, adj. few, little (mostly plur.): in diebus paucis Chrysus moritur, Ter.: paucis diebus post mortem Africani, Cic.: his paucis diebus, a few days ago, id. Comp.: ne pauciores cum pluribus manum consererent, Sall. Sing. (poet.): tibia tenuis simplexque foramine paucio, Hor.

II. Often with ellipsis of subst.: pauci, few, a few: ut metus ad omnes, poena ad paucos perveniret, Cic. Esp.: the few, the select few: id.: inter paucos disertus, particularly, remarkably eloquent, Quint.: pugna memorabilis inter paucos, especially memorable, Liv.

2. paucā, a few words: auscultā paucis, Ter.: cetera quam paucissimis absolvam, as briefly as possible, Sall. [Cf. Gr. παύ-πος; Goth. fau-at (pl.), A.-S. feawa, Eng. few.] (Hence it poco; Fr. peu)

paullātī (paullātī), adv. by little and little, by degrees, gradually: collis ad plantinem redibat, Caes.: licentia crevit, Sall. II. Of succession: a few or a little at a time: ex castris discedere, Caes.

paullisper (paullisper), adv. for a little while, for a short time: Cic.: Liv.

paulo (paullo), v. paulus.

paullū (paullū), v. paulus.

paullūm (paullūm), adv. a little way or time: collis ex plantie editus, Caes.: abscede ergo paululum istuc, just get a shade further off now, Pl. respire, to take breath for a moment, Cic.

paullūus (paullūus), a, um, adj. dim. [paulus] very little, very small: pecunia, Pl. spatium, Ter. II. Subst. paululum, i, n. a little bit, a trifle: morae, Cic. Abl. paululo, for a small sum; also with Comp.: a little, somewhat: si nequeas paululo, at quanti quess, Ter.: paululo deterius, a little worse, Lucr. in Cic.

paulum (paullum), adv. a little, slightly, somewhat: (disting. from parum in having a positive sense; somewhat more than might have been: parum = less than should have been). epistolae me recreant, Cic.: infra jugulum, Suet. 2. With prep.: post paulum, presently, Quint.

paulus (paullus), a, um, adj. little, small (rare as adj.): paulo momento huc vel illuc impelli, by a slight impulse, Ter. II. As a subst. paulum, i, n. a little, a trifle: de paulo paulum hoc tibi dabo, Pl. paulum huic Cottae tribui patrum, allotted a small part of his defence, Cic. 2. In Abl. with comparatives: by a little, a little: paulo melior, id. (ii) With adverbs, verbs, etc.: paulo ante, shortly before, just now, id. Sall.: post paulo, shortly after, id.: magnitudine paulo antecedit, are somewhat bigger, Caes. (iii) With adject. in poss.: paulo qui est homo tolerabilis, pretty reasonable.

Ter. [As pauxillus shows, paulus (or pauc-s-u-lus) is a dim. of paucus; cf. *gia, mala*.]

pauper, *eris, adj.* poor, i. e. not wealthy, of small means (thus disting. from *egens, destitute, a beggar*): servus domini pauperis, Ter.: si sine ex pauperismo dives factus, Cic. With *Gen.*: *deicient in, ill supplied with*: aquae, Hor.: bonorum, id. 2. *Esp. absol.*: a poor man: aequa tellus pauperi recluditur regumque pueris, id.: pauperiorum turbas, *id.* 3. Sometimes appy.=*egenus, needy, indigent*: inopes ac pauperes, Cic. 4. Of things: poor, scanty, inconsiderable, small, meagre: res, Pl.: pauperis tuguri culmen, Virg.: eloquentia, Quint. 5. *Fig.*: poor, feeble: miser et (ut ita dicam) pauper orator, id. [Pau (in pau-cu-s) is joined with *per* (cf. *opi-paru-s*), cogn. with *pare, parere*.] (Hence It. *povero*; Sp. *pobre*; Fr. *pauvre*.)

pauperculus, a, um, *adj.* dim. [pauper] poor and little: mater, Hor. Of things: res nostrae, Pl.

pauperies, *ei, f.* [id.] poverty, humble means; poet. form = *paupertas*: Virg.: angusta, Hor.

paupero, avi, atum, i v a. [id.] to make poor, to impoverish: boni viri me pauperant, improbi alunt, Pl. II. With acc. of pers. and *abl* of thing: to rob or deprive of: aliquem cassam, nuce, Hor.

paupertas, *atis, f.* [id.] poverty, small means, moderate circumstances (thus disting. from *egestas, beggary*): paupertatem vel potius egestatem ac mendicitatem ferre, Cic.: saeva, stern poverty, Hor. 2. *Transf.* for *egestas, inopia*: need, want, indigence: id. 3. *Fig.*: poverty of language: Quint. (Hence Fr. *paucvete*.)

pausa, *ae, f.* = *paûsis*, a stop, cessation, pause, end: Pl.: vitas, Lucr.

paucillulum (pau.), *adv.* a little: Pl.

pauso, avi, atum, i v n [pausa] to halt, cease, pause: Pl.

pauxillatim, *adv.* by little and little: Pl.

pauxillisper, *adv.* by little bits, by degrees: Pl.

pauxillium, *adv.* just a little: Pl

pauxillulus (pauxill.), a, um, *adv.* dim. [pauxillus] very little, very small, tiny: lembus, Pl.: pisces, id.: reliquum pauxillum numorum, a trifling balance, Ter. 2. A subst.: de tuis deliciis quid pauxillum, some nite, Pl

pauxillum, *adv.* a little: Pl.

pauxillus (pauxill.), a, um, *adv.* dim. [v. paucus] very little, small: res, Pl.

pave-facio, factum, 3 v a. [paveo] to frighten, alarm, terrify (rare): Ov.: fume et murmure pavefactus, Suet.

paveo, *pavi, 2 v n.* and *a.* to be dismayed, to be in panic or terror (with esp. reference to trembling or throbbing of the heart with agitation or alarm). Neut.: sibi, to be in terror for oneself, Ter.: ad omnia, (as we say) to tremble at the least thing, Liv. Maurus incerto vultu pavens ad Sullam occurrit, i. e. with every outward sign of alarm, Sall.: admiratione paventibus cunctis, quite overcome with astonishment, Liv. With *Inf.*: nec illae numerare aut exigere plagas pavent, do not shrink from, Tac. *Transf.*: (balsami) venae pavent, perh. throb, or shrink, id. II. A ct. (poet.): Parthum, to dread, Hor.: funera, id. [Etym. uncertain.]

pavesco, 3 v n. and *a.* *incep* [paveo] Neut.: to begin to be afraid, to become alarmed: omni strepitu pavecere, Sall. II. A ct.: bellum, to dread, Tac

pavidè, *adv.* fearfully, timorously, timidly (rare): Liv.

pavidus, a, um, *adj.* [paveo] fearful, terrified, alarmed, panic-struck: castris se pavidustenebat, Liv. matres, Virg.: lepus, timorously, Hor.: miles pavidus et casuum maris ignarus, terrori stricken, Tac.: pavidæ ex somno mulier, startled out of her sleep, Liv. ad omnes suspiciones pavidus, fearfully alive to, Tac. Of competitors in sports: excipunt plausu pavidum, trembling (throbbing) with excitement, Virg. With *Gen.*: miles R. armis gravis et nandi pavidus, (consequently) afraid of swimming, Tac. Neutr. *adverb.*: pavidum blandita, nervosus, Ov. II. *Transf.* of things: accipiens parvis fear or anxiety, anxious, disturbed: quies pavidæ imaginibus, troubled, Suet

pavimento, avi, atum, i v a. [pavimentum] to cover with a pavement, to pave: Cic

pavimentum, i, n [pavio] a floor composed of small stones, earth, or lime, broken down with a rammer, a pavement: Hor

pavio, *ivi, itum, 4 v a.* to beat, strike: terram, Cic. II. *Transf.* to beat, ram, or tread down: artem esse oportet solidam, terra pavita, Varr. [Cf. Gr. *πάω* (páō) = *F-i-o*]: the root is *pu*, v. *repudium*]

pavio, i, v n. and *a.* *freq.* [paveo] to be greatly afraid (v. paveo): prosequitur pavitans, trembling with fear and with throbbing heart, Virg.: quæ pueri in tenebris pavitant, shudder at, Lucr. II. to shake or shiver with the ague: Ter.

pavo, *onis, m.* a peacock: sacred to Juno: Cic. As a delicacy: Juv. [Whether Gr. *πάω*, orig. *πάω*, or Lat. *pavo* (both of which are doubtless borrowed from a common source) has preserved the true initial consonant, is doubtful. A.-S. *puwa*, whence Eng. *pea* (fowl), was borrowed from the Latin.]

pavor, *oris, m.* [paveo] fear, dread, alarm, terror, panic, anxiety: terror pavorque omnes occupavit, dismay, Liv. *Plur.*: nocturni, Tac. Of eager anxiety: quum spes arrectæ juvenum exsultantique haurit corda pavor pulsans, throbbing excitement, Virg. (Hence It. *paura*; Fr. *peur*.)

pax, *pacis, f.* [from the root *pak* in *paciscor*: orig. an agreement, contract, treaty: hence] peace concluded by treaty or agreement between belligerents: and in gen.: a being at peace, a state of peace, as opp. to war: Cic. Caes.: pangere cum aliquo, Liv.: rumpere, Virg.: bello ac pace, both in war and in peace, Liv. *Plur.*: bella atque paces paces paucos erant, Sall.

II. *Transf.* grace, favour, assistance of the gods: ad Jove Opt. Max. pacem ac veniam peto, Cic.: exorari pacem divum, Virg. 2. In *abl*: with one's good leave or permission: pace quod fiat tua, Ter.: pace tua dixerim, by your leave, Cic. 3. *dominium*, unresisted sway of the Romans: Sen. 4. Pax, as an interj.: 'peace! silence! enough! pax! *abl*, Pl.

III. *Fig.* peace, tranquillity: flumen cum pace delabens, calmly, tranquilly, smoothly, Hor.: pacem vultus habet, wears a look of gentleness, Ov.: ventorum paces, a lull, Lucr.: the rest of the dead: magna et æterna pax, Sen. temperantia pacem annis affert, Cic. (Hence It. *pace*, Sp. *paz*, Fr. *paix*.)

peccans, *antis, fuit* [pecco] II. Subst. a sinner, offender: ad officium peccantes redire cogeret, transgressors, Nep

peccatum, i, n [id.] a fault, error, transgression, sin: Cic.: peccati poenas æquas irrogare, Hor. ut non set peccato mihi ignosci æquum, to have a fault forgiven me, Ter. (Hence It. *peccato*, Fr. *peché*.)

peccatus, *us, m.* [id.] a failing, fault, trespass (rare): Cic.

pecco, avi, atum, i v n and *a.* to miss, mistake, go wrong, err: to commit a fault, to offend, sin: peccare est tanquam transire lineas, Cic. With *acc.*: si unam peccavisses syllabam, trip, blunder in, Pl. esp. with *neut.* *adv.*: Empedocles multa alia peccat, in many other respects, Cic. With *in* and *acc.*: si quid in te peccavi, in me ipsum peccavi vehementius, id. With *erga*: Pl. With *in* and *abl.*: quod in eo (Prociilo) peccidi Germanis causa non esset, as regards him, in his case, they would have no motive for outrage, Caes. With simple *abl*: ingenuoque semper amore peccas, indulge yourself in, Hor.: missione et pecuniâ, Tac. 2. *Esp.* of illicit intercourse: quid interest in matrona, ancilla, peccasse togata? Hor. II. *Transf.* of animals and inanimate things: to fail, go wrong: unus peccerat comarum anulus, one ring had strayed, Mart.: ne peccet (equus)

ad extropium ridendus, *break down*, Hor. [Perh. cogn. with pē-jor, q v., but the Indo-Europ. root is unknown.] (Hence It. *pecore*, Fr. *pecher*.)

pecōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pecus] *rich in cattle* (poet.): Trop.

pecten, īnis, m. [pecto] a comb: Ov. II. Transf. of things like a comb: the reed or sley (for stitching the threads of the warp or web into their places) of a weaver's loom: arguto tenues percurrens pectine telas, Virg.

2, a rake: tonsam raro pectine verrit humum, Ov.

3, Of the form of the clasped hands: id.

4, an instrument with which the strings of the lyre were struck (usu. rendered *quilt*): Jamque cecidit in digitis, jam pectine pulsata cubano, Virg. Hence, Meton. a poem or song: dum canimus sacras alterno pectine Nonas, i. e. in elegiac verse, Ov.

5, a kind of fish-shell, a scallop: pectinibus patulis jactat se molle Tarentum, Hor. (Hence It. *pettine*, Fr. *petque*.)

pectinātus, adv. in the form of a comb, like the teeth of a comb: Plin.

pectifus, a, um, Part [pecto]

pecto, pēxi, pexum and pectum, 3 e. a to comb: caesarem, Hor. II.

Transf. to comb, card or huckle wool, flax, etc.: stupum torrens hamis, Plin. Commence: pectore aliquem fustis or pugnis, to give one a dressing or thrashing: leno pugnis pectitur, Pl. [Cf. Gr. *pekein*.]

pectōrālis, e, *adj.* [pectus] of or belonging to the breast, breast-, pectoral: Col.

pectus, ōris, n. the breast, in men and animals, the breast-bone: Ov. I. Hor. a quo pectore, with shoulders square, Quint.

2, Transf. the stomach (poet.): rascro pectore diras egrotare inde dapes gessit, Ov. II.

Fig. the heart, feelings, disposition: in amictia aperit pectus, an open heart, Cic: te vero jam pectore toto accipio, I take you to my heart, Virg.: molities pectoris, tender-heartedness, Ov.

2, courage, bravery: te forti sequemur pectore, Hor. 3, With ref. to conscience, morals: vix et pectore puro, id.

4, the mind, understanding: Cic: Virg.: Quint. Of inspired persons: deum pectore clausum habere, Ov. [Etyim. uncertain.] (Hence It. *petto*; Sp. *pecho*; Fr. *pis*, and, through low L. *peclorina*, Fr. *poitrine*.)

pecu, ūat pecu, plur. pecua, n. cattle, sheep: cum (hae) eunt sic a pecu palantes, from the flock, Pl.: quanosum, i. e. fish, id. Plur.: in agnis mundatis pecua ablata, Liv. 2.

Transf. of money: pecua in crumena defers, Pl. [Cf. Goth. *fah-u* (property), O. H. G. *feh-u*, mod. Germ. *vieh* (cattle), Eng. *fee*: cf. pecunia.]

pecuarius, a, um, *adj.* [pecu] of or belonging to cattle or sheep: res, live stock, Cic. II. Subst. pecuarius, ūi m. a cattle-breeder, grazier: id.

(i) Esp. of those who pastured cattle

on the public land: Liv. 2 pecuaria, ae (v. res), f. cattle-breeding: pecuariam facere, to be a stock-farmer, Suet.

3, pecuaria, orum, n. plur. herds of cattle or sheep: mitte in venenem pecuaria primus, Virg.

pecilator, ōris, m. [peculor] an embezzler of public money, a peculator: Cic.

peculatus, ūs, m. [id.] an embezzlement of public money or property, peculation: Cic: Liv.

peculāris, e, *adj.* [peculium] relating to private property: cansa, Papin. II. Transf. one's own, belonging to one: servi, has oem, Suet.

2, proper, special, peculiar: pecularem tuum testem, Cic. 3, singular, extraordinary, peculiar: munus, Just.: meritum, Suet.

peculāriter, adv. as, private property: Paul. 2, especially, particularly, peculiarly: Plin.

peculiatūs, a, um, Part [peculio]

II. *Adj.* provided with money. Asin. Pollio in Cic.

peculio, avi, atum, i v a [peculium] to give as private property: Pl.

peculolūm, i, n. dim. [id.] a little private property, perh. a "nest egg": Quint.

peculiosus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] having private property, wealthy: Pl.

peculium, u, n. dim. [pecu; v. pecunia] a small private property, capitalis peculi, Cic. 2, Esp. the private property of a son, daughter, or slave, held with the father's or master's consent: admire servus peculium, Varr. filii, Liv.: cura peculi, perquisites, savings, Virg. II. Fig.: sine ullo ad me peculo veniet (of a letter), without anything for myself, i. e. of personal application, Sen.

peculor, i, v. n. dep. [id.] to embezzle the public money, to peculate: Flor.

pecūnia, ae, f. [pecu] property, riches, wealth: cum mapahibus pecoribusque suis, ea pecunia illis est, Liv. aham apud Fabricios, aham apud Scipiones pecuniam, riches were our thing with the F., quite another with the Sc., Tac. pecuniam facere, to make money, Cic. II. Esp. money: praecenti pecunia, with ready money, Pl.: pecunia numerata, Cic: collocatam habere, to have money out on mortgage, id. Plur.: sums of money: pecunias exigere, capere, imperare, id.: coinage, currency: vitare pecunias, Eutr.

pecūnīarius, a, um, *adj.* [pecunia] of or belonging to money, pecuniary: rei pecuniarie socrus, in a money matter, Cic: praemia rei pecuniarie magna, great rewards in money, Caes.

pecūnīosus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] that has much money, moneyed, rich, wealthy: Cic. seminae pecuniosiores, Suet.: homo pecuniosissimus, Cic.

II. Act that brings in money, gainful: artes, Mart.

pecus, pecoris, n. [v. pecu] cattle,

as a collective, a herd or flock (opp. to pecus, pecudis, a single head of cattle; but often found in pl., esp. poet.): bubulum pecus, horned cattle, Varr.: setigerum pecus, swine, Ov. Of thronese: ignavum fucus pecus, a lazy tribe, Virg. Of seals: Proteus pecus egit altos visere montes, Hor. 2, Esp. sheep, as opp. to oxen: balatus pecorum, Virg. 3, Transf. of a single lion: Ov. II. Fig. of persons, as a term of abuse: cattle: Hor. (Hence Fr. *picore*.)

pecus, ūdis, f. [v. pecu] a single head of cattle, a beast, brute, animal, one of a herd: Cic. 2, Esp. a head of small cattle, a sheep: Virg.: Lucr.

II. Fig. as a term of reproach, a beast, brute: Cic.

pedālis, e, *adj.* [pes] of the length of a foot: sol mihi videtur quasi pedalis, a foot in diameter, Cic: transtra ex pedalibus in latitudinem trabibus, Caes.

pedārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] of or belonging to the foot, foot-; transf.: pedarii senatores, inferior ('pedarian') senators: these had seats in the Senate, but not votes; they might show their veers by joining those who had, and might speak: Tac. Also Subst.: pedarii, orum, m. plur.: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 333 seq.)

pedātus, ūs, m. [pēdo, i] an attack, a charge against an enemy: Pl.

pedēs, itus, m. [pes] that goes or is on foot: si pedes incedat, Liv. II. Esp. a foot-soldier: Caes. 2, a land-soldier (opp. to a marine, classicus): Vell. 3, Collect. in sing., foot-soldiers, infantry: cum pedes concurrat, Liv. 4, Transf.: equites, pedes, as a general designation for the entire people: omnes cives Romani equites pedesque, id. (Hence through low Lat. *pedito* (ons), It. *pedone*; Fr. *piéton*.)

pedester, tris, tre, *adj.* [pedes] on foot, pedestrian (opp. to on horseback, equestris): copiae, infantry, Caes: statua, of one on foot, opp. to equestris, Cic. 2, Subst.: pedestres, m. plur. foot-soldiers (late): Just.

II. Transf. on land, by land (opp. to by sea, naaval): pedestres navalisque pugnae, Cic: itinera, the roads by land, Caes. III. Fig. of style (a Graecism = *πεζός*): written in prose, prose (opp. to verse): oratio, Quint.: historiae, Hor. 2, plain, common, without poetic flights, without pathos, prosaic: sermo, id. (Hence It. *pedestre*; Fr. *piètre*.)

pedētentim (pedētemptim), adv. [pes and tentare] by trying with the feet: (elephanti) quaerendis pedetentim radis, in terram evasere, Liv. Hence, 2, step by step, slowly: Pac. in Cic. II. Fig.: by degrees, gradually, cautiously: timide et pedetentim, Cic.

pedīca, ae, f. [pes] a shackle, fitter, or chain for the feet; a sprig, gun,

snare: Liv.: gruihus pedicas ponere, Virg. (Hence Fr. *piege*.)

pediculus, v. pediculus.
pediculosis, a, um, *adj.* [pediculus] full of lice, lousy: Mart.

pediculus (pediculus), i, m. dim. [pes] a little foot: Plin. II. Transf.: the foot-stalk or pedicle of a fruit or leaf: pediculi avurum, Col.

2. [pedis, a touse]: oculi: milis pediculos facit, Plin. (From the form *peduculus* come It. *pidocchio*; O. Fr. *pouil*, Fr. *pou*.)

pedis, is, c. a touse: Pl.

pedissequus and **pedissequus**, i, m. and **pedissequa**, ac, f. [pes sequor] a male or female attendant; a foot-man, page, lackey; a waiting-woman: Pl.: Cic. II. Fig.: a follower, attendant: juris scientiam adloquente tanquam ancillulam pedissequamque adjuvisti, id.

peditatus, ūs, m. [pedes] foot-soldiers, foot, infantry (opp. to equitatus, cavalry): Caes.

peditum, i, n. [pēdo] a breaking wind: Cat. (Hence It. *petardo*; Fr. *petard*.)

(1) **pēdo**, avi, atum, i v a [pes] to foot, i. e. to furnish with feet: milis pedatus, ill set on his feet, Suet.

(2) **pēdo**, pēpēdi, (pēditum), 3, v n to break wind: Hor. [Cf. Gr. *πέπομαι*; O. H. G. *firz-an*.]

pēdum, i, n. [pes] a shepherd's crook, a sheep-hook: Virg. (v Smith's Ant. 288.)

pēgē, es, f. = *πηγή*, a fountain. Prop. (al. Pegae)

pegma, ātis, n. = *πίγμα*, a fixture made of boards, for use or ornament: Aus. II. Esp. a bookcase: Cic. 2, a sort of moveable stage or scaffolding, used in the Roman amphitheatres: Suet.: Juv. (v. Smith's Ant. 283.)

pegmāris, e, *adj.* [pegma] of or belonging to a pegma or theatrical machine: p-egmares gladiatores, Suet. (dub., al. p-egmares.)

pēiō (also *perjūro*, Pl.; and *perjūratō*, Ov.), avi, atum, i e n and o [perjuro, v. *perjūro*] to swear falsely, to forswear or perjure oneself: Cic. poet.: jus perjurationis, a false oath (analog. to jus iurandum), Hor.: perjuratus deus, sworn falsely by, Ov.

II. Transf. in gen. to *perjūro*.
optime hercle perjurus, Pl.

pēior, us, v. malus [pētyō uncertain; perh. for *pec-ior*, cogn. with *pecco*; v. *peessimus*]

pēius, adv. worse: v. male (Hence Fr. *pis*.)

pēlāgē, n. plu. the sea: v. *pelagus*.

pēlāgius, a, um, *adj.* = *πελαγιος*, of or belonging to the sea, sea- (pure Lat. *marinus*): cursus, Plaedr.

pēlāgus, i, n. (Gr. plur. *pēlāgē*, *Lucr.*) = *πέλαγος*, the sea (the expanse of sea, the open sea; whereas *mare* is the sea in most gen. sense: chiefly poet.): *pelagus* tenere rates, the main, Virg.:

saeviente pelago, Tac. II. Transf.: an overflowing stream, a flood (poet.): pelago premit arva sonanti, with its roaring flood, Virg.

pēlāmias, idis, and **pēlāmys**, ūdis, f. = *πηλამίς* and *πηλამύς*, a young tunny-fish (before it is a year old, afterwards called *thynnus*): Juv.

pēlex, v. *pellex*.

pēlaciā, ac, f. [pellax] an allure-ment, enticement, charm (poet. and rare): placidi ponti, Lucr.

pēllax, ācis, *adj.* [pellicio] seductive, deceitful, cajoling: Virg. 1.

pēllēcebra, v. *perlecebra*.

pēllēctio, ōnis, f. [pellēgo] a reading through: Cic. (al. perlectionem)

pēllēctus, a, um, Part. [pellicio]

pēllēgo, v. *perlēgo*

pēllēx (paellex and pēlex), icis, f. and rarely n. a concubine, mistress (strictly of a married man), prostitute: Cic. Ov. filiae pēllēx, of a woman who has usurped her own daughter's rights with her husband: Cic. [Latinized from Gr. *πᾶλλαξ*]

pēllēctatus, ūs, m. [pellēx] a cohabiting with a kept mistress, concubinage: Cic.

pēllēcio or **pēllēcio**, lexi, lectum [lacio] 3. v a lit. to draw gently over; hence, to allure, entice, inveigle, decoy: senem per-pellitolas, Ter. 1. annuum adole-scentis, Cic. mulierem ad se, id. populum in servitutem, Liv.

II. Fig.: to win or bring over to one's side: majorum partem sententiarum, id. quia moderationis fama ludos p-llēxit ad amicitiam populi R. petendam, induced, won over, Su. 1.

pēllēcia, ac, f. dim. [pellis] a small skin or hide: haecina, Cic. 1. fur-tivae aurum pellēciae, i. e. the golden fleeces, Juv. Proverb. (1) pellēcia-m curam, to take care of one's own poor share of oneself, Hor. (2) pellēcia-m viti-um in corpore, i. e. to keep to one's skin diseases, Pl.

pēllēcio, ōnis, m. [id.] a furrier Pl.

pellis, is, f. a skin, hide (prop. of a beast) rugosa (of a frog), Plaedr. caprina, Cic. When applied to the human skin, it is in bad sense: fringilla pellis-duraque (in disease), Lucr. Juv.

2. Fig. what is outside, mere exterior: speciosus pelle-dora, Hor.

detrahere pellem, i. e. to pull off the mask which conceals a person's faults, id. Prov. 1. quiescere in propria pelle, to be content with one's own condition, id.

II. Meton. leather: rupta calcus pelle patet, with a split in the leather, Juv. (2) a garment made of skin: pes in pelle natus, in the shoe, Ov. ingrae pelles, shoe-bands or laces, Hor.

2. a tent (because it was covered with skins) hence sub pellibus, in camp: (Caesar) sub pellibus hibernae constituit, Caes. 3. a leather shield-cover: pellium nomine, Cic. [Cf. Gr. *πελᾶα*; Goth. -fili, Eng. fell, O. H. G. *fēl*, v. *palam*] (Hence

Fr. *peau*, *pelletterie*, and, from the latter, Eng. *peltry*.)

pellitus, a, um, *adj.* [pellis] covered with skins, clad in skins: t-stes, i. e. from Sardinia, where skins were used for clothing, Cic.: Liv. 1. oves, having their fleeces protected by leather jackets, leather-coated, Hor.

pello, pēpūli, pulsus, 3, v a. to push or strike: fores, knock at, Ter.: terram ter pede (in the dance called tripudium), Hor.: nervi pulsī, struck, i. e. with the quill, Cic.: classica pul-sa, i. e. blown, Tib.: pulsa ventis-arbor, buffeted by, Lucr.: impetu-ventium pulsae fores, forced open, Tac.

2. Esp. to drive, thrust or turn out, expel, banish: ex Galliae finibus, Caes.: ab agris patris, Ov.: possessores suis sedibus, Cic.: casules tyrannorum injuria pulsī, banished, Liv.

3. Also in milit. lang. to beat, conquer, overcome, rout: exortitum, Caes. 4. to urge, impel, drive, dis-chase: sagittam, Virg.

II. Fig.: to strike, touch, move, affect, impress, etc.: nulla me populi insignis injuria, Cic. ipsum nullius forma populator captivae, Liv.: longi sermonis in-tium, to strike the key-note of, Cic.

2. Esp. to drive out or away, to expel: pulsus corde dolor, Virg. stium, Hor. fugeis vim tectis, Cic.

3. to conquer, overcome (rare): alieni pudici-tiam, Pl. [Cf. Gr. *πᾶλαα*, *πᾶλαα*]

pēllūceo and **pēllūceo**, lūxi, 2, v n to shine through, to be seen through, to be transparent, pellū-ci-ta is pellēcia, quasi lante rursus Punicia, lets the light through, Pl.: perlucent aether, Cic. perlucent aenea, i. e. a pipe with many holes, Tib.

II. Fig.: to shine through or forth, to appear, to be transparent: Cic. pellucens oratio, perspicuous, id. ut mors dicentis ex oratione pellucant, may appear clearly, Quint.

pēllūcidulus (perl.), a, um, *adj.* [pellucidus] brightish, semi-transparent: Cat.

pēllūcidus (perl.), a, um, *adj.* [per-lucidus, transparent, pellucidus] nim-brana, Cic.: tons, Ov. hds pellu-cidior vitro, more transparent than glass, i. e. keeping no secrets, Hor.

II. Transf. very bright: stella, Cic.

pēlōris, idis, f. = *πελωρίς*, a large shell-hell (perh. a mussel): Hor.

pēlita, ac, f. = *πᾶλη*, a small, light shield, usually crescent-shaped: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 283.)

pēlīstēs, or -a, ac, m. = *πελίστας*, a soldier armed with the pelta, a pel-tast: Liv.

pēlītus, a, um, *adj.* [pelta] armed with the pelta: Ov.

pēlvis, is, f. a basin, laver: Juv. [Cf. Gr. *πέλαα*, *πέλαα*]

pēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [penus] of or for provisions: Cic.

pēnātes, ium, v. plu. the Penates, old Latin guardian deities both of a

household, and of the state: used either with or without *du*: *ardes domum Penatium*, Liv.: in Italian *portans victos penates*, Virg. (v. Smith's *Biogr. and Mythol.* 309) II. Meton: a dwelling, home: a suis dis *penatibus* *præcepit ejetus*, Cic. Poet. *obees*: certi *penates*, settled abode, Virg. [Deities of the family provision-chamber, the store-room, from *penus*, q. v.]

penatiger, *era, erum, adj.* [penates *gero*] carrying his household gods: Ov. **pendeo**, *pēndi*, 2. v. n. [pendo] to hang, hang down, be suspended: *sagittæ pendebat ab humero*, Cic.: *telum clipei umbone pependit*, Virg.: *ros qui apud ætærium pependisset, whose names had been posted up, who had been proscribed*, Suet. So of debtors to the state, venalem *pendere*, id. Of votive offerings: *Pers: sacra pendebit fistula pini*, Virg. *q* things hung up when out of use: *pendet tacta fistula cum lyra*, Hor. [Of slaves tied up to the whipping post. Ter. Pl. Of garments: to hang, full: Ov. *Proverb: pendere filo* or *lumi filo*, to hang by a thread, i. e. to be in great danger: *omnia sunt hominum tecum pendencia filo*, id. II. Transf.: to be suspended in the air, to float, hover: *circumfuso pendebat in ære tellus*, id. *lumi sicca tellure hect*, dum *mulia pendunt*, Virg.: *hi summo in fluctu pendunt, hang upon the billow's crest*, id. 2. to slope suddenly down: *ne litus operum pendeat alta*, Ov. 3. to hang about, linger: *nostroque in humis pendes*, Virg. 4. to hang down, be galled, weak: *fluidos pendebat artos*, Ov.: *pendentes genæ, flabby cheeks*, Juv. III. Fig.: to hang, rest, or depend upon: *spes pendet ex fortuna*, Cic.: *hinc omnis pendet Luciliis*, Hor. 2. to gaze fixedly, listen attentively to: (Dido) *pendet iterum narrantis ab ore, hangs on his lips*, Virg.: *hoc (vultu) pendunt homines, hang on, i. e. watch the expression of*, Quint. 3. to be suspended, interrupted, discontinued: *pendent opera interrupta*, Virg. 4. to be ready to fall: *ne amicum pendente in cornu percutitur*, Cic. 5. to be in suspense, to be uncertain, doubtful, irresolute, perplexed: *animus tibi pendet*, Ter. *pendebat adliuc belli fortuna, was trembling in the balance*, Ov. *Espendere annui: exanimatus pendit animi, waits in breathless suspense*, Cic. [With animis or mentibus, id. Lucr. [Etyim uncertain.] (Hence, through low Lat. *pendicare*, Fr. *pencher*)]

pendo, *pēndi*, *pensum* (a pendens for *pependissent*, Liv.), 3. v. a. and n. [v. *pendeo*] A. c. to cause to hang down, to suspend, esp. of scales; hence, to weigh, weigh out: *pensas examinat herbas*, Ov. 2. Transf.: to pay, pay out (because, in the earliest times, people paid by weight of metal) *ingentem pecuniam quotannis*, Cic.:

mercedem alicui, Juv. Absol.: *pro pabulo pendunt*, Plin. (u) Hence, *pendere penas, supplicia, etc.*: to pay, suffer, undergo a penalty: *maximas penas pendo temeritatis meae*, Cic.: *satis suppliciorum pensum esse*, Liv. Absol. (put and late): to suffer punishment, make atonement: *tuis pendit in arvis Delius, quod etc.*, Val Fl. (m) to pay, render (poet.) *dignas gratias*, Stat. II. Fig.: to weigh mentally, to ponder, consider, decide: *vos eam (rem) suo, non nominis pondere penditote*, Cic. 2. to value, esteem, regard: with *Gen.* of value: *quem tu vidisse beatus non magni pendis*, Hor.: *tu illum nunquam ostendisti quanti penderes*, Ter. B. Neutr.: to weigh, have weight: *talentum ne minus pondo octoginta Romanis ponderibus pendat*, Liv. (Hence Fr. *pendre*)

pendulus, a, um, *adj.* [pendeo] hanging, hanging down, pendent, pendulous: *collum*, Hor. *libra*, Ov. Of places (cf. *pendeo* II, 1). hanging aloft, lofty: Mart. II. Fig. *dubiae spe pendulus horæ, in suspense*, Hor.

pene, *adv.* v. *paene*.

penes, *prep.* with *Acc.* with, resting with, in the possession or power of: usu with names of persons, and oft put after its case: *penes quem est potestas*, Cic.: *quem penes est virtus*, Pl. *usus, quem penes arbitrium est et jus et norma loquendi, which has the decision, etc.*, Hor.: *culpa penes Maenium fore, would be with M.*, Liv.: *victoria penes Athenienses fuit, rested with*, Just.: *nationum imperium penes reges erat, was in the hands of*, id.: *penes quos sunt auspicia, in whom the auspices are vested*, Liv.: *me penes est custodia mundi, mine is the guardianship*, Ov. (ii) *penes se esse* (*ἐν εαυτῷ εἶναι*), to be in one's senses: *penes te est?* Hor. II. Transf.: in company with, along with: *hi (servi) centum dies penes accusatorem quum fuissent*, Cic.: *istæc penes vos psalteria est? is that minstrel girl at your master's house?* Ter. III. With an *abstr. obj.*: *potus-inam (causam) penes incuriam virorum feminarumque, the chief reason consisting in the indifference, etc.*, Tac. [In one's penus or store.] v. *penus*, and cf. *penitus*, *penetro*.]

penetrabilis, e, *adj.* [penetro] passing: that can be pierced or penetrated, penetrable: *corpus nullo penetrabile tlo*, Ov.: *caput laud penetrabile Nilii, inaccessible*, Stat. II. A. c. t. piercing, penetrating: *frigus*, Virg.: *fulmen*, Ov.

penetrālis, e, *adj.* [id.] piercing, penetrating: *frigus*, Lucr. 2. inward, inner, internal, interior, innermost: *tecta*, Virg.: *dil Penates etiam penetrales a poetis vocantur*, Cic. II. Subst.: *penetrāle, or penetral*; mostly plu. *penetrālia*, um, n. the inner part,

interior, esp. of a building; the inside space, an inner room: *penetrāle urbis*, Liv.: *Britanniae in ipsis penetrālibus, in the very recesses, remotest parts*, Tac.: *Priami penetrālia, the inner chambers*, Virg. 2. Fig.: an inner place, secret place, a secret: *loci asperio penetrālia, i. e. to go to the root of the matter*, Quint.

pēnētro, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* and *n.* A. c. t. to put, place or set into: constr. with *acc.* of direct object, the place denoted by *acc.* with *in* or *intra*: *penetrare pedem intra aedes*, Pl.: *se in fugam, to take to flight*, id. (ii) Fig.: *se in litteras, to penetrate*, Geil. 2. to make one's way into, to penetrate: with *acc.* of place: *Illyricos sinus*, Virg.: *iter L. Lucullo penetratum, the route opened up by*, Tac. Fig.: *id. Tiberii animus altius penetravit, made a deep impression on*, id. II. Neutr.: to make one's way into, to penetrate into: *sub terras*, Cic.: *intra vallum*, Liv.: *in uricem*, id. 2. Fig.: *Romuli animus haec ipsa in templa penetravit*, Cic. [To put (or make one's way) into the penus, the inner chambers; to reach the interior; v. *penus*.]

penicillium, i, n. and *penicillus*, i, m. dim. [peniculus] a painter's brush or pencil: Cic. Fig.: *Britanniam pingam coloribus tuis, penicillo meo, with your colours (= materials) and my brush (= style)*, id. (Hence Fr. *pin-cel*.)

peniculus, i, m. dim. [penis] Lit. a little tail, hence, a brush for removing dust. Pl. II. a sponge: id. Ter.

peninsula, v. *paeninsula*.

penis, is, m. a tail: *caudam antiqui penem vocabant*, Cic. II. Esp. the penis: id. Hor. 2. Meton. incontinuousness: *quicunque manu, ventre, pede, boia patria laceraverat*, Sall. II. For

pēnissimē (paen), v. *paene*, *adv.* *fin.*

penitē, *adv.* inwardly, internally:

terry, utterly: caput et supercilia penitus abrasa, id.: dilecta penitus, deeply, Hor. With Comp.: penitus crudelior, far more, Prop. With Sup.: vir penitus Romano nomini infestissimus, Vell. [v. preced.]

penna, ae, f. a feather (see also pinna): sine pennis volare laud facile est: meae alae pennas non habent, Pl.

II. Meton.: in plur. *pennae*, wings: aves pullos pennas foveat, Cic.: pennas explicare, Ov. Of bees: Virg. Proverb. pennas (al. pinhas) incidere alicui, to clip one's wings, i. e. to deprive one of power or rank, Cic. (ii) *extendere pennas*, to spread one's wings, i. e. to attempt great things, Hor. **2.** a flying, flight (poet.): Ov.

3. a feather on an arrow (poet.): per jugulum pennis tenuis acta sagitta est, id.: also the arrow itself: olort tractus penna, id. [Through pet-na from pet-na; cf. Gr. *petra*; Lat. *praepet*-er, and perh. *accipiter*: Eng. *feather*.] **II.** G. *fedara* (wing) V. peto. (Hence It. *pennacchio*, and, from it, Fr. *parache*.)

pennatus (pinn), a, um, adj. [penna] feathered, winged: pennati equi, quos pegasos vocant, Plin.: Zephyrus, Lucr.

penniger, era, erum, adj. [penna] feathered, winged: Cic.

pennipēs, edis, adj. wing-footed: Perseus, Cat.

pennipōtens, entis, adj. able to fly, winged (poet.): Lucr.

pennula, ae, f. dim. [penna] a little wing (rare): Lucr.

pensilis, e, adj. [pendo] hanging, hanging down, pendant, pensile: comite: restum v. lo nubi emv-r, qui me faciam pensilem, i. e. hang myself, Pl.: vehetur pensilibus plumis, i. e. in a cushioned litter, Juv.: uva, hung up to be preserved during the winter, Hor.

pensio, ōnis, f. [pendo] lit. a weighing. Meton. a weight: Vitr. **II.** Transf.: a paying, payment, instalment: a term of payment: nihil debetur ei, nisi ex tertia pensione, Cic.

2. Esp. a tax, impost: Aur. Vict.

3. rent: Suet. (Hence It. *pensione*.)

pensito, avi, atum, i v. a freq. [pendo] to weigh, weigh out: lanam, Aur. Vict. **2.** Transf. to pay regularly (rare): praedia, quae pensitant, i. e. which are liable to rent or any other charges (opp. to immunia), Cic. **II.** Fig.: to weigh, ponder, think over, consider: rem, Liv.: suae et inimicorum vires, to balance, estimate, Suet.: anctorum judicia, to brood over, id. Abl. absol. impers.: Tiberius, saepe apud se pensitato, after repeated consideration, Tac.

pensio, avi, atum, i v. a freq. [pendo] to weigh or weigh out (the freq. form points to the repeated trials often required to secure an even balance): aurum, Liv.: Giracchi caput

aurum pensatum, paid for with its weight in gold, Flor. Proverb.: pensare eadem trutina, to weigh in the same balance, judge by the same standard, Hor. **II.** Transf.: to counterbalance, to compensate, recompense, repay, requite: beneficia, Curt.: praematuram mortem immortalis nominis sui memoria, Vell.: transmarinae res quadam vice pensatae, were balanced, equalized, Liv. **2.** to atone or pay for; to purchase with: with Acc. and Abl.: nece pudorem, Ov.: victoriam damno militis, V. ll. **III.** Fig.: to weigh, ponder, examine, consider: ex factis, non ex dictis, amicos, Liv. (Hence It. *pensare*, Fr. *penser*, also *peser*.)

pensus, i, n [id.] a portion weighed out as a day's work for spinners of wool; hence, in gen. a task, price of work: pensum facere, Pl.: nocturna carpentes pensa puellae, Virg. **II.** Fig.: a task, duty, office: pensum morum lepide accurabo, Pl.: me ad unum minus pensumque revocabo, Cic. (Hence It. *peso*.)

pensus, a, um, Part [pendo] **II.** Adj. (from sense *weighed, esteemed, valued, dear*: ultra condico pensus, i. e. preferable, Pl. **III.** As subst.: pensum (esp. in gen.), in abstract sense care, concern: nihil pensi habere, to have no regard for, no scruple about, Sall.: nec mihi adest tantillum pensum, quos capiam calceos, I don't care in the least, Pl.: si quicquam p. nisi unquam fuisse, if they had had any consideration, Sall.

pentameter, tri, m = πενταμέτρος (containing five metrical feet), a pentameter: Quint.

pentēris, is, f. = πεντήρης, a ship with five banks of oars: Auct. B. Alex.

pēnula, v. paenula

pēnuria (paenuria), ae, j. denith, want, need: cibi, Lucr.: virtus, Hor. edendi, Virg.: sapientium civium bonorumque, scarcity, Cic.: mulierum, Liv. [cf. Gr. *penia*.]

pēnus, ūs and i, m. and f., also penum, i, and penus, ōis, n. store or provision of food, provisions, victuals est omni, quo vescuntur homines, pēnus, Cic. [The root is appy. *pa*, whence *pasco*, q. v.]

pēplum, i, n and pēplus, i, m = πῆλον and πῆλος, the robe of state of Minerva at Athens, in which her statue was solemnly clothed in the Pan-athenaea: Virg.

per, prep. with Acc. Of space, denoting motion through or over, through, through the midst of, throughout, over, all over: p. r. scagari, Liv.: se per munitiones iugere, Caes.: per mare pauperem fugiunt, per saxa, per ignes, Hor.: p. provincias, in the different provinces: Cic.: cervixque comaeque trahuntur per terram, along, Virg.: per venientem percurrere, along the pole, Caes.

Placed after its noun: viamque, Lucr.

II. Of time, denoting continuity, through, throughout, during: per trimum, Cic.: per decem dies ludi facti sunt, id.: per idem tempus, during, at, id.: per indutias, during, Liv.

III. Of other relations: to denote the (personal or other) instrument or means, through, by, by the agency of, by the aid of, by means of: statuunt injurias per vos ulcisci, Cic.: per exploratores cognovit, Caes.: So, per se, per te, through himself, by himself, of himself, etc.: homo per se cognitur, on his own merits, Cic.: scis per te tibi consuls, are well enough able to take care of yourself, Hor. **2.** To indicate the manner or state: in, by, through, etc.: per vinum, when drunk, Pl.: per summum decus vitam amittit, in the most infamous manner, Cic.: per causam excrevendum remigum, under pretext of, Caes.

3. To designate the reason, cause, inducement, etc.: through, for, by, by reason of, on account of, for the sake of: esp. in neg. sent., to denote the reason why something is not the case: per actum non dum lujus auctoritatem loci attingere, Cic.: per duces, non per milites stetit, ne vincerent, it was not the soldiers' fault, Liv.: per Africanum stare, quominus proelio dimicaretur, that it was owing to I, Caes.: (ii) per me, per te, etc., as far as concerns me, you, etc.: per me vel stertas licet, I give you my permission, Cic.: si per te licet, if you would permit, Caes.: (iii) In oaths, entreaties, associations, etc., by: si per plures docti sunt, etc. oft with a word or words coming between prep. and Acc.: per ego te docti oro, Ter.: Liv.: Virg. **IV.** In composition per signifies: through, over: per-duco **2.** thoroughly, completely: per-ficio **3.** greatly, exceedingly, very, etc.: per-magnus, per-pauper, per-exiguus, per-gratus (In this sense per freq. occurs in lines: cohors ita sunt pergrata perque jucunda, Cic.) **4.** In some cases it appears to impart the sign of destruction, e. g. *perdere*, to destroy, perire, to perish (cf. Germanic cognates infra).

5. The idea of difference is conveyed by per in per-egre, peren-die, per-per-am, q. v. (Cf. Skr. cognates infra.) (*Per*, through, is cogn. with *para*, *para*, also *para*, *para*; Skr. *para*, away, *param*, beyond; Goth. *far*, i. e. *far*; also *for* in *for-do*, *for-git*, *for-swear*, O. H. G. *far*, *fer* (mod. *far*). In sense IV. *per* is thought by some to be a different word, cogn. with Skr. *pari*, (*pari* as in *pari-ty*) (Hence Fr. *par*.)

pēra, ae, f. = *πῆρα*, a bag, wallet: Phaedr.

pēr-absurdus, a, um, adj. very absurd: Cic.

pēr-recommēdātus, a, um, adj. recommended: Cic.

pēr-acer, cris, cre, adj. very sharp

or keen: acetum, Pl. II. Fig.: judicium, Cic.

për-acerbus, a, um, *adj.* very harsh to the taste: uva gustatu, Cic.

për-aceso, cûi, 3 v. n. *incept.* to become thoroughly sour Fig: to become vexed, to grow zealous: ita mihi pectus peracuit, Pl.

për-actio, ònis, f [perago] a finishing, completion: actatus, Cic.

për-actus, a, um, *Part.* [perago].

për-actûte, *adv.* very sharply, very acutely: Cic.

për-actûs, a, um, *adj.* very sharp: falx, Mart. 2. Transf. of sound, very clear or penetrating: vox, Cic.

II. Fig. *very keen, very acute, very penetrating:* id

për-adolescens, entis, *adj.* very young: homo, Cic.

për-adolescensulûs, i, m. a very young man: Nep.

për-adpositus, v perapp.

për-aenus, *adv.* quite equally or evenly, without distinction: Cic. terra millia aeris peraeque in singulos menses, *uniformly*, Nep.

për-âgio, avi, atum, i v. a. to drive or hunt about or rally, to harass, disturb: vehementius peragati ab equitatu, Caes. II. Fig. to excite, impel: animos, Sen.

për-âgo, egi, actum, 3 v. a. to carry through, to do thoroughly or completely, to accomplish, complete, etc.: fabulum, Cic. concilium, Caes. incipit, Virg. 2. In law: to pursue to the end, to continue to prosecute the defendant till he is condemned, Liv.

II. to drive about, harass, disturb (rare): pecora peragens asinus, Sen.

III. to pierce through, transverse: Theorus latus ense peregit, Ov. IV. to pass through, traverse: quum soli duodena peregit signa, id.

2. Transf. of time: to pass, spend: salubres aestates, Hor. Absol. (= diavo) contentus perages, you will spend your time, Pers.

V. In gen. to work or work up: humum, to till, Ov. 2. Fig: to go through, go over, to relate, describe: Liv. res tunc tui sermone peractas, described, Hor.

për-agrâtiô, ònis, f [peragru] a wandering or travelling through, a traversing: itinerum, Cic.

për-âgro, avi, atum, i v. a. [ager] to wander or travel through, to go through, traverse, etc.: proviciuas, Cic. In peragranda Aegyptu, Suet. Of sailing: litora liburnicus, id. Part. perf. in act. sense, as from peragor: peragratus omnes Germaniae partes, having traversed, Vell. II. Fig. to go through, penetrate: eloquentia omnes peragravit insulas, Cic.

për-amans, antis, *adj.* very loving, very fond with Gen.: Cic.

për-amân-âr, *adv.* very lovingly: Cic.

për-ambûlo, avi, atum, i v. a. to walk or go through, to traverse, per-

ambulate: aedes, Pl. rura, Hor. Transf. inq. perambulat artus, i v. a. through, Ov.: recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attae fabula, si dubitem, rightly trod the stage, i. e. was properly constructed (the stage being usu. strewn with flowers), Hor.

për-amoenus, a, um, *adj.* very delightful: Tac.

për-amplius, a, um, *adj.* very large: Cic.

për-angustê, *adv.* very narrowly: Cic.

për-angustus, a, um, *adj.* very narrow: fructum, Cic.: aditus, Caes.

peranno, avi, i v. n. [annus] to live through a year: Suet.

për-antiquus, a, um, *adj.* very ancient: Cic.

për-appositus (adpos), a, um, *adj.* very suitable or apposite: aliquid, Cic.

për-ardûs, a, um, *adj.* very difficult: Cic.

për-argûs, a, um, *adj.* very shrill: tuniunabulum, App. II. very acute, very witty: homo, Cic.

për-armo, avi, atum, i v. a. to arm thoroughly: exercitus, Curt.

për-âro, avi, atum, i v. a. lit. to plough through Transf. pontum, to plough the deep, Sen. II. to furrow: rugis anilibus ora, Ov. III. to write on a waxen tablet: talia perarans manus, id.

për-âtim, *adv.* [pers] by bags or wallets: pratum ductare, i. e. to herd by hogs/sull (cf. folitum), Pl.

për-attentê, *adv.* very attentively: Cic.

për-attentus, a, um, *adj.* very attentive: Cic.

për-audiendus, a, um, *adj.* that must be heard to the end: Pl.

për-bacchor, atu-, i v. a. dep. to carouse or revel through: Cic.

për-bêatus, a, um, *adj.* very happy: Cic.

për-bellê, *adv.* very prettily, very finely: simulare, Cic.

për-bênê, *adv.* very well: Cic.

për-bênêvolûs, a, um, *adj.* very friendly: aliquid, Cic.

për-benignê, *adv.* very kindly: Ter. In tmesi: Cic.

për-bibêsi, ae, f [perbibu] Drink-land, analogous to Peredia (Eat-land); comically, a country where people are always drinking: Pl. (dub., Pl. reads Bibesia).

për-bibo, bibi, 3 v. a. to drink or suck quite up: ego perni, cui medullam lassitudo perbibit, Pl. II. to drink in, swallow: lacrimas, Ov. 2.

Fig. to imbibe, receive: haec cum persuasi mihi et peribui, Sen.

për-bito, 3 v. n. to go over (in bad sense: like Gr. ὑπὸν): utinam malo cruciati in Siciliam perbiteres, had gone and a plague with you, Pl. 2. to go right away; hence, to perish: id. [For etym. cf. per-eo, and v. per.]

për-blandus, a, um, *adj.* very charming, very engaging: Cic.

për-bônus, a, um, *adj.* very good: prandium, Pl.: Cic.

për-brêvis, e, *adj.* very short, very brief: orator, Cic. In tmesi: altera pars per mihi brevis videtur, id. Abl. perbrevis, as *adv.*, in a very short time: id.

perbrêviter, *adv.* very briefly: Cic.

perca, ae, f. = περκα, a kind of fish, a perch: Plin.

për-caedo, cecidi, caesum, 3 v. a. to cut up completely: exercitum, Flor.

për-câlêfâciô, feci, factum (contr. percalcifacium), 3 v. a. to make very warm, to heat thoroughly: Lucr.

për-câlêsoo, lûi, 3 v. n. *incept.* to become very warm: Lucr.

për-callaseo, lûi, 3 v. n. and a *incept.* Neutr. to become very hard ened, very callous: civitatis patientia percalluerat, Cic. II. Act.: to get a good knowledge of: in perf. tenses, to be well acquainted with, to know well, be well versed in: usum rerum, id.

për-cârus, a, um, *adj.* very dear, very costly: Ter. II. Fig.: very dear, very much beloved: aliquid, Cic.

për-cautus, a, um, *adj.* very cautious: Cic.

për-câlêbro, avi, atum, i v. a. to proclaim frequently, to have often in one's mouth: tota Sicilia percelebrantur versus, Cic.

për-cêler, êris, *adj.* very quick or swift: Cic.

për-cêlêriter, *adv.* very quickly, very soon: Cic.

për-cello, cûli, culsum, 3 v. a. [v. antecello, with which percello is not cogn.] to beat down, throw down: to overturn, upset: perli perculit me prope, Pl.: Mars communis aereit spiliantem iam et exultantem evertit et perculit abjecto, Cic. Proverb. plaustrum perculi, I've upset my cart, i. e. I've done for myself, Pl. 2.

Transf. to strike, smite: fœtali Potumum genu femur perculit, Liv. II.

Fig: to cast down, overthrow, ruin, destroy: adolescentiam, Cic.: rem publicam, Tac. 2. to daunt, dismay, discourage, dishearten: haec te vox non perculit? non perturbavit? Cic.: civitates atrocibus edictis, Tac.

3. to drive, scare, startle: quos pavor perculerat in silvas, Liv.: quos pavor perculit decemvros ut senatum consulerent, id. 4. to impel, smite, urge: volucres percussae corda tuâ vi, smitten in or through the heart, Lucr.

për-censêo, ãi, 2 v. a. to go through or over, to count over, reckon up, enumerate: numerum legionum, Tac. II.

Transf. in gen. to survey, view: to review, examine: manipulos, Varr.: orationes, Liv. 2. to go over, travel through: Thessaliam, id.: of the sun, to traverse: signa, Ov.

për-cêpio, ònis, f. [percepicio] a taking, receiving: a gathering in, collect-

ing: frugum fructuumque reliquorum, Cic.

II. Fig. *perception, comprehension*: animi perceptiones, notions, ideas, id.

perceptus, a, um, *Part.* [perceptio].

II. Subst.: percepta, orum, n. *plu. doctrines, principles, rules*: Cic.

per-cido, cidi, cismus, 3. v. a. [caedo] *to cut to pieces, to smash*: os alicui, Pl.

per-ciso, ivi and ii, itum, 2. v. a. and **per-cisio**, ivi and ii, itum, 4. v. a. *to move greatly, to stir up, excite*: irai fax subdita percit, Lucr. II. *to name, call loudly*: aliquem impudicum, Pl.

percio, v. percio

per-cipio, cēpi, ceptum [perceptet for perceptisset, 'tāc in Cic] 3. v. a. [capio] *to take entire possession of*: inhi horor misero membra percipit dictis tuis, Pl. 2. *to take to oneself, to assume*: rigorem, Ov.: (sensus) quisque suam proprie rem percipit in se, takes into it, Lucr. 3. *to gather in, reap* (urnā, etc.) *to obtain, receive*: scere, percipere, condere fructus, Cic.: praemia, Caes. II. Fig.: *to perceive, to feel*: ne, quod hic agimus, herus percipiat fieri, Pl. neque auribus, neque ullo sensu percipit, Cic.: necdum animus tuo percipit pectore flammam, has caught, Virg. 2. *to learn, comprehend, understand, conceive*: aliquid animo, Cic.: omnium civium nomina perciperat, had learned, knew, id.: querelas, to hear, Liv. With depend. clause: percipere porro quid dubitem, learn further, Virg.

percitus, a, um, *Part.* [perciteo]

II. Adj.: *greatly moved, roused, stimulated, excited*: animo irato ac percito aliquid facere, in hot blood and under provocation, Cic. 2. *Transf*: *excitable, hasty, impetuous*: ingenium percitum ac ferox, Liv.

per-civlis, e, adj. *very courteous, affable*: sermo, Suet.

percoctus, a, um, *Part.* [percoquo]

per-cognosco, novi, nitum, 3. v. a. *to become perfectly acquainted with*: Pl.: Plin.

per-colo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to strain through, to filter, percolate*: vinum, Cato. II. *Reflect in gen to pass through*: humor per terras percolatur, Lucr.

per-cōlo, cōlūi, cultum, 3. v. a. *to finish*: inchoata, Plin. II. *Transf.* *to deck, adorn*: aliquid eloquentia, embellish, Tac. 2. *to honour, revere, reverence*: patrem, Pl.: plerisque senatorii ordinis honore, distinguish, Tac.

per-cōmis, e, adj. *very friendly, very courteous*: Cic.

per-commōdō, adv. *very conveniently, very well*: Cic.

per-commōdus, a, um, adj. *very convenient, very advantageous*: Liv.

percontatio (percont.), ōnis, f. [percontor] *an asking, inquiring after*: a question, enquiry: directa, straightforward enquiry, Liv.: Cic.: Caes.

percontator (percont.), ōris, m

[id.] *an asker, inquirer; an inquisitive person*: Hor.

percontor (percont.), atus, 1. r. a. and n. *dep.* [from contus, a pole: = conto pertentare, to sound (water) with a pole] *to ask particularly, to question strictly, to inquire, investigate*: percontari hanc paucis hic vult, Pl.: tu nunquam mihi percontanti aut quaerenti aliquid defunxi, Cic.: aliquem ex alio, to ask a person respecting another, Pl.: aliquem de aliqua re, Cic. With double loc.: meum si quiste percontabitur seivum, shall ask you my age, Hor. Absol.: percontando atque interrogando elicere opinionem, by minute investigation and inquiry, Cic.

per-continax, ācis, adj. *very obstinate, very contumacious*: Ter.

per-cōquo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to boil thoroughly, boil soft*: carnes, Plin.: to bake: panem, Sen. II. *Transf* *to heat*: humorem, Lucr. 2. *to ripen*: uvae, Ov. 3. *to scorch, to blacken by the heat of the sun*: virum percocto aequal colore, of sun-baked complexion, Lucr.

per-crēbesco, ūi, and **per-crē-bresco**, brūi, 3. v. n. *encl.* *to become very frequent or prevalent, to be spread abroad*: esp. of reports - omnium terrarum percrebuerunt, Caes.

per-crēpo, ūi, itum, 1. v. n. *to sound very much, to resound, ring*: Cic.

per-crūcio, 1. v. a. *to torment or vex greatly*: Pl.

perculsus, a, um, *Part.* [percello]

perculsus, a, um, *Part.* [percollo]

percontatio, etc. wrongly for percontatio, etc.

per-cūpidus, a, um, adj. *very fond of*: Cic.

per-cūpio, 3. v. a. *to wish or desire earnestly, to long for*: Pl. Ter.

per-cūriōsus, a, um, adj. *very curious or inquisitive*: Cic.

per-cūro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to cure completely*: percurato vulnera, Liv. Fig. *mentem aegram, Sen.*

per-cūro, percurrū or percurri, cursum, 3. v. a. and n. *Act* *to run or hasten through or over, to traverse*: agrum Picenum, Caes.: aristas, Ov.: pectine telas, i. e. to pass the reel through, Virg. II. Fig. *amplissimos honores percurrit, i. e. (rapidly) filled the highest offices one after another*, Suet. 2. *to run over in speaking, to mention cursorily*: partes, quas modo percurrit, Cic.: modice beneficia, to enumerate briefly, Tac. 3. *to run over in the mind or with the eye, to scan briefly, to look over*: multa animo et cogitatione, multa etiam legendo, Cic.: veloci oculo, to run over, glance swiftly through, Hor.

4. *Of feelings, emotions, to run through, thrill*: pectora oculis metu percurrente, Curt. 5. *Neutr.* *curriculo percurrere, run over post haste, Ter.* *per temonem (currus), to run along upon the pole, Caes.*

percuratio, ōnis, f. [percurso] *a running or travelling through*: Cic.

percurso, ōnis, f. [percurro] *a running through or over*: Fig.: *a rapid or hasty thinking over*: Cic.

II. *In rhetor.* *a rapid or hasty passing over a subject*: id.

per-curso, 1. v. a. and n. *freg.* *Act.* *to ramble over*: ripas, Plin. II. *Neutr.* *to range or rove about*: finibus nostris, Liv.

percursus, a, um, *Part.* [percurro]

percussio, ōnis, f. [percutio] *a beating, striking*: capitis, Cic. digitorum, a snap of the fingers, id. II. *Transf* *in music, a beating time, hence, Meton.* *time: numerorum, id.*

percussor, ōris, m. [id.] *a striker, stabber, shooter*: leo vulneratus percussorem novit, Plin. II. *Esp.* *a murderer, assassin*: Cic.

percusus, a, um, *Part.* [percutio]

percussus, ūs, m. (only in Abl. sing.) [id.] *a beating, striking*: Ov.

per-cūto, cussi, cussum [perf percuti for percussisti, Hor.] 3. v. a. (in the Imperf. tenses, ferio is commonly used q v) [quatio] *to strike (eventually) through and through, to thrust or pierce through*: gladio percussus, Cic.: Mamilius pectus, Liv.

2. *Transf.* *to slay, kill*: gladio percussus est, was dispatched, Cic.

II. *With the sign of the simple verb* *to strike, smite, shoot, hit*: januam manu, Tib.: turris de caelo percussae, struck with lightning, Cic.: merulo se flore, i. e. to get drunk, Pl.

2. *to strike, stamp, coin money*: numum argenteum nota sideris Capricorni percussit, Suet. 3. *to strike, play a musical instrument* (poet.): percussam lyram, Ov. 4. *Appy.* *weaver's* *to strike or drive home with the* *weaver's* *lacrime male percussae pectine, ill women, Juv.* III. Fig.: *to strike*: percussus calamitate, Cic. 2. *to strike, shock, make an impression upon, affect deeply*: percussisti me de oratione prolata, id. percussus atro cussim litteris, id. 3. *to cheat, deceive, impose upon*: hominem stratagemate, id. 4. *to strike, stamp* (acc to II 2): ut omnia facta dictaque una forma percussa sint, may be struck with the same die, bear the same impression, i. e. be consistent, Sen.

per-dēcorus, a, um, adj. *very comely or pretty*: Plin.

per-dēlirus, a, um, adj. *very silly or foolish* (poet.): perdelirum esse videtur, sheer deluge, Lucr.

per-dēs, for perco: Pl. (dub.).

per-difficilis, e, adj. *very difficult*: questio, Cic. Sup.: perdifficilimus aditus, Liv.

perdifficilliter, adv. *with great difficulty*: Cic.

per-dignus, a, um, adj. *very worthy*: Cic.

per-diligens, entis, adj. *very diligent*: Cic.

perdiligenter, *adv.* very diligently: Cic.

per-disco, didici, 3. v. a. to learn thoroughly, to get by heart (rare): omnia jura belli, Cic. With Acc. and Inf.: perdidici ista esse vera, Pl.

per-disertē, *adv.* very eloquently: Cic.

perditē, *adv.* in an abandoned manner, incurably: se gerere, Cic. 2. desperately, excessively: amare, Ter.

perditor, ōris, m. [perdo] a ruiner, destroyer (rare): Cic.

perditus, a, um, Part. [perdo]. II. Adj. hopeless, desperate, ruined: habet delectum gentium ac perditorum, men of broken-down fortune, Caes. 2. lost, in moral sense, abandoned: adlocutus perditus ac dissolutus, Cic.

per-diū, *adv.* for a great while, very long (rare): Cic.

per-diūrnus, a, um, adj. that lasts very long, lingering, protracted (rare): Cic.

per-dives, itis, adj. very rich: Cic. **perdix**, icis, c. = περδιξ, a partridge. Mart. (Hence Fr. perdrix.)

per-do, didi, ditum (pres. Subj. perdum, is, etc., Pl. Ter. also Cic. in plur. du te perdunt. Cic. perditur, Hor. Sat. II, 6, 59, seems to be the only pres. pass. form found, pero being used instead), 3. v. a. [v. per, and ci per-uo, per-into] lit. to put away, hence to make away with, to destroy, ruin: Jupiter fruges perdidit, Cic. funditus civitatem, id. aliquem capitis, i. e. to charge with a capital offence, Pl. valetudinem, Cic. scapulas perdidit, i. e. I got well thrashed, Ter. Of moral corruption; to ruin, spoil: adolescentem, id. Sybarin cur properes amando perdere, Hor. In exactions: di (league omnes) te perdunt, may the gods destroy you! Ter. 2. to squander, dissipate, lose (implying blame: thus disting. from amitto, which is quite neutral); to throw away, waste, etc. Cic. diem perdidit, Suet. II. Transf. to lose utterly or irretrievably: libertatem, Cic. perire nomen perdidit, i. e. I have clean forgotten the name, Ter. Of a gambler: to lose (money): Suet. Juv. Absol. v. (Hence It. perdere, Sp. perder; Fr. perdre.)

per-dōco, cū, ctum, 2. v. a. to teach or instruct thoroughly, to show, point out (rare): aliquem mortales ore, Ov. suam stultitiam, demonstrate, Quint.: res difficilis ad perdocendum, Cic. With Acc. and Inf.: Ov.: sol et luna perdocere homines annorum tempora verti, Lucr. (In Hor. Ep. I, 1, 55, read prodocet.)

perdoctē, *adv.* very skilfully: Pl.

perdoctus, a, um, Part. [perdoceo].

II. Adj. very learned, very skilful: Cic.

per-dōleo, ū, itum, 2. v. n. to be much nettled or pained, to grieve greatly: Ter.

per-dōlesco, ūi, 3. v. n. incep. [per-

doleo] to feel great pain or grief, to take deeply to heart: suam virtutem iram fore perdoluerunt, Caes.

perdōmitus, a, um, Part. [perdo]

per-dōmo, ūi, itum, 1. v. a. to tame or subdue thoroughly, to subjugate completely: Latium, Liv.: tauros furentes, to quell, Ov.: unum virum, id.

II. Transf. of things: to knead: farinam, Sen.

per-dormisco, 3. v. n. incep. [dormio] to go fast asleep; to sleep on: Pl.

per-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to lead or bring through or over, to conduct: omnes incolomes naves, i. e. from Britain to Gaul, Caes. legiones ad aliquem, Cic. 2. Of impera. objects, as buildings, water, etc.: to bring, carry, lead, conduct: a lacu ad montem murum, carry a wall along, Caes.: aquam, Front.

II. Transf. to spread over, bedaub, besmear with (poet): corpus odore ambrosiae, Virg. III. Fig. to draw out, prolong, continue, to bring to some end or effect: rem disputatione, Caes.: aliquid amplissimos honores, Cic.: eo rem perduxit, brought the matter to that pass, Nep. 2. to draw or bring over, to persuade, induce to: aliquid ad suam sententiam, Cic.: Caes. Esp. to draw, bring, or win over a woman to accept a lover: Cic. Suet. putasse perducit poterit tam pudica? Hor.

per-ducto, i, v. a. freq. [perduco] to lead, conduct to (with pun on sense of perductor, q. v.) Pl.

perductor, ōris, m. [id.] a leader, conductor, esp. a pimp, pander: Cic.

II. a guide, conductor: Pl.

perductus, a, um, Part. [perduco]

per-dūdum, *adv.* a very long time ago: Pl.

perduellio, ōnis, f. [perduellus] hostile or traitorous conduct against one's country, treason (orig. every act of a citizen injurious to the state or its peace: in the later times of the republic this crime was usually called majestas, though trials for perduellio sometimes took place. v. Smith's Ant. 290): aliquid actionem perduellionem intendere, to charge with treason, Cic.: duumvros qui Horatio perduellionem judicant, should bring home to him the guilt of treason, Liv.

perduellus, is, m. [perduellum, i. e. bellum] a public or foreign enemy; esp. in pl., those engaged in war against one's country; archaic for hostes: Enn.: Cic. II. Transf. a private enemy=inimicus: Pl.

per-diūro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to last or hold out, to endure: Suet.: Ov.

perdiā, ae, f. [perdiō] gobbledom, eat-land, analog. to (per)-bibesia (q. v.): Pl.

per-dēo, adi, ēsum, 3. v. a. to eat up, consume (poet): cibum, Pl. 2. Transf. nec peredit impostam celer ignis Aetnam, has eaten its way through, Hor.: vellea morbo peresa,

eaten away, Virg. II. Fig.: quos durus amor crudeli tate peredit, wasted, caused to pine away, id.

perēgrē, *adv.* in a foreign place, abroad, away from home: qui peregre depugnavit, abroad, Cic. Fig.: dum peregre est animus, is wandering abroad, Hor. 2. from foreign parts from abroad: in regnum Romanum accites, Liv. 3. to foreign parts, abroad: exire, Hor. [Cf. Skr. para-s "another"; v. per, perende, and pereram.]

perēgri, adv. abroad, away from home: peregrique et domi, Pl. (dub. al. peregre.)

perēgrinābundus, a, um, adj. [peregrino] travelling about (rare): Liv.

perēgrinatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a being or living abroad, a travelling about or in foreign parts, peregrination, travel: Cic. 2. Transf. of animals: a roaming, ranging: id.

perēgrinātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who travels about: Cic.

perēgrinitas, atis, f. [peregrinus] the condition of a peregrinus or foreigner, opp. to that of a Roman citizen; alienage: Suet. II. Transf. outlandish ways, foreign habits or manners: Cic. 2. Esp. a foreign tone or accent: Quint.

perēgrinor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [id.] to be or live in foreign parts, to travel about: Cic. Fig.: haec studia percontant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur, are our companions in travel, id. 2. to be abroad, be a stranger: philosophia peregrinari Romae videbatur, id.

perēgrinus, a, um, adj. [peregre] that comes from or belongs to foreign parts, outlandish, strange, foreign, exotic: facies, Pl.: mulier, Hor.: labor, i. e. of travelling, Cat.: terror, of a foreign enemy, Liv.: fasti, of foreign or alien cities, Ov.: urbe in ipsa velut peregrinum otium, as good as a foreign retirement, Tac.: of a Praetor's jurisdiction, sors, foreign (opp. to urbana), Liv.: praetor peregrinus, having jurisdiction in cases where a foreigner was concerned, Dig. II. Subst. a foreigner, stranger: peregrini atque advena, Cic. (ii) peregrina, ae, f. a foreign woman (poet.): Ter. 2. Esp. a foreign resident, an alien, as opp. to a Roman citizen. Cic. III. Fig.: strange, raw, unexperienced, in agendo, id. (Hence It. pellegrino; Fr. pèlerin: Eng. pilgrim.)

per-ēlēgans, antis, adj. very neat, fine, or elegant: oratio, Cic.: ingenium, Vell.

per-ēlēganter, *adv.* very finely, very elegantly: dicere, Cic.

per-ēlēguens, entis, adj. very eloquent: Cic.

perēmēs, e, adj. [amnis] of or belonging to crossing a river: in

augury. auspictum, and absol. perennior, is, *n. the auspices taken on crossing a river or a spring*: in pl. nulla perennia servantur, Cic.

peremptus (peremptus), *a, um, Part. [perimio].*

perendie, *adv. on the day after to-morrow*: Cic. ["On the other day," cf. Skr. *parā dyāvī* Skr. *para-s* = alius, remotus, ulterior, cf. Gr. *εἰς ἄρα*, *εἰς ἄρα*; and v. per.]

perendinus, *a, um, adj. [perendie]* used in classical Latin only in connection with, or in reference to, dies, and equiv. to the English phrase *after to-morrow*: utrum *perendinum* dicat oportet, Cic.: perendino die, Caes. Absol.: tu in perendinum paratus sis, against the day after to-morrow, Pl.

perennis, *e, adj. [Abl. sing. perenne, Ov.] [annus] that lasts or continues the whole year through*: aves, that do not migrate, Plin. II. Transf.: everlasting, never failing, unceasing, perpetual, perennial, aequae, Cic.: amne perenne latens Anna Perennia vocor, Ov.: puteus, Hor.: adamas, Ov. Comp.: monumentum aere perennius, more enduring, Hor. 2. Fig.: majorum virtus, Cic.: opprobrium, enduring, lasting, Suet.

perenni-servus, *i, m. [perennis] one who is always a slave*: Pl.

perennitas, *ātis, f. [id.] lastingness, perpetual duration*: fontium perennitates, Cic.

perennio, *avi, atum, i, v. a. and n. [id.] Act. : to keep or preserve long*: Col. II. Neutr. : to last for many years, to last, continue, endure: arte perennat amor, Ov.

perennus, *a, um, adj. [annus, q. v.] ever-circling, used only as an epithet of Anna, the goddess of the moon (cf. perennis)*: Ov.

parenticida, *ae, m. for pericida [pera caedo] a cut-purse (comically in allusion to parenticida)*: Pl.

per-ēo, *li (ivi), itum, 4. v. n. irreg. to go or run through*: dolum lymphae pereuntis (where the sense seems to include the notion of being wasted), Hor. II. to pass away, to vanish, disappear; to be destroyed, to perish (serving as pass. of perdo in imperf. tenses): aedes cum fundamento perierint, Pl.: tantum pecuniam tam brevi tempore perire potuisse, Cic.: urbes pereunt funditis, Hor.: pereunt sole tepente nives, fade or melt away, Ov.

2. Esp. to perish, lose one's life, die: reliqui se in flumen praecipitaverunt, atque ibi perierunt, Caes. Of chess or draught playing: fac pereat vitreo miles ab hoste tuus, fall by the hand of, i. e. be taken by, Ov. 3. to pine away with love, to be desperately in love (poet.): quo beatus vulnere, qua pereat sagitta, Hor. 4. to be lost, wasted, spent in vain: ne et oleum et opera perierit, Cic.: haud igitur penitus per-unt quaecumque

videntur, Lucr. 5. to be lost, ruined, undone: quid fieri tum potuit? jampridem perieramus, Cic.: ut vidi? ut perii! how was I undone! Virg.

Ger. part. in pass. sense: puppis pereunda est probe, must be lost, Pl. Hence, perili, as an exclamation of despair, I am lost, I'm undone: perili, interii, occidi! id.: peristi, si intrassis intra limen, you're a dead man, you're done for, id.: perimus, actum est, we are lost, it is all over, with us, Ter. So, in asseverations: peream, si, nisi, may I perish, may I die, if, Ov. [v. per, peritio, perdo; and cf. Gr. *μαρτυρῶ*] (Hence Fr. *perir*)

per-ēuito, *avi, atum, i, v. n. and a. to ride through, ride hither and thither, ride or drive about*. Neutr. inter duas acies, Caes. II. Act. aciem, Liv.

per-erro, *avi, atum, i, v. a. to wander through, to roam or ramble over, forum, saunter or stroll through*, Hor.: serpentis malum totum pererrat, penetrates through, pervades, Virg. Fig.: of a boxer, to traverse or try every opening and spot to plant a blow: id Pass.: pererrato ponto, having wandered the whole sea over, id. II. Transf.: totumque pererrat luminibus tactis, surveys all over, id.

per-erūdītus, *a, um, adj. very learned*: Cic.

per-erūs, *a, um, Part. [perdo]*

per-exerūcio, *avi, i, v. a. to plague thoroughly*: Pl. (dub.)

per-exigūe, *adv. very little, very sparingly*: Cic.

per-exigūus, *a, um, adj. very small, tiny, very little*: semen, Cic.: dr., very brief or short, id. frumentum, a very scanty supply of, Caes.

per-expeditus, *a, um, adj. very easy or obvious*: Cic.

per-fabrico, *avi, i, v. a. to work or use up*: Fig. to take in, overreach, Pl.

per-facētō, *adv. very wittily*: Cic.

per-facētus, *a, um, adj. very witty, very facetious*: Cic.

per-facile, *adv. very easily*: Cic. 2. very readily or willingly, Pl.

per-facilis, *e, adj. very easy*: disciplina cognitu perfacilis, Cic.: Caes. II. Esp. very courteous: in audiendo, id.

per-facundus, *a, um, adj. very eloquent*: Just.

per-familiaris, *e, adj. very intimate, very familiar*: alicui, Cic. II. Subst.: per familiaris, is, m. a very intimate or familiar friend: Epicuri, id.

perfectō, *adv. fully, completely, perfectly*: Cic.

perfectio, *ōnis, f. [perfectio] a finishing or perfecting; perfection*: Cic.

perfector, *ōris, m. [id.] a finisher, perfecter (rare)*: Cic.

perfectus, *a, um, Part. [perfectio]*.

II. Adj.: finished, complete, perfect, excellent, exquisite: orator, Cic. in arte, Ov. 2. Of things: naturae, Cic. Comp.: aliquid perfectum, id. Sup.: quod ego summum et perfectissimum judico, id.

perferens, *entis, Part. [perfero]*. II. Adj.: bearing, brooking, patient: with Gen.: injuriarum, Cic.

per-fero, *tūli, latum, irreg. v. a. to bear or carry through*: lapis nec perult letum, did not bring the blow home, did not reach the mark, Virg.: partum, to go the full time, Plin. 2. Transf. to carry, bring, convey: mandata, Cic.: te reginae ad limina perfer, betake yourself to, Virg. Pass.: to be brought, conveyed to, to arrive, come: quum ad eum fama tanti exercitus perlata esset, Liv.: perfortur circa colleum clamor, spreads, is caught up, resounds, id.: perferri haec Alexandio jubet, the following message to be carried, Just.: re secundae nuntius ac litteris perferrebantur, Caes. (ii) Absol.: to convey news, to announce: nuntius incensas perferit navis, Virg.

II. Fig. to bring to an end, to carry through, carry out; to complete, accomplish: legem protulit, carried it through, got it passed, Liv. Poet.: perult intepidos ad fata novissima vulnus, kept, maintained, Ov. 2. to carry out, conduct, manage: patronum perferendae pro se legationis eligeri, Suet. 3. In gen. to bear, suffer, put up with, brook, undergo, endure: poterit, si me amas, bear with me, be patient, Cic.: omnes indignitates contumeliasque, Caes.: solitum, Virg.: pauperem, id. With Acc. and Inf.: excedit urbes suas coque criminali, Tac. A lilies cresset in tectis, perult arma vis, perulit, suffered, Prop.

per-ficio, *fecit, factum, 3. v. a. [facio] to do thoroughly, to complete, finish, perform, to succeed in doing, to accomplish*: pontem, Caes.: aedem Jovis, Suet.: nihil est simul et inventum et perfectum, Cic. Absol.: perficiendi de peratione, of carrying out his purpose, Suet. Poet. centum annos, to complete, live, Hor. II. Transf. to work up, finish a piece of work: canalicularem, Cic. 2. to make perfect, to perfect: aliquem cithara, Ov. 3. to bring about, to cause, effect; with ut and Subj.: obsides uti inter sese dent, perficit, succeeds in getting them to exchange, Caes.

perficus, *a, um, adj. [perficio] completing, perfecting (poet.)*: Lucr.

perfidē, *adv. faithlessly, perfidiously*: Sen.

per-fidēlis, *e, adj. very trusty, very faithful*: Cic.

perfidia, *ae, f. [perfidus] faithlessness, treachery, falsehood, perfidy*: Cic.

perfidiosē, *adv. faithlessly, treacherously (rare)*: Cic. Comp.: Suet.

perfidiosus, *a, um, adj. [perfidia] faithless, treacherous, perfidious*: animo perfidiosus, subdolos, treacherous and cunning, Tac. Sup.: Cic. II.

Of abstr. things: nihil perfidiosum in amicitia, Pl.

perfidus, a, um, adj. [fides, cf. per-jurus] *promise-breaking, faithless, treacherous, perfidious*: Cic. (ii) Of things (poet.). arma, Ov. (iii) Adverbially: perfidum ridens, *laughing slyly*, Hor. II. Transf. *treacherous, unsafe, dangerous*: freta, Sen.: glacie fumen, Flor.

perfigo, xi, xum, 3 v. a. to pierce through, transfix (only in Lucr.): of a thunder-bolt; multaue perfigit, Lucr. Elsewhere, only in *perf part*: gelidus velis perfixa pavoris, id.

perfinio, 4 v. a. to end fully, to finish: Lucr.

perfixus, a, um, Part. [perfigo]. **perfiabilis**, e, adj. [perfito] that can be blown through (rare) deos perlicudos et perfiaibiles, Cic.

perflagitiosus, a, um, adj. very shameful, very flagitious: Cic.

perflatus, ūs, m. [perfluo] a blowing through. Meton. a wind, breeze: Cels.

perflo, avi, atum, 1 v. a. and n. Act. 1. to blow through or over. venti terras turbine perflant, Virg. venti nubila perflant, Lucr. 2. to produce a sound by blowing through: perfians murmura concha (cf. to wind a horn), Lucan. II. Neutr. to blow through, to blow: Col.

perfluctuō, 1 v. a. to flow through, surge through, to swarm over (poet.): Lucr.

perfluo, xi, 3 v. n. to flow or run through: per colum vana videmus perfluere, Lucr. Fig.: hac atque illic perfusus 1 leak, 1 v. i. I cannot keep the secret, Ter. 2. In gen. to flow. Belus amnis, in mare perfluens, Plin.

perfodio, fodi, fossum, 3 v. a. to dig or pierce through, transfix: parietes, Cic.: isthmum, Suet. thoiæ perfossum, Virg. II. to make by digging through, to excavate: fretum, Liv.

perforo, avi, atum (in tmesis, perque forare, Lucr.) 1 v. a. to bore, pierce through, perforate: navem, Cic.: pectora, Ov.: to clear or open up a view by cutting through: Cic.

perfortiter, adv. very bravely: Ter.

perforator, ōris, m. [perfordio] a digger or breaker through: perforator parietum, a housebreaker, Pl.

perfosus, a, um, Part. [perfordio]. **perfractus**, a, um, Part. [perfringo].

perfringo, ūi, 3 v. n. to roar or snort along: Att. In Cic.

perfringens, entis, adj. much frequented: emporium, Liv.

perfriso, cūi, atum and ctum, 1 v. a. to rub all over, to rub or scratch: caput ungento, Cic.: caput sinistra manu perfricas, *scratching his head*, id. II. Fig.: frontem, faciem, os, to lay aside all sense of shame (lit. to rub the face soundly; so as to hide one's blushes): quum os perfriculi, id.

perfrictus, a, um, Part. [perfrico]. **perfrigefacio**, 3 v. a. to make very cold, to numb: alium cor, to send a chill to one's heart, Pl.

perfrigesco, frigi, 3 v. n. incept. to grow very cold, to catch cold: ne caues perfrigescant, Varr.: si perfrigit, cantat bene, 1 v. even if he is quite hoarse, Juv.

perfrigidus, a, um, adj. very cold: Cic.

perfringo, frēgi, fractum, 3 v. a. [frango] to break through, to break or dash in pieces, to shiver, shatter: iumenta (glaciem) penitus perfringebant, kept breaking right through, Liv.: perfracto saxo sortes erupere, Cic.: naves perfrigerant proras, had staved in, Liv. 2. Esp. to break or burst through, to force one's way through any obstacle: hostium phalangem, Caes.: domos, to break open or into, Tac. II. Fig. to break, violate, infringe: decreta senatus, Cic. 2. to break or burst through: omnia repagula juris, pudoris et officii, id. 3. Absol.: perfringere dextrā, to break through sword in hand, Virg.

perfructus, a, um, Part. [perfrui]. **perfruior**, ctus, 3 v. dep. to enjoy fully or thoroughly: with Abl.: Cic. Iuss.: ad perfrueudas voluptates, id.

II. Trans. to fulfil, perform (poet.): mandatis patris, Ov.

perfuga, ae, m. [fugio] a deserter to the enemy (strictly, one who takes refuge with the enemy, and so distinguishing from transfuga, one who changes sides; and from desertor, a runaway): Cic.

perfugio, fūgi, 3 v. n. to flee for refuge: ad aliquem, Liv.: ad tribunal, Tac. 2. Of military desertion (implying that the deserter seeks security with the side to which he flees: thus distinguishing from transfugio, simply to change sides by desertion): nemo a Caesare ad Pompeium transierat, quum paene quotidie a Pompeio ad Caesarem perfrigerent, Caes.: qui hostes ad nostros imperatores perfrigerunt, Cic.

perfugium, ii, n. [perfugio] a place to flee to, a refuge, shelter, asylum: Cic. Fig.: omnium laborum, id.

perfunctio, ōnis, f. [perfungor] a performing, discharging: honorum, Cic.: laborum, an enduring, id.

perfunctus, a, um, Part. [perfungor].

perfundō, fudi, fūsum, 3 v. a. to pour over, to wet, besprinkle: aliquem aqua ferventi, Cic.: perfusus liquidis odoribus, Hor.: aliquem lacrimis, Ov.: perfundi nardo, Hor.: fluvis pecus, to bathe, drench, Virg. Fig.: artus perfudit sudor, bathed, id. 2. to steep, dye (poet.): ostro perfusae vestes, steeped in purple, id. II. Transf. of non-liquids: to scatter or sprinkle over, to besprinkle, bestrew (poet.): canitum pulvere, id.: Lethaeo perfusa papavera somno, steeped, id.: sol perfundens omnia luce, overspreading,

flooding, Lucr. III. Fig.: to imbue, inspire, fill: sensus dulcedine (cf. Shak. "steep my senses in forgetfulness"), Cic.: gaudio, Liv.: timore, id. 2. to overwhelm ('drench'), v.

Long, ad Cic. R. Am. 29, 80): nos iudicio, Cic. 3. to imbue slightly, make superficially acquainted with.

studia, quibus perfundi satis est, to have merely a smattering of, Sen.

perfungor, actus, 3 v. n. dep. to fulfil, perform, discharge: with Abl.: munere quodam necessitatis, Cic. II.

Transf.: to go through, undergo, endure: to get through, get rid of: molestia, id.: vita, 1 v. a. to die, Lucr. Absol.: jam perfunctus sum, I have stood it out, got through with it, Cic. In pass. signif.: memoria perfuncti periculi, gone through, id. 2. to enjoy (rare): with Abl.: epulis, Ov. With Acc.: omnia perfunctus vitae praemia marces, after full enjoyment of, Lucr.

perfuro, 3 v. n. to rage very much, to rage on: incensus et ipse perfurit, Virg. 2. to rage through: Roas domos, Stat.

perfusorius, a, um, adj. [perfundo] that merely moistens, hence, slight, superficial: Sen. II. In law: confusing, misleading, wrongful: assertio, Suet.

perfusus, a, um, Part. [perfundo]. **pergaudeo**, 2 v. n. to rejoice greatly: Cic.

pergo, perrexī, perrectum, 3 v. a. and n. [per rego]. Act.: lit. to direct straight through; hence, to go on uninterrupted or undeviatingly with, to proceed with, prosecute: pergam, quo coepi, hoc iter, Ter. With Inf.: confestum ad eum ire perreximus, Cic. (Hannibal) sententia stetit pergere ire, to continue his advance, Liv. pergeret porro ire, he must continue to push forward, id.: pergin' (=pergisse), scelerata, perplexo loqui? do you persist, you wretch? Ter. 2. to undertake: prospere assura quae pergerent, their enterprise would succeed, Tac. (dum).

II. Neutr.: to go straight forwards, to go or come: horum pergit, they are coming directly towards us, Ter.: eadem via pergere, Cic.: ad castra, Caes.: Romam, Liv. 2. to pass on, proceed to: pergamus ad reliqua, Cic. (ii) Esp. in speaking: to go on, proceed: sed perge de Caesare, go on and relate, id. Also of one who has not yet spoken: to begin and go on, to proceed (poet.): pergit, Perides, Virg.

pergraeor, 1 v. n. dep. to live thoroughly like the Greeks, i. e. to revel, carouse: Pl.

pergrandis, e, adj. very large (rare): gemma, Cic. 2. Of age: pergrandis natu, very old, Liv.

pergrāphicus, a, um, adj. very skilful, very artful: scyophanta, Pl.

pergratus, a, um, adj. very agreeable, very pleasant: litterae, Cic. 2

timet: per mihi, per, inquam, gratum feceris, you would be doing me an especial favour, id

per-gravis, *e*, *adj.* very weighty or grave, very important: pergravia, oppo to levia, Ter.: testes, Cic.

pergravier, *adv.* very gravely, very seriously: pergravier offensus, Cic.

pergula, *ae*, *f.* [pergo: *g*, *te*gula, from tego] a projection or shed in front of a house, a balcony; a booth, stall, shop: Plin. 2. a school, a lecture-room: mathematici pergula, Suet. Meton.: cui cedere debat omnis pergula, all the scholars, Juv. 3. a brothel: Pl.

per-hibēo, *ūl*, *ī*um, 2. *v* a [habeo: for composition and sense, cf. Gr παρῆκω] to furnish, present, bestow, give: magnanimatus exemplum, Plin.

II. *Esp.* to hold, say, assert: to call, name: Elcitra, ut Grai perhibent, Atlantide cretus, Virg. bene qui coniectet, vatem hunc perhibebat optimum, Cic. Pass.: nec minus est Agisilaus ille perhibendus, to be mentioned, cited, id. montes, qui esse auri perhibentur, are said to be, Pl. tellus, quae perhibetur amara, what is generally called 'bitter' land, Virg.

per-hibitus, *a*, *um*, *Part* [perhibeo]

per-hilum, *adv.* very little (poet.): Lucr.

per-honorificē, *adv.* very respectfully: Cic.

per-honorificus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* that does one much honour, very honourable: Cic.

II. that shows much honour or respect, very respectful, id

per-horresco, *rui*, 3. *v*. *n*. and *a* *insep*. Neutr. to tremble or shudder greatly: toto corpore, Cic. II. Act.: to shudder greatly at, to have a great horror of: hanc tantam religionem non perhorrescis: id. Bosporum, Hor.

per-horridus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* very forbidding: stagna perhorrida situ, Liv.

per-humāniter, *adv.* very kindly, very politely: Cic.

per-humānus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* very kind, very courteous, very polite: Cic.

per-licitiatio, *ōis*, *f* [perlicitor] a trying, trial, experiment: Cic.

per-licitor, *atus*, 1. *v* *a* and *n* *dep* [periculum]. Act. to try, prove, put to the test, make a trial of: belli fortunam, Cic. With depend. clause:

quotidie quid nostri auderent, perlicibat, tried to see, Caes. Perf Part in pass. sign.: perlicitatus moribus amicorum, tested, Cic. 2. to put in peril, to endanger, risk (rare) non est saepius in uno homine salus summa perlicienda rei, publicae, id. II. Neutr. to venture, to be bold or enterprising: proliis et perlicitando tuti sunt, by daring the venture of war, Tac. 2. to be in danger, to incur or be exposed to danger: ut potius Gallorum vita quam legionarium perlicitarer, Caes. 3. to risk; with

neut. pron. or Abl. of subst.: quid aliud quam ingenii fama perlicitarer? what other risk should I run saving, in reputation for ability? Liv.: capite, Mart.

periculōse, *adv.* dangerously, hazardously, with danger, risk or peril: aegrotans, Cic. Sup.: aliquid facere, with the greatest danger, Sen.

periculōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj* [periculum] dangerous, hazardous, perilous: bellum, Cic. iter, id. curationes, id. With in and Acc.: in nosmetipsos periculosi, endangering ourselves, id. With Dat.: Caes. Neutr. in Abl. absol.: iuxta periculoso, ficta seu vera promittit, it being equally perilous, Tac Comp.: id. Sup.: Cic.

periculum (contr. periculum, Virg. etc.), *i*, *n*. [*v* experiri] a trial, experiment, attempt, proof, essay: aliquid indei periculum facere, to make trial of, Cic.: hostis, Caes. ex alius facere, to learn from others' experience, Ter. (II) of an attempt or essay in literary composition (*v* rare). Cic. II. Hence (the most freq. sig.), risk, hazard, danger, peril: obire pericula ac labores, Liv. subire, Caes.: periculum adire capitis, to risk one's life, Cic.: in periculum se committere, to run into danger, id.: ex periculo emperere, to rescue, Caes.: periculo meo, tuo, suo, at my, your, his risk: Cic.

2. In partic. with rei to a trial, action, suit at law: meus labor in privatorem periculis versatus, id. (II) hence meton. a legal record, esp. of writs, sentences: tabulae publicae periculae magistratuum, id.: Nep (Hence Fr. *peril*)

per-idōneus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* very fit, suitable, or proper, very well adapted to: with Abl.: locus castris, Caes.

per-illustris, *e*, *adv.* very brilliant, very notable: Nep. II. greatly distinguished, highly honoured: Cic.

per-imbecillus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* very weak or feeble: Cic.

per-imo, *ēmi*, emptum (-mum), 3. *v* *a*. [*mo*] to take away entirely, to annihilate, extinguish, destroy: sensu perempto, Cic.: Troja perempta, destroyed, ruined, Virg. Absol.: sui autem (supremus ille dies) perimit ac delēt omnino, brings complete annihilation, Cic. 2. to cut off, hinder, prevent: redditum, id. II. Esp. to cut off, slay: indigna morte peremptus, Virg.

per-impeditus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* very much obstructed, very difficult to pass: locus, Auct. B. Afr.

per-incommōdē, *adv.* very inconveniently, very unfortunately: Cic.

per-incommōdus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* very inconvenient, very troublesome or annoying: alicui, Liv.

perinde, *adv.* in the same manner, just as, equally: vivendi artem tantam tamque operosam et perinde fructuosam relinquere, Cic.: ut culta ab incultis notaret et perinde dominos laudaret castigaretque, accordingly,

Liv. II. Esp. with such conjunctions as *atque* (*ac*), *ut*, *ac* *si*, *quasi*, *quam*, etc.: perinde atque, exactly as, Cic.: perinde ac vellent, just as if, Caes.: perinde utcumque, in whatever way, Cic. With *et* or *que*: alike, equally with, the same as: perinde odium gravis et honestas, Tac. With *quam*: so much as: nulla tamen re perinde motus est quam responso mathematici, Suet. With *quam* *si*: the same as if: iusjurandum perinde aestimandum, quam si Jovem fessisset, Tac. Elliptically: coxendice et femore et crure sinistro non perinde valebat (*se* ac dextro), Suet. ne mortuo quidem (filio) perinde affectus est, was he so much moved (1. *e* as he might have been), id.

per-indignē, *adv.* very indignantly: Suet.

per-indulgens, *entis*, *adj.* very indulgent, very tender: Cic.

per-infamis, *e*, *adv.* very infamous: Suet.

per-infirmus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* very weak or feeble: Cic.

per-ingēnōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* very clever: Cic.

per-iniquus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* very unfair, very unjust: Cic. 2. very unwilling, very discontented: annuus, id.

per-insignis, *e*, *adv.* very remarkable or conspicuous: Cic.

per-invidus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* much hated: Cic. Fr.

per-invitus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* very unwilling: Cic.

periōdus, *i*, *f* = *periōdos*. In rhetoric a complete sentence, a period: Cic.

peripatēticus, *orum*, *n* *plu* = *περιπατητικός*, philosophers of the peripatetic (Aristotelian) school: peripateticus (so called) because their master walked about when lecturing: Cic.

peripatēticus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *περιπατητικός*, of or belonging to the peripatetic philosophy, peripatetic: Gell.

peripetasmata, *um*, *n* *plu* = *περιπετασματα*, curstans, diaperies, capris: Cic.

periphrasis, *is*, *f* = *περίφρασις*, a roundabout way of saying a thing, a circumlocution, periphrasis: Suet.

per-iratus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* very angry: alicui, Pl.: Cic.

periscēllis, *idis*, *f* = *περισκέλις*, a leg-band, anklet: Hor.

peristroma, *ētis*, *n* = *περίστρωμα*, a covering, curtain, carpet: Pl.: Cic.

peristylum, *i*, *n*. = *περίστυλιον* a court surrounded with columns on the inside, a peristyle: Vitruv.: Suet.

peristylum (§ in Aulon.), *i*, *n* = *περίστυλον*, appy. = peristylum: Suet.: Auct. pro dom.

peritē, *adv.* in an experienced manner, skilfully, expertly, cleverly: Cic. Comp.: Sen. Sup.: Cic.

peritia, *ae*, *f.* [peritus] experience, knowledge gained by experience, practical knowledge, skill. With Gen.:

locorum et militiae, Sall. : legum, Tac. : non ars sed peritia quaedam gratiae, a sort of skillfulness in pleasing, Quint. Absol. : peritia et arte praestans, id.

perito, i. v. n. freq. [perco] to perish : Pl. (prob f l.)

peritus, a, um, adj. [cf. expetior, q. v., and peri-culum] experienced, practised, skilful, expert. Absol. : usu peritos, Cic. : peritissimi duces, Caes. With Gen. : multarum rerum, skilled in, Cic. : rei militaris, Caes. With Abl. : jure, Cic. With ad. : ad usum et disciplinam, id. With in and Abl. : sive in amore rudis, sive peritus erit, Prop. With Inf. (poet.), or Acc. and Inf. (late) : cantare, Virg. : rex peritus, fortius esse aurum quam ferrum, having found out by experience that, Flor

per-jero, v. pejero

per-jucundō, adv. very agreeably, very pleasantly : Cic.

per-jucundus, a, um, adj. very agreeable, very pleasing : Cic.

per-jurātiōnula, ae, f. dim. [per-juro] a petty perjury : Pl.

per-jurōsus, a, um, adj. [per-jurum] full of perjury, perfidious : Pl.

per-jurium, il, n. [per-jurus] a false oath, perjury : Cic. : Ov.

per-juro, v. pejero.

per-jurus, a, um, adj. [per jus, i. per, and cf. perfidus and Gr παρjovous] oath-breaking, perjured. quid inter perjurum et mendacem? Cic. 2. Transf. in gen. : false, lying : Pl. Comp. : id.

per-labor, psus, 3. v. n. dep. (mostly poet) to slip or glide through or along : nulla perlabitur unda, Tib. With it depend. on prep. in comp. : summus perlabitur undas, glides along the surface of the waves, Virg. : luna perlabitur umbras, Lucr. With per : id. 2. In gen. sense, to move or travel onwards, to make way : id. With supra : supra solis perlabitur orbem, id. With ad. : ad nos, Cic. : ad nos vix tenuis famae perlabitur aura, makes its way to us, Virg.

per-laetus, a, um, adj. very joyful or glad : supplicatio, Liv. •

per-lapsus, a, um, Part. [perlabor] per-lāte, adv. very widely or extensively : Cic.

per-lātō, ūl, 2. v. n. to lie completely hid : Ov.

per-lātus, a, um, Part. [perfero].

per-lēcebra (pell-cebra), ae, f. [perlicio] an enticement, allurements : Pl.

per-lectio, v. plectello.

per-lēgō (pellegō), lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a. to view all over, to examine thoroughly, scan, survey (poet.) : omnia oculis, Virg. II. Esp. : to read thoroughly, read to the end : Cic. : senatum, to read over the names of all the senators, Liv.

per-lēpīdē, adv. very pleasantly or prettily : narrare, Pl.

per-lēpīdus, a, um, adj. very pretty : Pl.

per-lēvis, e, adj. very light, very slight : Cic.

per-lēviter, adv. very lightly, very slightly : commoveri, Cic.

per-libens (perlibens), entis, adj. [perlibet] very willing, feeling much pleasure : Pl. : Cic.

per-libenter (perlibenter), adv. very willingly, with great pleasure : Cic.

per-liberālis, e, adj. very well bred, very genteel : Ter.

per-liberāliter, adv. very liberal : Cic.

per-libet (lūbet), 2. v. impers. it is very pleasing or agreeable : Pl.

per-licio, v. pellicio

per-lino, no perf. lītum, 3. v. a. to smear all over : pice liquida, Col

per-lito, avi, atum, i. v. n. to sacrifice very auspiciously, with very favourable omens : Liv. Pass impers : primis hostis perlitatum est, favourable omens were obtained, id.

per-lītus, a, um, Part. (perlino).

per-longē, adv. a very long way off, very far : Ter.

per-longinquus, a, um, adj. very long, wearisome : Pl.

per-longus, a, um, adj. very long : Cic. 2. very tedious : Pl.

per-libens, v. perlibens.

per-licō, v. pelliceo.

per-luctōsus, a, um, adj. very merryful : Cic.

per-lūo, ūl, ūtūm, 3. v. a. to wash thoroughly, wash off : manus undā, Ov. 2. Reflect. : to wash oneself, to bathe : in fluminibus perluuntur, Caes.

per-lūstro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to purify or hollow completely : Col. II. to go or wander all through, to traverse completely : hostium agros, Liv. III. to view all over, to examine, survey, oculis, id. Fig. : aliquid animo, Cic.

per-lūtus, a, um, Part. [perluo]

per-mādefācio, 3. v. a. to wet through, to drench : Pl.

per-mādesco, dūi, 3. v. n. incept to become thoroughly wet, quite moist : Col. II. Fig. : to grow soft or effeminate : delicias, Sen.

per-magnus, a, um, adj. very great : accessio, Cic. : numerus, Caes. Of moral worth homo, Cic. Neutr. absol. : permagnum, something very great : decimas permagno vendere, at a very high price, id.

per-mālē, adv. very badly : Cic.

per-manāter, adv. by flowing through : Lucr.

per-mānascō, 3. v. n. incept. [per-mano] to flow through Fig. : to penetrate to ; of a report : ad aliquem, Pl.

per-māneō, mansi, mansum, 2. v. n. to continue or persist in staying : cō n- str. usu. with in and Abl. : in maritima ora, Liv. The terminus in quē ex- pr. by ad. : ad extremos rogos, Ov. : by in and Acc. : in seros annos, id. II.

Fig. : to continue, endure, persist, persevere : ut quam maxime permaneat diuturna corpora, last, keep (i. e. free from decay), Cic. : in voluntate, id. : in officio, Caes. Less freq. with in : spe atque fiducia, to persevere, id.

per-māno, avi, atum, i. v. n. to ooze or flow through, press through, penetrate : in saxis ac speluncis permanat aquarum liquidus humor, trickles through, Lucr. II. Transf. : to flow to, to penetrate to, to reach : succus permanat ad jecur, Cic. III. Fig. : Pythagorae doctrina permanavit in hanc civitatem, id. hoc ad plures permanaverat, had spread (of rumours), Caes. (ii) permanare palēm, to be divulged, become known : Pl. : ne aliqua ad patrem hoc permanet, should come to my father's ears, Ter.

per-mansio, ōnis, f. [permaneo] a remaining, persisting : Cic.

per-marīnus, a, um, adj. that accompanies through the sea : lares, guardian deities of those who travel by sea ; Gen. pl. larum permarinū, Liv. (ex lusc.).

per-māfūresco, rūi, 3. v. n. incept. to become quite ripe, to ripen fully : Ov.

per-mēdiōceris, e, adj. very moderate : Cic.

per-mēditātus, a, um, adj. well-prepared, well trained : Pl.

per-mensus, a, um, Part. [permetior].

per-mēo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to go or pass through, to cross, traverse : saxa et hastae longius in hostes permeabant, ranged further, penetrated the enemies' ranks at longer range, Tac. II. Fig. : to penetrate, pervade : intelligentia per omnia ea permeat, Cic.

per-mētor, mensus, 4. v. a. dep. to measure through, measure out, measure : solis magnitudinem, Cic. Transf. : to travel through, traverse : viam, Pl. : classibus aequor, Virg. (per-metuens, f. l. for prae-metuens. Virg. A. 2, 573.)

per-mingo, mxi, 3. v. a. to defoul with urine, to pollute : Hor.

per-minūtus, a, um, adj. very small, very tiny : Cic. (dub.).

per-mirus, a, um, adj. very wonderful : Cic.

per-misceo, scūi, stum and xtum, 2. v. a. to mix or mingle together : Cic. : permixti cum suis fugientibus, Caes. With Abl. or Dat. : permixti caede virorum semianimes voluntur equi, Virg. : permixtum senatu populi concilium, Liv. : Virg. II. Fig. : to mix or mingle together : tuas sordes cum clarissimorum virorum splendore, Cic.

2. Esp. to confound, disturb, throw into confusion : id. : divina humanaeque jura, Caes.

per-missio, ōnis, f. [permitto] a giving up, yielding ; an unconditional surrender : Liv. 2. leave, permission (rare) : Cic.

permissus, a, um, Part. [permitto].

|| Subst.: *permissum*, i, n. a *per-mission*: Hor.

permissus, ūs, m. [ld.] *leave, per-mission*: only in Abl.: *permissu legis*, Cic.

perniciōs, e, adj. *destructive*: Lucr. (dub.: al. *pernic*).

perniciēs, ē, f. *destruction*: Pl. (dub.: al. *pernic*).

per-mitto, mīsi, mīssum, 3. v. a. *to let go through, suffer to pass through*: Pall.

|| Transf.: *to let loose, give free course to*: *equos in hostem*, Liv. Fig. *tribunatum, to exercise it without reserve*, id. *Reflect*: *odor permittitur longius, spreads farther*, Lucr.

2. *to let fly, cast, hurl* (rare): *saxum in hostem*, Ov.

|| Fig.: *to give up, leave, surrender, commit*: *totum ei negotium*, Cic.: *alicui summam belli administrandi*, Caes.: *permissum* erat, *facere quod vellet, he had full power given him*, Liv. (ii) With pron. reflect.: *to give up or surrender one-self*: *se suaeque omnia in fidem atque potestatem populi R.*, Caes.

2. *to give leave, allow, suffer, permit*: *neque discessisset a me, nisi ego ei permississem*, Cic.

3. *to concede, relinquish*: *inimicitias temporibus reipublicae, to forego them in consideration of the state of the country*, id.

permixtus, adv. *confusedly, promiscuously*: Cic.

permixtio (*permixtio*), ōnis, f. [*permisco*] *a mixing together, a mixture*: Cic.

permixtus (*permixtus*), a, um, Part. [*permisco*].

|| Adj.: *promiscuous*: *caedes*, Lucr.

per-mōdestus, a, um, adj. *very moderate, very modest*: Cic.

per-mōdicus, a, um, adj. *very moderate, small*: Suet.

per-molestē, adv. *with much trouble or vexation*: Cic.

per-molestus, a, um, adj. *very troublesome*: Cic.

per-mollis, e, adj. Fig.: *very feeble or weak*: Quint.

per-mōlo, 3. v. a. *to grind*. Transf. in bad sense, *alienas uxores*, Hor.

per-mōtio, ōnis, f. [*permovere*] *a moving, exciting, excitement*: Fig. mentis, Cic. Absol.: *an emotion*: *per-motiones istae animis nostris datae*, id.

per-mōtus, a, um, Part. [*permovere*].

per-mōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. *to move or stir up thoroughly*: *mare per-motum ventis*, Lucr.

|| Fig. of the mind: *to move deeply*: *to stir up, excite*: *to induce, persuade, prevail on, influence*, etc.: *ei quem calamitates, exilia, non permovet*, Cic.: *aliquem pollicitationibus*, Caes.: *plebes dominandi studio permota*, Sall.

2. *to stir up, raise, excite a passion*: *invidia, misericordiam, metum et iras*, Tac.

per-mulcō, ei, sum and ctum, 2. v. a. *to rub gently, to stroke*: Ov.: Liv.

|| Transf.: *to touch gently*: *medicata lumina virgē, charmed, lulled*,

Ov.: *aram flatu permulcet spiritus austri, blows softly on, fans*, Cic. poet.

|| Fig.: *to charm, please, delight*: *sensum voluptate*, Cic.

2. *to soothe, appease*: *senectutem, allenate, comfort*, id.: *eorum animis permulsi et confirmatis*, Caes.

permulctus, a, um, Part. [*permulceo*].

permulsus, a, um, Part. [*permulceo*].

permulto, adv. *very much, by far*: Cic.

per-multum, adv. v. toll. art.

per-multus, a, um, adj. *very much, very many*: *permultum erit ex macore tuo diminutum*, Cic. Most freq. in pl.: *very many*: Caes.: Cic.

2. *permultum*, adv. *very much*: *permultum interest*, id.

per-mūn'o, i, vi or ii, itum, 4. v. a. *to fortify completely, to finish fortifying*: *munimenta*, Liv.: *Athenas*, Just.

per-mūtatio, ōnis, f. [*permuto*] *a changing, altering, change*: Cic.

|| *an exchanging exchange, barter*: *partim emptiones, partim permutaciones*, id. Of exchanging money, negotiating a bill of exchange: id.

per-mūto, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to change throughout, to alter or change completely*: *sententiam*, Cic.

|| *to interchange, exchange one thing for another*: *nomina inter se*, Pl.: *domum*, id.: with Abl. of instrument of exchange or purchase: *cur velle permute Sabina divitias? why change my Sabine vale for riches?* Hor. (cf. *infr.* 2. ii)

2. Esp. *mercant*: *t. t. to exchange money*: *illud, quod tecum permutavi, i. e. what you remitted to me by bill of exchange*, Cic. (ii) *to buy*: *equos talentis auri*, Plin.

perna, ae, f. *a haunch or ham together with the leg*: esp. *a salted leg of pork, a ham, a gammon of bacon*, fumosus, Hor. [Cf. *πέρνα*]

per-necessarius, a, um, adj. *very necessary*: *tempus*, Cic.

|| *very closely connected with one*: *homo*, id.

per-necessē, adv. indecl. *indispensably necessary*: Cic.

per-nēgo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. *to deny altogether or flatly*: with Acc. and Inf.: Cic.

|| *to refuse or decline altogether*: *Catoni populus R. praetura negavit, consulatum pernegavit*, Sen.

per-nēo, nēvi, nētum, 2. v. a. *to spin off, i. e. bring to an end, poet*, of the Fates: *cum mihi supremos Lachesis pernevit annos*, Mart.

perniciōs, e, adj. [*pernicies*] *destructive, ruinous, pernicious*: Tac.: *morbis, fatal*, Liv. (al. *perniciales*).

perniciōs, e, adj. [*id.*] *destructive, deadly, fatal*: Lucr. (al. *pernit*: q v): cf. *perced* art.

perniciēs, ē, f. [*Dat. perniciē, Liv.: perniciē, Nep.*] [*v. neco*] *destruction, ruin*: Pl.: Caes.: *quae quidem res contemnentibus perniciē fuit, a cause*

of destruction, Nep.: *de perniciē populi R. et exitio huius urbis*, Cic.

|| Meton.: *of a baneful person or thing*: *destruction, ruin, ban, pest*: *leno, perniciēs communis adolescentium*, Ter.: *perniciēs provinciae Siciliae, i. e. Verres*, Cic.

perniciōs, e, adv. *destructively, ruinously, perniciously*: Cic. Comp.: id.

perniciōsus, a, um, adj. [*perniciēs*] *destructive, ruinous, baleful, pernicious*: *leges*, Caes. Comp.: *morbis perniciosiores*, Cic. Sup.: Nep.

perniciōtas, atis, f. [*pernix*] *nimbleness, agility, swiftness*: Cic.: Caes.: *pedum*, Liv.

per-niceiter, adv. *nimble, quickly, swiftly*: Liv.

per-niger, gra, grum, adj. *jet black*: oculi, Pl.

per-nimius, a, um, adj. *much too great, altogether excessive*: Ter.

per-nix, itis, adj. *nimble, brisk, active, agile, quick*: *pernix sum manibus*, Pl.: *corporum perniciū*, Liv.

With Inf.: *amata relinquere pernix, quick to leave*, Hor. [Ety. uncertain: *perli* from *per* and *nitor*]

per-nōbilis, e, adj. *very famous*: *epigramma*, Cic.

per-nocto, avi, i. v. n. *to stay all night long, to pass the night*: Cic. extra moenia, Liv. Fig.: *haec studia pernociant nobiscum, are our companions by night*, Cic.

per-nōdēs, ae, m. [*perna*] *a comically formed pantomime, descended from a ham*. *latridum pernodum, a bit of ham*, Pl.

per-nosco, mōvi, nōtum, 3. v. a. *to examine thoroughly*: *pernosce, fortune factum existimatis*, Ter.

2. *to become thoroughly acquainted with, to get a correct knowledge of*: *hominum mores ex corpore, oculis, vultu*, Cic.

per-nōtesco, tāi, 3. v. n. *incept. to become everywhere or generally known*: *impers* with Acc. and Inf.: *ubi inco-lumem esse pernotuit*, Tac.

per-nōtus, a, um, Part. [*pernosco*].

per-nox, octis, adj. *that lasts all night*: *luna pernox erat, was visible all night, was at full*, Liv.: *ludlitur alea pernox, there is nightlong play*, Juv.

per-nūmēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to count out, reckon up*: Liv.

pēro, ōnis, m. *a kind of boot made of raw hide, a brogue, worn chiefly by ploughmen*, etc.: *crudus*, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 291). [Ety. uncertain]

pēr-obscūrus, a, um, adj. *very obscure*: *quaestio*, Cic.

pēr-ōdi, ōsus sum, defect. v. a. *to hate greatly, to detest*: *plebs consulum nomen perosa erat*, Liv.

pēr-ōlōsus, a, um, adj. *very odious or troublesome, very annoying*: Cic.

pēr-officiōs, adv. *very obligingly, very attentively*: Cic.

pēr-ōlo, 2. v. n. *to emit a penetrating odour*: Lucr.

pērōnātus, a, um, *adj.* [perō] wearing boots of untanned leather: Pers.
pēr-opportūnē, *adv.* very seasonably, very opportunely: Cic.

pēr-opportūnus, a, um, *adj.* very seasonable, very convenient or opportune: Cic.

pēr-otātō, *adv.* very much to one's wish: peroptato nobis datum est, Cic.

pēr-ōpus, *subst.* or *adj.* *indecl.* very necessary: Ter.

pērōrātiō, ōnis, *f.* [peroro] the close or winding up of a speech, the peroration: Cic.

pēr-ornātus, a, um, *adj.* very ornate: Cic.

pēr-orno avi, atum, i v a. to adorn greatly or constantly: Tac.

pēr-ōro, avi, atum, i v a. and n. to speak from beginning to end, to plead or argue throughout. A. c. tantum causam, Cic. 2. Neutr.: ius perorandi in reum, of conducting the case for the prosecution, Tac. II. Esp. to bring a speech to a close, to wind up: strigat senatus coactus est aliquando perorare, Cic. 2. to bring proceedings in court to an end, to conclude, finish: res illa die non peroratur, dimittitur iudicium, id.

pērōsus, a, um, *Part.* [peredi] hating greatly, detesting: Iuven., Virg. superbum regis, Liv.

pēr-pāco, avi, atum, i v a. to quiet completely, reduce to quietness: Liv.

pēr-parcē, *adv.* very sparingly or parsimoniously: Ter.

pēr-parvulus, a, um, *adj.* dim very little, very diminutive: Cic.

pēr-parvus, a, um, *adj.* very small: seneca, Lucr.: culpa, Cic.

pēr-pastus, a, um, *adj.* well fed, in good condition: Phaedr.

pēr-pauculus, a, um, *adj.* dim. very little, very few indeed: Cic.

pēr-paucus, a, um, *adj.* very little, very few: Cic.

pēr-paululum, i, n. a very little indeed: perpaullum loci, very little room, Cic.

pēr-paullum (paullum), *adv.* a very little: declinare, Cic.

pēr-pauper, ēris, *adj.* very poor: Cic.

pēr-paullum, i, n. a very little: Pl.

pēr-pāvēfāco, 3. v. a. to frighten very much: Pl.

pēr-pello, pōli, pulsus, 3. v. a. to drive or push violently; usu. in fig. sense: to constrain, prevail upon: perpellit, ut legatos mittat, Liv.: Antonium perperat ne contra rempublicam sentiret, Sall. With Inf.: Tac.

pērpendicūlum, i, n. [perpendo] a plummet, plumb-line: ad perpendiculum columnas exigere, to test by a plumb-line, Cic. ad perpendiculum, perpendicularly, Caes.

pēr-pendo, pendi, pensum, 3. v. a. to weigh carefully or exactly: usu. fig. to estimate, scrutinize; to ponder, consider: momenta officiorum, Cic.: vitia virtutesque, Suet.: amicitiam, Cic.

pērpensus, a, um, *Part.* [perpendo].

pērpēram, *adv.* wrongly, incorrectly, untruly, falsely: loqui, Pl.: seu recte, seu perperam fecerunt, Cic.: perperam praeco non consulens, sed imperatorem pronuntiavit, by mistake, Suet. [V. per and cf. Skr. para-s, another. Per-per-am (a redupl. form) = αλλως (in bad sense); so per in peregre means 'other'; cf. also perpende. For termination of perper-am, cf. pal-am, cl-am, cor-am.]

pēr-pēs, ētus, *adj.* [like perpetuus, tom peto] lasting throughout, continuous, uninterrupted, perpetual: (lunae) candor, App. 2. Of time, entire, whole: noctem, Pl.

pēr-pessio, ōnis, *f.* [perpetior] a bearing, suffering, enduring: Cic.

pēr-pessus, a, um, *Part.* [perpetior].

pēr-pētor, pessus, 3. v. n. and a. dep. [patior] to bear with patience or firmness: to stand out, abide, endure: facile omnes perpetor ac perfero, Cic.: difficultates, Caes.: audax omnia perpeti gens humana, to brave, Hor. 2. With Acc. and Inf.: to endure, suffer, permit: non tamen hanc sacro violari pondere pinum perperat, Ov.

pēr-pētro, avi, atum, i v a. [patro] to carry through, effect, accomplish, perpetrate. opus, Pl. caudem, Liv.

pēr-pētūtās, ātis, *f.* [perpetuus] uninterrupted or continual duration or succession, continuity, perpetuity: non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantia, from the prevailing tendency and consistent tenor of their principles, Cic.: constare in vitae perpetuitate nobismet ipsis, throughout the whole course of our lives, id. in perpetuitate dicendi, in the whole of a speech, id. perpetuas verborum, an unbroken succession, id.

pēr-pētūo, *adv.* constantly, uninterruptedly, perpetually: Ter.: Cic.

pēr-pētūo, avi, atum, i v a. [perpetuus] to cause to continue, to make perpetual, perpetuate: Cic.

pēr-pētūus, a, um, *adj.* [peto] going on or continuing throughout, unbroken, uninterrupted: whole, entire: trabes perpetuae in longitudinem, continuous in the direction of the length of the wall, Caes.: agmen, Cic.: munitiones, continuous lines, Caes.: milites dispositi perpetui vigiliis stationibusque, id. mense, long-ranged (opp. to trichnia), Virg.: bos, untended, whole, id.: carmen, continuous (dealing with a series of events), Hor.: historia, a general history, Cic. Hence abso.: in perpetuum, without break, continuously: porticus in perpetuum suffulta columnis, along its whole length, Lucr. 2. Of time: perpetual: stellarum cursus, Cic.: ignis Vestae, undying, "unquenched for ages," id.: sapor, that knows no waking, Hor. Of a lover, constant: Telephus, id.: diem perpetuum in laetitia

degere, this whole day, Ter. Hence, in perpetuum (sc. tempus), for all time, for ever, in perpetuity: obtinere aliquid, Cic. II. *univ.* general, that always holds good: perpetui juris et universi generis quaestio, id. (cf. quaestio, II. 2).

pēr-plācēo, 2. v. n. to please greatly: ea (lex) mihi perplacet, Cic.

pēr-plexābilis, e, *adj.* [perplexor] perplexing: Pl.

pēr-plexābiliter, *adv.* in a perplexing manner, perplexingly: Pl.

pēr-plexē, *adv.* confusedly, perplexedly, obscurely: loqui, Ter.: defectionem haud perplexe indicavere, in no doubtful terms, plainly, Liv.

pēr-plexus, *adv.* intricately, confusedly, perplexedly: Pl.

pēr-plexor, i. v. dep. [perplexus] to cause perplexity: old Inf. perplexarier: Pl.

pēr-plexus, a, um, *adj.* entangled, intricate, confused: figurae, Lucr.: iter silvae, mazy, Virg. II. Fig. intricate, confused, ambiguous, obscure: sermones, Liv. Comp.: perplexus carmen, id.

pēr-pliātus, a, um, *Part.* inter-acced, entangled: in tmeni: Lucr.

pēr-pliō, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to rain through, rain in: circuire oportet, sicubi perpluat, Cato. 2. to let the rain through, admit the rain: venit imber, perpluit tigna, Pl. II. A. c. to rain anything through or into. Fig.: tempesta, quam mihi amor in pectus perpluit meum, has rained (poured) into, id.

pēr-pōllo, i, v, itum, a. v. a. to polish well: aurum tritum, Plin. II. Fig.: to polish, perfect, finish, put the finishing touch to: opus, Cic.: ea, quae habes instituta, perpolies, id.

pēr-politus, a, um, *Part.* [perpolio]. II. A. d. j.: thoroughly polished or refined: homines, Cic.

pēr-pōpūlor, atus, i. v. a. dep. to lay quail waste, ravage, devastate: agrum, Liv. Part. perf. in pass. signif. perpopulato agro, id.

pēr-pōrto, i. v. a. to carry over: praedam Carthaginiem, Liv.

pēr-pōtātiō, ōnis, *f.* [perpoto] a continued drinking, a drinking-bout: Cic.

pēr-pōto, avi, i. v. n. and a. to tipple without intermission, to keep up a carouse: totos dies, Cic. II. to drink off: amarum absinthii laticem, Lucr.

pēr-prīmo, pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. [premo] to press hard, to press perpetually: cubilia, hug to the last, Hor.

pēr-prōpēre, *adv.* very quickly: Pl (prob. f. i. for praepropere, q. v.)

pēr-prōpinquus, a, um, *adj.* very near: Att in Cic.

pēr-prospēr, ēra, ērum, *adj.* very prosperous: valetudo, very good, Suet.

pēr-prūrisco, 3. v. n. incep. to itch all over: Pl.

pēr-pugnax, ācis, *adj.* very pug-

nacius: in disputando, contentious, Cic.

per-pulcher, chra, chrum, *adj.* very beautiful: dona, Ter.

per-purgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to cleanse or purge thoroughly, to make quite clean: se, Cic. per-purgatis auribus, i. e. with the greatest attention, Pl. II. Fig. to clear up, explain: locum orationis, Cic.

per-pūsillus, a, um, *adj.* very small; dwarfish: Cic.

per-pūto, i. v. a. to clear up, explain fully: Pl.

per-quam, and **separ per quam**, *adv.* extremely: Cic. In tmesi: per pol quam paucos reperias, Ter.

per-qui-ro, quisivi, quisitum, i. v. a. (quaero) to ask or inquire diligently after, to make diligent search for: perquirunt, quid causae esset, Pl. vasa, Cic.: aditus viasque, to make minute inquiries about, Caes. Impers perquirunt, careful inquiry is made, Cic. II. to examine into. cognitiōnem rei, id.

perquisitus, comp. *adv.* more exactly or accurately: concubere, Cic.

perquisitor, ōris, m. (perquiro) a seeker out, a hunter after: Pl.

perquisitus, a, um, *Part.* (perquiro).

per-rāro, *adv.* very seldom, very rarely: Cic. Hor.

per-rārus, a, um, *adj.* very uncommon, very rare: Liv.

per-reconditus, a, um, *adj.* very hidden or abstruse, very recondite: Cic.

per-rectus, a, um, *Part.* (pergo).

per-rēpo, psi, ptum, i. v. n. and a. Neutr. to creep or crawl through: Col. II. Act. to crawl through or over: tellurem genibus, Tib.

per-repto, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. freq. (perrepo) Neutr. to creep or crawl about: in omnibus latebris, Pl.

II. Act. to creep or crawl through: omne oppidum, Ter.

per-ridiculōs, *adv.* very laughably, very ridiculously: Cic.

per-ridiculōsus, a, um, *adj.* very laughable, very ridiculous: Cic.

per-rōgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to ask through in succession, to ask one after another: sententias, Liv. II. to carry (a law) through, to get passed legem, Val. Max.

per-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, i. v. n. and a. Neutr. to break or rush through, to force one's way through, per medios hostes, Caes. in vestibulum templi, Liv. B. Act. to break through, break up: rates, Caes. per-rumpitur concretus aer, Cic. 2. Esp. to force one's way through: paludum, Caes. Acheronta, Hor. II. Fig. to break through, break down, overcome: leges, Cic.: fastidia, Hor.

per-rupus, a, um, *Part.* (per-rumpo).

per-saepe, *adv.* very often, very frequently: Cic.

per-salsē, *adv.* very wittily: Cic.

per-salsus, a, um, *adj.* very witty: Cic.

per-sālūtatio, ōnis, f. (persaluto) a saluting of all, assiduous salutation: Cic.

per-sālūto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to salute one after another: Cic.

per-sanctē, *adv.* very sacredly or religiously: Ter.

per-sāpiens, entis, *adj.* very wise: Cic.

per-sāpiēter, *adv.* very wisely: Cic.

per-scienter, *adv.* very knowingly, very discreetly: Cic.

per-scindo, scidi, scissum, i. v. a. to rend asunder or in pieces: Lucr.

per-scissus, a, um, *Part.* (per-scindo).

per-scitus, a, um, *adj.* very clever, very fine: in tmesi: Cic. Ter.

per-scribo, psi, ptum, i. v. a. to write in full or at length (without abbreviation of the character) notata, non perscripta erat summa, the amount was (merely) put down in figures, not written in words (v. Pub. Sch. Lat. Prim. Appendix, iv B.) suet. II. Transf. to give a full account or report of in writing: rem gestam, Caes. orationem, Cic.: unam ex. am multis orationum, Sall. 2. to write or note down, to enter, register: aliquid in tabulis publicis, Cic. So esp. of entering in an account-book falsum nomen, id. 3. to make over in writing, to assign, to draw a cheque in favour of: argentum perscripsi illis, quibus debui, Ter.

per-scriptio, ōnis, f. (perscribo) a writing down, an entry: Cic. II. a making over in writing, an assignment: id.

per-scriptor, ōris, m. [id.] one who makes entries in books: Cic.

per-scriptus, a, um, *Part.* (perscribo).

per-scrūto, for perscrutor Pl.

per-serūtōr, atus, i. v. dep. to search through, examine: Cic. II.

Fig. to examine into, investigate. sententiam scriptoris, id.

per-sēco, rūi, atum, i. v. a. to cut up, extirpate, to cut out. Fig. vitium, Liv.: rerum naturas, to dissect, lay bare the secrets of nature, Cic.

per-sector, i. v. a. dep. freq. (persequor) to follow or pursue eagerly, to investigate: Lucr.

per-sectio, ōnis, f. [id.] a following after, a chase, pursuit: Ulp. II.

Transf. a prosecution, action, suit: Cic.

per-sectūs and **per-sequūtus**, a, um, *Part.* (persequor).

per-sēdō, sēdi, sessum, i. v. n. to remain sitting, to sit or stay long: in equo dies noctesque, Liv.

per-segnis, e. *adj.* very sluggish or inactive: proelium, Liv.

per-sēnesco, nūi, i. v. n. incept. to grow old (late): Euti.

per-sēnex, is, *adj.* very old. Suet.

per-sentio, si, sum, i. v. a. to perceive plainly: Virg. II. to feel deeply: pectore curas, id.

per-sentisco, i. v. n. incept. to begin to perceive clearly: Ter. II. to feel deeply: viscera per-sentiscunt, Lucr.

per-sēquens, entis, *Part.* (persequor). II. *Adj.* pursuing, given to the pursuit or practice of: with Gen.: flagitii, Pl.: inimicitiarum per-sequentissimus, most bent on following up, Auct. Her.

per-sēquor, cūtus and quātus, i. v. a. dep. (Act. Imp. persece [perseca, N] for perseque, Poet. ap. Cic.) to follow perseveringly, to pursue: aliquid, Cic.: vestigia alicujus, id.

2. Esp. to pursue hostilely, chase: fugientes usque ad flumen, Caes.: feras, Just. 3.

Of places: to go or search through: omnes solitudines, Cic. 4. to follow to the end, come up with, overtake: mors et fugacem persequitur virum, Hor. 5. to follow in writing, to take down in detail, minute down: celeritate scribendi, quae decerantur persequi, Cic. II. Fig. to follow perseveringly, to pursue: viam, Ter.: artes, Cic. 2. Esp. to hunt after, strive after, seek to obtain: quis est, qui utilia non studiosissime persequatur? id. In law: ego meum jus persequar, I will maintain my right, Ter. 3. to follow, be a follower of: to imitate, copy: Academiam veterem, Cic. 4. to proceed against, prosecute, to avenge, take vengeance upon: civitatem bello, Caes.: civitates quae dicerant, chastise, Just. aliqueum judicio, to take legal proceedings against, Cic. mortem alicujus, avenge, id. 5. to follow out, perform, accomplish, etc.: hoc, ut dico, factis persequar, Pl. mandata, Cic. 6. to follow out in speech or writing, to set forth, treat of, relate, describe, explain, etc.: aliquid voce, id.: aliquid scriptura, id.: res Hannibalis, id. 7. to follow out to a solution, interpret, make out, unravel: quae (occulta) si quis investigare et persequi vellet, Suet. 8. to hunt up, note for banter or criticism: cunus, ut ait, cunctinos usque-quaque persequitur, id.

per-sevērans, ntis, *Part.* (persevero).

II. *Adj.* persevering: with Abl.: perseverantior caedendis hostibus, Liv.

per-sevēranter, *adv.* perseveringly, persistently: Liv.: diligere aliquem, constantly, steadfastly, Suet. Comp.: verior ne perseverantius saeviant, more unremittingly, more relentlessly, Liv. Sup.: Plin.

per-sevērantiā, ae, f. (persevero) steadfastness, constancy, perseverance; determination, resoluteness: nautarum, Caes. II. Transf. objectively: long continuance, tediousness: belli, Just.

per-sevērō, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. (perseverus). Neutr. to continue

steadfastly, to persist, persevere in: perseveras tu quidem et in tua vetere sententia permanes, Cic. *Impers pass:* perseveratum in ira est, Liv. 2. *to proceed to, or as far as:* Aequileam usque perseveraverunt, pushed on, Suet. 11. *Act to proceed with, to persist, persevere, con-tr. With Inf, Acc and Inf, rarely with simple Acc. (only of neut. words) bello persequi, Caes.: quā (imagine) signare insecutus quoque principes persequerunt, continued regularly, Suet. quum Orestes perseveraret, se esse Orestem, persisted in his assertion, Cic. With Acc: neque te ipsum id perseverare et transigere potuisse, to abide by, id.*

per-se-verus, a, um, *adj.* very strict imperum, Tac.

Per-sicus, a, um, *adj.* [Persa, a Persian] of or from Persia, Persian. hence subst persicum, 1. n. a peach, Mart. (Hence Fr *peche*)

per-sido, sedi, sessum, 3. v. n. to sink or settle down, to penetrate (poet.) of disease: in fruges, Lucr. of cold ad vivum, to penetrate to the very quick, Virg.

per-signo, 1. v. a. to note down, record (rare) dona, Liv.

per-similis, e, *adj.* very like or similar, Cic. Hor.

per-simplex, leri, *adj.* very plain or simple: victus, Tac.

per-sisto, stiti, 3. v. n. 11. to continue standing hence, to continue steadfastly, to persevere, persist. in impudencia, Liv.

persolla, ae, f. dim. [for persomula, from persona] a little mask, hence, as a term of abuse, you little fright! Pl.

per-solus, a, um, *adj.* quite alone: oculum persolum habui, my only eye, Pl.

persolūtus, a, um, *Part* [persolvo]

per-solvo, solvi, solūtum, 3. v. a. to unloose or release completely, hence, Fig. to unravel, solve, explain: si hoc mihi *ὑποπτα* persolveris, Cic. 11. to pay (in full). pecuniam alicui, Tac.

pecuniam ab aliquo, to pay by a draft on any one, Cic. Fig.: grates, to render thanks, Virg. meritam dis gratiam, Cic.: vota, to fulfil, Tac. honorem alicui deo, to pay the due honour of sacrifice, Virg. Hence, poenas, to suffer punishment, Cic. Caes.: Virg. But also of inflicting punishment = sumere poenae alicui ab omnibus persolutae, Cic.: mortem alicui, to put to death, Suet.

persōna, ae, f. [per sono, notwithstanding the ō] a mask, esp. that used by actors, which covered the whole head, and was usually made of clay, but sometimes of wood or bark: cretea persona, Lucr. oraque corticibus sumunt horrenda cavatis, Virg. (Respecting the use and varieties of the mask, v. Smith's Ant. 291.) 2. Fig.: a mask, pretence, false appearance: Sen.

11. Meton. a personage, character, part, represented by an actor: parasiti,

Tür. 2. Transf. in gen. the part or character which any one sustains in the world: Cic.: alienam personam ferro, to act a part; assume a character not one's own, Liv.: gerere, sustinere, to sustain a part, Cic. 3. a person who acts a certain part, personage: equae pacifica persona desideretur, id.: certis personis et actibus, to people of a certain standing and of a certain age, Suet. 4. Abstractly, the person, the personality, individuality: illi in multorum saepe personam exorabiles, i.e. in many individual cases, id.: apud Persas persona regis sub specie majestatis occulitur, Just. 5. In Gramm. a person: Varr. (Hence Fr. *personne*)

persōnātus, a, um, *adj.* [persona] wearing a mask, masked: Roscius, Cic.: pater, i.e. the father in the play, Hor. 11. Fig. assumed, pretended, counterfeited, fictitious: personatus ambulare, in an assumed character, Cic.

per-sōno, ōi, ōtum, 1. v. n. and a. Neutr. to sound through and through, to resound, ring with: cum domus cantu et cymbalis personaret, Cic.: domus Molossis personit cimbis, Hor. 2. Of persons, to make a noise: plebs urbis personabat plausu, kept making the place ring, Tac. h dies ac noctes plausibus personare, kept up thunders of applause, id. (11) to sound, play a musical instrument: cithara lopus personat, Virg. 11. Act. to fill with sound or noise: to make ring or resound: regna latratu, id. aurem, to bawl in one's ear, Hor. 2. to cry out, call aloud: illae vero non loquuntur solum, verum etiam personant, huc unus mulieris libidinem esse prolapsam, Cic.

perspectē, adv. intelligently, sensibly: ut docte et perspecte sapit! Pl.

perspecto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. Fig. [perspicio] to look at or behold to the end certamen, Suet. 11. to look through, look all about: Pl.

perspectus, a, um, *Part* [perspicio]

11. *Adj.* clearly perceived, evident, well-known: Cic. Stip.: id per-specūlor, atus, 1. v. dep. to examine or explore thoroughly: Suet.

per-spergo, 3. v. a. [spergo] to besprinkle, to wet: ligna, Cato 11. Fig.: orationem tanquam sale, to give it a sprinkling of wit, Cic.

perspicacitas, ātis, f. [perspiciac] sharp-sightedness, acuteness, discernment: Cic.

perspicax, ācis, *adj.* [perspicio] sharp-sighted, penetrating, acute, perspicacious: ad aliquod, Ter.: more freq. absol.: id.: Cic.

perspicientia, ae, f. [id.] a full perception or knowledge: veri, Cic.

per-spicio, exi, ectum, 3. v. a. [specio] to look or see through, to look into, look at. collis silvestris, ut non facile intorsus perspicit posset, Caes. epistolae, to look through, read through,

Cic. 2. to look closely at, to view, examine, inspect: domum, id. With depend clause: perspicito prius, quid intus agatur, Pl. 11. Fig.: to observe carefully, explore, prove, ascertain thoroughly, etc.: res gestas, Lucr.: cum se ipse per-pexerit, Cic.: in se fidem alicujus, Caes.

perspicūe, adv. evidently, clearly, manifestly, perspicuously: Cic. **perspicuitas**, ātis, f. [perspicuus] transparency, clearness: Plin. 11. Fig.: clearness, distinctness, perspicuity: Cic.

perspicuus, a, um, *adj.* [perspicio] transparent, clear: aquae, Ov. 11. Fig.: evident, clear, manifest, perspicuous: quasi vero hoc perspicuum sit constetque inter omnes, Cic.

per-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. v. a. to pave all over, to make quite even or level: viam, Liv.

per-stimūlo, 1. v. a. to incite or inflame violently: timidos spiritus, Tac.

per-sto, stiti, stātum, 1. v. n. to stand firmly, continue standing: frenatis equis equites diem totum perstabant, Liv. 2. Transf. to remain steadfast or constant, to last, endure: nihil est toto quod perstet in orbe, cuncta fluunt, Ov. 11. Fig.: to stand fast or firm, to hold out, continue, persevere, persist in: constr. usu. with in and Abl.: negant posse, et in eo perstant, Cic.: in sententia, Caes.: in incepto, Liv. Pass. impers.: si perstaretur in bello, Tac. Absol.: perstata atque obdura, Hor.: talia perstabat memorans, he went on saying, Virg.: perstitit Narcissus, persisted in his determination, Tac. With Inf.: damnosā persto condere semen humo, persevere in burying, Ov.

perstrātus, a, um, *Part* [perstrino]

per-strēpo, ōi, ōtum, 3. v. n. to make a great noise, to resound, echo, ring: abeunt lavatum, perstreperunt, Ter.

perstrictus, a, um, *Part* [perstringo]

perstringo, nxi, strictum, 3. v. a. to tie or press tightly: vitem, Cato 2. Transf. of the senses as objects, to press upon, contract: hence to blunt, deaden, dull: cum solis radii visus perstringere, have dazzled, Plin.: minaci murmure cornuum aures, to deafen, Hor.: aumi aciem, to dim, Cic.: aciem ingeni, id. (cf. praestringo). Also with personal object: horror ingens spectantes perstringit, dismays, appals, Liv. 11. to graze, graze against: femur, wound slightly, Virg.: solum aiatro, to score or furrow lightly, Cic.

2. Esp. to touch or wound slightly with words: to blame, censure, reprove: alicujus voluntatem asperioribus facietis, id.: aliquem oblique, to censure indirectly, Tac. 3. to glance at, touch lightly upon: unamquamque rem, Cic.

perstūdīōsē, *adv.* very eagerly, very fondly: Cic.

per-stūdīōsus, *a, um, adj.* very desirous, very fond: aliquid, Cic.

per-suādeō, *si, sum, 2. v. a.* to bring over by talking, to convince, persuade; *constr.* with *Dat.* of person, the defining words usu. in *Acc.* and *Inf.*, sometimes *neut.* *Acc.* and sometimes not expressed: *imprimis hoc voluit persuadere, non interire animas, Caes.*: hoc cum mihi non modo confirmasset, sed etiam persuasisset, Cic. *With de:* si forte de paupertate non persuaseris, id. *Absol.*: dicere ad persuadendum accommodat, id. *2.* *With pron. reflect.*: to satisfy oneself, to be convinced, to have no doubt about: velim tibi ita persuadeas, me tuis consiliis: nullo loco defuturum, id. *So pass. impers.*: sibi persuaderi eum neque suam, neque populi R. gratiam repudiaturum, Caes.

II. *Esp. to prompt, induce, prevail upon, persuade to do:* *constr.* usu with *Dat.* of pers. the defining words usu. in *Subj. clause*, rarely in *Inf.* *hunc persuadet uti ad hostes transeat, id.* ei persuasit tyrannidē finem facere, Nep.: nec tibi quiquam persuadeat auctor tellurem movere, Virg. *Pass. impers.*: persuasum est facere, Pl.: persuasum (sc. esse sibi) loci opportunitate, this step had been recommended to him, Caes. *Pass. pers.* (late and rare): Capua pacisci persuasa, Val. Max.: nihil erat difficile persuadere persuasum mori, those who had made up their minds, Just.

persuāsibilia, *e, adj.* [persuadeo] convincing, persuasive, Quint.

persuāsio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] a convincing, persuading, persuasion of other people, Cic. *II.* *Transf.*: conviction, persuasion, belief, opinion that one holds oneself, Suet.

persuasrix, *icis, f.* [id.] she that persuades: Pl.

persuāsus, *a, um, Part.* [persuadeo] *II.* *Adj.* that of which one is persuaded or convinced: Cic. *Esp.* in phrase, persuasum habere, to be firmly convinced, to be persuaded, to hold or regard as certain: Caes. *Sup.*: Cic.: persuasissimum habere eum, that it was his absolute conviction, Suet.

per-suāsus, *ūs, m.* [id.] a persuading, persuasion (only in *Abl.*): persuasus servi, Pl.

per-subtilis, *e, adj.* very fine or delicate, very subtle: animus, Lucr. *II.* *Fig.* very ingenious: oratio, Cic.

per-sulto, *avi, atum, 1. v. n.* and *a.* [salt] *Neutr.*: to leap, skip, or prance about: in agro, Liv.: ante vallum, Tac. *B.* *Act.*: to leap or skip through, to frisk about, range about: pecudes persultant pabula, Lucr.: capitem Italian, Tac.

per-taedeō, *v. pertaedet.*

per-taedet, *taedum est, 2. v. impers.* and *n.* to cause to feel disgust or weariness: *constr.* usu. with *Acc.* of pers.

and *Gen.* of thing (cause of the feeling): pertaesum est (me) levitatis, Cic. *Pass. part.*, pertaesus, used personally, with *Gen.*: lenitudinis eorum pertaesus, wearied of, Tac.: with *Acc.*: vitam, Just.: ignaviam suam, disgusted at, loathing, Suet.

pertaesus, *a, um, Part.* [pertaedet].

per-tēgo, *xi, ctum, 3. v. a.* to cover all over: villam, Pl. *II.* *Fig.*: id.

per-tendo, *di, sum, 3. v. a.* and *n.* *lit.* to stretch out, extend; hence, *transf.*: *Act.*: to carry out, go on with, perform: Ter. *II.* *Neutr.*: to push on to, to go right on, proceed to: pars Romam pertenderunt, Liv. *2.* *Fig.*: to keep on, persevere, persist: verum si incipies, neque pertendes naviter, Ter.

per-tento, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* *lit.* to feel all over; hence, to prove, try, test: quum utrumque pugionem pertentasset, had tried the point of each, Tac. *Fig.*: rem, to consider or weigh well, Cic.: animum cohortus, to sound the temper of, Tac. *II.* to seize, affect: lues pertentat sensus, Virg.

per-tentus, *e, adj.* very thin, very small or fine: sabulum: Plin. *2.* *Fig.*: very slight or slender: spes, Cic.

per-tēbro, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* to bore through: Cic.

per-tergēo, *tersi, tersum, 2. v. a.* and *pertergo, *3. v. a.* to wipe off, wipe dry: mensam, Hor. *II.* *Transf.* to rub or touch gently against: (aer) quasi pertergit pupillas, brushes, Lucr.*

per-tēro, *no, perfi, tritum, 3. v. o.* to bruise, pound: Col.

per-terre-facio, *fecit, factum, 3. v. a.* [perterro facio] to frighten or terrify thoroughly: Ter.

per-terrefactus, *a, um, Part.* [perterrefacio]

per-terreo, *ūi, itum, 2. v. a.* to frighten or terrify thoroughly: Caes. metu perterriti, Cic.: a tuis adibus et atque armis perterritus, frightened away from, id.

per-terricrēpus, *a, um, adj.* [perterro crepo] that clatters or rattles most terribly: Vet. poet. in Cic.

per-territus, *a, um, Part.* [perterreo]

per-texo, *xdi, xtum, 3. v. a.* to weave throughout, weave entirely: App. *2.* to interweave, i. e. to furnish, decorate, adorn with: Vitr. *II.* *Fig.* to go through with, accomplish: Cic. inceptum dictis, Lucr.

per-tectus, *a, um, Part.* [per-tecto]

per-tica, *ae, f.* a pole, a long staff: pertica suspensus portabat longa manipulis, Ov.: perticam, qui verberarent animos, a cudgel, Pl. *2.* a measuring-rod, a pole, perch (usually called di-compass). abetniti exculitas pertica tristis opes, Prop. (ii) Meton.: a portion of land measured with the pertica: Front. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. *perche*, and, from it, Eng. *perch*)

per-timesco, *mūi, 3. v. a.* and *n.* *incep.* to become very much frightened: to fear greatly: religionem, Cic.: famem, Caes.

per-tinācia, *ae, f.* [per-tinax] obstinacy, pertinacity, stubbornness: Cic.: Caes. *2.* Less freq. in good sense, perseverance, constancy: Liv.

per-tināciter, *adv.* very firmly, very tenaciously: hancere, Quint. *II.* constantly, steadily, perseveringly: stubbornly, pertinaciously: contendere, Suet. *Comp.*: insequi, Hirt. *Sup.*: studiis deditus, Suet.

per-tinax, *acis, adj.* [tenax] that holds fast, that clings firmly, very tenacious: dignus male pertinax, coquettishly obstinate, or perh. faintly resisting, Hor. (ii) very niggardly: tenax pater ejus est? Ph. Immo edepol pertinax, close-fisted, Pl.

II. *Fig.* firm, constant, steadfast, persevering, unyielding, in bad cause, obstinate, pertinacious: constr. *absol.* with *in* and *Abl.* *ad.* and *adversus*: virtus, Liv.: in disputando, Cic.: in repugnando, Liv.: ad obtinendam injuriam, id.: adversus impetum, id. *Poet.* with *Inf.*: fortuna ludum insolentem ludere pertinax, persistent in, Hor.

per-tinēo, *ūi, 2. v. n.* [teneo] *lit.* to hold through, hence, to continue or extend through or to, to reach: silva a flumine Rhodan. ad multum Remorum pertinet, stretch, Caes.: aspera arteria ad pulmonis v. que pertinet, Cic.: pertinens in omnia, in all directions, Liv.

II. *Fig.* to reach, extend: bonitas etiam ad multitudinem pertinet, Cic. *2.* to tend or lead towards, to have as an object or result: ad emolumentum, Just.: ad offendiendum animos, Caes.: haec omnia eodem illo pertineant ut, all pointed to the same conclusion, id.: illud quo pertineat, videte, Cic.: quo pertinet nudare corpus? to what purpose did they strip the corpse? Tac. *3.* to belong, relate, concern, pertain to: ad aliquam rem, Pl.: ad meum officium, Cic. *Esp.* in phrase quod pertinet ad, as far as concerns, as regards: ad indutas, Caes.: ad hostes, Just. *4.* to be applicable to, to concern, suit: ad quem suspicio maleficio pertineat, on whom suspicion should fall, Cic.

per-tingo, *3. v. a.* [tango] to stretch out, extend to (rare), and with *var.* reaching (pertinere): collis in immensum pertingens, Sall.

per-tollēro, *avi, 1. v. a.* to bear out, endure: tormenta aetatis, Lucr.

per-torqueō, *2. v. a.* to twist away, to distort: ora fardo sapore, Lucr.

per-tractāto, *adv.* in a well-considered manner, elaborately, systematically: nam pertractate facta est (fabula), i. e. with a moral in view, Pl.

per-tractatio and **per-tractatio**, *ōnis, f.* [pertracto] a handling: Gell. *II.* *Fig.*: a handling, i. e. an occur-

pying or busying oneself with, application to: portarum, Cic.

per-tracto (pertracto), *avi, atum, i. v. a. to touch, feel, handle*: mullos, Cic.: dormienti caput, Just. **II. Fig.**: *to busy or occupy oneself with, to handle, treat, to investigate, study*: sensus mentisque hominum, Cic.: philosophiam, id.

pertractus, *a, um, Part.* [pertrahō].

per-trāho, *xi, ctum, i. v. a. to draw or drag through or to, to bring or conduct forcibly to*: aliquem in castra, Liv.: ratem ad alteram ripam, *to tow across to*, id.: pertractus ad Vitellum, Tac. **(ii)** *to entice, allure to*: in locum iniquum pertractus, Liv.: hostes senum citra flumen, *to decoy or draw on over*, id.

pertracto, *v. pertracto*
per-tristis, *e, adj. very sad or mournful*: carmen, Cic. poet. **II. Transf.**: *very austere or morose*: patrus, Cic.

pertritus, *a, um, Part.* [pertero]. **II. Adj.** *quite worn out, very hackneyed or common, very trite*: Sen.

per-tūmultuōsē, *adv. in a very agitated or tumultuous manner*: Cic.

per-tundo, *tūdi, tūsum, i. v. a. lit. to beat through, to make a hole through, to perforate*: crumenam, Pl.: guttas pertundere saxa, Lucr.

perturbāre, *adv. confusedly, without order*: Cic.

perturbātio, *ōnis, f.* [perturbo] *confusion, disturbance*: caeli, opp. to serenitas, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *mental disturbance, disquiet, perturbation*: animorum, id.: exercitus, Caes. **2. Esp.** *an emotion, passion*: Cic.

perturbātrix, *icis, f.* [id.] *she that disquiets or disturbs*: Cic.

perturbātus, *a, um, Part.* [perturbo] **II. Adj.** *troubled, disturbed, unquiet*: Sen. **2. alarmed, discomposed: Cic.**

per-turbo, *avi, atum, i. v. a. to throw into confusion or disorder, to confuse, disturb*: provinciam, Cic.: reliquos (milites), Caes. **II. Fig.**: *to disturb, embarrass, confound*: clamore perturbari, Cic.: magno animi motu perturbatus, id. **2. to alarm, disquiet, frighten: horum vocibus ac timore paulatim milites perturbabantur, Caes.**

per-turpis, *e, adj. very base or shameful*: Cic.

per-tūsus, *a, um, Part.* [pertundo]. **II. Adj.**: *perforated, that has a hole or opening*: compita, worn into holes, well-trod, Pers.: laena, threadbare, out at elbows, Juv. Proverb.: congerere aliquid in pertusum dolium, i.e. *to labour in vain*, Pl. (Hence *It pertugare*: Fr. *per-tuis*.)

pértula, *ae, f. dim.* [pera] *a little wallet*: Sen.

per-ruptus, *a, um, Part.* [perungo].

pér-ungo, *axi, ctum, i. v. a. to be-*

smear, anoint: corpora oleo, Cic. nardo perunctus, Hor.

pér-urbānus, *a, um, adj. very polite, pleasant, or witty*: Cic. **2. Also** with idea of excess; *over fine, superfluous*: id.

pér-urgō, *si, i. v. a. to press or urge greatly*: Suet.

pér-ūro, *ussi, ustum, i. v. a. to burn through and through, to burn up, consume*: agros, Liv. **Esp. in pass.**: *to be burned or scorched by the sun*: sole perusta coma, Prop.: perusta solibus uxor, tanned, Hor. **2. to heat, burn, inflame**: situs fatigatos et saucios perurebat, was parching, Curt. **3. to inflame, gall, rub sore**: Ibericis peruste funibus latus, Hor.: colla perusta, Ov. **4. Transf.** of cold, *to nip, pinch*: terra perusta gelu, id. **II. Fig.**: *to burn, inflame, consume*: (me) jam hominem perustum, inani gloria volui t. incendere, who have already been well scorched, Cic.

perustus, *a, um, Part.* [peruro].

pér-ūtīlis, *e, adj. very useful*: Cic.
per-vādo, *si, sum, i. v. n. to go or come through, to pass or press through, to spread through, penetrate*: incendium per agros pervasit, Cic.: per aqua et iniqua loca pervadunt, force their way, Liv. **2. Transf.** *to go, come, arrive*: ut quaedam calamitas pervadere videretur, Cic. **II. Fig.**: *to spread through, penetrate, pervade*: omnino per animos pervaserat, id. With Acc.: cum fama ea urbem atque forum pervasisset, Liv. **2. to arrive at, reach: locus, quo non libido pervaserit, Cic.**

pervāgātus, *a, um, Part.* [pervāgor]. **II. Adj.** *wide-spread, well known*: sermo, Cic. **2. common, general: pervagator pars, id.**

per-vāgor, *atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. to wander or range through, to rove about, overrun*: hic praedonum navicularum pervagatae sunt, Cic. **II. Fig.** *to spread out, extend*: quod usque ad ultimas terras pervagatum est, id. **2. to spread through, pervade (the mind): omnium mentes, id. **3. to be widely spread, to become common: ne is honos nimium pervagetur, id.****

per-vāgus, *a, um, adj. wandering or roaming about*: (Ov.)

per-vārīs, *adv. very variously*: Cic.
per-vasto, *avi, atum, i. v. a. to lay waste, devastate*: fines, Liv.

pervāsus, *a, um, Part.* [pervado].

pervectus, *a, um, Part.* [perveho].
per-vēho, *xi, ctum, i. v. a. to bear, carry, or convey through*: comineatus, Liv. **2. Reflect *to pass through, traverse*: Oceanum perrebitur, Tac.**

II. Transf.: *to carry, bring, convey*: to virginis Caere pervexit, Liv. **2. Reflect: *to ride, drive, sail, etc.*: in portum, Cic.: pervectus Chalcidem, Liv. **Fig.** *to reach, attain to*: ad exitus optatos, Cic.**

per-vello, *velli, i. v. a. to pull or pluck hard*: *to pull, twitch*: aurem,

Phaedr. **2. to excite, sharpen: stomachum, i.e. *provoke an appetite*, Hor.**

II. Fig.: *to twitch, pinch*: fortuna pervellere te forsitan poterit, Cic.

2. to abuse, disparage: ius civile, id.

per-vēnio, *vēni, ventum, i. v. n. to come through to, arrive at, reach* (pres. Subj.), pervenat, Pl.: constr. with ad or in and Acc., or adv. of place: pauci per silvas ad T. Labanum in hiberna perveniunt, Caes.: ad portam, Cic.: in summum montis, Ov.: eo, Caes. **Impers. pass.**: ubi jam patriae perventum ad limina sedis, I had made my way, Virg. **II. Transf.**: *to reach or come to, to come to the knowledge or into the possession of* (usu. of things): si ad herum haec res pervenerit, come to his ears, Pl.: in praedonum potestatem, Cic.: annona ad denarios L in singulos modios pervenerat, had reached, risen to, Caes. **Impers. pass.**: quin erat dicturus, ad quem perventum non est, but it did not come to his turn, i.e. *for want of time*, Cic. **III. Fig.**: *to come to, arrive at; to reach, attain to*: in senatum, *to get into the Senate*, i.e. *to become a senator*, id.: in scripta allucius, *to be mentioned by a person in his writings*, id.: ad desperationem, Caes.: in odium civium, *to come to be unpopular with*, Nep.: ad septuagesimum (sc. annum), Cic.

per-vēnor, *i. v. a. dep. to hunt through; trans. to run through or about*: urbem totam pervenarier, *to hunt up and down*, Pl.

perversē (pervorse), *adv. awry, so as to face the wrong way*: sella curulis in senatu perversae collocatae, Suet. **II. Fig.**: *perversely, wrongly, badly*, ill: uti deorum beneficio, Cic.: imitari, id.

perversitas, *ētis, f.* [perversus] *frowardness, untowardness, perversity*: opinionum, Cic.: morum, Suet.

perversus (pervorsus), *a, um, Part.* [perverto] **II. Adj.**: *turned the wrong way, askew, awry*: perversas induit comas, put her false hair on awry, Ov.: esse perversissimis oculis, i.e. *badly squint-eyed*, Cic.: rupes, perh. irregular, rugged, Liv. **2. Fig.**: *pervorse, wrong, evil, bad*: dies pervorsus atque advorsus, untoward (cf. Shak. "the time is out of joint"), Pl.: nihil pravum et perversum, Cic.: mors, id.: Menalcas, cross-grained, spiteful, Virg.

perverto (vorto), *ti, sum, i. v. a. lit. to turn thoroughly, i.e. to place in an opposite direction; hence to overturn, overthrow, throw down*: coqui aulas pervertunt, Pl.: arbusta, virgulta, tecta pervertere, Cic.: bellum perverso numine poscunt, thwarting the divine will (or perh. taking pervorsus as adj., under the spell of a malignant deity), Virg. **II. Fig.**: *to overthrow, subvert; to destroy, ruin, corrupt*: amicitiam aut iustitiam, Cic. **2. to confute, silence: id.**

per-vesp̄eri, adv. *very late in the evening*: Cic.

per-vestigat̄io, ōnis, f. [pervestigat̄o] *a searching into, examining, investigation*: Cic.

per-vestigat̄o, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to trace or search out* (as of bounds): Cic. || **Fig.** *to seek out, examine thoroughly, investigate*: id.

per-vētus, ēris, adj. *very old*: Cic. **per-vētustus**, a, um, adj. *very old (and worn out); antiquated*: Cic.

per-viam, adv. *accessibly*: Pl. **per-viciac̄ia**, ae, f. [perviciac̄us] *stubbornness, obstinacy*: Cic. 2. *In good sense: firmness, skadness: in hostem, persistence*: Tac.

per-viciac̄iter, adv. *stoutly, stiffly, stubbornly, obstinately*: perviciac̄us *causam belli quaerere*, Liv.

per-vicax, acis, adj. [vic in vinco, q. v.] *stubborn, obstinate, headstrong, wilful: accusatus, determined, Tac: ira, enduring, relentless, Curt: jussa, tyrannical, Tac: musa, bold, self-reliant, Hor: Thyiades, untiring, id: Achilles, obdurate, id* || **Transf** *firm, steadfast: with Gen: recti pervicax, tenacious of, Tac.*

pervicius, a, um, Part. [pervincio] **per-vidēo**, vidi, visum, 2. v. a. *to look over, look on: sol pervidet omnia, Ov: cum tuas pervideas oculis male lippus inunctis, survey, scan, Hor* || **Fig.** *to consider, examine: aliquem, Cic* 2. *to perceive, discern: infirmatatem animorum, id.*

per-vigēo, ūi, 2. v. n. *to continue to bloom or flourish: honoribus, remain in constant possession of, Tac*

per-vigil, ius, adv. *ever watchful*: pervigil in mediae sidera noctis eras, Ov. || **Transf** *noct, passed without sleep, Just*

pervigilatio, ōnis, f. [pervigilo] *a religious watching, a vigil*: Cic

pervigilia, ae, f. [pervigil] *a watching all night*: Just.

pervigilium, ii, n. [id.] *a watching or sitting up all night: pervigilio fatigati, Just* || **Esp** *a religious watching, a nightly festival: castra pervigilio neglecta, Liv: celebrare, Tac*

per-vigilo, avi, atum, i. v. n. *to remain awake or watch all night: noctem, Cic: in armis, Liv* || **Transf** *Part: nox pervigilata, passed without sleep, Ov* || **Transf** *in gen to watch: tecum longos dies, Tib*

per-vincio, e, adj. *very cheap*: Liv **per-vincio**, vici, victum, 3. v. a. *to conquer or defeat completely: ne tuas peridia pervincamur, Pl Absol: pervicit Bardanes, gained a complete victory, Tac* || **Transf** *to carry a point, maintain one's opinion: restituit ac pervicit Cato, Cic: pretio, to prevail, i. e. outbid competitors, Pl* 2. *to surpass, outdo, exceed: sonum, Hor* 3. *to induce or prevail upon with great effort, to effect with labour: multis rationibus pervicerat Rhodios, ut Romanam societatem retinerent, Liv*

4. *to prove, demonstrate: aliquid dictis, Lucr.*

per-vivo, xi, ctum, 3. v. n. *to live on, survive to, Pl*

per-vivus, a, um, adj. [via] *that may be passed through, affording a passage, passable, pervivus: aedes, Ter: amnis, fordable, Tac: transitiones, thoroughfares, passages, Cic: pervivus usus tectorum inter se, an available communication, Virg. Subst: pervivum, ii, n. a thoroughfare, passage: ne pervivum illa Germanis exercitibus esset, Tac* || **Fig** *cor mihi nunc, pervivum est, my heart is now open, i. e. light or easy, Pl: nihil ambitioni pervivum, accessible, open, Tac*

pervolgo, v. pervulgo.

pervolito, i. v. n. freq. [pervolo] *to fly or flit about* (poet): of birds: Lucr: of sound: id: of rays of light, to flicker, play about: Virg.

per-volo, avi, atum, i. v. n. *to fly through or about: aedes, Virg: acutum iter, Ov: rumor agitatus pervolat albis, id* 2. *to fly to in haste sedem, Cic*

|| **Transf** *of swift motion in gen. to fly or dart through: totam urbem, to gad about, Juv*

per-volo, vōlū, velle, irreg. v. n. (old Subj pres pervolūt, Lucr) *to wish greatly, to be very desirous: quem videre pervollem, vould I wish to see, Cic*

pervolūto, i. v. a. freq. [pervolvō] *to roll over and over: e-p to turn over books, to read: libros, Cic*

pervolūtus, a, um, Part. [pervolvō] **per-volvō**, volvi, volūtum, 3. v. a. *to roll or tumble about: aliquem in luto, Ter* 2. **Transf** *to turn over a book, to read: Cat* || **Reflect** *fig. to be very busy or much engaged: ut in his locis pervolvatur animus, Cic*

pervorse, pervorsus, pervorto. v. perverse, etc.

pervulgātus (pervolg), a, um, Part. [pervulgo]. || **Adi** *very usual or common: consueti, common-place, Cic* 2. *well known: malidicta, id.*

per-vulgo (volgo), avi, atum, i. v. a. *to make publicly known, to publish, spread abroad: tabulas, Cic* 2. *to impart to the people, make common: praemia virtutis in mediocribus hominibus, id* 3. *Esp to make common, to prostitute, id* || **Transf** *to visit often, to frequent, haunt* (poet) *usque pervolant lumina caelum, Lucr.*

pēs, pēdis, m. *a foot of any animal pede terram pulsare, to dance, Hor: pedem ferre, to go or come, Virg: pedum referre, to revoke, to go or come back, to return: profugum referre pedem, Ov: se in pedes conjicere, to take to one's heels, Ter: pedibus, on foot, afoot: quum ingressus iter pedibus sit, Cic: hence, by land, id. sub pedibus, under one's feet, i. e. in one's power, Virg: sub pedibus timor est, is trampled under foot, spurned, Ov: ante pedes esse or ante pedes positum esse, to lie before one's feet, i. e. to be evident,*

palpable: istuc est sapere, non quod ante pedes modo est videre, sed etiam illa quae futura sunt prospicere, cf. what is 'under one's nose,' Ter: pes dexter, felix, secundus, i. e. a happy or fortunate arrival: adi pede secundo, Virg: in sententiam alioquin pedibus ire, to adopt one's opinion, 'divulge' in favour of it (in the senate), Liv: Fig. of a fountain: crepante desiluit pede, with pattering foot, Hor. 2. Esp in milit lang. descendere ad pedes, to alight, dismount, of cavalry, Liv: pedibus merere, to serve on foot, as a foot-soldier, id: pedem conferre, to come to close quarters, id || **Transf** *a foot of a table, stool, etc.: mensae sed erat pes tertius impar, Ov* 2. *a rope attached to the bottom of a sail, a sheet: pede labatur aqua, i. e. before the wind, with the wind right aft* (cf. "on an even keel"), id. Hence, *facere pedem, to set out one's sheet, to take advantage of a side wind, to haul the wind: una omnes ferece pedem: pariterque sinistros, nunc dextros solvere sinus, Virg* 3. *the barrow of a litter: Cat* 4. *a metrical foot* (Cic: Hor: musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, in hexameters and pentameters, Ov: Hence, (iv) a kind of verse, measure: Lesbus, Hor 5. *a foot, as a measure of length: fossa xv pedes lata, Caes: pedem e villa egressi non sumus, have not stirred a single foot, Cic: Hence, fig. pede summo metiri, to measure one's self by one's own foot-rule, i. e. by one's own powers or abilities, Hor: [cf. skr. pad, a foot, or πῶς, how, μέτρον, measure, mod. foot, O H G fuoz, mod. Germ. fuss] (Hence *It piede, Fr. pied*)*

pessimē, sup. adv. v. male **pessimus**, a, um, v. malus [If pessim, q. v., be for perior, pessimus, which cannot be separated from it, will be for per-timus, through per-timus. By some, however, it is connected with p-sum, and made to mean 'bottom-most']

pessulus, i, m = πᾶσσαλος, a bolt of a door: Pl

pessum, adv. [prob. cogn. with ped-, stem of pes] *to the ground, to the bottom, down* (esp. freq. with ire and dare): Pl: multae per mare pessum subdere urbes, have been swallowed up, Lucr. || **Fig.** *per pessum ire, and rarely, pessum sidere, to fall to the ground, go to ruin; to sink, perish* Pl: pessum ituros Italiae campos, Tac

2. **pessum** dare (and in one word, pessum dare or pessum dare), rarely, pessum premere: *to send to the bottom, to sink, ruin, destroy, put an end to: civitates, Sall: multos bonos, Tac: aliquem pro suis factis pessum premere, Pl*

pessumdo, v. pessum, Pl. 2.

pestifer and (rarely) **pestiferus**, a, um, adj. [pestis ferre] *pestilential: odor, Liv* || **In gen.** *that brings de-*

struction, baneful, destructive, noxious, pernicious: res, Cic.: Antoni reditus, id.

pestiferē, adv. balefully, pestiferously: Cic.

pestilens, entis, adj. [pestis] pestilential, infected, unhealthy, unwholesome: loci, opp. to salubres, Cic.: Africus, Hor. **Comp.** annus, Liv. **Sup.** annus, Cic. **II.** Fig.: pestilent, noxious, destructive: pestilens collegae munus esse, Liv.

pestilentia, ae, f. [pestilens] an infectious or contagious disease, a plague, pest, pestilence: Massiliens gravi pestilentia conflictati, Caes.: Cic. **2.** Transf. unwholesome atmosphere, weather, or region: agrorum genus propter pestilentiam vastum atque desertum, id. **II.** Fig.: a (moral) plague, pest, pestilence: oratio plena veneni et pestilentiae, Cat.

pestilantia, ātis, f. [pestilis = pestilentus, Arn.] plague, pest, pestilence, for pestilentia (poet.): Lucr.

pestis, is, f. a baneful scourge or plague, a pestilence for this last sense the strict equivalent is pestilentia, q. v. thus, the plagues of Egypt = pestes, the plague of London = pestilentia pestilentia eo anno. **1.** avertendae populi pestis causa, i. e. the averted scourge of pestilence, Liv. (4.25, cf. 5.14, etc.) ubi avertunt pestem ab Aegypto, i. e. the plague of serpents, Cic. **2.** In gen. sense, destruction, ruin: sibi nefariam pestem machinari, id.: servatae a peste carinae, destruction by fire, Virg. Venienti populo pestem minitantes, disaster, overthrow, Liv. **3.** Meton. of a destructive person or thing: pest, curse, bane (freq. in Cic.): illa furia ac peste patriae (i. e. Claudius), Cic. [Etym. doubtful.]

pētāsatus, a, um, adj. [petasus] having on a travelling-cap, ready for a journey: Cic.: non nisi petasatus sub divo spatibatur, wearing a broad-brimmed hat ("sombbrero"), Suet.

pētasio and **pētāso**, ōnis, m = πετασίου, a leg or fore quarter of pork: Mart.

pētāsunculus, i, m. dim. [petasus] a little leg or fore quarter of pork: Juv.

pētāsus, i, m. = πετασος, a travelling hat or cap, with a broad brim: Liv.

pētaurum, i, n = πεταυρον, an apparatus swung in the air used by acrobats, perch a trapeze: Juv.

pētesso and **pētisso**, 3 v. a. freq. [peto] to strive or seek repeatedly or eagerly after, to pursue: laudem, Cic.

pētitiō, ōnis, f. [peto] an attack, a blow, thrust, pass: Cic. **2.** Fig.: an attack made in words: id. **II.** Transf.: in gen. a requesting, beseeching, a request, petition: Plin.

2. Esp. an applying or soliciting for office, candidature: consulatus, Caes.: pontificatus, Sall.: petitioni se dare, to solicit an office, Cic. **III.** In

law: a suag, a suit, in private or civil cases (disting. from accusatio in criminal cases): id.: pecuniae, Quint. **2.** a legal claim, right to sue for recovery or performance of contract: Cic.

pētitor, ōris, m. [id.] a seeker, striver after (poet.): famae, Lucan. **II.** Esp. an applicant or candidate for an office (rare): Hor. **2.** In law: a claimant, plaintiff, in a private or civil suit: Cic.

pētitiū, 4 v. a. desid. [id.] to desire to sue for office, to long to become a candidate (rare): Cic. **pētītus**, a, um, Part. [peto] **II.** Subst.: petitiū, i, n. a prayer, request, desire: Cat.

pētītus, ūs, m. [id.] a going towards (poet): terrae petitus, Lucr. **II.** a desire, request: Gell.

pēto, īvi and īi, itum (perf. petiv, Virg.), 3 v. a. to direct one's course to, to go or repair to, to make for, travel to: loca calidiora, Cic.: locum, Caes. caelum pennis, to fly, Ov. **Grans Phasi** petite viros, visited by the Greeks, id. Of things as subjects: campum peti amnis, Virg. Of persons as objects: ut to supply petemur, apply (or appeal) to, id. (ii) So, petere itaq. curam, Cic. iter a Vibone Brundisium terra petere contendit, Cic. aliam in partem petebant fugam, betook themselves to flight, Caes. **2.** to go towards (with the accessory notion of hostility, which is not indicated by the context), hence, to attack, to assault, to attack blow at, etc.: cuius latus mucro ille petebat, Cic.: aliquem spiculo, Liv. bello urbem, Virg.: Trojans haec monstra petunt, aim at, point or apply to, id. **II.** Fig.: to attack, assail: aliquem epistola, (i. e. aliquem falsis criminibus, Tac. **2.** to demand, require: penas ab aliquo, i. seek satisfaction or revenge from, Cic. (ii) Esp. in law, to bring an action of recovery, to sue for: qui per se litem contestatur, sibi soli petiv, id. **3.** to beg, beseech, ask, request, desire, entreat: peto quaeque tuos metum servos, id. peti ab aliquo, Caes. With inf. (poet.): arma petebat ferre, Stat. **4.** to be a candidate for office: ex his qui nunc petunt, Cic.: praetura, id. **5.** to solicit, woo, court, make suit to: Sall.: multi illum petere, Ov. **6.** to endeavour to obtain, to seek, strive after: praedam pedibus, id. gloriā, Sall.: cloquentiae principatum, Cic. With inf.: bene vivere, Hor.: vicasse, Ov. **7.** to fetch, procure: altus initium rei demonstranda, Cic. suppurium alte, to fetch a deep sigh, Pl. [The I. E. root, whence come peto and Gr. πέτω, πίπτω = πει-πετ-ω), implied sudden motion generally. This general sense is seen in impetus, and in Gr. ἐντερής, πρὸς τέρη.]

pētoritum or **pētorritum**, i, n. [a Celtic word, meaning four-wheeled] an open, four-wheeled Gallic carriage: Hor.

pētra, ae, f. = πέτρα, a rock, a crag, stone, pure Lat. saxum: Plin. (Hence It. pietra; Fr. pierre.)

pētro, ōnis, m. [petra] an old wether, whose flesh is as hard as stone: Pl.

pētrōsus, a, um, adj. [petra] full of rocks, rocky, stony: Plin.

pētīlans, antis, Part. [peto] forward, pert, saucy, impudent, wanton, petulant: homo, Cic.: animalia, Gell.: genus dicendi, Cic.: jocus, Suet. **II.** Esp. wanton, lascivious: Cic.

pētīlanter, adv. petily, wantonly, impudently, petulantly: in aliquem invehit, Cic. **Comp.** petulantius, id. **Sup.**: petulantissime, id. **2.**

pētīlantia, ae, f. [petulans] sauciness, frolichsness, impudence, wantonness: petulance: adolescentium, Cic. **2.** carelessness, heedlessness: Pl.: lingua, forwardness, Suet.

pētūlcus, a, um, adj. [peto, cf. hiulcus from hio] butting, apt to butt: agni, Lucr.: haedi, Virg.

pēxātus, a, um, adj. [pexus] wearing a garment with the nap on it, i. e. new: Mart.

pexus, a, um, Part. [pecto] **II.** A dj.: woolly, that still has the nap on, new: tunica, Hor. **II.**

phāla, ae, v. fala.

phālāngae and **pālāngae**, arum, f. plu. = φαλαγγες, poles to carry burdens on: Virg. **II.** Esp.: wooden rollers, placed under ships and military machines for the purpose of moving them: Caes. (Hence It. spanga.)

phālāngitēs, arum, m. plu. = φαλαγγίται, soldiers belonging to a phalanx, phalangites: Liv.

phālānx, angis, f. = φαλαγγς, a band of soldiers, a host drawn up in close order (poet.): Virg. **2.** Esp.: a division of a Grecian army drawn up in battle array, a battalion, phalanx: Nep. (ii) In particular, the Macedonian order of battle, a Macedonian phalanx (a compact parallelogram, usu. of 50 men abreast and 16 deep): Liv. (v Smith's Ant 163) (iii) Of any similar formation: e.g. an order of batt. of the Gauls and Germans, forming a parallelogram: Caes.

phālārica, v. falarica.

phālērāe, arum, f. plu. = τὰ φάλαρα, metal plates or bosses worn by men as a military decoration: phaleris et torque aliquem donare, Cic. As a military mark of distinction: equites donati phaleris, Liv. **2.** similar decorations for the forehead and breast of horses (the metal plates being attached to the leather): equus phaleris insignis, Virg. (v Smith's Ant 292) **II.** Fig.: any external ornament or decoration: ad populum phaleras! trappings for the people! Pers.

phālērātus, a, um, adj. [phaleras] wearing phaleras: equi, Liv. **II.** Fig.: decorated, ornamented: dieta, fine speeches, Ter.

phantāsia, ae, f. = φαντασία, an

idea, notion, fancy: Sen. (Hence Fr. *fantasie*.)

phantasma, *ātis*, *n.* = φάντασμα, *an apparition, spectre, phantom*: Plin. (Hence Fr. *fantôme*.)

phārētra, *ae, f.* = φαρέτρα, *a quiver* (poet.): Virg.: Hor.

phārētrātor, *a, um, adj.* [pharetra] *furnished with or wearing a quiver*: quiverer (poet.): Camilla, Virg.: puer, i.e. Cupid, Ov.: virgo, i.e. Diana, id.

pharmaceutria, *ae, f.* = φαρμακείτρια, *a sorceress* (poet.): Virg.

pharmacopōia, *ae, m.* = φαρμακοπωλία, *a vender of medicines, a quack*: Cic.

phārus, *or -os*, *i, f.* [from Pharus, an island near Alexandria in Egypt, on which Ptolemy Philad. erected a famous light-house] *a light-house*: Caes.

phāsēlus (also phasellus and fas), *i, m.* and *f.* = φάσγλος, *a kind of bean with an edible pod, French beans, kidney-beans*: vicinamque seres viliemque phaselum, Virg. || *Transf.* *a light boat, a skiff, wherry, or pinace, shaped like a kidney-bean, made of wicker-work or papyrus, sometimes also of baked and painted clay*: Cic.: ficitilibus dare vela phaselis, Juv. (Hence It. *fagiuolo*.)

phāsianus, *a, um, adj.* = φασιανός, *pertaining to the Phasis, Phasian*: Phasianae aves, pheasants, Plin. Also *subst.* *phasiana, ae, f.* and *more freq.* phasianus, *i, m.* *a pheasant*: Suet. (Hence Fr. *faisan*.)

phasma, *ātis*, *n.* = φάσμα, *an apparition, spectre, phantom*: Ter.

phālēta, *ae, m.* = φηλητής, *a cheat, robber, rogue*: Sen.

phengitēs, *ae, m.* = φεγγίτης, *phengite, adamite, or crystallized gypsum, used for wind-wanes*: lapis, Suet.

phāla, *ae, f.* = φιάλη, *a broad shallow drinking-vessel, a saucer*: Juv.

phiditia, *orum* = φειδίτια, *v. philitia*.

phillēma, *ātis*, *n.* = φίλημα, *a kiss*: Lucr.

Philippus, *i, m.* *a king of Macedonia* || *Meton.* *a gold coin, with Philip's head on it, a Philippus* (cf. *a Louis d'or, Napoleon, etc.*): Hor.

philitia (also phiditia), *orum*, *n. plu.* = φιλίτια (φιδίτια), *the public meals of the Lacedaemonians*: Cic.

philologia, *ae, f.* = φιλολογία, *love of learning or letters, literary pursuits, the study of polite literature*: nostra, Cic. || *Esp.* *explanation, interpretation of the writings of others, philology*: Sen.

philologus, *a, um, adj.* = φιλόλογος, *of or belonging to learning, learned, literary*: Vitr. || *Subst.* *philologus*, *i, m.* *a person engaged in learned or literary pursuits, a man of letters, scholar*: Cic. 2. *Esp.* *an explainer of the writings of others, an interpreter, philologist*: Sen.

philomēla, *ae, f.* [Φιλομήλη, daughter

of Pandion, king of Athens] *a nightingale* (poet.): Virg.

philosophia, *ae, f.* = φιλοσοφία, *philosophy*: Cic. || *Meton.* *a philosophical subject or question*: Nep.

2. *Only in pl.* *philosophical systems or sects*: Cic.

philosophor, *atus*, *i. v. n. dep.* [philosophus] *to apply oneself to philosophy, to philosophize*: Cic.

philosophus, *a, um, adj.* = φιλόσοφος, *philosophical*: scriptioes, Cic.

|| *Subst.* *philosophus*, *i, m.* *a philosopher*: id. 2. *philosophus*, *ae, f.* *a female philosopher*: id.

philtrum, *i, n.* = φίλτρον, *a love-potion, philter* (poet.): Ov.

philyra and **philūra**, *ae, f.* = φιλύρα (the Greek name for the lime-tree = Lat. *tilia*; hence), *bast, the inner bark of the lime-tree, of which bands for chaplets were made*: nexae philyris coronae, Hor.

phīmus, *i, m.* = φίμος, *a dice-boss*, i. q. *frutillus*: Hor.

phoca, *ae*, and **phōcē**, *ae, f.* = φώκη, *a seal, sea-dog, sea-calf*: Virg.: Ov.

phoebas, *adis*, *f.* = Φοιβάς, *a priestess of Apollo*: hence, *an inspired woman, a prophetess*: Ov.

Phoebe, *ēs*, *f.* = Φοιβή, *the Moon (goddess)*: hence, *meton.*, *night*: Ov.

Phoebus, *i, m.* = Φοῖβος (the radiant or bright), *a name for Apollo, as the Sun-god*: hence, *meton.*, *the Sun*: Hor.

phoeniceus (poeniceus, foeniceus), *a, um, adj.* = φοινικεός, *purple-red*: Ov.

phoenicopterus, *i, m.* = φοινικόπτερος, *the flamingo*: Juv.

phoenix, *icis*, *m.* = φοίνιξ, *the phoenix, a fabulous Arabian bird, which was said to live 500 years, and to put an end to its existence by placing itself on a burning pile of aromatic woods and other substances, its ashes giving birth to a young phoenix*: Tac.: Ov.

phōnascus, *i, m.* = φωνασκος (singing-master; hence), *a teacher of singing and declamation*: Suet.

phormio (form.), *ōnis*, *m.* = φορμίου, *played reeds or rushes, a mat, a straw covering*: Don. ad Ter.

phrasis, *is*, *f.* = φράσις, *in rhetoric, diction, pure Lat. elocutio*: Quint.

phrēnsis, *is*, *f.* = φρενίς, *madness, delirium, frenzy*: Cels.: Juv. (Hence Fr. *frénésie*.)

phrēnticus (or phrēnticus), *a, um, adj.* = φρεντικός, *mad, delirious, frantic*: Cic.

phrygiānus, *a, um, adj.* *Phrygian*: Meton. *embroidered* (from the skill of the Phrygians in this art): Plin.

phrygiō, *ōnis*, *m.* *an embroiderer in gold, an embroiderer* (v. *phrygiannus*): Pl.

phrygius, *a, um, adj.* *Phrygian*: Meton. *embroidered*: vestes, Virg.

|| *Of Phrygian music and musical*

instruments: buxum, the Phrygian flute, Ov.: modī, *a stirring, passionate kind of music, used at the festivals of Cybele*, id.

phthia, *is*, *f.* = φθίσις, *consumption, lung-disease*: Cels.

phui, *interj.* *foh! fugh!*: Pl.

phy, *interj.* *push! tush!*: Ter.

phylāca, *ae, f.* = φυλακή, *a prison*, pure Lat. custodia: Pl.

phylācista, *ae, m.* = φυλακιστής, *a jailor; hence, transf.* *a dunning creditor who keeps a continual watch on his debtor*: Pl.

phylarchus, *i, m.* = φύλαρχος, *the chief of a tribe, a prince, emir*: Cic.

physica, *ae*, and **physicē**, *ēs*, *f.* = φυσική, *natural science, natural philosophy, physics*: Cic.

physica, *orum*, *v. physicus*, II 2

physicē, *adv.* *in the manner of naturalists, physically*: dicere, Cic.

physicus, *a, um, adj.* = φυσικός, *of or belonging to natural philosophy, in physics, natural, physical*: Cic.

|| *Subst.* *physicus*, *i, m.* *a natural philosopher, naturalist*: id. 2.

physica, *orum*, *n. plu.* *physics* id.

physiognōmon, *ōnis*, *m.* = φυσιογνώμων, *one who judges of men's characters by their appearance, esp. by their features, a physiognomist*: Cic.

physiōlōgia, *ae, f.* = φυσιολογία, *knowledge of nature, natural philosophy*: Cic.

piābllis, *e, adj.* [pio] *that may be expiated, expiable*: fulmen, Ov.

piacularis, *e, adj.* [piaculum] *atoning, expiatory*: sacrificia, sin-offerings, Liv.: also, *absol.* *ut piacularia Junoni ferent*, id.

piaculum, *i, n.* [pio] *a means of appeasing a deity, a sin-offering, propitiatory sacrifice*: piaculum hostium cardi, Liv. Hor. 2. *Meton.* *an animal offered up in sacrifice, a victim*: due nigras pecudes, ac prima piacula sunt, Virg. Egi piaculum rupti foederis, of Hannibal, as an atonement or expiation for, Liv.

In gen. *a remedy*: Hor. (ii) *punishment*: dea a violatoribus (sui templi) cravta piacula exigit, Liv. ||

Transf. *that which requires expiation, a wicked action, sin, crime, guilt*: commissa piacula, Virg.

piāmen, *inis*, *n.* [id.] *a means of expiation, an atonement*: Ov.

piātrix, *icis*, *f.* [id.] *she that appeases the gods with a sacrifice*: Pl.

pica, *ae, f.* *a magpie*: Ov. (Hence Fr. *pie*.)

picāria, *ae, f.* [pix] *a place where pitch is made, a pitch-hut*: Cic.

picēa, *ae, f.* [id.] *the spruce fir*: Ov.

picēsus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *made of pitch*: Lucan. 2. *Transf.* *black as pitch, pitch-black*: caligo, Virg.: nubes, Ov.

pico, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [id.] *to be daub with pitch, to pitch, to tar*: doli, Suet. || *Transf.* *piaculum vinum, tasting of pitch or resin*, Mart.

pictor, ōris, m. [pingo] a painter: Cic.: Hor. (Hence It. *pittore*; and, through low Lat. *pictor*, Fr. *peintre*.)

pictūra, ae, f. [id.] painting, the art of painting: ars picturae, Cic. 2. Esp. a painting of the face (for cosmetic purposes): Pl. 3. Meton.: a painting, picture: Cic. (ii) embroidery: Lucr. (iii) Of pictures in mosaic: Virg. II. Fig.: a picture in words, a picturesque description: Cic.

picturātus, a, um, adj. [pictura] painted: Stat. II. *embo ordered*: vestes, Virg.

pictus, a, um, Part [pingo] II. Adj. tip of style, ornamented, ornate: orationis genus, Cic. 2. painted, false, deceptive, vain: Prop.

picus, i, m. a woodpecker, one of the birds used in augury: Pl. II. a fabulous bird, the griffin: Id.

piē, adv. piously, religiously, dutifully, affectionately: colore deos, Cic. *Sup. piissime*, Sen.

piērius, a, um, adj. = Πιέριος, Pierian; sacred to the Muses, poetic: chori, Ov.

piētās, ātis, f. [pius] dutiful conduct towards the gods; piety: Cic. Hence, also, conscientiousness, scrupulousness: Ov. 2. dutifulness to one's parents, relatives, country, benefactors, etc.; duty, affection, love, loyalty, patriotism, gratitude, etc. quod est pietas nisi voluntas grata in parentes: Cic.: sollemnitas pietatis, the last offices of filial affection, Tac.

II. Transf. in gen. kindness, mercy, justice: si qua est caelo pietas, Virg.: Suet. (Hence Fr. *piété* and *piété*.)

piġeo, gūi and piġtum est, 2. v. n. to feel annoyance or reluctance at; to repent of (extr. rare with personal subject): verba piġenda, to be repented of, Prop. II. Impers.: it causes a feeling of annoyance, vexation, dislike, or reluctance: constr. with Acc. of pers. and Gen. of thing (cause), or absol.: the subject is rarely expressed, but is sometimes a neut. pron. or Inf. in: me civitatis morum pietas taedet, quae, I am pained and disgusted at, Sall. fratris me quidem pudet piġet, I am ashamed of and grieved at, Ter. illud, quod piġet, Pl.: piġet discredere, Sall.: me, quia non accipi, piġet, Pl.: oratione multitudo inducitur ad pendendum, ad pigendum, Cic.

2. Transf. for paenitet, it causes a feeling of sorrow or remorse: pigere enim facti coepit, it began to repent him of his deed, Just.: ne quid plus minusve faxit, quod nos post piġet, which we shall be sorry for afterwards, Ter. (Ety. uncertain.)

piġer, gra, grum, adj. [piġet] averse, reluctant, unwilling (these meanings are rare): piġer ad poenas princeps, ad praemia velox, reluctant, i. e. slow to punish, Ov.: gens piġerrima ad militaria opera, having a rooted aver-

sion from or dislike to, Liv.: with Inf. (Gr. constr.): scribendi ferre laborem, too indolent to take the trouble, Hor. II. backward, lazy, slow, sluggish: with in and Abl.: in labore militari, remiss, slack, Cic.: with Gen.: militiae, craven, dastard (Orelli prefers to read as Dat. = ad militiam), Hor. 2. Of things; annus, slowly passing, id.: bellum, that makes slow progress, tedious, Liv.: mare, sluggish, Tac.: campus, unfruitful, Hor.

3. that makes slow or sluggish, benumbing: sopor, Cat.: frigora, Tib.: senectia, id.: (brumae) rigor, Lucr.

4. dejected, dull, heavy: vultus, Mart.

piġet, v. piġeo.

piġmentārius, ii, m. [pigmentum] a dealer in paints or unguents: Cic.

piġmentum, i, n. [piġeo] a material for colouring, a colour, paint, pigment: Cic. Jocosely: aliquem piġere pigmentis ulmeis, i. e. to cudgel black and blue, Pl. II. Fig. of style: colouring, ornament: Cic. (Hence It. *pimmento*.)

piġnerātor, ōnis, m. [piġneror] he who takes a pledge, a pledgee or mortgagee: Cic.

piġnēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [pignus] to pledge, pawn, mortgage: uniohem, Suet. Fig.: velut obsidibus datis piġneratos habere animos, to feel themselves bound in their minds as if, etc., Liv.

piġnērōr, atus, i. v. a. dep. [id.] prop. to take as a pledge; hence, fig., to make one's own, to appropriate (rare): Mars ipse ex acie fortissimum quemque piġnerari solet, Cic. II. to accept as certain: quod das mihi, piġneror omen, Ov.

pignus, ōris and ēris, n. [cogn. with pango, the Lat. root being pag from orig. pak, v. paciscor] any person or thing given as security: a pledge, pawn, mortgage: pignore animos centurionum devinxit, i. e. took security for their loyalty, Caes.: marium pignora, male hostages, Suet. 2. Esp.: security for the fine taken by the consul from a senator who failed to attend: Cic. 3. a bet, wager, stake: Pl.: Virg.

II. Fig.: a pledge, token, assurance, proof: reipublicae datum, Cic.: pignora da, genitor, per quae tua vera propago credat, sure tokens, Ov. 2. Meton. in pl.: children or other near relatives, as pledges of love: pignora cara, nepotes, id.: with defining Gen. pignora conjugum ac liberorum, Liv. Also absol.: Tac.: Liv.

piġrē, adv. slowly, sluggishly: Sen. Comp.: Liv.

piġritia, ae, and piġrities, si, f. [piġer] sloth, sluggishness, laziness, indolence: Cic.: nox Romanis piġritem ad sequendum ignotis locis fecit, made the R. disinclined to continue the pursuit, Liv. (Hence It. *piġritia*, *piġressa*; Fr. *pareuse*.)

piġro, avi, atum, i. v. n. [id.] to be indolent, slow, dilatory: Lucr.

piġror, atus, i. v. dep. [id.] to be slow, slack, dilatory: Cic.

pila, ae, f. a mortar: **pila**, ubi triticum pinsant, Cato. II. a pillar, a pile: pontis, Liv.: nulla taberna meos habet, neque pila libellos, i. e. no bookstall (these being round the pillars of public buildings), Hor. 2. a pier or mole of stone: Virg. [No. I. is for *pis-la*, from the root of *pis-o*, *pins-o*; No. II. which is really a different word, is for *piġ-la* (cf. *piġ-nus*), from orig. *pak*; v. *pālus*.] (Hence It. *pila*; Fr. *pule*.)

pila, ae (old Gen. *sing.* *pilāi*, Lucr.), f. a ball, playing-ball: dii nos quasi pilas homines habent, i. e. they use us as playthings, Pl.: pilas studio teneri, Cic. (Of the different kinds of balls and methods of playing, v. Smith's Ant. 296.) Proverb.: mea pila est, the ball is mine, I've won, Pl. II. Transf. any ball or globe: lanuginis, Plin. (ii) a crystal or amber ball used by Roman ladies to keep their hands cool: dura, Prop. (From root of Gr. *πάλλω*.) (Hence It. *pillotta*; Sp. *pelota*; Fr. *pelote*.)

pilānus, i, m. [pilum] a triarius, one of the soldiers forming the third rank in battle: Ov.

pilātus, a, um, adj. [id.] armed with a javelin: Virg.

pilēatus, a, um, adj. [pileus] wearing the pileus or felt-cap (at Rome the emblem of liberty; whence slaves received it at their manumission): volones, Liv.: tantum gaudium (mors Neronis) publice praebuit, ut plebs pileata tota urbe discurreret (as a sign of liberation; cf. the *bonnet rouge* of the first French revolution), Suet.

pilentum, i, n. an easy chariot or carriage, used by the Roman ladies and also one in which the vessels, etc., for sacred rites, were carried (v. Smith's Ant. 297): Liv.: Virg.: Hor.

pilēolus (pill-), i, m. and **pilēolum**, i, n. dim. [pileus] a small felt cap, a skull-cap: Hor.

pilēus (pileus), i, m., and **pilēum**, i, n. a felt cap or hat, made to fit close, and shaped like the half of an egg. It was worn by the Romans at festivals, esp. at the Saturnalia, and was given to a slave at his enfranchisement, as a sign of freedom. haec mera libertas, hanc nobis pilea donant, Pers. Free-born persons who had fallen into captivity also wore the pileus for a while after the recovery of their freedom (v. Smith's Ant. 297). Hence, 2. Meton.: liberty, freedom: servos ad pileum vocare, to summon the slaves to freedom, Liv. [Perh. borrowed from a lost Gr. adj. *πῆλος*, synon. with *πῆλιος*, from *πῆλος*, felt.]

pilōsus, a, um, adj. [pilus] hairy, shaggy: genae, Cic.

pilūla, ae, f. dim. [pila] a little ball,

globule Plin. II. Esp. in medicine: a pill. id. (Hence It. *pilola*, Fr. *pilule*.)

pilum, i, n. a pestle: Cato II. Transf.: the heavy javelin of the Roman infantry: Cic. Caes. Proverb. pilum iungere alium, to make an attack on one, Pl. [For *pis-lum* or *pis-ti-lum* (cf. *pistillum*), from root of *pis-lum*, pinso.]

(1) **pilus**, i, m. a hair: munitae sunt palpebrae vallo pilorum, Cic. II. Meton. a hair, a tusk: usu. with a negative, not a hair, not a bit, not a whit: id. [Cf. Gr. *πῖλος* (felt, felt hat); Germ. *filz*, Eng. *felt*.] (Hence It. *pelo*; Fr. *pelé*.)

(2) **pilus**, i, m. [pilum] a division of the triarii in a Roman legion: it occurs almost invariably in connection with *primus*: *primus pilus*, the first century of the triarii: P. Sextus Bacculus, *primi pilus* centurio, the chief centurion or *aquilifer*, Caes. aliquem ad *primum pilum* transducere, to promote to be chief centurion, id. II. Meton.: *primus pilus*, or in one word, *primipilus*, i, m. the chief centurion of the triarii and therefore of the legion. id.

pinacotheca, ae, and **pinacothecē**, ēs, f. = *πινακοθήκη*, a picture-gallery: Varr.

pinetum, i, n. [pinus] a pine-wood, pine-grove: Ov.

pinēus, a, um, adj. [id.] of the pine, pine: velamina, pine-branches, Lucr.: claustra, Virg.: ardor, a fire of pine-wood, id.

pingo, uxi, pictum, 3. v. a. to paint a picture, to represent pictorially: tabulas, Cic.: tabula picta, a picture, id. 2. to embroider, represent by means of the needle: *pingere acui*, Ov.

3. to paint, stain, colour, set off by contrasts of colour (poet.): *frontem moris*, Virg.: *vaccinia calthā*, id. 4. to adorn, decorate, embellish: *bibliothecam*, Cic. II. Fig. of style to paint, colour, embellish: *orationibus*, id. [From root *pk*, as *pango* from *pak*: cf. Gr. *πικρ-αῖος*] (Hence It. *pingere*; Fr. *peindre*.)

pinguesco, 3. v. n. *incep*. [pinguis] to become or grow fat: Col. 2. to become rich or fertile: *campus sanguine*, Virg.

pinguis, e, adj. fat: Cic. *pinguior agnus*, Pl.: *pinguissimus haedulus*, Juv. 2. Subst.: *pingue*, is, n. fat: *densio pingui*, with compact fatness, Virg. II. Transf.: fat, rich, fertile, also, plump, in good condition: *sanguine pinguior campus*, Hor.: *sulcus, turned in a rich soil*, Lucan.: *merum, full-bodied, fruity*, Hor.: *ficus, plump, juicy*, id.: *lampades, full of oil*, Ov.: *arsae, full of fat and blood*, Virg.: *mensa, luxurious*, Cat. A. c. t.: *that makes fertile*: *pingui flumine Nilus, fertilizing*, Virg. 2. *bedaubed, besmeared*: *cruralis*, Juv.: *virga, limed*, Mart. 3. *thick, dense*: *caelum*, (Cic.:

toga, Suet. *coma, luxuriant*, id. 4. Of taste: *insipid*. sapor, Plin.

III. Fig. dull, gross, heavy, stupid: Cic.: *ingenium*, Ov. 2. bold, strong: *verba*, Quint. 3. calm, quiet, comfortable, easy: *pingui membra quiete locat*, Ov. 4. sleek, spruce: *pexus pinguisque doctor*, Quint. [For *pinguis*: cf. Gr. *πικρ-ος*]

pinguētudo,inis, f. [pinguis] fatness: Plin.

pinifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [pinus fero] pine-bearing: Virg.

piniger, ēta, ērum, adj. [pinus gero] pine-bearing: Ov.

(1) **pinna**, ae, f. [another form of *penna*, q. v.] a feather, esp. of the larger feathers of the wings and tails of birds: Suet. 2. Meton. a wing: Cic. 3. the fin of a fish: Plin.

4. a battlement, pinnacle: Caes. [Hence It. *pignone*, and, from it, Fr. *pignon*, a gable end.]

(2) **pinna** (pina), ae, f. = *pinna*, a kind of shellfish: Cic.

pinnaeus, a, um, adj. [pinna] feathered, plumed, winged: Cic.

piniger, ēra, ērum, adj. [pinna gero] feather-bearing, feathered, winged: *haec pinigero in corpore tella exerceatur*, i. e. against birds, A. c. in Cic. II. Transf. having fins, finny: *piscis*, Ov.

pinipotens, v. *pennipotens*
pinipræps, i, m. [pinna rapio] a crest-seizer, i. e. a gladiator, who fought with a Samnite having a crest to his helmet: Juv.

pinnothylax (pinno-), æcis, m. = *πιννοθύλαξ*, the pinna-guard, a species of crab found in the shell of the pinna, and supposed to keep watch over it: comes, quem *pinnothylax* vocant, alii *pinnothylacem*, Plin.

pinnothères and **pinotères**, or **pinothères**, ae, m. the hermit crab: Cic. Plin.

pinnulla, ae, f. dim. [pinna] a small feather: Col. 2. Meton. a little plume or wing: Pl.

pinisus, a, um, Part. [pinus]

pinso or **piso**, i and iū, pinsum, pinistum, and pistum, 3. v. a. to beat, pound, bray, crush: Plin. II. Fig. flagro, to scourg, Pl. o. Jane, a tergo, quem nulla cicoma pinisit, pecks, scuffs, at, derides, Pers. [Cf. Gr. *πίσσω* (for *πινω*); as *πρόλις* for *πόλις*.] In pinso there is nasalization. (Hence It. *pingiare*, and through Lat. *pisto*, It. *pasture*.)

pinus, a, um, Part. [pinus]

pinus, ūs and i, f. a pine, pine-tree, more partic. the stone-pine: Virg. The pine was sacred to Cybele: Ov. and to Diana: Hor. Pan and Faunus were represented with a pine-branch: Ov. II. Transf.: anything made of pine, a ship: id. 2. a pine-branch: Virg. 3. a wreath of pine-leaves: Ov. [Pinus is perh. from same root as Gr. *πινυ-ς*.] (Hence It. *pino*, Fr. *pin*.)

pío, avi, atum, i. v. a. [pius] to seek to appease by sacrifice, to appease, propitiate: Silvanum lacte, Hor.

II. Transf.: to honour with religious rites, to celebrate: Pietatem, Pl. 2. to purify with sacred rites: Auct. pro dom. 3. to make or seek to make good, to atone for, expiate: damna, Ov.: nefas triste, to atone for, avert the penalty of, Virg. 4. to punish, avenge (poet.): *culpatum morte*, id. 5. to free from madness: *te plari iubes*, homo insanisime? Pl.

piper, ēris, n. pepper: Hor. [An Indian word: Gr. *πικρα*.] (Hence It. *pevere*, Fr. *poudre*.)

piperātus, a, um, adj. [piper] peppered, seasoned with pepper: Col.

II. Fig. sharp, thievish: manus, Mart. (dub.)

pipilo, i, v. n. [pipio] to pip, chirp: Cat.

pipo, i, v. n. to pip, chirp: Varr.

pipulum, i, n. and **pipulus**, i, m. [pipo] an outcry, upbraiding: *te pipulo hic diffraam ante aedes*, Pl.

pirāta, ae, m. = *πειρατής*, a sea-robber, corsair, pirate: Cic.

piraticus, a, um, adj. = *πειρατικός*, of or belonging to pirates, piratic, piratical: *myiario*, Cic. II. Subst. *piratica*, ae, f. piracy: *piraticam facere*, to practise piracy, id.

pīrum, i, n. a pear: Hor. (Hence It. *pero*, Fr. *poire*; Eng. *pear*.)

pīrus, i, f. a pear-tree: Virg.

piscarius, a, um, adj. [piscis] of or belonging to fishing or fish, fish-forum, the fish market, Pl.

piscator, oris, m. [piscor] a fisherman, fisher: Cic. (Hence Fr. *pêcheur*.)

piscătorius, a, um, adj. [piscator] of or belonging to fishermen, fishing: *naves, fishing smacks*, Caes.: *arundo, a fishing-rod*, Plin.

piscatus, ūs, m. [piscor] a fishing, catching of fish: Pl. II. Meton. fishes, fish: *parare piscatum*, Cic. 2. Fig. a good haul, a catch, i. e. of something pleasant or profitable: Pl.

pisciculus, i, m. dim. [piscis] a little fish: Cic.

piscina, ae, f. [id.] a fish-pond: Cic. II. Transf. a pond for bathing or swimming, whether of warm or cold water: a basin, pool: Plin.

piscinarius, a, um, adj. [piscina] of or belonging to fish-ponds: Varr. II. Subst. *piscinarius*, i, m. one fond of fish-ponds: Cic.

piscis, is, m. a fish: Cic.: *piscis femina*, Ov. II. Transf.: Pisces, the Fishes, a constellation of the Zodiac: id. [Cf. Germ. *fisch*, Eng. *fish*.] (Hence, through low Lat. *piscio* (ōnis), Fr. *poisson*.)

piscor, atus, i. v. n. *dep* [piscis] to fish: Cic. Proverb. *in aere piscari, to labour in vain*, Pl. (II) *piscari aureo hamo, to risk more than one is likely to gain*, Suet. (Hence Fr. *pêcheur*.)

piscosus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of fish, abounding in fish. annues, Ov.

pisculentus, a, um, adj. [id.] abounding in fish. loca, Pl.

piso, v. pingo

pistillum, i, n. and **pistillus**, i, m. [piso] a pestle. Pl. Col.

pistor, oris, m. [piso] 1. t. a pounder: esp. one who pounds corn in a mortar or grinds it in a hand-mill, a miller: Plin. II. Transf. a baker: Cic.

pistrilla, ae, f. dim. [pistrina] a little pounding-mill. Ter.

pistrina, ae, f. [pistor] a bakehouse: Plin.

pistrinensis, e, adj. [pistrum] of or belonging to a pounding-mill. Jumenta, Suet.

pistrum, i, n. [pistor] a place where corn is pounded, a pounding-mill, usually worked by horses or asses, sometimes a slave had to work it for punishment. Pl. Cic. II.

Transf. a bakery: Suet. 2. oppressive labour, drudgery: Cic.

pistris or **pristis**, is, also **pistris** or **pistrix**, is, f. = *pistrix*, any sea-monster; a whale, shark, saw-fish. Virg. II. Transf. the Whale, a constellation. Cic. 2. a species of swift-sailing ship. Liv.

pistus, a, um, Part. [piso]

pisum, i, n. = *pisum*, pea, the pea: Col. Plin. (Hence *pi* pos)

pithecius, i, n. = *pithecius*, a little ape: Pl.

pituita, ae, f. (sometimes scanned as *pituita*) Hor. Pers. *pituita*, clammy moisture. *pituita*, *pituita*: Cic. *pituita* quae sanis, nisi quum pituita molesta est, Hor. [For *spituita*: *spituita* = *spituita*, v. *spuo*]

pituitosus, a, um, adj. [pituita] full of phlegm, phlegmatic: opp. to having a dry habit of body (exsiccatus). Cic.

pius, a, um (Comp. only *magis pius* Sup. *piusimus*, used by Antoninus, and condemned by Cicero, but freq. afterwards. Sen. Tac. Curt., etc.) adj. pious, devout, conscientious, righteous (of persons and things): a quis pius est, Pl. pio vatis ab ore, reverential, Ov. (dikos) pium et impium habere rationem, Cic. So pi, the departed, the blessed: pium sedes, id. (ii) Of things connected with religion: far, i. e. sacrificial, duly offered, Hor. luc, sacred, i. e. as the abode of the Muses, id. pia et aeterna pax, a consecutiously kept and eternal peace, Cic. Ne ut. absol. : stabit pro signis jusque piumque tuis, Ov. 2. Of conduct toward parents, etc.: dutiful, affectionate, tender, kind, good, loyal, patriotic, etc. pius in parentes, Cic. Aeneas, on account of his filial love for her husband, Ov. metus, of a wife for her husband, Ov. bellum, waged for one's country or allies, Liv. Poet. of a wine-jar testa, my good, kindly jar = benigna, Hor. II. Transf. in

gen honest, upright (rare). quaestus, Cato [Ety. uncertain.]

plac, placis, f. pitch: Hor. Boiling pitch was poured on the bodies of slaves as a punishment. Pl. [Cf. Gr. *πλάκα* = *plaka*] (Hence It. *pece*, Fr. *poix*)

placabilis, e, adj. [placo] Pass.: easily pacified or appeased, placable: animi, Cic. omnia aequora et placabiliora, id. Poet. ara Dianae, placabilis, mild, Virg. II. Act.: pacifying, appeasing, moderating, propitiating: te ipsum purgare ipsis coram placabilis est, is more fitted to appease, Ter.

placabilitas, atis, f. [placabilis] placable disposition, placability: Cic.

placamen, inis, n. [placo] a means of pacifying or appeasing: Liv.

placamentum, i, n. [id.] a means of pacifying or appeasing: Tac.

placate, adv. quietly, gently, calmly, composedly: Cic. Comp. : id.

placatio, onis, f. [placo] an appeasing, propitiating: Cic.

placatus, a, um, Part. [placo]

II. Adj. appeased, pacified, reconciled to: exercitus duci placator, Liv.

2. calm, quiet, gentle, still: maria, tranquilli, Virg. animi status, Cic. Comp. : placare animo aliquid facere, Liv. Sup. : quies placatissima, Cic.

placens, ntis, Part. [placo] II. Adj. : pleasing, charming: uxor. Cic.

placenta, ae, f. a cake: Hor. Juv. [Placenta is lit. "a flat cake" borrowed from acc. of *πλακοῦς* (= *πλακοῦς*)]

placēo, cū and cūs sum, citum, 2 r n to please, to be pleasing or agreeable, to give satisfaction, to satisfy with Dat. : non placet Antonio consulatus meus, Cic. 2. With Dat. of *pro. reflect* : to be pleased or satisfied with oneself, to pride or plume oneself: ego nunquam mihi minus quam besterno die placui, id. II. With impersonal subject, usu an *Infin* or *Subj* clause, sometimes without any expressed subject to seem right or proper: to be thought or believed: placuit ei ut ad Arriovistum legationem mitteret, he resolved to send, Caes. 2. Esp. of public decrees, etc. : to be approved of or resolved on: senatus placere, C. Cassium proconsulem provinciam Syriam obtinere, Cic. : deliberatur de Avarico in communi concilio, incendi placere et defendi, whether its destruction by fire or its defence should be agreed on, Caes. [The prim. meaning of the root (cf. *placo*) is perh. "to smooth": v. *planus*]. (Hence It. *piacere*: Sp. *placer*: Fr. *plaire* and *plaisir*.)

placide, adv. softly, gently, calmly, peacefully, placidly, quietly: forem aperire, Pl. : ferre dolorem, Cic. Comp. : plerum in magistratu placidus tractare, Sall.

placidus, a, um, adj. [placeo]

gentle, calm, mild, peaceful, placid. Ter. : Cic. 2. Of things: annis, Ov. : constanti. Cic. : mora, Virg. Comp. : nihil illis placidius aut, quietus erat, Liv. Sup. : Cic.

placito, i, v. n. *frsq.* [id.] to be very pleasing: neque placitant mores, Pl.

placitum, i, n. [id.] that which is pleasing or agreeable: ultra placitum laudare, more than is agreeable, Virg.

2. Transf. in plur. : opinions, maxims, tenets: Stoicorum, Tac. : majorum, id. (Hence It. *piato*: old Fr. *plaid*: also the verbs, It. *piatire*; Fr. *plaidier*.)

placitus, a, um, Part. [placeo].

II. A dj. : pleasing, agreeable, acceptable: placita es simplicitate tua, you please, Ov. : eum (regem creari) quasi placitissimum diis, Just. (al. *acceptissimum*).

placo, avi, atum, i, v. a. [cogn. with *placo*] to quiet, soothe, calm, assuage, appease, reconcile: agendum, fac, illa ut placet nobis, that she be reconciled to us, Ter. : aliqueum republicae, Cic. : numen Deorum immortalium, Caes. Poet. : aequora, Ov. : ventos, Virg. : fratrum ventrem, pacify, Hor. II. : endeavour to appease, to propitiate: id.

placusa and **placusia**, v. *plagusia*

(1) **plāga**, ae, f. a blow, stroke, stripe: plagas pati, Ter. : plagas perferre, Cic. 2. Esp. a blow which wounds or injures; a cut, thrust, wound: mortifera, a mortal wound, id.

II. **Fig.** a blow, stroke; an injury, misfortune: illa plaga est injecta petitioni tuae maxima, that was a very great blow to it, id. : levior est plaga ab amico, quam a debitor, loss, injury, id. [Root *plag*, whence also *plango*, q v.] (Hence Fr. *plage*)

(2) **plāga**, ae, f. lit. a flat surface, hence a region, tract: si quem extensa plagarum quattuor in medio dirimit plaga solis iniqui. zones, Virg. : plagae tellure premuntur, Ov. 2. a district, canton: Liv. II. a hunting-net, a snare, gin: canes compellunt in plagas lupum, Pl. : tendere plagas, Cic. : nodosae, Ov. 2. **Fig.** any snare, trap, toil: se impedit in plagas, Pl. : quas plagas ipsi contra se Stoici texerunt, Cic. [Nos. I and II. are perh. different words, the former weakened from *plak* in Gr. *πλάξ*, Lat. *planus* (for *plac-*), the latter from the root of *πλέω*, Lat. *plecto*.] (Hence It. *piaggia*, *spiaggia*; Fr. *plage*.)

plagiarius, ii, m. [prob. from *plaga*, a snare] a man-stealer, kidnapper: Cic. II. a literary thief, plagiarist. Mart.

plagiger, ēra, ērum, adj. [plaga] gero] stripe-bearing: Pl.

plagi-gērulus, a, um, adj. [plaga] gērulus] stripe-bearing: Pl.

plagi-pātida, ae, m. [plaga] patior] a buffet-bearer: Pl.

plagōsus, a, um, adj. [plaga] fōd of flogging (poet.): Hor.

plāgūla, ae, f. dim. [plāga] a bed-curtain, a curtain: Liv.

plāgūla, ae, f. a kind of fish (al. placusa or placusia): Pl.

plātorūs, ūs, m. [plango] a striking or beating accompanied with noise, a rustling, roaring: plātorūs illisae cautiūs undae, of the roaring of the waves, Lucan. II. Esp. a beating of the breast, etc., as a token of grief; a wailing, lament: gemitus ac plātorūs, groans and lamentations, Tac. (Hence It. *pianto*; Sp. *llanto*.)

plānē, adv. evenly: hence, simply, clearly, distinctly, intelligibly: loqui, Cic. Comp.: id. Sup.: id. II.

Transf.: wholly, entirely, completely, quite: carere, Hor.: quod reliquos coheredes convenisti, plane bene, you have acted quite rightly, Cic. 2. Esp. in affirmative answers: certainly, by all means, to be sure, exactly so: Pl.: planissime, most assuredly, Ter.

plānētā, ae, m. = *πλανήτης*, a wandering star, planet (pure Lat. stella errans, erratic, erro): Gell.

plango, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. to strike, beat, esp. so as to produce a noise: fluctus plangentes saxa, lashing, Lucr.: moribundo vertice terram, Ov. II. Esp.: to beat the breast, head, etc., as a sign of grief: lanata pectora plangens, id. Reflect. scissaque capillos planguntur matres Calydonides, beat themselves, id. 2.

Transf.: to lament aloud, wring the hands; with Acc., to bewail: Virg.: plangentium gemitus, Just. With Acc.: Memphitem bovem (i. e. Apim), Tib. [Cf. Gr. *ἔξε-πλάγην*, *πλήγη*; in *plango* there is nasalization. There was an Indo-European root *plak* (cf. *πλήσσω* = *πληκ-γω*); and beside it a weaker *plag*, whence the Greek form above, and Lat. *plango*, *plāga*] (Hence It. *piangere*; Fr. *pleindre*.)

plangor, ōris, m. [plango] a striking, beating, accompanied with noise: plangore ferire pectora, Ov. II. Esp.: a beating of the breast or face in token of grief; loud mourning, wailing, lamentation: plangore et lamentatione complere forum, Cic

plangunculā, ae, f. dim. [πλάγυνω] a little doll: Cic.

plānī-loquūs, a, um, adj. [plane loqui] speaking clearly, intelligibly, or plainly: Pl.

plānīpēs, ēdis, m. [plānus pes, flat-foot, barefoot] a kind of mime or ballet-dancer, who performed without the comic soccus or the tragic cothurnus. Juv.

plānitas, ātis, f. [plānus] plainness: fig. distinctness, perspicuity: sententiarum, Tac.

plānities, ēi, f. (collat. form, *plānītia*, ae, very rare) [id.] a flat or even surface, level ground, a plain: Cic. (Hence It. *pienezza*.)

planta, ae, f. a sprout, shoot, twig, sprig, graft, scion; esp. for propagating: melleo, plantae, sarmenta, vivi-

radices, propagines, Cic. 2. a plant, in gen.: Juv. II. the sole of the foot: ah! tibi ne teneras glacies aese aspera plantas, Virg. [Perh. I. and II. are different words. The latter is most prob. cognate with *πλάξ*, *plac(yn)us*; it would thus be nasalized and = *planc-ta*; cf. *planca* (a board, slab). The former is perh. nasalized from the root of *πλανάω*, with the notion of 'what spreads, extends itself.']

plantāris, e, adj. [planta] of or belonging to sets: Subst.: plantaria, ium, n. plu sets, styrs, or young trees. Virg. (see also foll. art.). 2. Transf. the hair: Pers. II. of or belonging to the sole of the foot of Mercury, alae, stat. As subst.: plantaria, winged sandals: Perseus, Val Fl.

plantārium, ii, n. [planta] a nursery-garden: Plin. (so also acc. to some, Virg. G. 2, 27 K)

plānus, a, um, adj. level, flat, plane, even: Cic.: litus, Caes. Comp. aditus, Liv. Sup.: locus, Cic. 2. Subst.: planum, i, n. level ground, a plain: aciem in planum deduct, Sall. Esp. legal t. t.: e plano or de plano, on level ground, not on the bench, i. e. out of court, extra-judicially: aut e plano aut e quaesitoris tribunali, Suet. Hence, fig.: de plano, without difficulty, easily (poet.). hoc tibi de plano possum promittere, Lucr. II. Fig. plain, clear, distinct, intelligible: satim haec sunt tibi plana et certa? Pl.: narrationes, Cic. [For *plac-nus*, with compensative lengthening of a; cf. Gr. *πλάξ*, *πλάκ-ωνος*, *πλάκ-ου* O. H. G. *flah.*] (Hence It. *piano*; Sp. *llano*; Fr. *plain*.)

plānus, i, m. = *πλάνος*, a vagabond, a juggler, impostor: Cic

plasma, ātis, n. = *πλάσμα*, an affected modulation of the voice: Pers.: Quint.

plāstēs, ae, m. = *πλάστης*, a moulder, modeller, statuary: Vell.

plātālēs, ae, f. the spoonbill: Cic.

plātānus, i (Gen. *platanus*, Virg.) f. = *πλάτανος*, the *platanus* or *oriental plane-tree*: Cic.: caelebs (because not used to support vines), Hor.

plātēa (*plātēa*, Hor., Cat.), ae, f. = *πλατεία*, a street: Ter.: Caes. (Hence It. *piazza*; Fr. *place*.)

plazio (*plōdo*, Quint.), si, eum, 3. v. a. and n. A. ct.: to clap, strike, beat (poet.): pectora praebet virginis plaudentia manu, for a pat of the maiden's hand, Ov.: plausae sonitus cervicis, patied, Virg.: plausis alis, flapped, Ov.: choreas pedibus, to execute a choral dance, stamping with the feet, Virg. II. Neutr.: pennis, to clap, Ov. 2. Esp. to clap the hands in token of approbation, to applaud, clap: Cic.: usque sessuri, donec cantor, vos plaudite, dicat (all plays finishing off with the word 'plaudite, give your applause), Hor. 3. Transf. in

gen. to express approbation, to approve, applaud (with Dat.): mihi plaudo ipse, I am satisfied with myself, id. [Etyim. unknown.]

plausibilis, e, adj. [plaudo] deserving applause, praiseworthy, acceptable: Cic.

plaudor, ōris, m. [id.] one who claps applause, an applauder: Hor.

plaustrum, i, n. a waggon, wain, cart: Virg.: Cic. Prov.: plaustrum perculli, I've upset my cart! it's a bad job, Pl. II. Transf.: the constellation Charles's Wain, the Great Bear (poet.): fixerat obliquo plaustrum te-mone Bootes, Ov. [Etyim. uncertain.]

plausus, a, um, Part. [plaudo].

plausus, ūs, m. [id.] a clapping sound, the noise caused by the striking together of two bodies: plausum pennis dat, a clapping, Virg. II. Esp.: a clapping of hands in token of approbation: Cic. 2. In gen. applause, ap-probation: id

plēbēscūla, ae, f. dim. implying contempt [plebes] the common people, the populace, the rabble: Cic

plēbēsus, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to the common people or com-monality, plebeian: familia, Cic.: con-sul, Liv. II. Transf.: common, vulgar, mean, low: quamquam nos videmur tibi plebei et pauperes, Pl. sermo, Cic.

plēbes, is and ēi, v. plebs

plēbēcūla, ae, comm. [plebes cūlo] one who courts the favour of the common people, a friend of the people: Cic

plēbēs, v. plebs

plēbiscitum, i, n. (Abl. *plebiscitu*, Decret. in Cic.) [plebs scitum] a decree or ordinance of the commonality (opp. to senatus consultum): Auct. produm.

plebs (old forms, *pleps* and *plebia*), also **plēbes**, is, and (esp. archaic) ēi and i, f. the common people, the com-mons or commonality, the plebeians, opp. to the patricians, the senators, and, after the time of the Gracchi, to the knights (whereas *populus* includes all classes): plebes dominandi studio per-mota a patribus accessit, Sall.: populo plebique Romanae, Cic. 2. In less exact sense, the populace, the lower class or order, the masses: multitudo de plebe, Liv. Cic. 3. Transf. of the inferior deities: Ov. [Plebes is cogn with *πλη-θος* and *πλε-υς* and contains the same root as *ple-o*, *q. v.* and *plenus*. For term, bes, cf. ta-bes, pu-bes.]

plectilis, e, adj. [plecto] plaited: corona, Pl.

(1) **plecto**, xi and xli, xum, 3. v. a. to plait, braid, interweave (rare; mostly in the Part. perf.): plectae coronae, Lucr. II. to twist, bend, turn: mon-strabat vitulus quo se pacto plecteret, Phaedr. [Cf. Gr. *πλέκω*: Lat. *plec-are*; Goth. *fal-th-a*, O. H. G. *flah-tu* (I fol-d.)]

(2) **plecto**, 3. v. a. to punish: capite aliquem plectere, Cod. Usu. pass.: tergo plector, I am flogged, Hor.: quid-

quid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi, smart for it, id. * II. Transf. in gen. to blame: cavit, ne qua in re jure plecteretur, Nep. [From I. E. plak, to strike; whence Gr. πλάσσω (=πληκ-γω); v. plango.]

plectrum, *n.* πλῆκτρον, an instrument to strike with, esp. a little stick with which the player struck the chords of a stringed instrument, a quill, plectrum: Cic.: Ov. 2. Meton: a lyre or lute; also, a lyric poem, lyric poetry (poet.) Hor.

Plēiās, Pleiās, and Plīās, ādis, f. = Πλειάς, and Πλειάς, one of the Seven Stars so called, a Pleiad, usu in plur. Pleiades, the Pleiads, the constellation so called, Ov. II. Poet. transf. (on account of their rising at the close of summer), a squall, a storm: Pleiade capta ratis, Val Fl.

plēnē, adv. full: vasa plege infundere, Plin. II. Fig. fully, completely, thoroughly, abundantly: aliquid perficere, Cic. Comp.: Quint. Sup.: Plin.

plēnitudo, *ius f.* [plenius] fullness, plenitude, completeness: syllabarum, Auct Her

plēnus, a, um, adj. [v. pleo] full, filled with: With Gen.: Gallia civium Romanorum, Cic. With Abl.: domus ornamentis, id. Neut. absol.: plenum et mane, id. ad plenum, to repletion, copiously (poet.): Virg. Absol.: velis plenis, filled with (the breeze), full sail, id. 2. Lsp stout, bulky, plump, copulent: pleni enective emius, Cic.: vulpecula pleno corpore, Hor. (ii) big with child, pregnant: sus, Cic.: Teluri pleni vixima plena datur, Ov.

3. filled, satisfied, sated (poet.). plenus cras minimo, id. 4. full, provided, laden: crura pleno pleneas (apes), Virg.: exercitus plenissimus praedia, Liv. 5. complete in number or size, full, whole, entire: annus, Cic. pleno gradu, at full pace, Liv.

6. abundant, plentiful, rich: non tam Siciliam, quam inanem offenderant, quam Verrem ipsum, qui plenus decederat, Cic.: mensa, Virg.

7. numerous: convivium, Suet. 8. Of the voice, sonorous, full, loud: Cic. 9. Of letters, syllables, words, full: aet plenum est, sit imminutum, id. 10. Of age, full, advanced, mature: jam plenis nubilis annis, of full age for wedlock, marriageable, Virg.

II. Fig.: full, filled, abounding in. With Gen.: consilii, Pl.: officii, Cic. With Abl.: expectatione de Pompeio, full of expectation, id. 2. Of style or expression: complete, copious: oratio plenior, id.: pleno ore laudare, i.e. liberally, heartily, id. (Hence It. pieno; Sp. lleno; Fr. plein.)

plēo, 2. v. n. to fill, when complete, explico, suppleo, etc. [Cf. Gr. πλέω-ω, πικρ-πλη-μι, πλη-θος, πλη-ρης; Lat. ple-nu-s; Goth. full-s, Eng. full, fill.]

plēriusque, seque, āque, v. plerisque. **plerumque**, *adv.* for the most part,

mostly, commonly, very often, very frequently: Cic.: Hor.

plērus, a, um, adj. very many, a very great part, most (the old form of plerisque, plerique): Vet. lex in Cic. [From the old compar. pleos (=plus), pl. pleoros (=plures); the root is seen in pleo, q. v.]

plerisque, rāque, rumque, adj. [pleris. cf. quisque from quis, etc.] Sing. (v. rare): a very great part, the greater part, most: juvenis pleraque Catilinae favebat, Sall. Neut. absol., with "Gen., the greatest part: Europae, Liv. 2. Plur.: very many, the greater number, the most: habent hunc morem plerique argentarii, Pl.: multi nihil prodesse philosophiam, plerique etiam obesse arbitrantur, Cic.: plerique Belgae, the bulk, the majority of, Caes.: plerique omnes, almost all, Ter. In contrast with plurimi: multi, quidam, . . . plerique, . . . plurimi, many, some too, very many, most folk, Tac. Neut. plu. absol.: all, every thing: nec ratione animi quicquam, sed pleraque viribus corporis administrabant, Cic.

plexus, a, um, Part [plecto].

Plas, v. Pleas.

plictus, a, um, Part [plicco].

plico, plicāvi and **plichi, plicātum** and **plictum**, *i. v. a.* to fold, to lay or wind together, to double up: quasi anellis hamisque plicata quaedam, linked, fastened, Lucr.: seque in sua membra plicantem (anguem), winding or coiling himself up, Virg. (v. plecto) (Hence It. plegare; Sp. plegar, Fr. plier and ployer; and from part. plicatus, plicatus, through low Lat. plicitare, Fr. plisser.)

plōdo, v. plaudo.

plorābilis, e, adj. [ploro] lamentable, deplorable (poet.): Pers.

plorātor, ōris, m. [id.] a wailer, lamenter, mourner: Mart.

plorātus, ūs, m. [id.] a wailing, weeping, lamenting: vaginalis, Cic. poet. Plur.: omnia mulierum ploratus sonant, Liv.

plōro, avi, atum, i. v. n. and *a. Neutr.* to wail, lament, to weep aloud: plorando fessus sum, Cic.: te jubeo plorare=οἰμώζην λέγω σοι, an ill woe, I bid you howl (i.e. under chastisement); and, with second sense, in allusion to the singing of doleful ditties in a lamentable voice, Hor. II. A. act.: to weep over, to lament (poet.): turpe commissum, id. With Acc and Inf.: suis non respondere favorem meritis, Hor. (From root plu (v. pluo); lit. "to make to flow," sc. tears; cf. Hom. δακρῶν δάειν. Ex-ploro is to make to flow out; to elicit; im-ploro, to weep upon, beseech with tears.) (Hence Fr. pleurer.)

plostellum, i. n. dim. [plostrum, plaustrum] a small waggon or cart, a toy-cart: plostellum adjuungere mures, Hor.

plexēmum, plōximum, or ploxē-

num, i, n. [a Gallic word] a waggon-boss: Cat.

pluit, v. pluo.

plūma, ae, f. the downy part of a feather, a small, soft feather; freq. collect. feathers, down: Cic.: pluma haud interest, patronus, an cliens probreriet, there is not a pin to choose, Pl.: animantes pluma obductae, Cic.: in pluma dormire, on a feather-bed, Mart. II. Transf.: of the first beard, down (poet.): Hor. 2. Of the scales on a coat of mail: Stat. The root is plu, with sense "fluctuate," to wave; cf. Germ. flaum (down).]

plūmātīle, is, n. [sc. vestimentum] [pluma] a garment embroidered with feathers: M.

plumbātus, a, um, Part. [plumbo] **plumbēus, a, um, adj.** [plumbum] made of lead, leaden: glans, Lucr.: gladius, Cic. (cf. gladius). Of coins (which should be of silver): numus, leaden, i.e. bad, counterfeit, Pl. In pl. absol., plumbi, bad, counterfeit coins, Mart. 2. leaden, i.e. oppressive, burdensome (poet.): Auster, Hor. 3. heavy, weighty: ira, Pl. 4. dull, stupid: nisi plane in phisicis plumbi sumus, duillards, Lucr.

plumbo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to lead, to solder with lead: Cato: Plin.: plumbatae sagittae, pointed with lead, id.: tabulae, weighted with lead, Val. Max.

plumbōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of lead, having much lead mixed with it: Plin.

plumbum, i, n. lead: Cato plumbum album, tin, Caes. 2. Meton: a leaden ball or bullet (poet.) Balaenica plumbum funda jacit, Ov. (ii) a leaden pipe: aqua tendit rumpere plumbum, Hor. [Plumbum is radically the same as Gr. μόλυβος.] (Hence It. piombo, Fr. plomb.)

plūmēus, a, um, adj. [pluma] downy, covered or filled with down: culcita, Cic.: torus, Ov. II. Transf.: like feathers, i.e. light: pondera, Mart. **plūmī-pēs, ēdis, adj.** feather-footed, with feathered feet (poet.): Cat.

plūmo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [pluma] to cover with feathers, to feather: plumato corpore corvus, Cic. poet. 2. Transf. to embroider: Lucan. (ii) to cover with scales: loricae plumatae, Just.

plūmōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] covered with feathers, feathered: Prop. II. Transf. downy: folia, Plin.

plūo, plūi or **plūvi, 3. v. n.** usu. impers. to rain: Cic. With Acc. of cogn. sign.: sanguinem pluisse senatui nuntiatum est, that it had rained blood, id. With Abl.: lacte, to rain milk, Liv. II. Transf.: to come down like rain (poet.): nec de concussa tantum pluit lene glandia, Virg. [The same root is seen in Gr. πλέω, πλυν-ω; Goth. flō-dw-s (river), Eng. flow, flood.] (Hence It. piovere; Fr. pleuvoir.)

plūralis, e, *adv* [plus] *belonging to more than one, plural*: Ulp. II. Esp. in gramm. *of the plural number*: Quint.

plūraliter, *adv.* in the plural: Sen. **plūres**, v. plus, under multus.

plūries (-ens), *adv.* often, often-times, frequently: Caes. (dub.)

plūrifariam, *adv.* in many parts or places: Suet.

plūrimum, *sup.* *adv.* very much: plurimum posse, *to have very great influence*, Cic.

plūrimus, a, um, v. multus.

plūs, pūris, v. multus.

plūs, *comp. adv.* more: verbane plus an sententia valere debeat, Cic. With *quam*: non plus quam si tres patres posse distribui, *into not more than*, id. Without *quam*: plus milies avari, *more than a thousand times*, Ter. paulo plus ducentos passus a castris, Liv. With *Abt.*: alterum neri non potest, ut plus una vera sit, Cic. paulo plus, Liv. plus minus, *over-much*, Hor.

2. Plus plusque, *more and more*: Cic.

plūsculus, a, um, *adj.* dim. [plus] *somewhat more, a little more*: plūscula suppellectilis opus est, Ter. **2.** *Neutr. absol.*: plūsculum etiam, quam concedit veritas, amoris nostro largiare, Cic. With *Gen.*: plūsculum negotii, id. (u) *Adverbially*: *somewhat more, rather more*: invitavit sese in cena plūsculum, *indulged a little too freely*, Pl.

plūteus, i, m, less freq. **plūteum**, i, n. [By some derived from *pluo*: *that which shelters from rain*] a moveable penthouse, shed, or mantle, made of hurdles covered with raw hides, to protect besiegers: pluteus ad alia opera abduxerunt, Caes. Transf. ad aliquid vineas pluteo quo ager, i, *to turn all one's weapons against him*, Pl. **2.** a permanent breast-work, a parapet: pluteos vallo addere, Caes.

3. the back of a settee or couch: Suet. Meton. a couch, dining-couch: Prop. **4.** a book-shelf, book-case: Pers.: Juv. **5.** the board on which a corpse is laid out: Mart.

plūvia, ae, f. (se aqua) [pluvius] rain (the most gen. term: cf. imber) Cic. in pl., *continued rains*: id. (Hence It. puggia, Fr. pluie.)

plūvialis, e, *adj.* [pluvia] *pertaining to rain, rainy*: Auster, rain-bringing, Virg.: aqua, rain-water, Sen.: fungi, *made to grow by rain*, Ov.

plūvius, a, um, *adj.* [pluv] *rainy, causing or bringing rain, rainy*: aquae, Cic.: Hyades, rain-bringing, Virg. venti, Hor.: arcus, a rainbow, id. po', a shortened form of post; as, po' meridiem: Quint.

poecillum, i, n. dim. [poculum] a little cup: mulsi, Liv.

poculum, i, n. a drinking vessel, a cup, goblet, bowl, beaker: Virg.: ex-haurire, *to drain, drink off*, Cic.: ducere, Hor. II. Meton.: a drink, draught, potion: pocula sunt fontes

liquidi, Virg.: amoris poculum, a philter, Hor. (u) In partic., a draught of poison: Cic. **2.** a drinking bout, a carouse: in poculis, *over one's cups, while drinking*, id.: prae poculis nescire, *from drunkenness*, Flor. [With poculum-mcf. Gr. πώμα-κα, πώμα (Aeol.: πώμα), πώμα; Lat. po-tu-s.]

pōdāgra, ae, f. = ποδάγρα, the gout: Cic.

pōdāgrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [podagra] *having the gout, gouty*: Pl.

pōdex, icis, m [cogn. with pēderis] *the fundament, anus*: Hor.

pōdium, ii, n. an elevated place. Fall. II. Esp. in buildings, a balcony: Plin. Ep. **2.** In the circus or amphitheatre, a balcony next to the arena, where the emperor and other distinguished persons sat: Suet.: Juv. (Hence It. poggia, old Fr. pui, whence appuyer.)

pōēma, ātis, n. (Dat. and Abl. plur. poematis, Cic. but also poematibus, Auct. Her.) = ποίημα, a composition in verse, a poem: facere, Cic.: pangeris, Hor.

poēna, ae, f. orig. the payment made as an atonement by a criminal: compensation, satisfaction, hence, penalty, punishment (for which it is the most gen. term (cf. multa, supplicium)) owing to the primary sense of the word, poenam (off. poenas) dare, is to suffer punishment (pay the penalty), Cic. also, in same sense, poenam or poenas pendere, solve, persolvere, luere, id. so, poenam (or pl.) sumere, to inflict punishment, id. Virg.: also, capere poenas de aliquo, Liv.: quos illi poenas persolvent, *of whom they will demand satisfaction (will take vengeance on them)*, Virg.: arbitros inter civitates dat qui litem aestimant poenamque constituent, *the sum to be paid as compensation for the damage*, Caes.: poenas justas et debitas, Cic. poena teneri, *to be liable to punishment*, id. With defining Gen.: mortis, capital punishment, id. **2.** In games, loss, forfeit: Ov. **3.** Personified, Poena, the goddess of punishment or vengeance: Cic.: Hor. II. Transf. hardship, torment, suffering, pain, etc.: fragilitatem exigit philosophia, non poenam, Sen. [V. punio; poenā and poenora (perh = poenora) are from the same root pu. Poena is for poenā.] (Hence It. pena; Fr. peine.)

poenārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of or belonging to punishment, penal*: Quint.

poenō, v. punio, *ad inst.*

pōēsis, is, f. = ποίησις, the art of composing poems, poetry: Quik. II. In concr. sense: poetry, poems: Anacreontis tota poēsis, *all his poetry*, Cic.: Hor.

pōēta, ae, m = ποιητής, in gen. a maker, contriver (v. rare in this sense): nec fallaciam astutiorum ullus fecit poeta, trickster, Pl. II. Esp. a poet: Cic.: Hor.

pōētica, ae, and **pōētio**, es, f. = ποιητική, the art of poetry: Cic.

pōētiō, ae, *adv.* after the manner of poets, poetically: loqui, Cic.

pōēticus, a, um, *adj.* = ποιητικός, poetical: verbum, Cic.: mella, Hor.

pōētria, ae, f. = ποιητρια, a poetess: Cic.

pōētris, Idis or Idos, f. = ποιητρίς, a poetess: Pers. (al. poetrias).

pol, *intery* (abbr. vocat. of Pollux) by Pollux! truly! forsooth! pol me ocidistis amici, Hor. With other asseverations: pol profecto, Pl.: pol certe, Ter.

pōlēnta, ae, f. peeled barley, pearl barley: Pl.: Ov. [Cf. polenta, Gr. πάλαντα, palka, q. v.]

pōlēntarius, a, um, *adj.* [polenta] *of or belonging to pearl barley*: Pl.

pōlimenta, orum, n. plu. [polo] the testicles: polimenta porcina, Pl. (dub.)

polindrum, i, n. a fictitious name of a spice: Pl. (prob. f. for copolindrum, a kind of condiment).

pōlio, i, v. and li, itum *past imperf.* polibant, Virg.), 4 v. a to smooth, furnish, polish: daedala signa, Lucr. **2.** Transf. to set off, adorn, decorate, embellish: columnas albi, *to whiten*, Liv. domus polita, *well-ordered*, Phaedr. II. Fig. to polish, refine, improve, adorn: orationem, Cic. carmina, Ov. [Etyym. uncertain.]

pōlitiā, *adv.* in a polished manner, exquisitely, elegantly: Cic. Comp.: id.

pōlitia, ae, f. = πολιτεία, the State, the name of one of Plato's works: Cic.

pōliticus, a, um, *adj.* = πολιτικός, of or belonging to civil government or to the State, political, civil: Cic.

pōlitus, a, um *Part.* [polui] II. *Adj.* polished, hence, fig. accom. polished, refined, cultivated, polite: homo politus e schola, Cic. Comp. crassus (in dicendo) politior et ornator, Tac. Sup.: vir omni liberali doctrina politissimus, highly accomplished, Cic.

pollen,inis, n. and **pollis**, inis, *comm.* = fine flour, meal: Ter. II. Transf. fine dust of other things: papiris, Cels. [For etym. v. palca, polenta.]

pollens, entis, *Part.* [polleo]. II. *Adj.* strong, able, powerful, potent: ammus, Sall. herbae, Ov. With Abl. opibus, *abundant in resources*, Lucr. With Gen.: vim pollens Liber (al. vimpollens), Pl.

pollentia, ae, f. [pollens] might, power: Pl.

pōllō, 2. v. n. to be of weight or powerful, to be able, to prevail: potest polletque (populus), Liv.: qui in republica tum plurimum pollebant, *were very influential*, Caes. With a subject-clause: quantum in hac urbe polleat, multorum obedire temporis, Cic. With Abl.: pecunia, Suet.: armis, Tac. **2.** Of medicines: to be potent or efficacious, to operate: herba contra anginas effi-

caesissime pollet, is a powerful specific, Plin. [Etyim. uncertain.]

pollex, *icis, m the thumb*: pollices praecidere alicui, Cic., *adject.* with digitus, Caes. To turn the thumb downwards (premere) was a sign of approbation or of wishing luck *amplius* utroque laudabit pollice, Hor. Hence, in the amphitheatre, it was a signal that the people wished the sword-point to be dropped and the life of a beaten gladiator to be spared, Plin. On the contrary, to separate it from the other fingers and turn it upwards towards the breast (vertere, convertere; pollex infestus) was a sign of disapprobation, and used by the people when they wished a gladiator to be killed *versus pollicem* quilibet occidit populariter, Juv. 2. *Appy.* in gen. sense, a *finger* (poet.); virginis domes-um pollice florem, Virg. 3. *the great toe*: Suet. [Both cogn. with porriceo, q. v.] (Hence Fr. *police*)

polliceo, 2. v. a. for polliceor, to promise: pollicita fides, Ov.

polliceor, *itus, 2 v. a. and n. dep.* to *proffer, offer, promise* (usu. denoting a promise made with free will: whereas promitto often refers to legal engagements); neque munus pollicae tuae voluntate promisi (I pledged myself), quam eram solutus de mea polliceri, Cic. consul suavit reque publicae se non defuturum pollicetur, Caes. With *inf.* qui modo sum pollicetur ducere, Ter. Pr. verbi promissus auri, to make extravagant promises, id. II. *Esp.* of an orator, in opening a speech, to *promise*: Cic.

2. Of augurs, to *fortell, fore-show, portend*. Flor. [From *lacio*, to bid, offer. For (for *poli*) is Lat. representative of Gr. *πολι*, *poli*, which, variously modified, is found in pollicor, polingo, possideo, pono (for *posino*).]

pollicitatio, *onis, f* [pollicitor] a promising, a promise (usu. *pluri*). Ter. Sing.: recentem eorum pollicitationem animis contrebant, Caes.

pollicitor, *atus, 1. v. a. and n. dep* [pollicor] to *promise freely*; make many promises: Pl.: Ter.

pollicitus, a, um, *Part* [pollicor] II. *Subst*: pollicitus, i, n. something promised, a promise: Ov. In *pler*: id.

pollinari, a, um, *adj.* [pollen] of or belonging to fine flour, flour-meal: Pl.

pollinator (or pollicitor), *oris, m*. [pollingo] an undertaker's man who washed corpses and prepared them for burning: Pl.

pollinctus, a, um, *Part* [pollingo] **pol-lingo**, *uxi, nctum, 3. v. a.* to lay out a corpse, i. e. to wash it and prepare it for the funeral pile: quia mihi pollinator dixit, qui eum pollin-erat, Pl. Phr.: pollinctum corpus, a body lit for the charnel-house, of an old man 'with one foot in the grave,'

Val. Max. [-lingo is, by change of d to l (cf. lacrima), from the root dagh, which appears in Skr. as *dih*=obliterate.]

pollin, *uis, v.* pollen.

pollucēo, *xi, ctum, 2. v. a.* to place upon an altar as a sacrifice, to offer, offer up: decumam partem Horculi, Pl. II. *Transf*: to serve up at table: non ego sum pollucta pago, I am no dish for the village (cf. Shak. 'I am meat for your master'), id.

2. to entertain, to treat with: jocosely: polluctus virgis servus, id. [-luceo is appy. cogn. with luxus, luxuria. On *pol-*, v. polliceor.]

pollicibilibiter, *adv.* sumptuously, magnificently: Pl.

polluctura, *ae, f*. [polluceo] a sumptuous entertainment, a feast, banquet: Pl.

polluctus, a, um, *Part* [polluceo]. II. *Subst* polluctum, i, n. an offering to the gods; also, a sacrificial banquet: Pl.

pol-lūo, *ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a.* to soil, defile, pollute: dapna ore, Virg.: oia cruore, Ov. II. *Fig*: to defile morally, to pollute, contaminate, violate: dishonour, desecrate, etc.: sacra, Cic.: mentis in suam et aures hominum infamia voce, Tac.: pacem, Virg.: Jovem (sc. hospitalem), to dishonour, insult, Trop. 2. *Esp.* to violate, dishonour a woman: Tac. [From *lūo*, to wash (cf. colluvis). On *pol-*, v. polliceor.]

pollūtus, a, um, *Part*. [polluo] II. *Adj*: vicious, unchaste: femina, Liv.: princeps, stained with vice, Tac.

pōlus, i, m.=πόλος, the end of an axis, a pole; glacialis, the north pole, Ov.: also *absol.*, the north pole, id. australis, the south pole, id. II. *Meton*: the heavens: polus dum sidera pascet, while the heavens shall feed the starry flames, Virg. 2. The polar star: Vitr.

polypnāgus, i, m.=πολυπάγος, a glutton, gluttonizer: Suet.

polypus, i, m.=πολύπους (many-footed), a polypus, an aquatic animal (e. g. octopus, devil-fish): Ov. *Transf* of rapacious men: Pl. II. a polypus in the nose: Hor. **pomārius**, a, um, *adj* [pomum] of or belonging to fruit or fruit trees, fruit: Cato. II. *Subst*: pomārius, ii, m. a fruit-seller, fruiterer: Hor. 2. pomarium, ii, n. a fruit-garden, orchard: Cic. (Hence Fr. *potager*.)

pomeridiānus (postm.) a, um, *adj*. [post meridianus] in or of the afternoon, post-meridian: Cic.

pomerium, v. pomoerium.

pomerifer, *era, frum, adj.* [pomum fero] fruit-bearing, fruit-bringing: Hor.

pomoerium and **pōmērium**, ii, n. [post moerum=murus] the space left free from buildings within and without

the walls of a town, bounded by stones (cippi or termini), and limiting the city auspices: Cic. (v. Smith's *Ant.* 301.)

pōmōsus, a, um, *adj*. [pomum] full of or abounding in fruit (poet.): Tib.

pōmpa, *ae, f*=πόμψη, a solemn or public procession (at festivals, triumphs, marriages, funerals, etc.): in pompa quum magna vis auri antiquae ferretur, Cic.: sollemnes pompas exsequi, Virg.: ciliaver Clodii spoliatum exsequi, Cic.: pompas, without the usual funeral procession, Cic. *Esp.* of the processions at the Crecensian games: Liv.

II. *Transf*: a train, suite, retinue: licturum, Cic. (ii) Of things: pecuniae, array, parade of wealth, Sen. 2. *Abso l*: display, ostentation, pomp: detraxit muneri suo pom-pam, id. (n) *Esp.* of style: rhetorum pompa, Cic.

pōmpilus, i, m.=πομπίλος, a sea-fish (that follows ships), the pilot-fish, rudder-fish: Ov.

pōmum, i, n. fruit of any kind (apples, cherries, nuts, berries, figs, dates, &c.) poma, fruit, Virg.: Ov. II. *Transf* for pomus, a fruit-tree: Virg. (Most prob. for *po-mum*, from *ai pu*, to generate, produce; cf. ποία, &c., and Gr. πώος [for *pro-fae*]). (Hence It *pomo*: Fr. *pomme*.)

pōmus, i, f a fruit-tree of any kind: Tib.

pōndēro, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* [pon-dus] to weigh: pugnos, Pl. II. *Fig*: to weigh in the mind, to ponder, consider, reflect upon: Cic.

pōnderosus, a, um, *adj*. [id] weighty, heavy, ponderous: compedes, Pl. II. *Fig*: epistola, weighty, significant, Cic.

pōndo, *adv.* [orig. Abl. of an old form, pondus, pondi] by weight, in weight: uque piscium ullam unciam hodie pondo cepi, an ounce weight, Pl.: ut exercitus coronam auream dictatori libram pondo decreverit, weighing a pound, Liv. II. *As indecl.* *subst.* =libra, a pound: auri quicquid pondo abstulit, five pounds, Cic.: argenti pondo viginti milia, Caes.

pondus, *fris, n*. [pendo] a weight used in a scale: pondera ab Gallis allata iniqua, Liv. (cf. utuntur tales ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro numo, Caes.). II. *Transf*: heaviness, weight: moveri gravitate et pondere, Cic.: magni ponderis saxa, Caes. 2. balance, equipoise, equilibrium: tellus ponderibus librata suis, Ov.: et (terra) recipit prolapsa suas in pondera sedes, recovers in equal poise its fixed position, Lucr. 3.

Meton: a heavy body, a weight, mass, load: in terram feruntur omnia suo nutu pondera, Cic.: auri, a quantity, id.: argenti, Caes. III. *Fig*: oppressive weight, burden (poet. for onus): rerum, Ov.: sanctae, id. 2. weight, consequence, importance, consideration, influence, authority, etc.: testimonii

Cic. conscientiae, id. . habet vim in ingenio et pondus in vita, id. Of style: nugis addere pondus, an air of importance, Hor. 3. weight of character, i. e. firmness, constancy (poet.): nulla diu femina pondus habet, Prop. 4. gravity or sternness of countenance: Val. Max.

ponē, a. d. and prep. A d. v. after, behind, back: opp. to ante. (moveri) et ante et pone, ad laevam et ad dextram, Cic.: pars cetera pontum pone legit, Virg. II. Prep. with Acc: behind: pone quos aut ante labantur, Cic.: pone castra, Liv. [Through pos-ne (as Cēna for cēna) from pos= post. Cf. Gr. πόντος for πόντος, Osc. pos-mos, last, pus, plust, after]

pōno, pōni, pōitum, p. v. a. (old perf. posui, Pl., etc. Part. perf. syncop. postus, a. um, Lucr.) to put, place, set, lay, etc.: tabulas in acriario, Caes.: collum in pulvere, Hor.: artus in litore, Virg.: posito genu, on bended knee, Ov.: somno posita, i. e. lying asleep, Virg. II. Special senses: milit. t. t. to place, post, or station troops: ibi praesidium ponit, Caes. (II) to pitch a camp: castra, id. 2. to place, set, appoint: custos frumento publico est positus, Cic. 3. to found, erect, build: opus, Ov.: templa, Virg. moenia, id. 4. to form, fashion, depict (poet.). hic saxo liquidus ille coloribus sollers nunc hominem ponere, nunc deum, to represent, Hor. 5. to set, plant: pone ordine vites, Virg. 6. to lay, stake, wager: to propose as a prize: pono pallium; ille suum anulum opposuit, Pl.: praemium, Liv. 7. to put out at interest, to invest: dives positus in fenore numis, Hor. 8. to serve up, set on table: positi Bacchi cornua, Ov. 9. to lay aside, take off (a garment): t. put down, lay down, etc.: quum pila ludere vellet tunicamque poneret, Cic. arma, Caes. 10. to lay in the grave, to bury: (II) Also, to lay out or prepare for burial: id.: Ov. 11. to abate, smooth, calm (poet.): tollere seu ponere vult freta, Hor. And neutr. of the winds, to fall, abate: tum Zephyri posuere, sank, Virg. 12. to bring forth, to lay: sus fetum ad imam (quercum) posuerat, Phaedr. 13. to arrange, dispose: comas, Ov. III. Fig.: to set, place; to fix, lay down: pone ante oculos laetitia senatus, Cic.: his ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono, Virg. 2. Esp. with Acc and in and Abl., to put or place in, to cause to depend upon: salutis auxilium in celeritate, Caes.: haec haud in magno equidem ponam discrimine, I shall attach no great importance to it, Liv. In pass.: to be based or founded upon, to rest upon, depend upon: in te positum est, Cic. 3. to lay out, spend, employ, esp. time: tempus in cogitatione, id.: apud gratos homines beneficium, id.: otia, to dispose of, Hor.: rudi-

mentum adolescentiae, to serve one's apprenticeship, gain one's first experience, Liv.: tirocinii rudimenta, Just.

4. to put, place, reckon, consider, regard as: mortem in malis, Cic.: In vitis poni, to be regarded as a fault, Nep.

5. to appoint, ordain, establish, enact, make: leges, Cic.: qui tibi nomen insano posuere, Hor.: mores, Virg. 6. to lay down, state, assert, maintain, allege, cite, etc.: ut paulo ante posui, Cic.: aliquid pro certo, Liv. 7. to put hypothetically, to assume, suppose: verum pone esse victum eum, Ter.: positum est igitur in prius, Cic. 8. to propose a theme or subject: ponere iubebam, de quo quis audire vellet, id.: pone Tigellinum, mention, bring forward (or as in II 4, represent, depict), Juv. 9. to put away, leave off, dismiss, lay down, surrender: vitia, Cic.: curas, Liv.: iram, Hor. (Through pono (cf. pone for posui) from por-sino; posui and positus show the relation to sino, q. v. in the prefix por-, v. pollicor.) (Hence It. (ponere) porre. Sp. poner, Fr. pondre.)

pons, ntis, m. a bridge. pars oppidi mari disjuncta angusto, ponte rursus adiungitur et continetur, Cic.: pontem in flumine facere, to throw a bridge over a river, Caes.: pontem navibus efflicere, to make a bridge of boats, Tac. II. Of similar structures: 1. the bridge at the comitia, over which the voters passed to the septim Cic. 2. a wooden drawbridge, to connect besieging towers with the walls of a fortress: Tac. 3. a plank bridge for embarking or disembarking, a gang-board: Virg. 4. the deck of a ship: Tac. 5. a floor of a tower: Virg. 6. a bridge between two towers: id. [Prob. cogn. with Gr. πόντος.] (Hence It. ponte; Sp. puente, Fr. pont.)

pontifex, ntis, m. dim [pons] a little bridge. Cic. pontifex (also pontifex), i. e. s, m. [on the etym. v. Smith's Ant. 303] a Roman high-priest, a pontifex, pontifex: Cic.: Liv. The chief pontifex or president was called Pontifex Maximus: Cic.: pontifices minores, a lower class of pontiffs, minor or sub-pontiffs: Liv. (Concerning the Pontifices, v. Smith's Ant. 303.)

pontificalis, e, adj [pontifex] of or belonging to a pontifex, pontifical: insignia, Liv.: auctoritas, Cic.: ludii, given by the P. M. on his entrance upon office, Suet. **pontificatus, ūs, m. [id.] the office or dignity of a pontifex, the pontificate:** Veil.: Suet. **pontificius, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to a pontifex, pontifical:** Cic.

ponto, ōnis, m. [pons] a kind of Gallic transport, a lighter: Caes. **pontus, i, m. πόντος, the sea, esp. the deep sea, the ocean (poet.):** tibi ridens aequora ponti, Lucr.: freta ponti,

Virg. II. Poet.: the deep part of the sea: maris, 'id. 2. a mass of sea water: ingens a vertice pontis in puppin fert, a heavy sea, id.

pōpa, ae, m. a Roman priest's assistant or minister, who brought the victim to the altar and felled it with an axe: Suet.: Cic. [Prop. he who cooks the flesh of the victim, cf. popina and Gr. πῶρα. Perh. an Oscan word; v. coquo].

pōpānum, i, n. πόντιον, a sacrificial cake: Juv.

pōpellus, i, m. dim [populus] the rabble, mob, populace: Hor.

pōpina, ae, f. a cook-shop, vic tualling-house, eating-house: Cic. Hor.

II. Transf.: the food sold at a cook-shop: Cic. [Cf. Gr. πῶρα] The word is prob. the Oscan correlative of the true Lat. coquina: v. coquin.]

pōpizo, ōnis, m. [popina] a frequenter of eating-houses, a gormandizer: Hor.

poples, itis, m. the ham, the hough succis feminibus poplitibusque, Liv. contento poplite, with tightened hough, i. e. with firmly braced muscles, Hor. poplitibus semet except, he sank down upon his hams, Curt. II. Meton the knee: duplicato poplite, i. e. with knee doubled under him, Virg. [Prob. with reduplication from root of παλάω, in the sense "to move backward and forward, to swing", cf. populus.]

populus, v. populus, ad inst. poppyssa, ātis, n. and poppyssa, m. i, m. πόντιον, a smacking or clucking with the tongue, as a sign of approbation: Juv. poppyssa, i, v. poppyssa

pōpūlabilis, e, adj [populus] that may be laid waste or ravaged, destructive (poet.) Ov.

pōpūlabundus, a, um, adj. [id.] laying waste, ravaging (rare): Liv.

pōpūlāris, e, adj. [populus] of or belonging to the people, proceeding from or designed for the people, agreeable to the people, popular: leges, i. e. laws instituted by the people, Cic.: munus, a donation to the people, id.: aura, popular favour, Hor. 2. Subst.: popularia, iun, n. plu. (sc. subellia), the seats of the people in the theatre, the common seats: Suet.

II. Esp.: of or belonging to the same people or country, native, indigenous (rare as adj.): puellae, Hor.: flumina, of the same district, Ov. (II) Subst. popularis, is, m. a fellow-countryman: popularis ac sodalis suus, Cic.: Sall. 2. Transf.: (i) Of animals and plants of the same region: popularis laeana, Ov. (ii) Of persons of the same condition, occupation, tastes, etc.: a companion, partner, associate, accomplice, comrade: populares conjurationes, Sall.: meus popularis Geta, my fellow (i. e. a slave too), Ter. III. In a political signification, of or belonging to the people,

attached or devoted to the people (as opposed to the nobility), popular, democratic: homo maxime popularis, Cic.: ingenium, Liv. Hence, Subst. populares, the people's party, the democrats, opp. to the optimates, the aristocrats: quia ea quae fascebant, multitudini jucunda esse volebant, populares habebantur, Cic.

pōpularitas, ātis, f. [popularis] a being of the same country, fellow-citizenship: popularitatis causa, Pl.

II. a courting of popular favour, popular bearing: ne quid popularitatis praetermitteret, Suet.

pōpulariter, adu. after the manner of the common people, i. e. commonly, coarsely, vulgarly: loqui, Cic. **II.** in a popular manner, popularly: agere, id.

pōpulariō, ōnis, f. [populus] a laying waste, ravaging, plundering, devastation, etc.: Liv.: hostium rapinis populationibus populationibusque prohibere, Caes. **2.** Meton: things plundered, plunder, booty: Veientes pleni populationum, Liv.

pōpulator, ōris, m. [id.] a devastator, ravager, spoiler, plunderer: Liv.: Ov.

pōpulatoris, ōis, f. [id.] she that devastates, despoils, or plunders: Stat. Transf.: populatrix Hymetti apus, Mart.

pōpulatoris, ōis, m. [id.] a laying waste, devastation: Lucan.

pōpulus, a, um, adj. [populus] of or belonging to poplars, popularis frondes, Virg.

pōpularis, āre, ōrum, adj. [populus feru] poplar-bearing (poet.): Padus, whose banks abound with poplars, Ov.

pōpuli-sectum, i, n, or separately, populi sectum, a decree of the people: Nep.: scitum populi, Liv.

pōpulus, a, um, adj. [populus] of poplars, popularis: sors, Pl.

pōpulo, v. popular

pōpulo, atus, i. v. a dep. and (poet.) **pōpulo**, i. v. a to lay waste, ravage, devastate; to plunder, pillage (i) Form popular: noctu populabatur agros, Cic. (ii) Form **pōpulo**: litora vestra vi populat, Virg. Pass.: urbem Romanam deum ira morbo populari, Liv. In Part perf.: populata vexataque provincia, Cic.: populata tempora raptis aurius, mutilated, Virg.

II. Transf. in gen., to destroy, ruin, spoil. (i) Dep.: (amnis) populatus iter, desolating its path, i. e. sweeping everything before it, id. (ii) Act.: populatque ingentem farris acervum curculio, id.: populatum exspuit hamum, robbed of the bait, Ov. [Initial s has been lost, the word being redupl. from spol- in spolium, q. v.]

(1) **pōpulus** (contr. populus, Pl.), i, m. a people, a political community, a nation: populus Romanus, Cic.: hi populi, Atellani, Calatini, Liv. In the earliest period of Rome, the populus Rom. consisted of the patricians

only. (Cf. *infr.* 2.) Afterwards the plebs came to be included; and ultimately, in the time of the Antonines, the term had so completely lost its original meaning that it signified all the citizens except the patricii (v. Smith's Ant. 286).

2. Hence opp. to the Senate, in the formula, Senatus populusque Romanus (abbreviated S. P. Q. R.): patres in populi fore potestate, Liv.: populus Jussit, the term applied to the formal voting of the Roman people, Cic.: opp. to plebs = non populi, sed plebis eum (tribunum) magistratum esse, Liv.

3. Rarely = plebs, the populace: dat populus, dat gratius eques, dat tura senatus, Mart.: urbanus, the civilians (opp. to the military), Nep.

II. Transf.: a multitude, host, crowd, throng, great number: fraterum, Ov.: in tanto populo alicui parvicidium potuit, Just. **2.** the public: haec (i. e. frons Jani) populum spectat, at illa Larem, the outer world, the open street, Ov. [Populus is redupl. from root of Gr. πῶλος; cf. Lat. ple-o, ple-bis; Goth. full-s, O H. G. fol-c, Eng. folk] (Hence It. popolo; Sp. pueblo; Fr. peuple)

(2) **pōpulus**, i, f. a poplar, poplar-tree: sacred to Hercules. Virg.: alba, the silver-poplar, Hor. [With reduplication, from root of πῶλος, "to shake, swing"] (Hence Fr. peuplier, O. Fr. peuple)

porca, ae, f. [porcus] a sow: Cato. By poet. license, a male swine, a boar: Virg.

porcella, ae, f. dim. [porcula] a little sow: Pl.

porcellus, i, m. dim. [porculus] a little pig: Suet.: Phaedr. (Hence Fr. porcureau)

porcinarius, ii, m. [porcina] a pork-seller: Pl.

porcinus, a, um, adj. [porcus] of a hog, hog's, swine's: polimenta, Pl. **2.** Subst.: porcina, ae, f. (sc. caro), swine's flesh, pork: id.

porcula, ae, f. dim. [porca] a little sow: Pl. (al. porcella)

porculus, i, m. dim. [porcus] a young swine, young pig: Pl.

porcus, i, m. a lame swine, a hog, pig: villa abundat porcis, agno, gallina, suvine (collect.), Cic.: porcus femina, a female swine, sow, id. Of a sensualist; as a term of reproach: Hor. [Cf. Gr. ὀρέκος; A.-S. fearh, Eng. farrow] (Hence It. porco; Fr. porc.)

porro, v. porrigo, ad. int.

porphyriticus, a, um, adj. [porphyra] purple-red: marmor, Suet.

porrectio, ōnis, f. [porrigo] a stretching out, extending, extension: Cic.

(1) **porrectus**, a, um, Part. [porrigo]. **II.** A Trj. syllaba, long, Quint.

mora, protracted, Ov.: senex, stretched out, i. e. dead, Cat. Comp.: porrectior acies, more widely extended, Tac. **2.**

Of places. level: porrecta ac aperta loca (dub., Caes.) **3.** Fig.: wide-spread, extended: import majestas, Hor. **4.** Opp. to contractus: fig.: porrectior frons, more cheerful, Pl.

(2) **porrectus**, a, um, Part. [porrigo].

porrectio, recti, rectum, 3. v. a. to lay before, to offer sacrifice to the gods: cruda exa in mare porrecti, Liv. Proverb.: inter caesa et porrecta, between the slaying and the offering of the victim, i. e. at the last moment, at 'the eleventh hour', Cic. [On por-, v. pollicor; -rectio is cogn. with O. H. G. reihhan, mod. Germ. reihen.]

por-rigo, rexi, rectum, 3. v. a. (contr. form porrige, Virg.) [por (v. pollicor), and rego] to stretch or spread out, to put forth, reach out, extend: membra, Cic.: crura, Liv.: brachia caelo, Ov. (ii) Esp. of manoeuvring troops, to extend: aciem latius, Sall.: in longitadinem porrecta acies, Liv. Reflect: to stretch or spread oneself out, to be stretched out, extended: (Titus) per tota novem cui Jugera corpus porrigitur, extendi, Virg.: cunus (loci) pars colles erant, pars in planitiem porrigebatur, Tac. **2.** to lay at full length, to stretch on the ground (rare): in spatium ingens runtem porrexit hostem, Liv. **3.** to hold out, offer, present: dexteram allicui, Cic.: pocula, Hor. **4.** porrigere manum, in voting, to put forth or hold up the hand: Cic. **II.** Fig.: to extend, stretch out, increase (rare): quis gradus ulterior, quo se tua porrigat ira, restat? Ov. **2.** to offer, to grant: praesidium clientibus, Cic.

porrigo, luis, f. a disease in the hair, the scurf, dandruff: Hor. Of animals, perh. the mange: porci, Juv. [Ety. uncertain]

porro, adu. Of space, with words denoting both motion and rest: forwards, onwards, farther on, to a distance, at a distance, afar off, far: agere argumentum, Liv.: habitare, Pl.: mensus Aeneas, quae sint ea finium porro, in the distance, Virg. **II.** Of time: of old, formerly (extremely rare): altera (Nympha), quod porro fuerat, cecinitisse putatur, Ov. **2.** henceforth, hereafter, afterwards, in future, later on, in after times: quid in animo Celtiberi habent aut porro habitari essent, Liv.: quod (argentum) discipuli porro, paid away immediately afterwards, Ter. **III.** Of sequence: again, in turn: saepe audivi a majoribus natu, qui se porro pueros a senibus audisse dicebant, Liv.: dare aliquid porro, to pass or hand a thing on, Pl.

2. Esp. in logic and rhetoric: then, next, furthermore, moreover, besides: sequitur porro, nihil deo ignorare, Cic.: civitati porro hanc fuisse belli causam, Caes. (ii) on the other hand: porro erant qui censerent, id. (iii) et porro, moreover, even: ea nos mala dicimus, sed exigua et porro minima, although

slight and even of almost no importance, Cic. [Appy. cogn. with Gr. πόρος, which comes through Hom. πόρος from πο-ρος, cf. πο-ρος]

porrum, i, n. and **porrus**, i, m. a plant of two kinds, the leek and the chive: Hor. [For *porrum* and *porrus*, r. ady. the same as Gr. πασσον, from which some suppose these words borrowed.] (Hence through dim., Fr. *porreau*.)

porta, ae, f. a city-gate, a gate: hic (miles) portas frangit, at ille (amans) fores, Ov.: oppidi, Caes.: urbis, Cic.

2. the gate of a camp, of which here were four; viz. porta principalis dextra and sinistra (right and left entrances, in the sides); porta praetoria (opening full on the enemy); and porta decumana or quaestoria (in the rear): Caes.: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 75) || Transf. in gen., *angustiae, entrance, passage, outlet, door*: venti velut exitum facto, qua data porta, ruunt, exit, Virg. **3.** In pl., a pass (like Gr. πύλαι): portae, quae alibi Armeniarum, alibi Caspiae, alibi Ciliciae vocantur, Plin. || Fig.: et quibus e portis occurrit quoque deceret, *from what sally-ports, i. e. by what means*, Lucr. [Cf. Gr. πέρω, πόπος; Goth. furan, Eng. (thorough) fare. V. portus.] (Hence It. porta; Sp. puerta; Fr. porte.)

portatio, onis, f. [porto] a carrying, carriage, conveying (rare): Sall. **portendo**, di, tum, 3. v. a [pur (v. pollicer), and tendo] to point out, indicate, foretell, predict, promise, portend: with Acc., or Acc. and Inf.: omnia laeta, Liv.: xxx annos Cyrum regnatura esse portendit, Cic. Refle et: to foreshadow itself (as a sign), to threaten, suspend: nobis periculum magnum portenditur, Pl.

portentifer, era, erum, v. portentificus.

portentificus, a, um, adj. [portentum facio] marvellous, monstrous: venena, Ov. (al. portentifera)

portentuosus, a, um, adj. [portentum] full of monsters, monstrous, portentous, unnatural, revolting, etc.: aliqua portentosa nata dicuntur, i. e. monstrosities, Cic.: puer portentoso parvoque capite, mis-shapen, Suet.: portentosissima genera ciborum, most out of the way kinds of food, id.

portentum, i, n. [portendo] a sign, token, omen, portent: Cic.: Sall. || Transf.: a monster, monstrosity: quale portentum neque militariae laudis alit aesculetis, viz. a wolf, Hor.: quae virgineo portenta sub inguine latrant, i. e. the dogs of Scylla, Ov. Fig. of persons: a monster of depravity: P. Clodius, fatale portentum prodigumque rei publicae, Cic. **2.** a wonderful story: poetarum et pictorum portenta, marvels, id.

portentus, a, um, Part [portendo].

portentus, ei and eis, m. = por-

theus (acc. porthmea) the ferryman, i. e. Charon: Juv.

porticula, ae, f. dim. [porticus] a small gallery or portico: Cic.

porticus, us, f. [porta] a walk covered by a roof supported on columns, a colonnade, porch, portico: same as Gr. σῶα: inambulare in porticu, Cic.: in amplis porticibus, Virg. || Transf.: the entrance or porch of a tent (poet): sauci oplent porticus, the porches, Att. in Cic. **2.** In plur., long sheds or galleries, a system of galleries, formed by placing vineae side by side, to protect beavers: Caes. **3.** the Porch or Portico, meaning the school of the Stoics (from σῶα, a portico [porth], the place where Zeno taught); and Meton. the Stoic philosophy, the stoic school. Chrysippus, qui fulcere putatur porticum Stoicorum, Cic. (Hence It. portico; Fr. porche.)

portio, onis, f. [akin to pars, q. v.] a part, portion, share: vitae, Juv.: pars Acarnaniae, quam in portione bellum acciperat, as his share for his services in the war Just. || Transf. relation, proportion: a q. proportion: Curt. In gen. adverbially, proportionally, relatively: Mamertinus pro portione imperaret, Cic.

portisculus, i, m. a truncheon or hammer with which the master of the rowers gave signals for the stroke: Etenim || Fig.: guidance, direction: Pl.

(1) portitor, onis, m. [portus] a receiver or collector of customs, a custom-house officer: Cic. They forwarded letters: epistolam ad portitores esset latam, Ter. On account of their strict examinations, the tithing is applied to an inquisitive woman, Pl.

(2) portitor, onis, m. [porto] a bearer, carrier, conveyor: Helles, i. e. the Hellespont. **2.** Esp. a ferryman, boatman: Sen. Hence, a portie application of Charon: the ferryman, Virg.

3. portitor Ur-ar, the wagoner, i. e. the constellation Boötes, Stat.

porto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to carry or bear, to convey: Cic.: frumentum secum, Caes.: onera, id. || Fig. to bear, carry, bring: socna auxilia, Sall. spes cogitationesque secum portantes, Liv.: portantia verba salutem, expressing, Ov. [Cf. Gr. πο-ον, πορ-ο-ν] (Hence It. portare; Fr. porter.)

portorium, i, n. [portus] a tax, toll, customs, duty, impost, paid on goods imported or exported: Cic.: Liv. circumvectionis, a tax paid for the right of hawking goods about the country, a pedlar's tax, Cic.

portula, ae, f. dim. [porta] a small gate or port: Liv.

portuosus, a, um, adj. [portus] full of or abounding in harbours: mare, Cic.: pars Numidiae portuosior, better provided with harbours, Sall.

portus, us, m. [same root as porta, q. v.: cf. Gr. πο-θ-ος] a harbour, haven, port: portus Caietae, Cic.: e

portu solvere, to sail out of port, id.: capere, to make (reach), Caes.: in portu operam dare, to be an officer of the customs, Cic. Proverb.: in portu navigare, i. e. to be out of all danger, Ter. **2.** Port. trans. f.: the mouth of a river: Ov. || Fig. like λιμὴν, and Eng. haven, a place of refuge, an asylum, retreat: tanquam portum aliquem exspecto illam solitudinem, Cic.: mihi parva quies, omnisque in limine portus, the haven (of death) is near at hand, Virg. (Hence It. porto; Sp. puerto; Fr. port.)

posca, ae, f. [v. poculum and potus] a drink made of vinegar and water: Pl.

posco, pōposci, s. v. a. to ask for urgently; to demand, request, beg, desire (usu. implying more of a petition than postulo, which denotes a demand of right): pōposci usum with lot of pers. asked, Acc. of thing asked for, and Dat. of pers. for whom asked: also, with ab and Abl. of pers. asked: with sub or absol. of parentes pretium pro sepultura liberum posce, Cic.: claves portarum magistratus, Liv.: posci Quintium deus, biggest him (back) from the gods, Hor. Hence in pass with an Acc. representing the thing asked for: gravidae posceris exa bovis, they ask you for the entrails, Ov. So, to be called upon or needed: aversus Apollo poscitur in verba pignenda Iyra, Prop. With one Acc. considers, Caes. With abs: abs te litteras, Cic. With sub: poscimus, ut cenes civitatem, Lucr. With Inf.: esse sacerdos delinquare vestra turri poscimus, Ov. Absol. poscimus, we are called upon, Hor. **2.** Of inanimate and abstract subjects, to demand, require, need: quod res poscere videbatur, Caes.

3. To p. to demand for punishment, to require to be given up: accusant in quos populus poscit, Cic. **2.** to call: clamore hominem posco, Pl.: in proelia Turannum, challenge, Virg. Absol.: ego poscor Olympo, am called, summoned to arms by, id. **3.** to call upon, invoke (poet): supplex tua numina posco, id. **4.** to ask a price: tanti quanti poscit, vni tanti illam emi? Pl. **5.** to bid for, offer a price: agite licemini Qui cena poscit: equi poscit prandio? id. [Prob. through posco from porco-; cf. porco, procor.]

positio, onis, f. [pono] a putting, placing, setting: surculi, Col. **2.** Meton.: a position, posture: also a situation, site: corporis, Sen.: caeli locaque, Col. || Fig.: a putting, placing, use of a word: Quint. **2.** In rhetoric a position, proposition, thesis, id.

positior, onis, m. [id.] a builder, founder (poet.): Ov.

positura, ae, f. [id.] position, posture, situation: corporum, Lucr. With subject. Gen.: dei, i. e. the formation of the world by God, Prop.

positus, a, um, *Part* [pono]. **II.** Adj.: Of localities: *placed, situated, lying*: Roma in montibus posita, Cic.: in valle, Caes.

positus, ōs, m. [id.] a *position, situation, disposition, arrangement* (rare): positu variare capillos, Ov.

possessio, ōis, f. [posideo] a *possessing, possession, the exclusive use or enjoyment of a thing* (disting. from donitium, *ownership*): certa re et possessione detutari, Cic. in possessionem venire, id. In milit. sense, *occupation*: inſulae Monae, Tac. (On possessio in the sense of the enjoyment and occupation of public land, v. Smith's *Ant.* 4.) **2.** Meton. *the thing possessed, a possession, property*; *esp. an estate* (usu. plur.) qui trans Rhodanum viros possessioneque habebant, Caes. urbanas, Nep.

II. Fig. with ref. to immaterial things: prudentiae doctrinaeque possessio, Cic.

possessiuncula, ae, f. dim. [posse-ſio] a *small possession, a small estate*: Cic.

possessor, ōris, m. [posideo] a *possessor*: Cic.: Hor.

possessus, a, um, *Part* [posideo] and *pos-ido*.

possibilis, e, adj. [possum] *that may exist or may be done, possible*. Quint.

pos-si-dēo, sēdi, sessum, 2 v. a. [por (v. polliceor), and sedeo] *to take possession of, to possess oneself of, to be master of, possess*: bona, Cic.: partem agri, Caes.: solum bello captum, Liv.

2. Trans. *to occupy* (rare): ferro septis possidet nubes sacras, Att. in Cic. (n) *to abide in, dwell in*. Zophir possidet aura nemus, Prop.

II. Fig. *to possess, to have*: plus veritatis quam disciplinae possidet in se, Cic.

pos-si-dō, sēdi, sessum, 3 v. a. [por (v. polliceor), and sideo] *to take possession of, to possess oneself of*: bona aliquid sine testamento, Cic. Of an impers. subject: circumfusus humor ultima possedit, took possession of, Ov.

II. Fig. *to take possession of, to occupy*: Cic.

pos-sum, pōtūi, posse, īrēg. v. n. (old forms, potissum for possum, Pl. potissum for possunt, id. potissim for possum, id. potesse for posse, very freq. id. Lucr., etc.: possim, possies, etc.). for possim, possia, etc., Pl. *Pass*: potestur, Lucr.) [for potis sum] *to be able, have power*; *I (thou, he, etc.) can*: quantum valeam, quantumque possum, Cic.: potest fieri, *it may be, it is possible*, id. potest fieri, *it falls, possibly I am mistaken*, id.: non possum quin exclamem, *ut ait ille in Trinumo*, I cannot but exclaim, id.: ut nihil ad te dem litterarum, facere non possum, *I cannot help writing to you, id. Absol.*: potest (sc. fieri), *it is possible*: potest, *ut alii ita arbitrentur*, Pl. So, quantum or ut potest, *as much or as far*

as possible: nos in senatu dignitatem nostram, ut potest in tanta hominum perfidia, retinebimus, Cic.

2. Of moral ability, arising from disposition sin possunt decedere [solo, can bring themselves to evacuate, Virg. potuit rescindere, *had the heart to, id.*

3. Of permission; *to be allowed*: esp. in urgent questions: possum scire, quo profectus, eugus sis, aut quid veneris? *may I know? may, will you tell me?* Pl.

II. Esp. *to have power or influence, to prevail*, with infinitum, plus, plurimum. multum potest fortuna, *has great weight*, Caes. (Hence, through low Lat. *potere* for posse, It. *potere*; Fr. *pouvoir*)

post, ade and prep. [v. pone] Adv.: of space. *behind, back, backwards*: ante aut post, Liv.: servi, qui post erant, Cic.: ubi periculum adventi, invidia atque superbia post fuere, fell into the background, were forgotten, Sall.

II. Of time. *afterwards*: initio . . . post autem, Cic.: multis post annis, *many years after*, id.: aliquanto post, *some time after, shortly after*, id.: post tanto, *so long afterwards*, Virg.

B. Prep. with Acc.: of place: *behind*: post nostra castra, Caes.: post cardua, Virg. Fig. of excellence or precedence. neque erat Lydia post Cleonem, *ranking after, inferior to*, Hor.

II. Of time, after, since: aliquot post menses, Cic.: maxima post hominum memoriae classis, *since (or within) the memory of man*, Nep. With quam or quo decessit post annum quantum quam expulsus fuerat, *four years after*, id.: cf. postquam (Hence It. *post*; Sp. *pués*; Fr. *puis*)

post-ēa, ade [cf. antea] *after this or that, hereafter, thereafter, afterwards*: postea in exercitu M. Crassi fuerat, Caes.: non multo postea, *not long after*, Cic. With other adverbs, then, after that, afterwards: legati deinde postea missi ab rege, Liv.: postea deinceps, id.: postea vero quam equitatus in conspectum venit, Caes. as one word, posteaquam, *after that*: Cic.: postea loci for postea: postea loci consul pervenit in oppidum, Sall.

II. Trans. of succession: afterwards, then, besides: Pl. 2. quid postea? *what next? what further?* *what then?* quid postea, si Romae assidimus fui? Cic. (Hence It. *poscia*)

posteaquam, adv. v. postea, i. **poster**, v. posterus.

poster, ōrum, v. posterus, i. **poster**, ōrum, v. posterus.

posteritas, ātis, f. [posterus] *future time, futurity, after ages, succeeding generations, posterity*: Cic.: sera, *a late posterity*, Ov.: omnem spem posteritatis, *all hope for the future*, Cic.: posteritati servire, *to lay oneself out for fame with after ages*, id.

Adv. *phr.*, in posteritatem, *in the future* (of an impending event), id. **2.** Trans. of animals: *offspring* (poet.): Juv.

posterus (poster), a, um, adj. Comp. posterior, us: Sup. posterius or postumus, a, um [post] Pos.: Of time or succession: *coming after, following, next, ensuing, future*: dies, Cic.: postero die, *on the morrow*, Caes.: quam minimum credula postero, *putting no trust in the morrow*, Hor.: Caes.: aetas, Hor.: laus, *of posterity*, id. (ii) postero, for postero die, *on the following day, next day*: Tac. (iii) in postero, for in postero diem. In postero oppugnationem differt, *till the next day*, Caes. More freq. in postero (sc. tempus), *in future, for the future*: multum in postero providetur, Cic. Subst. posteri, ōrum, m. plu. *future generations, descendants, posterity*: exspectantur eae poenae a liberis, a nepotibus, a posteris, id.

II. Comp. posterior, posterius: Both of space and time: *that comes or follows after; next in order, time, or place; latter, later, posterior*: pars prior apparet, posteriora latent, Ov. posteriores cogitationes, *second thoughts* (are best), Cic. (ii) Posterius, adverbially later, afterwards: posterius dicere, Pl.: posterius reverti, Cic. **2.** Fig.: inferior, of less account or value, worse: quorum utrique scripti patriae salus posterior sua dominatione fuit, *was secondary to*, id.: non posteriores (sc. partes) feram, *I will not play the meaner part*, I shall not be behindhand, Ter.

III. Sup. in two forms, postremus and postumus, a, um. **A.** postremus, a, um [cf. extremus], *kindest, last*: alia prima ponit, alia postrema, last, Cic.: acies, the rear, Sall.: cura, the last, least, Virg.: non in postremo, *i. e. in primis, especially*, Cic. Adverbially postremo, *at last, finally*: primum . . . deinde . . . postremo: denique . . . postremo, id. (ii) ad postremum, *at last, finally, ultimately*: sed ad postremum nihil apparet, Pl. (iii) postremum, *for the last time*: si id facis, hodie postremum videas, Ter. **2.** Fig.: *last, lowest, basest, meanest, worst*: genus, Cic.

B. postumus, a (sometimes incorrectly written posthumus, in consequence of an erroneous derivation from post humum), a, um, the last, esp. of the youngest child, or of one born after the father's death, or after he had made his will, late-born, postumus: Silvius, tua postuma proles, last-born son, Virg. Subst. a postumus offspring: in pl.: Gai.

post-fero, ō, v. a. defect. *to put after, to esteem less*: with Acc. and Dat.: qui libertati plebis suas opes postferrent, *sacrificed*, Liv.

post-gēniti, ōrum, m. plu. lit. born afterwards: hence, posterity, descendants (poet.): Hor.

post-habēo, ōi, itum, 2. v. a. *to place after, esteem less, postpone, neglect*: with Acc. and Dat.: Caes.: seria ludo, Virg.: omnibus rebus post-

habitis, neglecting everything (else), Cic. posthabitu (filium) dote solatus est, passed over, Tac. ne posthabitus crederetur, slighted, id. omnes posthabui mihi res, Ter.

post-hac, adv. after this time, hereafter, henceforth, in future: Cic.

post-hinc (better separately), after this, henceforth: Virg.

post-hoc or separate, **post hoc**, adv. = **postea**, afterwards: Hor.

posthūmus, v. postumus.
post-ibi, adv. heseupon, afterwards, then: Pl.

posticūlum, i, n. dim. [posticum] a small back building: Pl.

posticum, i, n. v. posticus.

posticus, a, um, adj. [post; like anticus from ante] that is behind, hinder, back-, posterior: aedium paries, Liv.

II. Subst.: posticum, i, n. a back-door: Pl.: Hor.

postidēa, adv. for postea, after that, afterwards: Pl.

postilēna, ae, f. [post] a crupper: Pl.

postillā, or separate, post illa, adv. after that, afterwards: Pl.

postis, is, m. (Abl. sing. posti, Ov.), a post, door-post: Cic. tēnere postem, to have his hand on the door-post, said of him who consecrates a temple, Liv.

2. Meton. a door (poet. and usu. plur.): postes a cardine vilit aeratos, Virg. **II.** Fig. (poet.): videtur cernere res animus, sublati postibus iusis, the gateway of sight, i. e. the eyes, Lucr. [Commonly derived from pono; but this is doubtful; the word always means a 'door-post']

post-līnium, ii, n. [post limen] the civil right to return home and resume one's former rank and privileges, the right of recovery, reprisal, postliminium: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 306).

2. In Abl. adverbially, by the right of postliminium: postliminio redeunt haec, homo, navis, equus, id. civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, ex exilio, sive postliminio, sive rejectione huius civitatis, i. e. when he returns to Gades, where he was a citizen before being one at Rome, and recovers his right of citizenship, which he had lost by the attainment of Roman citizenship, id.

postmeridianus, a, um, v. pomerianus.

post-mōdo, adv. afterwards, presently, shortly: Liv.

post-mōdum, adv. afterwards, presently, shortly: Ter.: Liv.

postpartor, oris, m. [parie] an inheritor, successor, heir: Pl.

post-pōno, pōsi, pōsitum, 3. v. a. to put after, postpone; to esteem less, to disregard: absol. or with Acc. and Dat.: ut omnia postponere videretur, to think of less consequence, Caes.: scorto postponet honestum officium, will neglect the one for the other, Hor.

postpōsitus, a, um, Part. [postpono].

post-principia, orum, n. plu. [principium] continuance of a thing begun, course, progress, sequel: ut quique rem accurat suam, sic ei procedunt postprincipia, Pl.

post-pūto, avi, i. v. a. to regard as secondary or inferior, to disregard: Ter.

postquam, also separate, post quam, conj. after that, after, since, as soon as, when: most freq. foll. by perf. indic. (like ut, simul ac, etc.); also by histor. pres., and by pluperf. when a precise time is indicated: eo postquam Caesar pervenit, obsides, arma poposcit, Caes.: postquam video nescio quid suspicari, Ter.: undecimo die postquam a te discesseram, Cic. The post and quam are often separated: quantum post annum quam redierat, Nep. Pluperf. Subj. in hypothetical case: et si mihi habebam quod post accidisset, quam dedissem ad te liberto litteras, Cic. **II.** With accessory idea of cause or inference, quoniam: since, because (rare): postquam porta sensit scripturam suam ab iniquis observari, Ter.

postremo and **postremus**, a, um, v. posterus

postridiē, adv. [posterus and dies; both elements have a Locative form; cf. pridie] on the day after, on the following or next day: Cic. With Gen. dependent on the die: postridie ejus diei, the day after that day, Caes. With Acc.: postridie ludos Apollinares, the day after, Cic. With quam: id

postridiō, adv. i. q. postridie, on the day after: Pl.

post-scēnium, ii, n. [post scena] the part of the theatre behind the scenes, the postscenium. Fig. postscenaria, i. e. those parts of life which are behind the scenes, i. e. secret, Lucr.

post-scribo, 3. v. a. to write after or under, to add in writing: Tac.

postulatio, ōnis, f. [postulo] a demanding, requiring; a demand, request, desire: Cic.: ignoscendi, a begging pardon, id. **2.** Esp. a claim of a deity upon men for a forgotten sacrifice: id. **II.** a complaint, expostulation: Tac. **2.** In law: an application for redress: Suet. (II) an application to the praetor to allow the presentation of a complaint: Cael. in Cic.

postulātor, ōris, m. [id.] a claimant, esp. a plaintiff: Suet.

postulātum, i, n. [id.] a demand, request (usu. plu.): Cic.

postulātus, ūs, m. [id.] a claim or demand in a court of justice, a suit: only in Abl.: postulatu audito, Liv.

postūlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [perb for por-tulo from por-sco, whence, by euphon. change, posco] to ask, demand, require, request, desire (cf. po-co) const. with Acc. of pers. or Abl. with ab: what is demanded is expressed by Subj., Acc., or Inf.: nemo inventus est tam auidax qui posceret, nemo tam impudens qui postularet ut

venderet, Cic.: legatos ad Bocchum mittit postulatum, ne sine causa hostis populo R. fieret, Sall.: fidem publicam, Cic. With double Acc.: orationes me duas postulas, id. With ab: a senatu de foedere postulaverunt, they made petition to the Senate concerning the treaty (i. e. to have it renewed), id. With Infini, freq. to be rendered, to wish, like, want: me ducere istis dictis postulas? do you want to deceive me, Ter. **II.** Esp. in law: to summon, arraign before a court, to prosecute, accuse, impeach: the charge with de and Abl., Gen. or Abl. alone (rare and late). Gabinius tres adhuc factiones postulat, Cic. aliquem de maiestate, id.: repetundis, Tac.: repetundarum, Suet. (II) to demand a writ or leave to prosecute, from the praetor or other magistrate: In aliquem delationem nominis, Cic.: quaestionem, Liv. **III.** For expostulate, to dispute or expostulate with one: Pl.

postūmus, a, um, Sup. v. posterus
postus, a, um, v. posui, ad init
pōtatio, ōnis, f. [potō] a drinking, a drinking-bout, potation: Pl.: quondam hesternae ex potatione oscitantes, Cic. (fragment quoted by Quint.)

pōtātor, ōris, m. [id.] a drinker, toper, bibber: Pl.

pōtē, adj. v. potis

pōtēns, Part. [possum] **II.** Adj. able, mighty, powerful, potent: civitates, Cic.: ne quis ex plebe contra potentiores auxilium egeret, Caes.: potentissimi reges, Cic. With Abl.: Roma potens opibus, Ov. **2.** Esp. having power over, ruling over, master of, with Gen.: dum mei potens sum, as long as I am my own master, Liv.: diva potens Cyprī, that reigns over Cyprus, i. e. Venus, Hor.: potenti maris deo, the god that rules the sea, id.: imperi, able to rule, Liv.: animal potens leti, that can kill, deadly, Lucan. **3.** fit for, capable of, able to: with Gen. (rare): neque iubeundi neque vetandi potens, having the power to, Tac. **4.** partaking of, having attained: with Gen. (poet.) voti, (v)

5. Of things: strong, mighty, powerful, efficacious, potent: fortuna in res bellicas potens, Liv. (comp.: aurum potentius ictu fulmineo, (I from low Lat. possens come It. possente; Fr. puissant)

pōtēntiās, ūs, m. [potens] political power, rule, dominion, command: Cic.

pōtēnter, adv. strongly, mightily, powerfully, effectually: dicere, Quint.: se defendere, Val. Max. **2.** according to one's ability or power (poet.): rem legere, Hor.

pōtēntia, ae, f. [potens] might, force, power: armorum tenendorum, Liv.: solia, Virg. **2.** efficacy, virtue: herbarum, Ov. **II.** Fig. ability, faculty, capacity: supra humanam potentiam, Just. **2.** Esp.: political power, authority, sway, im-

fluence (power arising from personal ascendancy; whereas potestas is the legal or constitutional power of a magistrate). erant in magna potentia, qui consulebantur, had great influence, Cic. potentiam aliquis criminari, un-constitutional predomance, id.: singularis, the rule of an individual, monarchical power, Nep. Plur.: contra periculosissimas hominum potentias, Cic.

poterium, *n.*, *n.* = ποτήριον, a drinking-vessel, goblet: Pl.

potesse, *v.* possum, *ad init.*

potestas, *āvis, f.* [possum] ability, power, faculty, opportunity: beneficium tribuendorum, Cic.: hostibus pugnandi potestatem fecit, offered battle to, Caes.: facere omnibus concedendi sui potestatem, to admit to an audience, Cic. But also, potestatem sui facere, to give an opportunity of fighting with oneself, to offer battle, Caes. II. Esp. legal power, right, authority, etc.: Jus potestatemque habere faciendi aliquid, Cic.: vitae necisque in suos habet potestatem, power of life and death, Caes.: esse in sua potestate, to be one's own master, Nep.: esse suae potestatis, Liv.: habere familiam in potestate, to keep them slaves, not to free them, id. 2. magisterial power, authority, office, magistracy (cf. potentia, II. 2). potestas praetoria, Cic. Plur.: imperia, potestates, legationes, civil (opp. to military) offices, id. (iii) Meton. a person in office, a public officer, magistratus: a magistratu aut ab aliqua potestate legitima evocatis, by some lawful authority, id. (iii) a supreme ruler, lord (poet.). hominum rerumque aeterna potestas, i. e. Jupiter, Virg. (iv) Plur. summae potestates, potestates (cf. the authorities, the higher powers, at ἀρχαί, at ἐξουσίαι), Suet.

3. political power, dominion, rule, empire, sovereignty: esse in ejus fidem ac potestatem venire, under his protection and power, Caes.: tenere aliquem in sua potestate ac ditione, Cic. 4. Of things, power, force, efficacy, effect, operation, virtue, value: potestates herbarum, properties, Virg.: plumbi, i. e. lead with all its peculiar properties, Lucr. III. Fig.: control, command: exisse ex potestate dicimus eos, have lost the control of their reason, Cic. (Hence It. potestà.)

potestatur, *v.* possum, *ad init.*

potin for potiusne, potin es? i. e. potes can you? are you able? Ter. II. For potiusne est, i. e. potest: potin ut desinas? can you leave off? i. e. pray leave off, id.

potio, *ōnis, f.* [v. potus] a drinking, a drink, draught: Cic. II. In partic., a poisonous draught: id. (ii) a draught or potion of medicine: dare potiones aliquid, Pl. (iii) a magic potion, philter (poet.). Hor. (Hence It. posione; Fr. poison.)

potio, *ivt, 4. v. a.* [potis] to put into

the power of, to subject to: eum nunc potivit pater servitutis, made a slave of him, reduced him to slavery, Pl.: potitu 'st hostium, has fallen into the hands of the enemy, id.

potiōno, *no perf., atum, i. v. a.* [potio] to give to drink. Usu. in part. perf. potiōnatus, that has had a potion given him, dosed, poisoned: Suet.

potior, *itus, 4. v. n. dep.* (potitur, Virg.: poterimur, Ov.) [potis] to become master of, to take possession of, to get, obtain, acquire, receive; constr. with Gen., Abl., Acc. (prae-class.) and absol.: regni, Cic.: imperio totius Galliae, Caes.: Homerus sceptrā potitus, Lucr.: hinc potitur gaudia, Ter. Absol.: libidines ad potiundum incitantur, gratification, Cic. II. to be master of, to have, hold, possess, occupy: Ceanthes solem domitari et rerum potiri putat, has the chief power in the universe, id.: oppido, Liv.: monte, to climb, Ov. Absol.: qui tenet, qui potiuntur, Cic.

potior, *v. potis*

potis, *pōte, adj., Comp.* potior, ius; Sup. potissimus, a, um able, capable; possible (rarely declined in pos.): divi qui potes, pro illo quod Samothraeces θεοὶ δυνάτοί, Varr. Usu. with esse, to be able or possible, may, or can: non Evandrum potis est vis ulla tenere, Virg.: qui potis est? how is it possible? Cat. With plur.: duae plus satis dare potis sunt, Pl. With ellipsis of esse: nec deivitar letum pote, Lucr.: nihil note supra, nothing could exceed it, Ter. II. Comp. potior, ius, preferable, better (not to be confounded with potentior, more powerful): civis potiores quam peregrini, taking precedence of, Cic.: quibus tantum crederem potiores habui, I have deemed them more worthy of credit, Liv.: of a lover, more favoured: Tib. 2. Of things: novissime locum potiores rure beato? to be preferred before, Hor.: mors servitutis potior, Cic. III. Sup. potissimus, a, um, chief, principal, most prominent, most important: potissimus nostrae domi ut sit, supreme in, Pl. potissimos libertorum, the principal of them, Tac. 2. Of things. taking precedence of everything else, to be preferred before all others (whereas potior refers to two things only) utrum potius, aut quid potissimum sit, quaeritur, Cic. [Cogn. with Skr. pati-s, lord; Gr. πόσις (for πόρις), husband, πόρ-ια; v. compos.]

potissimē, potissimum: v. potius potissimum, v. possum, *ad init.*

potito, *i. v. a. freq.* [potō] to drink often: pocula, Pl.

potitor, *ōris, m.* [potior] a possessor, master: Capuae, Val. Max.

potitus, *a, um, Part.* [potior].

potiuncula, *ae, f. dim.* [pōtio] a small draught or potion: Suet.

potius, *adv.* Comp. rather, preferably; where two things are compared; and Sup. potissimum (potissimē), rarely potissimē (potissimē), in preference to all others besides: (i) Comp.: in oratione non vis potius sed delectatio postulatur, Cic. With quam: Galliam potius esse Ariovisti, quam populi R., Caes. With quam ut: potius quam ut cruciarentur, rather than be tortured, Liv. (ii) Sup.: id potissimum consecuti sumus, above all, Cic.: tanta erat contentio, qui potissimum ex magno numero consenderent, i. e. who should get on board, where there was not room for all, Caes.: quo duce potissimum uterentur, in preference to all others, Nep.

pōto, *avi, atum and potum, i. v. a. and n.* [v. potus] A. Act.: to drink (cf. bibo) aqum, Suet.: sanguine tauri pota, Cic.: potis laete tenus cadis, drink off to the dregs, Hor. 2. to drink hard, get drunk: ut edormiscam hanc crapulam, quam potavi, this intoxication which I have drunk myself into, Pl. 3. Of inanimate subjects, to drink up, to absorb: potentia vellera fucum, Hor. II. Neutr.: to drink: si potare velit, Cic.: totos dies potabatur, id.

pōtor, *ōris, m.* [v. potus] a drinker (poet.). aquae potores, Hor. 2. Transf.: Rhodanum potor, i. e. the dweller by the Rhone, id. II. Esp.: a hard drinker, a drunkard, sot, tippler: potorum rixae, Prop.

potōrius, *a, um, adj.* [potor] of or belonging to drinking, drinking: vasa, Plin.

potrix, *icis, f.* [v. potus] a female tippler (poet.). Phaedr.

potulentus (pocul.), *a, um, adj.* [potus] drunken, intoxicated: Suet.

II. Subst.: potulenta, orum, n. plu. that may be drunk, drinkables, drinks: Cic.

pōtus, *a, um, Part.* [poto]. II. Adj.: that has drunk, drunken, intoxicated: domum bene potus redire, Cic.: anus, Hor. [Cf. poculum, q. v., potor, and Gr. πότης, πότης, etc.]

pōtus, *ūs, m.* [v. potus] a drinking, drink: Cic.

prae, *adv.* and *prep.* [=pra-i, Loc. of pra whence pro, q. v.] Adv.: before, forwards, in front: i. praee, sequar, go on ahead, Ter. II. As a particle of comparison, with ut and quam (and in one word, praetum and praequum), in comparison with, compared with, by the side of: parum etiam, praetum futurum est, praedicas, Pl. parva res est voluptatum praequum quod molestum est, in comparison with the trouble, id. B. Prep. with Abl.: before, in front, in advance of: villa a tergo potius quam prae se flumen habet, before it, Col. Esp. freq. with pron. reflect.: prae se pugionem tulit, displayed, Cic.: prae se armentum agens, Liv.: (infantem) sinu prae se portans, Virg. Hence in connection with several verbs, prae with pron. reflect. is equivalent to openly, manifestly, publicly, etc.: fortasse ceteri

teiores: ego semper me didicisse prae me tui, *have always avowed the fact, have made no secret of it*, Cic.: Liv.: prae se jactare, to vaunt, Virg.: prae se declarant gaudia vultu, Cat. (ii) prae manu, and, less freq., prae manibus, at hand, on hand, to hand: omne aurum, quod fuit prae manu, Pl.: huic aliquid paulum prae manu dederis, a little ready money, Ter. 2. Esp. by the side of, compared with, in comparison with: Gallis prae magnitudine corporum suorum brevis nostrae contemptui est, Caes.: veros illos Atticos prae se paene agrestes putat, Cic. 3. To denote a preventing cause, after a negative: for, because of, by reason of, on account of: prae gaudio ubi sim nescio, Ter.: nec loqui prae maiore potuit, Cic. C. In composition,

prae usually denotes: (i) before, in advance of; praemitto, to send on in advance; praenomen, the first name. (ii) before, in front: praefluo; praebat, glide by; praecipit, headlong (iii) at the extremity: praecipit, pointed at the end. (iv) before, previously: praedico, to tell beforehand, foretell; praenuntius, a harbingers. (v) before, at the head of; praepono, to put at the head of, give the command of; praesum, to be the chief of. Hence with adjectives: (vi) very, in a high or superior degree (i.e. define or beyond others): praedurus, very hard.

prae-acuō, ūtum, 3. v. a. to sharpen at one end or to a point: Cato

prae-acutus, a, um, Part. [prae-acuo]. II. A. Adj.: sharpened before or at the end, pointed: sudas, Sall. tigna paulum ab imo praecuta, Caes.: stilus, Suet.

prae-altus, a, um, Adj. very high: rupes, Liv. II. very deep: flumen, id.: paludes, Tac.

prae-beō, ūi, itum, 2. v. a. [contr. from praehibeo, from habeo] lit. to hold in front; to reach out, proffer, offer, present: cavam manum asses porrigentibus, Suet.: parvulo ubera, Just.: manus verberibus, Ov.: convivis aquam, Hor. Fig.: os ad contumeliam, Liv.: aures, to give ear, listen, attend, id.: aurem, Hor.: te praebere memento, remember to give heed, Lucr.

II. Transf. in gen.: to give, grant, furnish, display, make, cause, occasion: panem, Nep.: sponsalia, Cic.: cenam, Suet.: stipendia, Just.: operam reipublicae, Liv.: opinionem timoris, Caes.: ludos, to furnish sport, Ter.: materiam causaeque iocorum, Juv. 2. To show, represent, exhibit: speciem atque opinionem pugnantium, to look like, and give the impression of being combatants, Caes. Hence, with pron. reflect., to show oneself such or such, to behave in a certain manner: In remisericordem se praebuit, Cic. So also without pron.: Phormio in hac re ut alius strenuum hominem praebuit, Ter. 3. to permit, allow, suffer: del-

phinius se praebens tractandum, Plin. With Inf. pass.: praebuit ipsa rapi, suffered herself to be carried off, Ov. 4

prae-bibo, bibi, 3. v. a. to drink before, drank to one (rare): alicui venenum, Cic.

prae-bitā, orum, n. plu. [praebeo] what is furnished for support, allowance: annua, Suet.

prae-bitio, ōnis, f. [id.] a giving, furnishing: Varr. II. Esp. a supplying, providing for the use of the state: gravari copiarum praebitione, Just.

prae-bitor, ōris, m. [id.] a giver, furnisher, distributor (rare): Cic.

prae-bitus, a, um, Part. [praebeo].

prae-cālidus, a, um, Adj. very warm, hot: Tac.

prae-cālvus, a, um, Adj. very bald: caput, Suet.

prae-cantrix, icis, f. [praecono] an enchantress, witch: Pl. (at. praecantrix).

prae-cānus, a, um, Adj. gray before one's time: Hor.

prae-cautus, a, um, Part. [prae-caveo].

prae-cāvēō, cāvi, cantum, 2. v. a. and n. Act.: to guard against beforehand, seek to avert, obviate or prevent: peccata, Cic.: venena, Suet.

II. Neutr.: to take care or heed, to use precaution, to be on one's guard, to beware: providentem ante et praecaventem, Cic. ab insidiis, to guard against, Liv. With Dat. of indirect obj. sibi, to provide for one's safety, Ter.

prae-cēdō, cessi, cessum, 3. v. a. and n. Act.: to go before, precede: agmen, Virg.: Liv. Of things, quae venturas praecedet sexta Kalendas, Ov.

2. Fig. to surpass, excel: with Acc. (cf. also infr. II. 2): Helvetii reliquos Gallis ac virtute praecedunt, Caes. Once in Pl. with Dat.: ut vestrae fortunae meae praecedunt, Pl. II. Neutr.: to go before, precede: opus esse citius praecedere ad confirmandam civitatem, Caes. Of things: tanta praecedit ad aures, Ov. 2. With Dat.: to excel: Pl.

prae-cēlō, cēlōris, e, Adj. very swift or quick: Stat.: Plin.

prae-cēlō, i. v. a. and n. to hasten before or in advance: Stat. Part. [prae-cello]. II. A. Adj.: surpassing, excellent, eminent, distinguished: vir et animo et virtute praecellens, Cic.: ingenio, highly gifted, Vell. Sup.: Cic.

prae-cellō, v. praecello, ad init.

prae-cello, 3. v. a. and n. [v. antecello] (pres. praecellet, Pl.) Act.: to surpass, excel: aliquid fecunditate, Tac. II. Neutr.: to distinguish oneself, to excel: ut quisque fortuna utitur, ita praecellet, Pl.: per nobilitatem et eloquentiam praecellebat, was eminent, conspicuous, Tac. 2.

With Dat., to preside or rule over: genti, id.

prae-cēlāus, a, um, Adj. very high or lofty: locus, Cic.

prae-centiō, ōnis, f. [praecino] a singing before a battle, sacrifice, etc.; a prelude: Cic.

praecipēs, cēptis, Adj. (old form, praecipet, cēptis, Pl.) [prae caput] headforemost, headlong: aliquid praecipitem deiecit, Cic.: praecipet ad terram datum, dashed to the ground, Liv. Fig. of a river with cascades: Anio, headlong, tumbling, Hor. Adv. praecipet, or in praecipet, head foremost: aliquid praecipet trahere, drag headlong down, Tac.: ne ferat in praecipet, Ov.

2. Transf. hurried, hasty, precipitate: praecipet se fugae mandabant, pell-mell, Caes. II. Transf. of things, swift, rapid, rushing, violent (poet.): amnis, Hor.: ventus, Ov.

2. Of localities: downhill, steep, precipitous: locus, Caes.: saxa, Liv.: fossae, Virg. (ii) Also fig. iter ad malum praecipet ac lubricum, Cic. via vitae, id.: cursus, Vell. Neutr. absol.: turrim in praecipiti stantem, i.e. where it overhangs, on the edge of the building, Virg. Also as true substantivum praecipet, precipice, App.: Juv. (fig.) 3. sinking fast, declining: praecipet in oceanum sol, Liv.

III. Fig. of conduct or fate: headlong, hasty, precipitate: agunt cum praecipitem poenae civium Romanorum, headlong, blindly forward, Cic.: ab inimicis praecipet agor, am driven to desperate courses, Sall. 2. Esp.: rash, hasty, inconsiderate: in omnibus consiliis, Cic. consilium, Suet.

3. strongly inclined to in avaritiam et crudelitatem, Liv. 4. dangerous, hazardous, critical: tempus, Ov.: ales, Hor.: omnia erant praecipitia in republica, were going headlong to ruin, Vell. Hence, (b) Subst. praecipet, n. great danger, extremity, extreme danger, critical circumstances: rempublicam in praecipet dederat, brought into extreme danger, Liv. A verb.: everso rei familiaris dignitatem ac famam praecipet dabat, brought into danger, Tac.

praeceptio, ōnis, f. [praecipio] In law: a taking beforehand, a receiving in advance: Ulp. II. Fig.: a previous notion, preconception: Cic. 2. a precept, injunction, id.

praecipivus, a, um, Adj. [id.] preceptive, didactic: Sen.

praecceptor, ōris, m. [id.] a teacher, instructor, preceptor: Pl.: Cic.

praecceptoris, icis, f. [id.] a preceptor: Cic.

praecceptum, i, n. [id.] a maxim, rule, precept: Cic. 2. an injunction, order, direction: Caes.: decum praeccepta, commands, Virg.

praecceptoris, a, um, Part. [praecipio].

prae-cēpō, pēi, ptum, 3. v. a. [carpo] to pluck, break off, or gather before the time: menses, Ov. 2. Fig.: to pluck beforehand: and, hence, to dimi-

think upon or consider beforehand, to premeditate: facinus, Liv.

prae-cognosco, no perf., gnitum, 3 v. a. to foreknow, foresee (rare). mors praecognita est, Suet.

prae-cōlo, cōlū, cultum, 3 v. a. to cultivate and train beforehand (fig.) Cic.: nova et ancipitia, to attach one's self prematurely or by anticipation to, Tac.

prae-compositus, a, um, Part. [compono] made up or prepared beforehand; studied: Ov.

praeconium, ii, v. praconius, no. II.

praeconius, a, um, adj. [praecon] of or belonging to a praeco or public crier: quaestus, the office of business of a public crier: Cic. II. Subst.: praecōnium, ii, n. the office of a public crier: facere, to be a public crier, id. 2. Transf.: a crying out in public: and in gen. a proclaiming, spreading abroad, publishing: praecōnium contendere, in strength of voice, Suet.: domesticum, Cic.

3. In gen.: a celebrating, laudation, commendation: id. (Hence Fr. *prône*.)

prae-consumo, sumpsi, ptum, 3 v. a. to waste or spend beforehand: Ov.

prae-contrecto, i, v. a. to handle beforehand, i. e. in thought: Ov.

praecordia, orum, n. plu. [cor] the muscular partition which separates the heart and lungs from the abdomen, the diaphragm: (Plato) cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, Cic. II. In looser sense: the inside; the stomach: anulus in praecordis piscis inventus est, id. Hor. 2. the breast, the heart: spiritus remanente in praecordiis, Liv.: coit in praecordia sanguis, Virg. (II) Esp. as the seat of the feelings and passions: redit in praecordia virtus, id.: Hor. Hence even, praecordia mentis, the seat of the mind, Ov. 3. Perh. the body in gen.: in terra ponunt praecordia, id.

prae-corrupto, rūpi, ptum, 3 v. a. to corrupt or bribe beforehand: Ov.

prae-coquus, cōcis, also **prae-coquus**, e, and **prae-coquus**, a, um, adj. [coquo] ripe before its time, early ripe, premature, precocious: Plin. II. Fig.: overly, prematurely, precocious, untimely: audacia, i. e. of a boy, Sen.

prae-cultus, a, um, Part. [prae-colo] II. A. d. j.: highly ornamented, be-decked: auro, Stat. 2. Of style in oratory: florid, highly ornate: Quint.

prae-cupidus, a, um, adj. very desirous or fond of: Suet.

praecurrentis, ntis, Part. [praecurro] II. Subst.: praecurrentia, ium, a, plu., things that go before, antecedents: Cic.

prae-curro, cūcurri (curri, Liv.: Caes.), cursum, 3 v. n. and a. N. e. u. r. r.: to run before, hasten on before, precede: praecurrit index ad Perseas, Liv. II. Fig.: fama iam praecur-saret, Caes.: Cic. B. A. c. t.: to

hasten before, to precede, anticipate: aliquem aetate, Cic.: illud praecurrere cogor, to combat in advance, Lutr.

2. Esp. to surpass, excel: aliquem nobilitate, Nep.: Tac.

praecursio, ōnis, f. [praecurro] a coming or going before: visorum, a previous occurrence of phenomena, Cic.

II. Milit. t. t.: a preliminary combat, skirmish: Plin. 2. In rhetor. a preparation of the hearer: Cic.

praecursor, ōris, m. [id.] one who runs before, a forerunner, precursor: Plin. II. Milit. t. t.: an advanced guard, van-guard: Liv. 2. Transf. a scout, spy: Cic.

praecursus, a, um, Part. [praecurro]

prae-cūtio, cussi, cussum, 3 v. a. [quatio] to shake, wave, or brandish before or in front (poet.): taedas, Ov.

praeda, ae, f. property taken in war, booty, spoil, plunder, pillage (on the difference between praeda and manubiae, v. manubiae and Smith's Ant. 306): praedas ac manubias in ubis ornamenta conferre, Cic. II. Transf. of an animal, bird, etc., caught or killed in the chase: prey, game: cervi luporum praeda, Hor. Fig. of a person: Ov. 2. In gen.: booty, spoil, gain, profit: maximos quaestus praedae facere, Cic. [Praeda is for praehid-a, where hid = hed, the root of hendo in praehend-o, q. v.] (Hence Fr. *prune*.)

praedābundus, a, um, adj. [praedor] ravaging, pillaging, plundering: Sall.: exercitus, Liv.

praedāno, avi, atum, i v. a. to condemn beforehand: Liv. II. Fig. -peni, i. e. to give up or renounce it beforehand, id.

praedatio, ōnis, f. [praedor] a taking of booty, plundering, pillaging: Tac.

praedator, ōris, m. [id.] a plunderer, pillager: Cic. II. Transf. a hunter (poet.): Ov. 2. a rapacious or avaricious man: Tib.

praedātorius, a, um, adj. [praedor] plundering, rapacious, predatory: manus (millitum), marauders: Sall.: classes, piratical, Liv.

prae-dēlasso, i v. a. to weary out or weaken beforehand: Ov.

prae-destino, avi, atum, i v. a. to determine beforehand, to predestine: triumphos, Liv.

praedātor, ōris, m. [praedium] one who buys a praedium, i. e. property given to the state as security by a praes (q. v.): Cic (v. Smith's Ant. 308).

praedātorius, a, um, adj. [praedator] relating to the sale of a praedium (q. v.): jus, Cic.

praedicābilis, e, adj. [praedico] praiseworthy, laudable: Cic.

praedicatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a public proclaiming, a proclamation, publication: Cic. II. a praising, praise, commendation: Pl.

praedicātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who

makes a thing publicly known, a proclaimer, publisher, orator: App. II. Esp. one who publicly commends, a praiser, eulogist: Cic.

prae-dico, avi, atum, i v. a. to call out in public, make known by crying in public, to publish, proclaim: si palam praeco praedicasset, Cic. 2. Transf. in gen.: to make publicly known, to assert, say, relate, state, declare: ingenti magnitudine corporum Germanos esse praedicabant, Caes.: ut praedicas, as you assert, Cic. 3. Esp. to praise, commend, extol, boast: vaunt: constr. with Acc., Acc. and Inf., de and Abl., or absol.: faciem alieuius, Ter.: Galli se omnes ab Iute patre prognatos praedicant, boast their descent from, Caes.: quae de illo viru Sulla praedicaverunt: Cic.: verecundia in praedicando, Tac. (Hence Fr. *précher*.)

prae-dico, xi, etum, 3 v. a. to say or mention beforehand, to premise: hoc primum in hac re praedico tibi, Ter.: unum illud tibi praedicam, I will foreshow, Virg. (II) Hence, to preconcert: esp. in phr., ex praedicto, in accordance with the preconcerted arrangement, Liv. 2. Esp. to foretell, predict: defectiones solis et lunae, Cic.

II. to say before anybody or publicly: to give notice or warning of, to appoint, fix: ubi praetor reo atque accusatoribus diem praedixisset, Tac.

III. to forewarn, command: constr. uis. with *scilicet*: Pompeius suis praedixerat, ut impetum exciperent, Caes.: et visum esse Iunonem praedicere, ne id faceret, Cic.

praedictio, ōnis, f. [praedico] in rhetor. a premising: Quint. II. a foretelling, prediction: Cic.

praedictum, i, n. [id.] a foretelling, prediction: esp. in pl.: Chaldaeorum praedicta, Cic. II. an order, command: Liv.

praedictus, a, um, Part. [praedico]

praedictum, ii, n. dim. [praedium] a small farm or estate: Cic

prae-disco, 3 v. a. to learn beforehand (rare): Cic. Virg.

prae-dissolūtus, a, um, Part. arranged beforehand: nuntii, couriers previously stationed at intervals, i. e. in relays, Liv.

prae-ditus, a, um [datus, do] Part. endowed or provided with, possessed of: constr. with Abl.: opibus ac facultatibus, Cic.: tall ingenio, Ter.

praedium, ii, n. [praes] orig. any property made a security to the state by a praes (q. v.): hence land generally: praedium et praedis populo cautum est, Cic.: fructus praediorum, id. (cf. Smith's Ant. 308).

prae-dives, itis, adj. very rich: praedives et praepotens, Tac.

prae-divino, i v. a. to have a presentiment of, to divine beforehand, forebode: Pl.

praedo, i v. a. i. q. praedor, to make booty, plunder: in pass.: Pl.

praedo, ōnis, m. [praeda] one that makes booty, a plunderer, robber: urbes piratis praedonibusque patetactae, Cic.: maritimus, a pirate, Nep.

praedocēo, cū, ctum, 2. v. a. to teach or inform beforehand (rare): Sall.

praedor, atus, 1. v. n. and a. dep. [praeda]. Neutr.: to make booty, to plunder, spoil, rob: spes rapiendi atque praedandi, Cic.: praedantes milites, Caes.: praedatum exire, Liv.: classis pluribus locis praedata, having made booty, plundered, Tac. **B.** Act.: to plunder, pillage, rob: socios magis quam hostes praedatur, id. **2.** Transf. to take or catch: ovem, Ov. Fig. (poet.): singula de nobis anni praedantur euntes, rob us of many things as they go, Hor.

praedūo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to draw, make, or put before or in front: fossam et maceriam, Caes.

praeductus, a, um, Part. [praeduco]

praedulois, e, adj. very sweet, luscious: mel, Plin. Fig.: decus, passing sweet, very tempting, Virg.

praedūrus, a, um, adj. very hard-courted, Tac. **2.** Transf.: very tough or strong. homo praedurus viribus, Virg. **II.** Fig.: very hard to move or affect: os, i. e. very impudent (as we say "brazen"), Quint.

praepānēdo, 2. v. n. to project forwards, be prominent: Sall. frag. **II.** Fig.: to surpass, excel. constr. with Dat. or Acc.: Graecis, Sen.: ceteros peritula legum, Tac.

praepō, i, vi and II, itum, 4. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to go before, lead the way, precede: with Dat. or Absol. ut consulis hictos praepierit, Cic.: Laevinus Romam praepiit, Liv. **2.** Esp. to recite, read, sing, or play previously, for another to follow: praet verbis quid vis, i. e. repeat the form of oath you wish me to swear, Pl.: de scripto, Plin. Esp. (oftener as v. a.: v. inf. B. 2). **3.** to order, dictate (rare): omnia, ut decemviri praepierunt, facta, Liv. **B.** Act.: to precede any one: per avia ac derupta praepiit eum, used to walk in front of, Tac. **2.** Esp. fig.: to precede one in reciting a formula, i. e. to repeat first, to dictate: constr. with Acc. of thing and Dat. of pers. aedem Concordiae dedicavit, coactisque pontifex maximus verba praepere, to dictate the formula of consecration, Liv.: carmen, to rehearse the formula, id.: sacramentum, Tac. (See also supr. I. 2). **3.** Fig.: ut vobis voce praepierit quid iudicaretis, give you the cue, Cic.

praefatio, ōnis, f. [praefor] a saying beforehand; and meton. that which is said or repeated beforehand, a form of words, formula: donatio, Cic.: sacrorum, Liv. **II.** a preface, introduction, prologue: nunquam tristorem sententiam sine praefatione clementiae pronuntiavit, Suet.

Of *praefor* to books: Plin. (Hence Fr. *préface*.)

praefatus, a, um, Part. [praefor]. **•** **praefectura**, ae, f. [praefectus] the office of a praefectus (q. v.), i. e. of a president or overseer, a presidency, superintendence, prefecture: villae, Varr.: morum, the superintendence of the public morals (the duty of the censor), Suet.: urbis, Plin. **II.** Esp.: the government of a country or town in the provinces (which was conferred by the proconsuls and propraetors), a prefectship, prefecture: Cic. (ii) the administration of an entire province, in particular of Egypt: praefectura Aegypti, Suet. **2.** Meton.: an Italian city governed by a Roman praefectus, a prefecture (v. Smith's Ant. 101): Cic.: eorum regionum praefecturae, Caes. (ii) the territory of a prefecture, a district, province, government: Tac.

praefectus, a, um, Part. [praeficio]. **praefectus**, i, m. [strictly masc. of praefec] an overseer, director, president, chief, commander, prefect: gymnasi, Pl.: often used with Dat., from its participial force tu (censor) es praefectus moribus, Cic.: morum, Nep.: annonae, a superintendent of grain or of the markets, Tac.: castrorum or castris, an officer who attended to the pitching of the camp and all matters connected therewith, a quarter-master, Vell.: Tac.: classis, an admiral, Cic.: navis, a captain, Flor.: fabrum, in the army, a superintendent of the military engines, chief engineer, Caes.: equitum, a commander of the cavalry, Hirt and absol. praefectus, Caes.: praefectus praetorio and praetorii, in the time of the emperors, a commander of the imperial body-guard, praetorian prefect, Tac.: Aegypti, Suet.: esp. of non-Roman provinces. totius Phrygiae, satrap, Nep.: regis Darii, id.: praefectus urbi or urbis, governor of the city of Rome, during the consul's absence (under the emperors it became a perpetual office): Tac.: Suet. (Hence Fr. *préféré*.)

praefēro, tūli, lātum, irreg. v. a. to bear before, to carry in front: dextra faciem, Cic.: in fascibus insignia laurae, Caes. **2.** Esp.: to bear along at the head of religious and triumphal processions. signa militaria, Liv. **3.** Inperf. part.: borne past; hence, riding by, hurrying past: praefatus equo, Tac.: praefatos hostes adorti, when they had passed them, Liv. **II.** Fig.: to carry before, to place or set before, to offer, present: lumen menti, Cic.: suam vitam, ut legem, praefert suis legibus, offers or exhibits his life as an example of his laws, id. **2.** to place or esteem before, to prefer: constr. with Acc. of thing preferred and Dat. of that to which it is preferred: pecuniam amicitiae, id. With Inf. to choose rather, prefer: cur alter fratrum cessare et ludere et

ungi praefert Herodis palmetis pinguibus, Hor. **3.** to take beforehand, to anticipate (rare): diem triumphi, Liv. **4.** to show, display, discover, reveal, betray, etc. (=praes se ferre): avaritiam, Cic.: amorem, Ov.

praefērox, ōcis, adj. very defiant, violent, impetuous, insolent: Liv.: Tac.

praeferrātus, a, um, adj. tipped or shod with iron: pilum, Plin. Transf.: praeferratus apud molas tribunus, i. e. chained, Pl.

praefervidus, a, um, adj. very hot, torrid: balneum, Tac. Fig.: ira, burning, glowing, Liv.

praefestino, avi, ātum, 1. v. a. to hasten before the time, to hasten too much: ne deficiere praefestinent, Liv. **II.** to hasten past: sinum, Tac.

praefico, ae, f. a woman hired to lament at the head of a funeral procession: Pl. [Praefi-ca appears to be from the root *fā*, which is seen in

fā-tor and Gr. *phāvai*, but more commonly in Lat. takes the form *fā* (as in *fari*, *fandus*)]

praeficio, feci, sectum, 3. v. a. [facio] lit. to make or put at the head of; hence, to set over, to place in authority over, appoint to the command of: aliquem curatorem, qui status faciundis praesit, Cic. Freq. with Dat.: legatos legionibus, Caes.: pontifices sacris, Cic. Fig.: nec locus nec materia invenitur, cui divinationem praeficere possumus, give it as its peculiar field of operation, id.

praefidens, entis, Part. trusting too much, over-confident (rare): sibi, Cic.

praefigo, xi, xum, 3. v. a. to fix or fasten before, to set up in front, to fix on the end or extremity: constr. absol. or with Acc. and Dat.: ripa acutis sudibus praefixis munita, Caes.: arma puppibus praefigere, i. e. make hostile demonstrations, Virg.: caput hastae, Suet. Poet.: nigrum vitio theta (Θ. i. e. *thavatos*, in the Athenian judicial proceedings: answering to c, i. e. condemn, in those of the Romans), i. e. to condemn, Pers. **2.** to tip, head, point with, etc.: asseres cuspidibus praefixi, Caes. **II.** Transf.: to close, block up: prospectus omnes, to wall up, build up, Plin. **2.** to pierce, transfix: latus praefixa veru, Tib.

praefinio, i, vi and II, itum, 4. v. a. to determine, fix, or appoint beforehand, to prescribe: praefinio non est meum, Cic.: diem, id. Absol.: nec res praefinitur, limit, set bounds, Lucr.

praefinito, adv. in the prescribed manner: loqui, Ter.

praefiscinē and **praefiscini**, adv. [fascinum] meaning no evil, without offence: praefiscinē (al. -cini) hoc nunc dixerim, Pl.

praefixus, a, um, Part. [praefigo].

praefloro, avi, ātum, 1. v. a. [flos] lit. to deprive of its blossoms before

hand, only fig. to diminish, tarnish (rare) gloriā victoriae, Liv.

prae-flūo, 3. v. n. and a. to flow by or past (rare): Neutr.: infima valle praefluit Tiberis, Liv. || A. c. t.: Audisui, qui regna Daunī praefluit Appuli, skirts, borders, Hor.

prae-fūo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [faux] to choke, strangle, suffocate: animae viam, Ov.

prae-fōdio, fōdi, 3. v. a. to dig before or in front of: portas, i. e. dig trenches before, Virg. || Dig or bury beforehand: aurum, Ov.

prae-for, fatus, 1. v. n. and a. dep. to say or utter beforehand, to premise, preface: quae de deorum natura praefati sumus, Cic. Esp. in p. h. r. praefari honorem, i. e. to make an expression of respect before speaking of something offensive: si dicimus, Ille patrem strangulavit, honorem non praefamur: sin de Aurelia aliquid attulit, honore praefandus est, i. e. preface it by saying, "by your leave, with respect be it spoken," id. || 2. to utter a preliminary prayer: pontifice maximo praefante carmen, Liv.: with Acc.: praefatus divos, after invoking, Virg. || to foretell, predict, prophesy. Cat.: Liv.

prae-formo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to form or fashion beforehand: infantibus literas, to set copies, Quint.

prae-fractē, adv. inflexibly, resolutely, obstinately: Cic.

prae-fractus, a, um, Part. [prae-fringo]. || Adj.: In rhetoric broken, abrupt: Cic. || Of character: stern, harsh, inflexible: id.

prae-frigidus, a, um, adj. very cold: Auster, Ov.

prae-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3. v. a. [frango] to break off before or at the end, to break to pieces, shiver: hastas, Liv.: praefracto rostru (triremis), Caes.

prae-fulcio, ei, tum, 4. v. a. to prop up, support: Prud. Fig.: illud praefulci atque praemuni, ut, etc., secure, Cic.

|| To place under as a prop or stay: Fig.: quin me suis negotiis praefulcat, use me as a prop, Pl.

prae-fulgēo, ei, 2. v. n. to beam or shine forth, to shine greatly, to glitter: pellis praefulgens ungubus auris, gleaming forth, Virg. || Fig.: consulari decore praefulgens, Tac.

prae-fultus, a, um, Part. [prae-fulcio].

prae-gēlūdo, a, um, adj. very cold: loca, Liv.

prae-gestio, 4. v. n. to desire greatly, to delight (rare): Hor.

prae-gigno, 3. v. a. to bring forth, to generate: Pl.

prae-gnans, antis (prae-gnas, ātis, Pl.), adj. [prae and gna in (gyna) = with child, pregnant, big with young: uxore, Cic.: sus, Var. || Transf.: full of, swollen with: praegnas suco herba, Plin.: stamine fusus, Juv.

prae-gnas, ātis, v. praegnas.

prae-grāolis, e, adj. very slender, or (lank): proceritas, Tac.

prae-grandis, e, adj. very large, huge, colossal: arbores, Plin.: locusta, Suet. || Fig.: very great, powerful: senex, i. e. the great Aristophanes, Pers.

prae-gravis, e, adj. very heavy: onus, Ov.: cibo vinoque praegraves, surfeited, stupefied, Tac. || Fig.: very heavy, oppressive, burdensome: servitium, Plin. Of persons, very wearisome, distasteful: delatores, Tac.

prae-grāvo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. A. c. t.: to press heavily on, to oppress with weight, encumber: praegravata tellis scuta, Liv. || 2. Fig.: to weigh down, depress: qui praegravat artes infra se positas, keeps down, eclipses all others, Hor. || Neut.: to exceed in weight, be too heavy: Plin.

|| 2. to preponderate, have the advantage: Suet.: Sen.

prae-grēdiōr, gressus, 3. v. n. and a. dep. [gradiōr] to go before or in advance, to precede: constr. with Dat., Acc., or absol.: nuntios, to anticipate, outstrip, Liv. Absol.: Cic. || 2. to pass by, go past: with Acc.: castra, Liv. || Fig.: to surpass, excel: aliqueum, Sall.

prae-gressio, ōnis, f. [praegredior] a going before, precedence: causae, Cic.

prae-gressus, a, um, Part. [praegredior].

prae-gustātor, ōris, m. [praegusto] one who tastes the meats and drinks before they are served at table, a taster, cup-bearer: Suet.

prae-gusto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to taste beforehand: in gen. to take, eat, or drink beforehand: cibos, Ov.

prae-hibēo, 2. v. a. [habeo] (for praebere, which is a contraction of it) to hold forth, offer, furnish, grant, supply: vestem, aurum, Pl. verba to speak, utter, id.

prae-iācēo, ūi, 2. v. n. to lie before, be situated in front of, constr. with Dat. or absol.: Plin. also with Acc. campus qui castra praeciocet, Tac.

prae-iudicātus, a, um, Part. [praedico]. || A. d. j.: decided beforehand, prejudged: opinio, preconceived opinion, prejudice, Cic. || Neut. as subst.: ne quid praedudicati afferatis, bring no prepossessions into court, Cic.: pro praedudicato ferre, as a prejudging of the matter, Liv.

prae-iudiciūm, il, n. a judicial examination (as in Eng., a coroner's inquest) to establish the existence of a fact or facts which might serve as the foundation of future proceedings: (v. Smith's Ant. 308): Cic.: Quint.

|| 2. a prior decision, affecting a case brought forward: Cic.: Quint.: in aliquem, i. e. which would tell against him, Sen. Hence p. h. r., abaque praedudicio, Gell.: sine praedudicio (litis), Dig. || 3. a prejudgment of a question: rei tantae, Liv. (cf. pra-

judicatus, III.) || Transf. in gen. any precedent, example, indication of the future: vestri facti praedudicio demotus, by the example you set, Caes.

prae-iudico, avi, atum, 1. v. a. In law: to judge, pass sentence, or decide beforehand, to prejudge: Cic. || Transf. in gen.: de his censoribus praedudicent, let the censors give their preliminary judgment, id.

prae-iūvo, iūvi, 1. v. a. to aid beforehand: Tac.

prae-lābor, psus, 3. v. n. and a. dep. to glide, flow, or swim before, along, by or past: insula, in quam Germani nando praelabebantur, Tac. With Acc.: rotis flumina, to glide by, Virg.

prae-lambo, 3. v. a. to lick or taste beforehand: (mus) praelambens omne, quod affert, Hor.

praelapsus, a, um, Part. [praelabor].

prae-largus, a, um, adj. very ample (poet.): Pers.

prae-lātus, a, um, Part. [praefero].

prae-lantus, a, um, adj. very elegant, sumptuous, or luxurious: Suet.

prae-lectio, ōnis, f. [praelego] a reading aloud to others, a lecture, prelection: Quint.

prae-lector, ōris, m. [id.] one who reads and explains to others, a lecturer: Gell.

praelectus, a, v. m. Part. [praelego].

prae-lēgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a. to read and explain to others, to lecture upon: antores, Quint.: Suet. || To sail past: Campaniam, Tac.

prae-ligo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to bind on before, to bind: with Acc. and Dat.: sarmenta cornibus boum, Liv. || to bind around, tie about: corona candida fasciā praehagata, a wreath with a white diadem fastened about it, Suet. || 2. Transf. to bind up: os, Cic. || 3. Fig. to bind, fetter, chain: o praehagatum pectus bound up, i. e. obdurate, Pl.

praelūm, v. proclium

prae-lūvūtus, a, um, Part. [prae-loquor].

prae-longus, a, um, adj. very long homo, very tall, Quint.: gladii, Liv.

prae-lōquor, cūtus (quūtus), 3. v. dep. to speak beforehand, to speak before another, to forestall in speaking: occupas praeloqui, quae mea est oratio, Pl. || 2. to preface, premise: Plin.

prae-lūcēo, xi, 2. v. n. to hold or carry a light before, to light: servus praelucens, Suet. || 2. Of the light itself: ne ignis noster praeluceat facinori, Phaedr. || Fig.: to shine forth, be bright: amicitia bona spe praelucet in posterum, Cic. (al. bonam spem, kindles the light of good hope). || 2. Esp. to outshine, surpass (with Dat.): nullus sinus Balis praelucet, Hor.

prae-lūdo, si, sum, 3. v. n. and a. to play beforehand, to prelude, rehearse: with Acc or absol.: Nero Pompeiano praeludit, sings beforehand, preludes, Plin. || Fig.: Mariana rabies intra urbem praeruserat, had made a prelude, Flor.

praelum, v. prelum.

praelūsiō, ōnis, f. [praeludo] a prelude: Plin.

praelustris, e, adj. [v. illustris] very illustrious or magnificent (poet.): Ov.

prae-mando, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to order or command beforehand: Vatin. in Cic. Hinc, as sub st.: praemanda, orum, n. pl. a warrant of arrest. Cic. ||, to order or procure beforehand, to bespeak: puerum aut puellam, Pl.

praemātūrē, adv. too soon, prematurely: Pl.

prae-mātūrus, a, uis, adj. very early, early: fructus, Col. ||, too early, untimely, premature hiems, Tac.

prae-medicātus, a, um Part. protected by medicines or charms: Ov.

prae-meditātio, ōnis, f. a considering or musing upon beforehand: Cic.

prae-mēdītor, atus, 1. v. a. dep. to think over or deliberate upon beforehand, to premeditate. constr. with Inf., depend. clause, or absol.: praemeditari id ferendum modice esse, Cic. theol.: tenuis citharam et praemeditans, preluding, Tac. 2. Part. perf. in pass. signif.: previously considered, premeditated mala praemeditata, anticipated, Cic.

prae-mercōr, atus, 1. v. dep. to buy before or beforehand: Pl.

prae-mētūens, entis, Part. [praemetuo] ||. Adj.: afraid or fearful beforehand, with obj. Gen.: ovīs praemetuens doli, Phaedr. (al. dolum)

prae-mētūenter, adv. anxiously, solicitously: errorem vitare, Lucr.

prae-mētūō, 3. v. n. and a. to be in fear beforehand. Neut.: praemetuens suis, fearing for, anxious about his men: Caes. ||. Act.: to fear or dread something beforehand: deserti conjugis iras, Virg.

praemior, 1. v. dep. [praemium] to stipulate for a reward: Suet.

praemisus, a, um, Part. [praemitto].

prae-mitto, misi, missum, 3. v. a. to send forwards or before, to despatch in advance: a porta me praemisisti domum, Pl.: legiones in Hispaniam, Caes.: legatum ad flumen, Sall. ||. Fig.: to send out in advance: postquam haec favorabilis oratione praemisit, having first put forward, etc., Tac.: praemissa voce. Hoc age, saying first, Suet.

praemium, ii, n. [prae and emo to take (in comp.): cf. demio, sumo] lit.: what one takes first or for oneself: hence profit derived from booty,

booty, prize (poet.): rapta praemia veste ferre, Tib.: spectat sua praemia raptor, Ov. Also, game killed, prey: Hor. ||. In gen.: profit, advantage, prerogative, distinction: Cic.: praemia vitae, prizes, Lucr. 2. Esp.: reward, recompense: proponere, to propose, offer, Caes. Ironically; recompense, punishment: Virg.: Ov. 3. Meton.: an act deserving a reward, an exploit (v. rare): (cf. laus). Virg.

prae-molestia, ae, f. trouble beforehand, anxiety, apprehension: Cic.

prae-mōlior, 4. v. dep. to prepare or make preparations for beforehand: Liv.

prae-mōnēō, ūi, itum, 2. v. a. to forewarn, to advise or admonish beforehand: constr. with Subj., de, or Acc of thing the last rare except in the case of neut. nouns and like words) me praemonebat, ut magnopere caverem, Cic. caeli varietatem praemonitus, Col. ||. Esp.: to foretell, predict: futura, Just. With Acc and Inf.: igne Pelago Ithon arsuram, Ov.

praemonitus, a, um, Part. [praemoneo]

prae-mōnitus, ūs, m. [id] a forewarning, premonition (poet.): Ov.

praemonstrator, ōris, m. [praemonstro] one who shows or points out beforehand, a guide, director (poet.): Ter.

prae-monstro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to show beforehand, to point out the way, to guide, direct: currenti spatium, Lucr.: praemonstro tibi, ut te aliorum miserecat, I caution you, Pl. ||. Esp. to predict, presage, prognosticate: ventos, Cic. poet.

prae-mordēō, mors (praemorsisset, Pl.), and mordi, morsum, 2. v. a. to bite off the tip or end: linguam, Lucan.

||. Transf.: to bite or snap off, pilfer: Juv.

prae-mōrior, tuus, 3. v. dep. to die early, prematurely or before: Ov.

||. Fig. of the senses, to decay, fail: Plin.

praemorsus, a, um, Part. [praemordeo].

praemortuus, a, um, Part. [praemoriōr]. ||. Adj. dead at the extremity: or, of the extremities themselves, dead (cf. praecido). meabra, Ov. 2. dead before its time, prematurely dead. fig.: pudor, Liv.

prae-mūnīō, iui, itum, 4. v. a. to fortify or defend in front: aditus inagnus operibus, Caes. ||. Fig.: to fortify, protect, secure: metu venenorum praemuniri medicamentis, to secure himself, Suet. 2. to place before for defence or strengthening: quae praemuniuntur omnia reliquo sermoni, are premised to obviate objections, Cic.

prae-mūnitiō, ōnis, f. [praemunio] a fortifying or strengthening beforehand: of an orator, a preparation, premonition: Cic.

prae-narro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to tell or relate beforehand: Ter.

prae-nāto, i. v. n. to swim before or in front: Plin. ||. to float or flow by: domos annis praenatat, Virg.

prae-nitēō, ūi, 2. v. n. to shine or glitter forth: Plin. ||. Fig.: to outshine (with Dat.): cur tibi Junior praeniteat, appear more attractive, Hor.

prae-nōmen, Inis, n. the name which stood before the gentile name and distinguished the individual: as, (Iulius) Caesar; the first name, praenomen: Cic.: Hor.: Liv. ||. Transf. in gen.: an appellation or title placed before a person's name: praenomen Imperatoris, Suet.

prae-nosco, 3. v. a. to learn or become acquainted with beforehand, to foreknow: futura, Cic.

praenōtiō, ōnis, f. [praenoscō] a previous notion, preconception, a translation of the Epicurean πρόληψις: Cic.

prae-nūbīlus, a, um, adj. very cloudy, very dark or gloomy (poet.): lucus, Ov.

praenuncio, etc., v. praenuntio, etc.

prae-nūntiō (praenunc.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to announce or publish beforehand, to foretell, foreshow, predict: constr. with Acc., de, or Acc. and Inf.: futura, Cic.: de adventu alicujus, Nep.

prae-nūntiūs (praenunciūs), a, um, adj. that foretells or forebodes. Subst. a foreteller, harbinger: lucis praenuntiūs ales, i. e. the oock, Ov.: stellae calamitatum praenuntiae, Cic. 2. praenuntium, i. n. an indication, token, omen (late): Plin.

prae-occūpātiō, ōnis, f. [praeeccupo] a seizing beforehand, preoccupation: locorum, Nep.

prae-occūpō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to seize upon or take possession of beforehand, to preoccupy: loca, Liv.: iter, Caes. 2. Fig.: praeeccupati beneficio animi, prepossessed, won over beforehand, Liv. ||. to anticipate, prevent: ne alter alterum praeeccuparet, Nep. With Inf.: legem praeeccupaverunt ferre, hastened to bring the bill sooner before the people, Liv.

prae-optō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to choose or wish rather, to prefer: constr. with Acc. of thing preferred, Dat. of that rejected; or with Inf., either absol. or foll. by quam (ut) with Subj.: praepotantes exilio modicum domi fortunam, Liv.: ut praepotarent scutum manu emittere, preferred to drop their shields, Caes.: ut praeferum praepotantes perire, potius quam esset cum illo nupta, Ter. Also with Acc. and quam: nemo non illos sibi quam vos dominos praeeptet, Liv.

prae-pando, 3. v. a. to open or spread before, to spread out, extend: Virg. ||. Fig.: lumina menti alicujus, Lucr.

præparatio, ōnis, *f.* [præparo] a making ready beforehand, a preparing, preparation: Cic.

præparatio, adv. [præparatus] with preparation: Quint.

præparatus, a, um, *Part.* [præparo]. Adverb. *phr.*: ex præparato, by previous arrangement, Liv.

præparatus, ūs, *m.* [id.] a preparation: Vell.

præparo, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* to get or make ready beforehand, to prepare, equip: naves, Liv.: locum domestici belli causa, Caes.: res necessaria ad vitam degendam, to provide, Cic.: ova, to cook, dress, Mart. **Fig.**: gratiam adversus publicum odium, Tac.: bene præparatum pecus, *i. e.* duty forewarned, Hor.

præpeditum, *i. n.* [præpeditio] a hindrance, impediment: Pl.

præpeditio, *lvi* or *li*, itum, *4. v. a.* [pes: *v.* impedio] to entangle the feet or other parts of the body; to shackle, bind, fetter: præpeditus latera ferro, Pl.: præpeditis Numidaram equis, hobbled, tethered, Tac.: sese prædā, to encumber, Liv. **Fig.**: Meton in gen.; to hinder, obstruct: singultu medios præpeditente sonos, Ov.: præpediti valetudine, to be prevented by illness, Tac. **Fig.**: quas (bonas artes) omnes avaritia præpeditabat, neutralised, Sall.

præpendō, *2. v. n.* to hang before, to hang down in front: Caes.

præpēs, ētis, *adj.* [v. penna and peto] swift of flight, nimble, fleet: pennae, Virg. **2.** In gen. winged: tela præpētis dei, *i. e.* Cupidinis, Ov.

Fig.: *Subst.* com. a bird: Jovis, *i. e.* aquila, id.

præpillatus, a, um, *Part.* [pila] tipped with a ball or button: missilia, darts or javelins with a blunt point like a ball (cf. a fencing-foul), Liv.

præpinguis, e, *adj.* very fat: Suet.: solum, very rich, Virg. **Fig.**: vox, thick, Quint.

præpollens, entis, *Part.* [præpolleo].

præpollō, *2. v. n.* to exceed or surpass in power, to be very powerful, to be very remarkable or distinguished: with *abl.* of that in respect of which: divitiis, virtute, Liv. Also *absol.*: quibus additis præpollebat, he had the superiority, Tac.

præpondō, *i. v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: to be of greater weight, to overbalance: Sen. **Fig.**: to be of more weight or influence, to have the preference: Gell. **2.** to turn the scale, give a decision: Quint.: quæreret... quo præponderet alia facta, to which side it sways, Lucan. **B.** A *ct.*: neque ea (commoda) volunt præponderari honestate, to be outweighed by: Cic.

præpono, pōni, pōitum (old perf. præposui, Pl. Syncope. *part.* præpositus, Lucr.), *3. v. a.* to put or set before, to place first: præponens ultima

primis, putting the end before the beginning, Hor.: fronti olivam, to put an olive wreath on one's brow, id.: velus in prima fronte libelli, Ov. **2.** Esp. to place or set over as chief, commander or superintendant; to place at the head of; with *Acc.* and *Dat.*: sinistro cornu Antonium, give him the command of, Caes.: aliquem provinciae, to appoint as governor, Cic.: vectigalibus, to appoint minister of finance, Tac.: præpositus cubiculo, a chamberlain, Suet. **Fig.**: to set before or above, to prefer (=antepono); with *Acc.* of object preferred, and *Dat.* of that to which it is preferred: se alteri, Ter.: salutem republ. vitæ suæ, Cic.: urbem silvis, Hor.: necessaria gloriosis, Vell.

præporto, *i. v. a.* to bear or carry before (poet.): tela, Luc.

præpositio, ōnis, *f.* [præpono] a putting or setting before, a preferring, preference: Cic. **Fig.** in gramm. a preposition: id.

præpositus, a, um, *Part.* [præpono]. **Fig.** *Subst.*: præpositus, *i. n.* a prefect, chief, overseer, commander: constr. with *Gen.* or *Dat.*: legatorum, Cic.: cubiculo, chamberlain, Suet. Also *absol.*, esp. in *pl.*, *id.* Of the governor of a province: *id.* **2.** præposita, *orum, n. plu* = προπαιτα, with the Stoics, preferable or advantageous things, which are not to be called absolutely good; such as wealth, beauty, etc.: Cic. *Sing.*: bonum negas esse divitias, præpositum esse dicis, *i. e.* comparatively but not absolutely good, *id.* (Hence O. Fr. *preposit*, Fr. *prévoit*.)

præpossum, pōtūi, irreg. *v. n.* to be very powerful, to get the upper hand: postquam Macedones præputuere, Tac.

præpostērē, adv. in a reversed order, irregularly: Cic.

præposterus, a, um, *adj.* having the last first, perverted, distorted, preposterous, unseamable, etc.: ordo, Lucr.: ficus, figs out of season, that grow too early or too late, Plin. **Fig.**: wrong, absurd, preposterous, perverse: homines, Sall. Of things: præposteris ultimur consiliis, we begin at the wrong end, go on a wrong principle, Cic.

præpostus, a, um, *v.* præpono, ad *init.*

præpōtens, entis, *Part.* [præpossum]. **Fig.**: *Adj.*: very powerful: vir, Cic.: terra marique Carthago, powerful on land and sea, *id.* With *Gen.* acc. to the anal. of trans. adjectives: rerum omnium, supreme ruler of, *id.* In *pl.* as *subst.*: præpotentes, the powerful: *id.*

præprōpānter, adv. very hastily: Lucr.

præprōpārē, adv. very quickly, with over-haste: Liv.

præprōpērus, a, um, *adj.* very quick or hasty, over-hasty, sudden, pre-

cipitate: festinatio, Cic.: ængonium, rash, Liv.

præpūm, *li, n.*, the foreskin, prepuce: Juv. [*Fore-growth*]; the root is *pu*, to generate, produce, seen also in *pu-er*, *pu-be-s*.]

præquam, adv. *v.* præ

præquestus, a, um, *Part.* [queror] complaining beforehand (poet.): Ov.

præ-rādō, *i. v. a.* to outshine: signa minora, Ov.

præreptus, a, um, *Part.* [præripio]

præ-rigescō, gūi, *3. v. n.* incoep to become exceedingly stiff: Tac.

præ-ripio, ripui, reptum, *3. v. a.* [ripio] to seize before another, to snatch or tear away, to carry off: sponsam meam, Pl. arma Minervæ, Ov.: alius laudum, to appropriate the praise which belongs to others, Cic. **2.** to snatch away before the time, to carry off prematurely: deorum beneficium festinatione, *id.* **3.** to take quickly, to snatch: dulces occurrent oscula nati præripere, to snatch the first kiss (cf. "climb his knees the envied kiss to share"), Lucr. **4.** to forestall, anticipate: consilia hostium, Cic.

præ-rōdō, rōsi, rōsum, *3. v. a.* to gnaw in front, to gnaw at the end or top, digito, Pl. **Fig.**: to gnaw, bite or nibble off: hamum, nibble the bait off, Hor.

prærogātivus, a, um, *adj.* [prærogo] that is asked before others (*i. e.* for his opinion or vote), that votes before or first, prerogative: centuria, Cic. Hence, omen prærogativum, the prerogative omen, *i. e.* the choice of the century that voted first, which was regarded as an omen, *id.* **Fig.** *Subst.*: prærogativa, *a. f.* the tribe or century to which it fell by lot to vote first in the *clivm*: *id.* prærogativa Veturæ Juniorum, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 109).

2. Meton. the vote of the century which voted first: prærogativam referre, to inform the magistrate holding the comitia of the choice of the century that voted first, Cic. (ii) a previous choice or election: prærogativa miliaris, prior election on the part of the army, Liv. **3.** *Fig.*: a sure sign, token, prognostic, omen: voluntatis, Cic.

prærogātus, a, um, *Part.* [prærogo].

præ-rōgo, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* to ask before or first: sententias, Suet.: Cic. (dub.).

præ-rōsus, a, um, *Part.* [prærodo].

præ-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, *3. v. a.* to break or tear off before or in front: retinaula classis, Ov.

præruptus, a, um, *Part.* [præ-rumpo]. **Fig.**: *Adj.*: broken or torn off: hence, of places, steep, abrupt, rugged: saxa, Cic.: loca, Caes.: nemus, Hor.: aquae mons (v. mons), Virg. (ii) *Subst.*: prærupta, *orum, n. plu.*, steep or rugged places: prærupta collum, Just. **2.** *Fig.*: hasty, rash, precipi-

tate: juvenis animo praeptus, Tac. Of things: dominatio (cf. ἀρότοκος), harsh, severe, id.: praeptum atque anarps periculum, imminent, extreme, Vell.

præps, prædis, m. [the form prævides (=praedes) is found; præps is therefore from præ and vas (vadis), q v] one who gives security for another in a civil action, a surety, bondsman (whereas vas denotes a surety in general, v Smith's Ant, 308) prædes pecuniae publicae accipere, to take bail for, Cic Fig. cum sex libris, tanquam prædisbus, me ipsum obstrinxerim, have as it were given bail, id.

præps, adv [præ; cf ab-s, sub-s (sus)] at hand, now: ibi tibi parata præps est (al præto), Pl.

præpsio, ivi, 4 v a (and -or, dep, Pl) to feel beforehand, to have a presentiment or foreboding hoc ipsum præpsiens animo, Liv II. Transf to foreshow, predict, presage: exquisitas copiarum recessum præpsiebat, foretold to me, Cacl. in Cic.

præpsio, ðm-, f. [præpsio] a presentiment, foreboding, the faculty of divining or presaging: Cic.

præpsium, li, n. [præpsus] a presentiment, foreboding, prognostic, presage. Ov Tac

præpsus, a, um, adv foreboding, foretelling, divining, prophetic: with gen., or absol.: niens præpsa mali, foreboding ill, Virg: responsa, Tac

præpsio, ðvi, itum, 4 v a to know beforehand, to foreknow: Tac. Strut.

præpsio, 3 v n incip to find out or learn beforehand: Virg: Liv

præpsus, a, um, adv foreknowing, present: corda, Virg: lingua, Ov With gen. obj.: vates præpsa veniunt, Virg: (Messianum) præpsa crimina facere, make her aware or let her know of it beforehand, Tac

præpsio, psi, ptum, 3 v a to write before, to prefix in writing: sibi quae Vari præpsit pagina nomen, i.e. which bears the name of Varius on its front, Virg: ut præpsimus, as I have written above, Vell II. Fig. to order, appoint, direct, command, prescribe: finem rebus, Ter: jura civibus, Cic 2. In law: to bring an exception against, to except, object, or demur to: ignominioso patri filius præpsit, Quint. 3. to dictate: carmina, Tib 4. to plead as an excuse or in defence, to put forward or use as a pretext: frustra Pulchram præpsit, it was all in vain that the name of P was put forward (i.e. to hide a deeper purpose), Tac 5. to describe beforehand: formam futuri principatus præpsit, sketched out the plan, id

præpsio, ðnis, f. [præpsio] a writing before or in front, hence, meton. a title, preface, commencement: legis, Cic II. Fig.: a pretext, pretence: honesta, a plausible excuse, Caes.: tribuniciae potestatis

præscriptions, under plea of his tribunical authority, Tac: Caes. 2. a precept, order, rule, law: Cic

præpsio, l, n. [id.] something prescribed, a copy to imitate or to get by heart Sen II. Fig.: a precept, order, rule: legum, Cic: ad præpsio, according to order, Caes.: ultra præpsio, illegally, Suet.: intra præpsio, within the bounds assigned, Hor

præpsio, a, um, Part [præpsio]

præpsio, cûi, catum and ctum, i. v a to cut off the end or tip, to cut off partem, Ov. (For præpsio, Hor A P 294, is now read perfectum)

præpsio, a, um, Part [præpsio]

præpsio, inis, n. [id] a piece cut off, a paving (as of the nails, etc.): in pl: Pl

præpsio, entis, Part [præpsio]

II. Adj (Abl. sing. of persons, usually praesent; of things, praesentia). that is before one, in sight or at hand, present, in person: quo praesens, in whose presence, Cic: praesens tecum ego, myself, in person, id. sermo, communication by word of mouth, id: ora (deorum), in full view, manifest, Virg.: in praesens tempus, and more freq absol. In praesens, for the present: pleraque differat, et praesens in tempus omittat, Hor.: si fortuna in praesens deseruit, Tac In like manner, ad praesens tempus, for the present: munimentum ad praesens, in posterum ultionem, id: praesent tempore and in praesenti, at present, now: praesenti tempore, Ov: haec ad te in praesenti scripsi, ut speres, Cic: in rem praesentem venire, to go to the place itself, go to the very spot, id.: praesenti bello, in the urgency of war, while war was raging, Nep. Subst

præpsio, tum, n. plu present circumstances, the present state of affairs: praesentia sequi, Tac 2. that happens or is done immediately, immediately, instant, prompt, ready: poena, Cic: diligentia, prompt activity, Sall. memora, ready, lively, Liv. supplicium, instant execution, Tac: praesens fortis laborum, prompt success of their toils, Virg 3. that operates immediately or quickly, instant, prompt, efficacious, powerful. auxilium, Cic: quo non praesentius ullum, no more effective antidote, Virg With Inf., praesens tollere, powerful, potent to raise, Hor. 4. Of character, collected, resolute: animo virili praesentique ut sis, para, Ter: non plures, sed etiam praesentioribus animis, Liv 5. present, aiding, favouring, propitious: deus, Cic: divos, ready to help, kind, Virg.: et sunt praesentes auxiliumque ferunt (sc. Lares), Ov [A contraction of praesens-ens: v absens.]

præpsio, ðnis, f. [præpsio] a foreboding, presentiment: Cic. II. a preconception: id.

præpsio, a, um, Part [præpsio]

præpsio, a, um, adj. [præpsio] that is at hand, ready, quick, present: argentum, ready money, Pl.

præpsio, ae, f. [id.] a being before, in view, or at hand; presence: Cic: Virg. 2. Of time; the present: in praesentia, for the present, at present: Caes: cf. impræpsentiarum. II. Fig animi, presence of mind, resolution, courage: Cic 2. power, effect: veri, Ov

præpsio, sensi, sensum, 4 v a. to feel or perceive beforehand, to have a presentiment of, to presage, divine: Caes.: Cic Pass. imperf.: praesensum est, Liv

præpsio, 3 v a. incep [præpsio] to begin to have a presentiment of: Ter acc to Prisc. (dub.: al. periscesceres)

præpsio (praesaepe), is, n. and praesaepe or praesaepe, is, f. [saepes] prop an enclosure; hence, a stable, stall, fold, pen: Varr: Col: Virg. 2. a crib, manger: Phaedr Comically for a dinner-table: Hor. II. Transf: a lodging, dwelling, haunt: se recipere ad praesaepe suum, to his favourite quarters, Pl intra praesaepe suas, i.e. in his own house, in his power, id (ii) Of the hives of bees: lucos a praesaepe arcent, drive the drones from their quarters, Virg. (iii) Of taverns, etc. Cic

præpsio (saep), psi, ptum, 4 v a to fence in front, to block up, barricade: aditus atque itinera trabibus, Caes

præpsio, is, v praesaepe.

præpsio, a, um, Part [præpsio]

præpsio, adv [præpsio, lit. put foremost: hence] especially, particularly: Ter: Caes: Cic

præpsio, 4 v a to serve as a slave (rare) alicui, Pl

præpsio, Idus, adv [præpsio] lit. sitting before as a guard, hence, protecting, defending: locus, a place of refuge, Pl: praesides dii, protecting deities, Tac II. Subst. a protector, guardian, defender: senatus republicae custos, praesens, propugnator, Cic 2. Transf: a president, superintending, chief, ruler: praesens belli, v e. Minerva, Virg: provinciarum, governors, Suet

præpsio, entis, Part [præpsio]. II. Subst. a president, ruler: in pl. only: superbia praesidentium, of the governors, Tac.

præpsio, sed, 2 v n. [sedeo] to sit before or in front of: pro aede, Suet II. Fig: to watch over, guard, protect, defend: usu con str. with Dat., urbi, Cic: Liv Later with Acc.: Tac 2. to preside over, to have the care or management of, to superintend, direct, command: con str. with Dat., Acc. (late), or absol.: rebus urbanis, Caes.: ludia, spec-

laculis, Suet. : P. Atellio, qui Panoniam praesidebat, who commanded in Pannonia, Tac. : exercitum, id.

praesidiarius, a, um, adj. [praesidium] that serves for defence or protection : milites, garrison soldiers, Liv.

praesidium, il, n. [praeses] a sitting before; hence, defence, protection, help, assistance : Cic. : tectus praesidio firmo amicum, id. : ad hoc ipsum iudicium cum praesidio venit, support, id. Fig. : insigne maestis praesidium reis, thou eminent protector of, Hor.

II. Esp. milit. i. t. : a guard, garrison, convoy, escort : occupato oppido, ibi praesidium collocat, garrison, Caes.

3. any place occupied by troops : a post, station, fortification, camp : qui propter metum praesidium relinquunt, leaves his post, Cic. : praesidium occupare et munire, Caes. Phr. : in praesidiis esse, to be in camp, with the army, Cic.

praesignifico, i, v. a. to show or signify beforehand : Cic.

praesignis, e, adj. [cf. insignis] distinguished before or above others, remarkable, illustrious, excellent (poet.) : Ov.

praesilio, 4 v. n. [salio] of tears, to spring, start or gush forth : Pl.

praesuno, ūi, i, v. n. to sound before (poet.) : praesonuit sollemni tuba cantu (nl. personuit), Ov.

praespargo (or spergo), 3, v. a. to scatter or strew before : Lucr.

praestabilis, e, adj. [praesto] pre-eminent, distinguished, excellent (usu. only of things) res magnitudine praestabiles, Cic. Comp. : dignitas praestabilior, id. **2.** In Comp. : preferable : fuerat praestabilibus ubivis gentium agere aetatem quam, etc., Ter.

praestans, antis, Part. [praesto].

II. Adj. : pre-eminent, superior, excellent, distinguished, extraordinary : praestans usu et sapientia, Nep. : praestanti corpore Nymphae, of surpassing beauty, Virg. Comp. : virginibus praestantior omnibus, superior to all, Ov. Sup. : in illis artibus praestantissimus, Cic. With Grn. : praestans animi juvenis, distinguished for courage, Virg.

praestantia, ae, f [praestans] pre-eminence, superiority, excellence : Cic.

praestat, v. praesto

praesterno, 3, v. a. to strew or spread beforehand, to prepare : Pl.

praestes, tis, comm. [praesto] of deities, presiding, protecting; as epithet of deities, protector, guardian Lares, Ov.

praestigia, ae, f, a deception, illusion, juggler's trick, sleight of hand : Quint. Usu. plur. : patent praestigiae, Pl. : verborum, deceptive use of words, Cic. : per praestigias, in an underhand way, by trickery, id. [Ety. uncertain : the word has been supposed to be for praestrigia from praestringo.] (Hence Fr. prestige.)

praestigator, ōris, m. [praesti-

gia] a juggler, cheat, impostor, deceiver : Pl. : Sen.

praestigiatrix, icis, f. [id.] she who plays tricks, juggles, or deceives : Pl.

praestringo, xli, 3, v. a. to extinguish; fig. to obscure, weaken (rare). Vell.

praestino, avi, atum, i, v. a. [sto, v. destino] to buy, purchase : Pl.

praestitūo, ūi, ūtum, 3, v. a. [statuo] to determine or appoint beforehand, to prescribe : Cic.

praestitus, a, um, Part. [praesto]

praesto, adv. at hand, ready, present, here : usu. with esse : ibi mihi praesto fuit L. Lucilius, was there ready for me, Cic. Without esse (poet.) : ipsum adeo praesto video, Ter. With esse, to be at hand, to attend or wait upon, to serve, aid : ius civile dedit, praesto multis fuit, Cic. **2.** With adire : pauper erit praesto tibi, praesto pauper adibit primum, will be at hand, at your service, Tib. **3.** to present oneself in a hostile manner, to resist, oppose : si quis mihi praesto fuerit cum armatis hominibus, Cic. [Appy a superl. form from praec; cf. iusta.] (Hence It. presto, Fr. prêt)

praesto, stitūi (avi), stitum and statum, i, v. n. and a. Neutr. : to stand before or in front : Lucan.

II. Fig. : to stand out, be superior, to distinguish oneself : contra the person excelled expr by Dat. (later also by Acc. : v. infr B) : that in which the superiority consists, by Abl either with or without in : also absol. : quantum praestiterint nostri majores prudentia ceteris gentibus, surpassed them, Cic. : Zeuxin muliebri in corpore pingendo plurimum aliis praestare, id. suos inter aequales longe praestitit, id.

2. Impers. with subject clause, it is preferable or better : inactare juvenocos praestiterit, it will be best, Virg. With quam : mori milles praestitit quam haec pati, better have died a thousand deaths, Cic. **B.** Act. : eo surpassas, outstrip, exceed, excel : quantum Galli ceteros morales virtute praestarent, Liv. : Hirt. **2.** to become surety for, to warrant, to take upon oneself, etc. : ut omnes ministros imperii tui republicae praestare videare, to be responsible for them to the commonwealth, Cic. : impetus populi praestare nemo potest, no one can be held to answer for the outbreaks of the people, id. With ab : ego tibi vi praestare nihil possum, cannot guarantee you against, id. With de : quod de te sperare, de me praestare possum, id. With Acc. and Inf. : praedones nullo fore, quis praestare poterat? id. **3.** to fulfil, discharge, accomplish, pay, execute, honorum debitum patri, id. : republicae atque imperatori officium, Caes. **4.** to keep, preserve, maintain, retain : omnes socios salvos, Cic. **5.** to show, ex-

hibit, prove, evince, manifest : (coni) luum fidemque, id. : tratri pietatem, id. With pron. reflect., to show, prove, or behave oneself as : se invictum, Ov.

6. to give, offer, furnish, present : alicui certam summam pecuniae, Suet. : terga hosti, to turn one's back to the enemy, to flee, Tac. (Hence It. prestare; Fr. prêter.)

praestolor, atus, i, v. n. and a. dep. to stand ready for, to wait for, expect. With Dat. : qui tibi ad forum Aurelium praestolarentur armati, Cic. With Acc. : aliquem, Pl. Absol. : ad Clupeam praestolans, Caes. [Cogn. with Gr. πρεσβω; Germ. stellen, to place]

praestriatus, a, um, Part. [praestringo].

praestringo, inxi, ictum, 3, v. a. to bind, fast or hard, to bind or tie up : praestrita fauce, Ov. : pollices nodu, Tac. : tempora servis, Stat. **II.** to graze, touch : quum lecticum ejus fulgur praestrimisset, Suet.

III. to weaken, blunt, make dull : acies ferri praestringitur, Plin. Fig. : aciem animi, Cic. traditis quorum fulgore praestringor, by whose splendour I am dazzled, Tac.

praestruatus, a, um, Part. [praestruo]

praestruo, xi, ctum, 3, v. a. to build up in front, to block or stop up (poet.) porta fonte praestruata, C.

II. Fig. : to make ready or prepare beforehand : fraus fidem in parvis sibi praestruit, ut, etc., prepares or secures for itself credibility in trifles, Liv.

2. to arrange or contrive beforehand : cum praestructum utrumque consulto ex-est, Suet.

praesul, ūlis, comm. an officiating chief-priest or performer : Cic. **II.** a president, prefect. Pall. [On etym. v. consul and exsul]

praesultator, ōris, m. [praesulto] one who leaps or dances before others, a public dancer : Liv.

praesulto, i, v. n. [salto] to leap or dance before : Liv.

praesumo, fūi, irreg. v. n. to be before; hence, to be set over, to preside or rule over, to have the charge or command of, to superintend : constr. with Dat. or absol. : omnibus Druidibus praest unus, Caes. : provinciae, Sall. : classi, to have the command of the fleet, Caes. : ei studio, Cic. Absol. : praesumo in provincia, to be governor, id. **2.** In gen. : to be the chief person, to take the lead : non paruit illi Ti. Gracchii temeritati, sed praefuit, was not follower but rather leader, id. **II.** to protect, defend (poet.) : (Lares) praesunt moenibus Urbis, Ov.

praesumo, mpsi and msi, mptum and msum, 3, v. a. to take before, take first, take to oneself : domi dapes, Ov. : remedia, Tac. **II.** Fig. : to take in advance : male audiendi patientiam, to provide oneself with beforehand : herodum officia, Plin. **3.** to spend or

employ *beforehand*: fortunam principatus, to anticipate, foretaste, Tac.

4. To *imagine, represent, or picture to oneself beforehand*: arma parare animis, et spe praesumit bellum, *hopefully anticipate*, Virg. Hence, praesumptum habere, to *presuppose, take for granted*: Tac. 5. To *foresee, to infer beforehand, to suppose, presume*: graviores militiam, Just.

praesumptio, ōnis, f. [praesumo] a taking *beforehand, a using or exposing in advance, anticipation*: Plin.

II. In rhet.: an *answering in advance, an anticipation of expected objections*: Quint. III. *a representing to oneself beforehand, a conception, supposition, presumption*: contra praesumptionem suam, Just.

praesumptus (praesumptus), a, um, Part [praesumo] II. Adj.: taken *for granted, assumed, presumed, preconceived*: suspicio, Tac.

praesūo, ūi, ūtum, 3 v a to *see over, sew up; hence, to cover over*. Ov. **praesūtus**, a, um, Part [praesum] **praetectus**, a, um, Part [praeteco] **praeteco**, tēci, tectum, 3 v a to *cover over, to shelter, protect*: cava protegit aere caput (al. protegit), Prop.

praetendo, di, tum, 3 v a to *stretch before or in front, to extend, presentia tela, presentia*, Ov.: tum praetendit olivae, *holds out*, Virg. 2. *to guard, hold, or place before or in front*: e.g. tēpēō, to *make a fence to a corn-field*, id.: morti praetendere muros, to *put walls between oneself and death*, id.: vestium ocellis, id.: de reo s. munim, to *protect*, Liv. Hence, (-) of places, to *stretch before or in front of, to place over against or opposite to*: praetenta Syrtibus arva, *which border on*, Virg.: tunc litus praetentum, Liv. II. Fig.: to *bring forwards as an excuse, to allege, pretend*: hominis docti-sunt nomen humanibus et barbaris moribus, to *allege an excuse for*, Cic.: haec a se facturi praetendebat, Tac.: nec conjungis unquam praetendi tardas, i. e. *pretended to be really your husband*, Virg.

praetento, avi, atum, i. v a. to *feel, search, or gaze out beforehand, to examine previously*: baculo, luminis orbis, iter, Ov.: sinum, Suet.: pollice chordas, to *prelude*, Ov. II. Fig.: to *test or try beforehand*: vires, id. 2. to *allege, use as a pretext*: impla germani vulnera, Val Fl.

praetentus, a, um, Part. [praetendo]

praetēnis, e, adj. *very thin or slender*: folium pinus, Plin. II. Of sound, *very thin, sharp, or shrill*: Quint.

praetēpō, ōi, 2 v n. to *be warm before*: Fig. (poet.). Ov.

praeter, adv. and prep [prae, with the comparative suffix ter, as in Inter, subter, propter] A. Adv. (i. e. with the ellipsis of the dependent word):

except, excepting, unless, save: cavendae sunt quaedam familiaritates, praeter hominum perpaucorum, *save in the case of very, etc.*, Cic.: ceterae multitudinem diem statuit. . . praeter rerum capitalium condemnatis, *except for those convicted, etc.*, Sall. nil praeter salices casaeque canna fuit, *there was nothing but*, Ov. 2. In comparisons, with quam: before, beyond, above, more than: quod mihi videre facere praeter quam res te adhortatur tua, *beyond what your circumstances require*, Ter. For praeter quam in one word, v. praeterquam. B. Prep with Acc.: Of place, with motion: *past, by, before*: praeter castra Caesaris suas copias transduxit, Caes.: servijus praeter oculos Lollii haec omnia forabant, *before the eyes of*, Cic. II. Fig.: of other relations, with the idea of passing or overstepping: *over, beyond; against, contrary to*: nihil praeter rem loqui, *beside the mark, irrelevant*, id.: praeter naturam praeterque fatum, *out of the course of*, id.: quum lacus Albanus praeter modum crevisset, *above its natural or ordinary level*, id. 2. Esp. in comparisons: *beyond, above, more than*: praeter ceteros laborabis, id. 3. To denote something added, *besides, in addition to*: ut praeter se denos ad colloquium adduceret, Caes. (ii) *praeter haec, for praeterea, besides that, besides, moreover*: Ter. 4. To denote something excepted: *besides, except*: hoc nomen praeter me videtur, Cic.: neque vestitus praeter pelles habebant, Caes.

III. In composition, praeter signifies, *past, by, beyond, besides*: e.g. praeterduce, to *lead past*; praetermittere, to *let go by, omit, overlook*; praeterire, to *go beyond*; praeterea, *besides this*. **praeter-āgo**, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. to *drive by or past*: Hor. **praeter-ēto**, 3. v. n. and a. to *go by, to pass*: Pl. **praeter-ēco**, 3 v a. to *lead past or by*: pompum, Pl. **praeter-ēci**, adv [cf antea] *beyond this or that, besides*: nihil, quod praeterea requiratis, Cic. II. In distributions, *besides, moreover, again, etc.*: praeterea omnes undique periculis, *in addition to all these*, Sall.: Cic. III. Of time: *henceforth, hereafter, thenceforth, thereafter*: et quoniam nomen Junonis adoret praeterea? Virg.: neque illum praeterea vidit, *saw his face again no more*, id.

praeter-ēo, ivi and more freq. II, itum, 4. v. n. and a. A. Neutr.: to *go by on past, to pass by*: si nemo hac praeteriit, Pl.: praeteriens modo, *just in passing by*, Ter. Of impersonal and abstract subjects: *praeterit tempus*, id. B. Act.: to *go by or past something, to pass by*: hortos, Cic.: jamque hos cursu, jam praeterit illos, *outstrips*, Virg.: annum adversa vis edulo, *no herum usquam praeterirem*,

have been most careful, not to miss, Pl. Of inanimate subjects: ripas flumina praetererunt, *flow past their banks*, Hor. II. Fig.: to *pass by, to escape*: nescis quid mal praeterieris, Ter. 2. With a neut. adj. or a clause as subject: to *escape one's knowledge, be unknown to one*: non me praeterit me longius prolapsum esse, Cic.: an quidquam Iarmanonem praetereat? Ter.

3. to *pass by or over, leave out, omit, not mention, neglect, forget, etc.*: quae nunc ego omnia praetereo, Cic.: et quod paene praeteri, Bruti tui causa feci omnia, *what I had nearly failed to mention*, id.: non iteras modo, sed syllabas, i. e. *in writing*, Suet. (ii) to *pass over, take no notice of, reject, exclude*: aliquem suffragis, Cic.: Philippus et Marcellus praetereuntur, *were passed by, received no appointment*, Caes.: fratris filium praeterit, *passed over, bequeathed nothing to*, Cic.: me quoque R. praeteriere patres, i. e. *neglected, forgot*, Ov. 4. to *go beyond, to surpass, excel*: virtus alios tua praeterit omnes, id.: justum praeterit ira modum, *oversteps, exceeds*, id.

praeter-ēquians, antis, Part. *riding by*: Liv.

praeter-fero, tūll, lātum, irrog. v. a. to *carry by or past*. In *pass*, to *rush, drive, or fly past (rare)*: Liv.

praeter-fero, 3 v. n. and a. to *flow by or past*: aqua quae praeterfluat, Varr. With Acc.: amnis praeterfluens moenia, Liv. II. Fig.: to *go by or past, to slip away*: voluptatem praeterfluere sinit, Cic.

praeter-grēdior, gressus, 3. v. n. and a. dep. [gradior] to *reach, go, or pass by*: Sall. With Acc.: castra, Cic. II. Fig.: to *surpass, excel*: alios, Sall.

praetēr-hāc, also, separate, **praetēr hāc**, adv [hic] *beyond this, besides, in addition*: praeterebac unum verbum, Pl.

praeteritus, a, um, Part [praetere] II. Adj.: *gone by, past, past and gone, departed*: tempus, Cic.: viri, dead and gone (cf. οὐκ ὄντες), Prop. Absol.: in praeteritum, *for the past*: negotiantes venia in praeteritum donavit, Suet. In gramm.: tempus praeteritum, *the past or preterit tense*: Quint. III. Subst. *praeterita*, orum n. plu.: *things gone by, the past*. praetoria se fratri condonare dicit, *forgave the past for his brother's sake*, Caes.

praeter-lābor, pēus, 3. v. n. and a. dep. to *glide or flow by, to fly or run past*: praeterebant flumina, Quint. With Acc.: tumulum, Virg.: hanc (tellurem), to *sail past, i. e. leave behind*, id. II. Fig. to *slip away*: (definitio) ante praeterebatur, quam percipere set, Cic.

praeter-lāto, a, um, Part. [praetere]

praeter-mēo, i. v. n. and a. to *go by or past*: saepe salutantum tactu praeterque meantum, Lucr.

prætermisio, ōnis, *f.* [prætermisio] *a leaving out, omission:* Cic.

II. *a passing over, neglecting:* id **prætermisus**, a, um, *Part.* [prætermisio].

prætermitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a. to let go by, to let pass by, to omit, neglect, leave undone:* officium, id: voluptates, id. With *Inf.*: reliqua quæcere prætermittit, Cæs. 3. In reading, writing, etc.; *to pass over, leave out, make no mention of, omit:* quod verba sunt prætermisita, Cic.: quod dignum memoria visum, prætermittendum non existimavimus, Cæs. 4. *to pass by, overlook, wink at, do, prætermitto*, Ter. 5. Of the sea, *to let pass over, transport:* Stat.

præternavigo, i. v. n. and a. *to sail by or past:* Suet.

prætero, trivi, 3. *v. a. to rub off or wear down in front:* Pl.

præterquam (separate, præter enim quam, Cic.), *adv. beyond, besides, except, save.* (i) With quod, except that: præterquam quod sine te, ceterum satis commode, *except that I had not your company*, Cic.: Ter.: Liv. (ii) Also without quod: præterquam . . . etiam, quoque: malum, præterquam atrox, . . . (tamen novum, i. e. not only . . . but also, Liv.: Cic. With præterea: id.

præter-rado, 3. *v. a. to scrape in passing, to grate along* (poet.): Lucr.

prætervectio, ōnis, *f.* [prætervehor] *a riding, sailing, or passing by:* Cic.

prætervectus, a, um, *Part.* [prætervehor].

præter-vēhor, etus sum (in tmesi, præter erant vecti, Ov. 3. v. n. and a. *dep. to be borne past, to drive, ride, or sail by:* qui prætervehebantur, Cic. With Acc.: Apolloniam, Cæs. 2. *to march by, of foot soldiers.* cito agmine forum prætervecti, Tac. II. Fig.: locum silentio, *to pass over in silence*, Cic.

præter-volo, i. v. n. and a. *to fly by or past:* prætervolans aquila, Suet.: hasta medias prætervolat auras, Sil.

II. Fig.: *to slip by, to escape:* hominum sensus, Cic.

præ-texo, xūi, xtum, 3. *v. a. to weave before or in front, to edge, border:* amictus, Ov.: prætexit arundine ripas Mucius, fruges, Virg. II. Transf.: *to place before or in front:* auctorum nomina, Plin. 2. *to border, adorn or provide with anything in front:* Augusto prætextum nomine templum, bordered, fringed, i. e. with an inscription along the frieze, Ov.: primis litteris sententiae carmin omne prætextur, the whole poem is bordered (like an acrostic), Cic.: prætextata quercu domus, crowned, gartanded, i. e. with the "chaplet of oak leaves," Ov. III. Fig.: *to allege as an excuse, to pretend, to assign as a pretext:* cupiditatem triumphii, Cic.

With Acc. and *Inf.*: ubicumque ipsi essent, prætexentes esse rempublicam, Vell. 2. *to conceal, disguise, screen:* hoc prætextit nomine culpam, Virg.

prætexta, æ, *f.* [prætexo] *a Roman tunic, v. prætextus.* II. Meton.: (sc. fabula), *a tragedy*, in contradistinction to the Greek word tragedia, because celebrated Romans were represented in it. Hor.

prætextatus, a, um, *adj.* [prætextat] *clothed with or wearing the toga prætexta:* Clodius qui nunquam antea prætextatus fuisset, Cic. (ii) Since youths wore the toga prætextata = not having yet assumed the toga virilis; under age: decessisse prætextatum, were a bankrupt before you were a man, id.: adulter, youthful, Juv.: amicitia, formed in childhood, Mart.

II. Transf.: *obscene, unchaste:* verba, Suet.: mores, Juv.

prætextum, i, n [prætexo] *an ornamental son.* II. Fig. *a pretence, pretext:* Tac. Suet.

prætexus, i, um, *Part.* [prætexo] II. *Adj.* *clothed with or wearing the toga prætextata.* Prop.

2. Esp. toga prætextata, and absol. prætextata, æ, *f.* the outer garment, bordered with purple, worn by the higher magistrates and by freeborn boys till they assumed the toga virilis Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 320).

prætextus, ūs, m [id.] perh. found only in Abl. sing.: outward appearance, consequence, authority: majore prætextu, with (a view of) a more imposing appearance, Tac. II. *a pretence, pretext:* sub huius verborum prætextu, under a flimsy cloak of phrases, Liv. hoc prætextu, under this pretence, Just.

præ-timeo, ūi, 2. *v. a. and n. to fear beforehand, to be in fear.* Pl.

prætinctus, a, um, *Part.* [prætingo].

præ-tingo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to dip in or moisten beforehand:* Ov.

prætor, ōris, m [præ-, for from e:] lit. one who goes before or first, hence, a leader, chief, president, orig. the name of the chief magistrate of the Roman republic: regio imperio duo sunt: ique præuendo prætores appellantur, Cic.: of the Roman consul as chief judge: Liv. of the dictator, prætor maximus, id.: ærarii, president of the treasury, Tac. Of the suffetes at Carthage: Nep. Of generals, commanders of foreign nations: Cic.

II. Esp.: *a prætor, a Roman magistrate charged with the administration of justice, first chosen* a. v. c. 366 (Respecting the origin, office, &c. of the prætors, v. Smith's Ant. 308.) Prætor urbanus, who tried causes between Roman citizens; peregrinus, who tried those between strangers: Cic. 2. Transf. for pro prætor, a pro prætor, an officer who, after the expiration of his prætorship, was sent as governor to a province: id.

prætorianus, a, um, *adj.* [prætorium] *of or belonging to the body-guard, prætorian:* miles, a soldier of the imperial body-guard, a prætorian, Tac. Plur. absol.: prætoriani, orum, the prætorians, the prætorian guard, id.

prætoricius or **tius**, a, um, *adj.* [prætor] prætorian: conona, received from the prætor, at the public games, Mart.

prætorium, ii, n. [id.] *a general's tent:* Liv.: Cæs. 2. Meton.: *a council of war* (because held in the general's tent): prætorio dimisso, Liv.

II. the official residence of the governor in a province: Cic. 2. a palace: Juv.

3. In gen., any magnificent building, a splendid country-seat: Suet. Juv. 4. Transf.: the cell of the queen-bee: Virg.

III. the imperial body-guard, the guards: Tac.

prætorius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of or belonging to a general:* cohors, the cohort or body-guard of a commander-in-chief, a prætorian cohort, Cæs.: navis, the flag-ship, the admiral's ship, Liv.: imperium, the chief command, Cic. po. ta, the gate of the camp that opened from before the general's tent directly towards the enemy, Cæs.

II. *of or belonging to the prætor or prætors, prætorian:* jus, proceeding from the prætor, consisting of his decisions, Cic.: comitia, for the election of prætors, Liv. 2. Subst. prætorius, ii, m one who has been prætor, an ex-prætor: Cic. III. *of or belonging to a pro prætor, pro prætorian:* domus, id.

præ-torqueo, torxi, tum, 3. *v. a. to twist off the end of a thing:* Pl.

prætorius, a, um, *Part.* [prætoriqueo].

præ-trépīdāns, antis, *Part.* trembling greatly, very impatient (poet.) much, Cat.

præ-trépīdus, a, um, *adj.* trembling very much cor, palpitans. Pers.

II. very anxious, disquieted. Suet.

præ-trunco, i, v. a. *to cut off before, to cut off, clip:* Pl.

præ-tūra, æ, *f.* [prætor] the dignity or office of a prætor, the prætorship: Cic.

præ-umbrans, antis, *Part.* casting a shade, fig. obscuring: Tac.

præ-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3. *v. a. to burn before or at the end* (in order to harden): hasta præusta, Liv. II. Of cold: præusta nive membra, frost-bitten, Plin.

præustus, a, um, *Part.* [præuro]. præut, v. præ.

prævalens, entis, *Part.* [præva-leo]. II. *Adj.* *very strong, very powerful:* populus, Liv.: corpore, of great muscular strength, Vell.

præ-valeo, ūi, 2. *v. n. to be very or more able, to have greater power, influence, or worth:* to have the superiority, get the upper hand, prevail: usu, with

Abt. of that in which one is superior: auctoritate, Suet. . argu. to be superior in archery, Stat. apud aliquem, to have preponderating influence with, Tac. With Abl. of that with which anything is compared: virtute semper praevallet sapientia, Placit. With ut: auctoritas Cluvii praevaluit, ut, was so strong, that, etc., Tac.

prae-vālidus, a, um, *adj.* unusually strong: juvenis, Liv. Of things: manus, Ov. 2. Transl: of soil - very rank or rich: terra, Virg. II. Fig: very powerful, prevailing, prevalent: Tac. Of things: urbes, Liv. nominaeque, influential, Tac. vitia, rampant, id.

prae-variatio, ōnis, f. [praevarior] lit. a not going in a straight line: hence, a stepping out of the line of or departure from duty: esp. of an advocate who has a secret understanding with the opposite party, the making of a sham accusation or defence, collusion, foul play: Cic.

prae-variātor, ōris, m. [id.] lit. one who goes crookedly: hence, one who violates his duty, esp. of an advocate guilty of collusion, a sham accuser or defender, whose object is to betray the cause to the opposite side: Cic. With Gen: praevaricator Catullian, id.

prae-varior, atus, i. v. dep. [varior] to walk crookedly (v. in lit. sense). arator praevaricator, does not make straight furrows, Plin. II. Fig. not to act in a straight-forward or upright manner: esp. of an advocate guilty of collusion, to make a sham accusation or defence, to play into the hands of the opposite side: Plin. Ep. With Dat.: to favour collusively: Cic.

prae-vectus, a, um, *Part.* [prae-vehor].

prae-vēhor, ctus, i. v. n. and a dep. to ride, fly, or flow before, in front or past. Neutr.: praevectus equus, galloping up, Virg.: equites R. praevecti, who had ridden before them, Liv. II. Act.: Rhenus Germaniam praevehitur, flows by, Tac.: missilia hostium, to pass through the range of, id.

prae-vēlox, ōcis, *adj.* very fleet or swift: Plin.: Quint.

prae-venio, vēni, ventum (in times). praevēni diem veniens, Virg.), 4 v. n. and a. Neutr.: to come before, get the start of: hostis breviori via praeventurus erat, Liv. II. Act.: to outstrip, anticipate, prevent: talia agentem mors praeventit, prevented the execution of his plans, Suet. Pass.: quod non praeventum morte fuisse, dolet, prevented by death, Ov.: nisi praeveniretur Agrippina, i. e. if she were not put to death first, Tac.

prae-ventus, a, um, *Part.* [prae-venio].

prae-verro, 3. v. a. to sweep or brush before: veste vias, Ov.

prae-vertō (-vorto), ti, 3. v. a. and **prae-vertor**, sus, 3. v. dep. lit. to turn (oneself) in front of: hence, to

outstrip, outrun (poet.): fuga praeventur Eurum, Virg.: cursu praevertere ventos, to distance, id. II. Fig.: to be beforehand with, to anticipate: with Acc., to prevent, make useless: pulchre praevortat viros, I'll steal a march on them first, Pl.: praevortunt me fata, prevent me, Ov. 2. to take possession of beforehand, to preoccupy, surprise: vivo amore jam pridem resides animos, Virg.: neque praevorto poculum, i. e. I drink fast, Pl. 3. to surpass in worth or importance, to outweigh, exceed: in this sense, with Dat.: nec possum, cum hostes prope ad portas essent, bello praevertisse quicquam, take precedence of, Liv. 4. to turn one's attention first or principally to, to do first or in preference to anything else, to dispatch first, constr. with Dat., Acc, ad, or adv.: used also in the dep. form: huic rei praeventum existimavit, that he ought to see to this business first, Caes. Aliud in praesentia praeventendum sibi esse dixit, must be attended to first, Liv. si quando ad interna praeverterent, turned to by preference, Tac.: illic praeventamur, let us first of all look at this, Hor. 5. to prefer: si habes aliud, quod huic sermoni praeventendum putes, Cic.

prae-video, vidi, visum, 2. v. a. to see beforehand, to foresee. Lit. praevision in aqua timet hostia cultros, Ov. II. Fig.: impetum hostium, Tac.: periculum, Suet.

prae-vidus, a, um, *Part.* [prae-video].

prae-vitio, atum, i. v. a. to corrupt or vitiate beforehand: Ov.

prae-vius, a, um, *adj.* [via] going before, leading the way (poet.) Ov.

prae-volo, avi, i. v. n. to fly before or in advance: Cic.

pragmāticus, a, um, *adj.* = *πραγματικός*, skilled in political affairs, also, relating to civil business: Cic.

II. Subst.: pragmaticus, i. m. = *πραγματικός*, one skilled in the law, who furnished orators and advocates with the principles on which they based their speeches: id.: Juv.

prandēo, di (with perf. *Part.* *pransus* in act. sense), sum, 2. v. n. and a. [prandium]. Neutr.: to breakfast, (v. prandium): Camillo consule scito neminem prandisse, Cic. pransus non adest, having taken, not a heavy breakfast, Hor. II. Act.: to breakfast on, take for breakfast, or, in gen. to eat: lusciniās, id.

prandium, ii, n. a light meal taken in the forenoon, breakfast, luncheon (v. Smith's Ant. 66): Pl.

II. Transf.: the morning feed or meal of animals: bubus glandem prandio depromere, id. [Lit. "early in the day;" with *pran-* cf. Dor. *πρᾶν* (= *πρᾶν*); -dum is cogn. with dies.]

pransito, avi, i. v. n. and a. *freg.* [prandeo]. Neutr.: to eat in the forenoon, to breakfast: Vitr. II.

A. act.: to breakfast upon, eat at breakfast or luncheon: polentam, Pl.

pransor, ōris, m. [id.] that partakes of breakfast or luncheon, a guest: Pl.

pransus, a, um, *Part.* [prandeo].

II. *Adj.*: that has breakfasted; with appetite satisfied: pransus, potus, over-fed, gluttonous, Cic. Of soldiers, curati et pransi, i. e. in trim for fighting, Liv.

prāsīnus, a, um, *adj.* = *πράσινος*, leek-green: color, Plin.: factio, the party of charioteers at the games who dressed in green, 'the Greens,' Suet.

prātensis, r, *adj.* [pratum] growing or found in meadows: meadow: Hor.

prātulum, i, n. dim. [id.] a small meadow: Cic.

prātum, i, n. a meadow: Cato: Virg. Cic. II. Meton: meadow-grass (poet.): condita prata in patinis proferre, Pl.

2. a broad field, plain: poet. of the sea: rostro Neptunia prata secare, Neptunian meads, Cic. poet. [Elym uncertain.] (Hence Sp. *prado*; Fr. *pré*.)

prāve, *adv.* crookedly: fig. improperly, wrongly, amiss, ill, badly: prave (facta), opp. to recte facta, Cic.: prave sectus unguis, Hor.

prāvitas, atis, f. [pravus] crookedness, inequality, irregularity, deformity: membrorum, Cic. II. Fig.: irregularity, improperly, bad condition, perverseness: quae ista est pravitas quaeve amentia? unfairness, Ter. 2. Esp.: viciousness, perverseness, depravity: mentis, Cic.: morum, Tac.

prāvus, a, um, *adj.* crooked, not straight, distorted, misshapen, deformed: membra, Cic.: talus, Hor. Neut. as subst. elapsi in pravam artus, into crookedness, Tac. II. Fig.: perverse, irregular, improper, wrong, vicious, bad: pravus factus est, Pl.: pravissimus homo, Vell. Of things: nihil pravam, perverum, Cic. armulatio, Tac. Absol.: dociles imitandis turpibus et pravis omnes sumus, Juv. Comp.: quo pravus nihil esse possit, Cic. Sup.: pravissima consuetudinis regula, id. [Elym uncertain.]

prēcario, *adv.* by entreaty or request: nec vi, nec clam, nec precario possidere (the three wrongful modes of obtaining possession), Cic.: praeesse, to govern on sufficiency (having no real authority), Tac.

prēcarius, a, um, *adj.* [prex] obtained by or dependent on entreaty, or prayer: non orare solum precariam opem, sed pro debito petere, i. e. as a favour, Liv. Hence, II. doubtful, uncertain, transient, precarious: forma, Ov.

prēcātio, ōnis, f. [precar] a praying, prayer: Cic.

prēcātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who prays, an intercessor: Ter.

prēces, v. prex.

prēciae or **prētiae**, arum, f. plu. a kind of grape-vine: Virg.

precor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. [prex] to pray, beseech, entreat, to pray to, supplicate: constr. with Acc. of thing, and Acc. of pers. or Abl. with ab; with Acc. and Inf. (poet.); with Subj. with ad, or absol.: haec precatus sum, Cic.: sociosque precatur, vills upon, Virg.: quod deos precati eritis, Liv.: a diis deabusque precor pacem, Liv.: deosque precetur et oret, ut . . ., Hor.: nunquam placidas esse precarer aquas, Ov. With dat., or Abl. with pro, of person *on whose behalf*: bona omnia Graccho, Liv.: longum Augusto diem, Prop.: pro nobis mitto precari, Ov. Absol.: parce, precor, fasso, i. pray, prithee, id. Rarely with ad and Acc. of duty addressed: dil ad quos precentur, Liv. II. Transf.: to wish (well or ill): salutem, incolumitatem, reditum precari, Cic.: tibi prolecenti eventum, ut omnes exspectarentur, male precarentur, uttered imprecations against you, id. (Hence lt. *pregare*; Fr. *prayer*.)

prehendo, and synop. **prendo**, di sum, j. v. a. to take hold of, to grasp, seize: aliquem manu, Cic. Poet.: Italiam ora, *to reach*, Virg. Off the ground stripes tollas pro in tutu, *toes I reach off*, i. e. the trees strike root, Cic. poet. 2. Esp. to catch hold of, to detain in order to speak to (cf. "to button-hole"): tuus patet modo me prehendit, Ter.: prendo hominem solum, I got hold of him by himself, id. 3. To seize, take by surprise, catch in the act; constr. with in and Abl., simple Abl., or Gen.: prehendi in furto, Pl.: manifesto furto, Gell.: allicum mendacii, to catch in a lie, Pl. 4. To overtake: in patenti prensus Aegaeo, caught in a squall, Hor. II. Fig. to take in with the eye (poet.): liquidi oculis, Lucr. 2. Of the mind, to seize, apprehend, comprehend, grasp (rare): Cic. [From *prae* and an obsolete *hend-*, with which cf. Gr. *χαρῆ-αν-ω*; Goth. *bi-gil-an*, Eng. *get*. The Gr. and Lat. verbs are nasalized; in *praedia*=*prae-hi-da*, the n does not appear.] (Hence It. *prendere*; Sp. *prender*; Fr. *prendre*.)

prehensio or **prensio**, ōnis, f. [prehendo] a seizing, apprehending: Varr. (Hence It. *prigione*; Fr. *prison*.)

prehensio, and more freq. **prensio**, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to make efforts to grasp, seize, catch, lay hold of: manu brachia, Hor.: fastigia dextris, to clutch, Virg. II. Esp. to take hold of, to detain: exequium manus, Liv. 2. Transf.: to sue or solicit for an office (from the practice of grasping the hands of voters): circumire et prehensare patres, id.

prehensusus, a, um, Part. [prehendo].

prelūm, i. n. [app. for *premlum*, from *premo*] a wine or oil-press: Virg.

premo, pressi, pressum, j. v. a. to press: with Acc. of object, and Abl. of instrument: pressit et inductis membra

paterna rotis, i. e. drove her chariot over her father's body, Ov.: argumēto, to tread on, Virg.: trabes premunt columnas, rest upon, Hor.: cubito remanete presso, leaning upon, id.: pressum lac, i. e. milk-cheese, Virg. Poet.: cascum, to press or mould into shape, id.: aeternā notā, to mark indelibly, Ov.: ad pectora natos, to embrace, Virg.: litora, of the sun, to sink down upon, id.: litus, of a sailor, to hug, Hor.: vestigia alicujus, to tread closely in, Tac.: dente frena, to champ, Ov. (ii) With Acc.: to press or force (something) into: (caprum) dentes in viteprementem, id. 2. *to grasp*: frena manu, id. 3. *to press with one's weight*: to sit, stand, or seat oneself on: sedilia, id.: (Faunus) medio cum premit arva die, lies stretched (i. e. *Jun his sustinypum*, id. 4. *to press together*, to close: oculos, Virg. altitū fances, Ov.: laqueo collum, to strangle, Hor.: presso gradu incedere, in close ranks, *to tread*, Liv. 5. *to cover*, to conceal by covering (mostly poet.): molli fronde crum, Virg.: aliquid terra, to bury, Hor. 6. *to press hard upon*, to pursue closely: hostes, Caes. spumantis apiti cursum, Virg. 7. *to press down*, to tread, to freight: natat exuvias, *to tread*, Virg. 8. *to press down*, to tread: nec preme, nec summum molire per aethera currum, Ov. mundus premuntur Libvae dexes in Austros, sinks down, Virg. (ii) Esp. to set, plant: virgulta per agros, id. (iii) *to make deep*, to dig: sulcum, to draw a furrow, id. (iv) *to strike* to the ground, to strike down: paucos, Tac. (v) *to keep short*, to pinch: lakte vitum, Hor. (vi) *to check*, arrest, stop: sanguinem, stance, Tac.: vestigia, to stand still, Virg. (vii) *to shorten*, tighten, keep a tight hand on: halitus, id. II. Fig.: to press, uncommode, smother, pursue: to press close or hard, *to necessitate* cum premi bat, Cic.: utrius obdione, beleaguere, Virg.: a re alioquo premit, to be burdened by, Caes. nimia nulla premit mortali urgemus ab hoste, Virg. 2. *to keep in subjection* (poet.): dicione populos, id.

3. *to repress*, hide, conceal: dum nocte prementur, id.: iram, Tac.: curam sub corde, crush down, Virg. 4. *to keep down*, lower, diminish, undervalue, disparage: humana omnia, Cic. premendorum superiorum aite sese extollebat, Liv.: Virg. Hence (ii) to surpass, exceed: facta premant annos, Ov. 5. *to compress*, abridge: haec enim Zeno sic premebat, Cic. 6. *to check*, arrest, repress=reprimō: gemum, Virg.: clamorem, Ov. [Etyim. uncertain.]

prendo, v. prehendo.

prensatio, ōnis, f. [prensio] a taking hold of; fig. a soliciting, canvassing for an office (cf. prehensio II. 2): Cic.

prensio, v. prehensio.

prensus, a, um, Part. [prehendo]. (Hence Fr. *pris*.)

presso, adv. with pressure, violently: Atei. Capito in Gell. 2. closely: vites pntare, Pall. II. Fig.: of pronunciation: with precise articulation, crisply, distinctly: loqui, Cic.

2. Of style, concisely, not diffusely: id. (ii) without ornament, simply: dicere, id. (iii) exactly, accurately: dehniunt pressus, id.

pressio, ōnis, f. leverage; a fulcrum or jack: Caes.

presso, i. v. a. freq. [premo] to press (poet.): cineres ad pectora, Ov.: ubera, Virg.: uvam pede, Prop.

pressus, a, um, Part. [premo].

II. A dj. in rhetoric compressed, concise, plain, without ornament: Thucydes vrbis aptus et pressus, Cic. Of style: pressa et tenuia, et quae minimum ab usu quotidiano recedant, Quint. 2. quel, subdued. pressus et flebilibus modis, Cic. (Hence lt. *presso*, Fr. *pres*.)

pressus, ūs, m. [id.] a pressing, pressure: pro oris presso, the exact pressure of the lips, Cic.

prester, ūs, m. = *πρεστέρ*, a fiery whirlwind, a whirlwind: Lucr. II. A kind of serpent, whose bite brings on burning thirst: Lucan.

pretiosus, adv. in a costly manner, expensively, splendidly: vasa pretiosae carlata, Cic.

pretiosus, a, um, adj. [pretium] of great value, valuable, precious: equus, Cic. falso pretiosior aere, Ov. res pretiosissimae, app. viliissimae, Cic. With Abl.: nec tamen haec loca sunt ullo pretiosa metallo, rich in, valuable for, Ov. 2. costly, dear, expensive: operaria, Hor. II. In ad sense, that gives a great price, extravagant, empty, Hor.

pretium, ū, n. [cogn. with Gr. *πρε-τι-μ*, *πρε-τι-α-τι-μ*, *πρε-τι-α-τι-μ*] price, worth, value: pretium statuere meriti, to fix a price, Pl.: pretium habere, to be worth something, Cic. Ov.: but also, to have a price, to be for sale, Quint.: in pretio esse, to be prized, to be of value, to be in repute, Liv.: Ov.: in pretio pretium est (a play on words), a man is worth what he is worth, i. e. is esteemed according to the length of his purse, id.: Jacet pretia praediorum, are low, fallen, Cic.

II. Meton.: money: parvo pretio, cheaply, Caes.: urbem exiguum pretio posuit, for money has furnished a small city (i. e. bought a site), Virg.: pretio mercari ordinem senatorium, to purchase with money, Cic.: converso in pretium deo, into a shower of gold, i. e. into bribes, Hor. 2. wages, reward (poet.): pro beneficiis alicui pretium reddere, Pl. Hence (ii) a bribe: adduct pretio ad hominem condemnandum, Cic. III. Fig.: worth, value: quales ex hac die experiuntur cognovi, perinde operae eorum pretium faceret.

would estimate their services, Liv

2. prize, *guerdyn, meed, wages, reward, price*: pretium certaminis, Ov.: palmae pretium victoribus, Virg.: pretium operae (rarely, curae), a reward for trouble: est operae pretium diligentiam majorem recordari, it is worth while, Cic.: si operae pretium faciat, if he does anything useful, Liv. (ii) a reward for misconduct, i. e. punishment (poet.): et peccare nefas, aut pretium emori, Hor.: ille crucem pretium sceleris tulit, hic diadema, Juv. (Hence It. *pregio*, Sp. *precio*; Fr. *prer*.)

prex, *écis*, f. (Nom. and Gen. sing. absol.; not freq. plur.) a prayer, request, entreaty: nihil est preel loci relictum, Ter.: oro te prece, Hor.: cum magna prece ad aliquem scribere, urgent entreaty, Cic.: omnibus precibus petere, by every possible form of entreaty, Caes. II. Esp. a prayer to a deity: eorum preces et vota exaudiens, Cic. 2. a curse, imprecation: omnibus precibus deestatus Ambiguum, Caes. 3. an intercession (poet.): jam prece Pollucis, jam Castoris implorata, Cat. 4. a kindly wish: tuis kalendis jamus alterius accipimusque preces, exchange "the compliments of the season," Ov. [Cf. *procus*, *proco*, and v. *posco*.]

Prīapus, i, m. [*Prīapos*] the god of gardens and vineyards, where his statues were placed: Hor. v. Virg.: hortorum deus et tutela Priapus, Ov.

II. Meton.: Priapus vitreus, a drinking-vessel of indecent shape, Juv. 2. a lecherous person: Cat.

pridem, adv. long ago, long since, a long time ago (see also *jampredem*), quam pridem sibi hereditas vixisset, duceat, Cic.: haud ita pridem, not so very long since, Hor. II. in old times, formerly: Just. [*Pri* is a locative form, v. *pridem*: die = *diel*, is also a loc.: cf. *postridie*.]

prīdianus, a, um, adj. [*prīdie*] of the day before, yesterday's: opuscula, Suet.

prīdīe, adv. on the day before: Cic. With *quam*. si huiusmodi natus foret, quam hic est, Pl. With *Gen.*: pridie ejus dii, the day before, Caes. With *Acc.*: pridie Idus, on the day before the Ides, Cic. [*Pri*, a locative form, v. *pridem*: die = *diel*, is also a loc.: cf. *postridie*.]

prīm-aevus, a, um, adj. [*prīmū* aevum] in the first period of life, young, youthful (poet.): Helenor, Virg.: flos, id.

prīmāni, orum, m. plu. [*prīma*, sc. legio] soldiers of the first legion: Tac.

prīmārius, a, um, adj. [*id*] of the first rank, "first-class," remarkable: vir, Cic. Of things: condicio, Pl. (Hence It. *primero*: Fr. *prenier*.)

prīmī-gēnus, a, um, adj. [*gen* in *gigno*] first produced, original (poet.): dies primigenius maris, Lucr.

prīmipilāris, is, m. [*prīmipilus*]

(sc. centurio), the chief centurion of a legion: testamenta primipilarius, Suet.

prīmipīlus or **prīmopīlus**, i, v. pilus

prīmīfīae (prīmīfīae), arum, f. plu. [*prīmū*] the first things of their kind, firstlings, first-fruits: prīmīfīae Cereri farra resecta dabant, Ov.: metallorum, virgin ore, i. e. unsmelted, Tac. II. Fig.: prīmīfīae juvenis miserae, first unhappy essays, Virg. (Hence Fr. *prīmīfīae*.)

prīmītus, adv. at first, originally, for the first time: Virg.: Val. Max.

prīmō, adv. at first, at the beginning, first, firstly: prīmō non accredit, Nep. With *dein*, post, postea, mox, denique, nunc: prīmō pecuniae, dein imperii cupido crevit, Sall.: prīmō... postea... postremo, Liv.: prīmō... iterum, id.: prīmō... rursus, Suet.: prīmō... secundo, Phaedr.

prīmōpīlāris, v. *prīmip*.

prīmordīa, v. *prīmordium*.

prīmordīa, i, n. [*ordior*] the beginning, origin, commencement: urbis, Liv. Mostly plur. (transp. ordia prima, Lucr.): prīmordia rerum, Cic.

II. Absol.: the beginning of a new reign: Tac.

prīmōr, *ōris*, adj. [*prīmū*] the first (Nom. sing. not in use): prīmōre aspectu, at first sight, Gell. II. Esp.: foremost, extreme: sumere aliquid digitiis prīmōribus, with the tips of one's fingers, Pl.: versari (nomen) in labris prīmōribus, to be on the tip of one's tongue, id.: aliquid prīmōribus labris attingere, to touch slightly, Cic.: prīmōr in acie versari, in the van, Tac. (ii) Subst.: prīmōres, um, m. plu., the first, foremost: provolat ad prīmōres, Liv. 2. first in rank or dignity, chief, principal: feminae, Tac. (ii) Subst.: prīmōres, men of the first rank, chiefs, nobles: Hor.

prīmūlū, adv. just at first, first: Pl.

prīmūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [*prīmū*] the first: prīmulo diluculo, at the first streak of dawn, Pl.

prīmūm, adv. first, in the first place, in the beginning: in enumerationis, with *deinde*, tum: Caesar prīmū suo, deinde omnium e conspectu remotis equis, Caes.: prīmūm... tum... deinde... post... tum... deinde, Cic. With omnium: first of all: prīmū omnium ego ipse vigilo, id. 2. With *ut*, ubi, simulac, quum: as soon as: ut prīmū potestas data est augenda dignitatis tuae, id. 3. With *dum*: and in one word, prīmū dum, in the first place, first: prīmū dum, si falso insimulas, Pl. II. for the first time: quo die prīmū convocati sumus, Cic.

prīmū, v. *prior*, B.

prīncēps, *īpis*, adj. and subst. com. [*prīncipio*] first in time or order: sub t, the first: ut quisque in fuga postremus, its periculo princeps erat,

Cic.: princeps fuit ad conatum exercitus comparandi, id. II. Esp.: first, chief, most eminent, distinguished, or noble: viri, Hor.: princeps senatus, the first of the senators, i. e. the first on the censor's list, Liv. (whence the title princeps, absol., assumed, from motives of policy, by Augustus: tu domini nomen, principis ille tenet, Ov.: cf. Infr. No. 3): princeps juvenutis, one of the noblest of the Roman knights, Cic.: in the time of the emperors it denoted the probable successor to the throne: Tac. 2. a chief, head, author, leader: Stoicorum, Cic.: sceleris, id. Of founders or ancestors: genus a quo princeps nostrum, Virg. 3. a prince, i. e. a ruler, sovereign, emperor: hic amicus dici pater atque princeps, Hor.: (Augustus) cuncta discordia civilibus fessa nomine principis sub imperium accepit, Tac. (cf. II. i.) 4. Milit. t. t.: princeps, um, m. plu.: the second line of soldiers between the hastati and triarii: Liv. Princeps also signifies, (i) a century of the principes: octavum principem duxit, Cic. (ii) a centurion of the principes: princeps prior, the first centurion of the principes, Caes. (iii) the office of centurion of the principes, the centurionship of the principes: mihi primus princeps prioris centuriae est assignatus, Liv. (Hence It. Sp. *principe*; Fr. Eng. *prince*.)

prīncipālis, e, adj. [*prīncipes*] first, original, primitive: causae, Cic. II. Esp. first in rank, station, or esteem, chief, principal: id. 2. of or belonging to a prince or ruler, princely, imperial: quies, Vell.: majestas, Suet. 3. of or belonging to the principes or second line in the order of battle: Veg. 4. of or belonging to the principia, or chief street in a camp: via, Liv.

prīncipātus, ūs, m. [*id.*] the first place, pre-eminence, preference: Gallia hujus belli sustinendi principatum tenet, Cic. 2. Esp. of political or military rank, the chief place, the supremacy, the post of commander-in-chief: id.: Cingetorigi principatus atque imperium est traditum, Caes. 3. In gen. reign, rule, dominion, sovereignty: Nerva res olim dissociabiles miscuit, principatum et libertatem, monarchy and freedom, Tac. II. a beginning, origin (rare): Cic.

prīncipālīs, e, adj. [*prīncipium*] original (poet.): caeli terraeque principale tempus, a time of beginning, Lucr.

prīncipium, i, n. [*prīncipes*] a beginning, commencement, origin: Cic.: a sanguine Teucri ducere principium, Ov. Adverbially: principio, a principio, in principio, at or in the beginning, at first: Cic.: principio atque, as soon as, Pl. II. In plur.: foundations, principles, elements: bene provisae et diligenter explorata prin-

cipia ponantur, Cic 2. that makes a beginning, that votes first (of the prerogative tribe or curia): Faucia curia fuit principium, Liv (ii) Meto n. a beginner, originator, founder, ancestor (poet.): Graecia principum moris fuit (al. dedit), Ov. III. Militt. t. t. (plur.): the foremost ranks, the front line, the front or van: Liv. (ii) (also plur.): a large open space in a camp containing the tents of the officers, standards, etc.; head-quarters: id. (Hence Fr. princip.)

prior, prius, ōris, comp. adj. [= priorior] former, previous, prior (freq. means first): priore loco causam dicere, first, Cic: priore aestate, the summer before (this), last summer, id.: Dionysius prior, the elder, Nep. 2. Of place, fore: pedes, the fore-feet, Cic.

3. Subst.: priores, um, m. plu forefathers, ancestors, the ancients: more priorum, Ov. II. Fig: superior, more excellent or important: ut nemo haberetur prior, Liv.: aetate et sapientia, Sall.: bellante prior, mightier, Hor. Esp. with potior: res nulla prior potiorque visa est, of more pressing importance, Liv. B. Sup.: prius, a, um [= priorius] first, in order, time, or place: verum primum: verum igitur et extremum, Cic: prius inter homines nobilissimos, id.: leonem prius aut in primis ferre, among the first, Sall. II. Esp. first, fore, foremost, in time or place (often to be rendered in English by an equivalent subst.): in prima provincia, at the entrance of the province, Cic: prius sol, the rising sun, Virg. With quisque, the first possible, the very first: primo quoque tempore, Cic. Neut as subst., esp. after prep.: provolant in primum, to the front of the battle, Liv.: a primo, from the beginning, at first: a primo cogitavit, Cic. In primo, in front: equites in primo ire jubet, in the van, Sall. (ii) prima, orum, n. plu.: the first part, the beginning: si prima satis prospera fuissent, Liv.

2. first in rank or station: chief, principal, most eminent, distinguished, noble: evocat ad se Massiliensium quindecim primos, Caes.: sui municipii facile primos, Cic: prius partes, or (simply) primas agere, to play the first part, to occupy the first rank, Ter.: primas in causis agebat Hortensius, Cic. (ii) in primis (and in one word, imprimis, q. v.): in primis laetus equeus, particularly respectable, Nep. Also in same sense, cum primis, Cic.

prisoſ, adv. in the old-fashioned manner, strictly, sternly: Cic.

prisus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to former times, old, ancient, antique (i. e. belonging to a bygone generation): while pristinus is used also of things which have been in one's own former days: prisca juvenat alios, ego me nunc denique natum gratulor, Ov.: credendum est veteribus et prius viris, Cic. 2. With the accessory

idea of venerable, belonging to the earliest and best times: gens mortalium, the (simple) primitive race of men, Hor.: fides, olden, Virg.: mos, Ov.

II. Transf. = pristinus; former, previous (poet.): quid si prisca redit Venus? Hor. 2. old-fashioned, i. e. strict, severe (poet.): prisca praecipita parentis, Cat. [In pris-cus and pristinus, pris = prius, as magis = magnus; cf. πρῆσ- in πρῆσ-βυς.]

pristinus, a, um, adj. [v. priscus] former, early, original, pristine (cf. priscus): tua dignitas et gloria, (sic animus erga populum R. conservare, Liv. Neutr. absol.: aliquid in primum restituere, to its former condition, Nep. 2. old-fashioned, old, former, early: mores, Pl. II. just past, previous: diet pristini perfidia, Caes.

pristis, v. pistris.

prius, adv. [prior] before, sooner: prius exire de vita, to be the first to die, Cic. 2. With quam, before that, before (often as one word, priusquam, conj.) full. in praeg-Aug writers usu. by Indic. or Subj in accordance with the fundamental distinction between those Moods; in later writers and poets, appy without regard to such distinction: (i) Indic: neque prius fugere destiterunt quam ad flumen Ithenum pervenerunt, Caes.: membris utimur prius quam didicimus, before we have learned, Cic. (ii) Subj: Numidae prius quam ex castris subvenirent, acuti iussi erant, in proximis coedibus discedunt, before succour could arrive, Sall.: Aristides interitui pugnae navali apud Salaminas, quae facta est prius quam poena liberaretur (where Cic or Caes. would have said liberatus est), Nep.: Liv.: Virg. (iii) sooner, rather: Aegyptii quamvis carnificum prius subierint, quam ibi aut aspidem violent, would sooner undergo any torture, Cic. II. In gen.: formerly, in former times (poet) Ov.: notas, ut prius, ire vias, Prop.

priusquam, v. prius

privantia, ium, n. plur. [privo] privations, i. e. terms denoting the privation of a quality; as in-dignitas, in-humanitas, etc., Cic.

privatim, adv. apart from the state, as a private individual, in private, privately; opp. to publice: Cic: Caes.: privatim se tenere, to stay at home, opp. to in publicum prodire, Liv.

privatio, ōnis, f. [privo] a taking away, privation: doloris, Cic.

privatus, a, um, Part. [privo]. II. Adj. not belonging to or concerning the state, of or belonging to an individual, private: opp. to publicus: vita, apart from politics, Cic: aedificia, belonging to private individuals, Caes.: census, private fortune (opp. to commune, the state revenue), Hor.: homines, private persons, Cic: vir privatus, or absol. privatus, one who is not a magistrate, or possessed of legal po-

litical authority, id.: mulier, a mere private person (no longer a queen), Hor. Neutr. absol.: in privato, in private, opp. in publico, in public, Liv.

2. In the time of the emperors, not imperial, not belonging to the emperor or to the imperial family: spectacula, not given by the emperor, Surt.

privigna, ae, f. [privignus] a step-daughter: Cic

privignus, i, m. [confr. from privigenus, 'born of one only (privus) of a married pair'] a step-son: Cic. Privignorum, m. plur. step-children: Hor.

privilegium, ii, n. [privus lex] a bill or law directed against an individual: Cic. II. Later, an ordinance in favour of an individual, privilege, prerogative: Plin. Ep.

privo, avi, atum, i, v a [privus] to bereave, deprive of: with Acc and Abl: aliquem approbatione, Cic: se oculis, id. 2. Less freq. in good sense: to free, release, deliver from: aliquem molestia, inguria, exilio, id. (Hence Fr. priver)

privus, a, um, adj. one's own, private, peculiar, particular: locupletis quem ducit priva triremis, Hor. 2. single (only in Lucr.). in dies privos, Lucr. 3. each, every. id. Distributively: one each = singuli ut privos lapides silices privasque verbenas secum ferrent, each a stone, Liv. [Etym. uncertain]

pro, prep. with Abl: Of place before, in front of: sedens pro aede Castoris, Cic. With verbs of motion: Caesar pro castris suas copias produxit, before the camp, Caes. 2. From the front of, on the front of any thing, on hac re pro suggestu pronuntiata, from the front of the platform; on the platform, id.: pro contione, before a public assembly, from the tribune, Sall. II. Trans. in moral and abstract relations (from the idea of standing in front of, for defence or protection): for, in favour of, for the benefit of (opp. to contra): pro patria mori, Hor. 2. in the place of, instead of, for: ego pro te morari, Ter. Esp. with the title of any officer, to denote his substitute, pro consule, pro praetore, pro quaestore, pro magistro, etc. (and later in one word, as proconsul, propaetor, etc.), proconsul, proprator, proquaestor, vice-director: Cic. Hence pro may be rendered (ii) for, as good as, the same as, just as, as: pro occiso relictus, left for dead, id.: hunc amavi pro meo, as my own (son), Ter.: pro certo ponere, to state as a fact, Caes. (iii) pro eo, with particles of comparison, atque (ac), ac si, quasi, just the same as, even as, as though: pro eo ac si concessum sit, Cic. And with quod, for the reason that, because: pro eo quod pluribus verbis vos quam volui fatigavi, Liv. (iv) To denote remuneration (i. e. what is given in place of something else): for, in re-

turn for, *in consideration of, on account of*: *misimus, qui pro vectura solveret, pay for freight, Cic.* **3.** Implying comparison or proportion: *in proportion, in comparison with, according to or as, conformably to, by virtue of, for, etc.* *proleum atrocius quam pro numero pugnantium fuit, than (one would have expected) from the numbers engaged, Liv.* *pro multitudine hominum, considering their population, Caes.* *pro virili parte, according to one's ability, Cic.* *pro rata parte and pro rata, in proportion, proportionally (v. ratus): pro tempore et pro re, according to time and circumstances, Caes.* *pro eo, tolli by quantum ut, in proportion to, as, according to, according as: eaque pro eo, quantum in quoque sit ponderis, esse aestimanda, Cic.* Under this head may be placed the adverbial use of *pro* in the phrases *pro quam, pro ut* (for the latter, always found as a monosyll., v. prout): *in proportion as, just as: nec satis est pro quam largos exactat aestus, Lucr.* **III.** In composition *pro* (*pro* or *prō*, and before vowels sometimes *prōd*) signifies: Of place *in front, forwards, forth, e.g. procedo*. Hence it denotes (i) prolongation: *e.g. pro-duco* (ii) projection to a distance: *e.g. pro-spicio* (iii) publicity: *openly, aloud, e.g. promulgo* (iv) With words denoting falling, throwing, lying, etc. *forwards, at full length, down: e.g. pro-cedo, pro-cumbo, pro-chivis* **2.** Of time: *before, previously (rare): e.g. pro-ludo*. Hence before nouns denoting relationship: *as great: e.g. pro-avus* prop. this denoted ancestors; but the correlative terms naturally took the same form. *e.g. pro-nepos*. **3.** In other relations. (i) *for, in defence of, for the benefit of: e.g. pro-pugno, pro-sum* (ii) *for, instead of: e.g. pro-curo, pro-consul*. (Orig. *prod* (cf. *prodeo, prodigus*), Abl. of a Lat. stem *pro*, with which cf. *Skr. pra*, Gr. *πρῶ*, Goth. *fru-* in *fru-ma* (first), Eng. *for, fore*.) (Hence *Fr. pour*.)

prō or **prōh!** *interj.* expressing wonder or lamentation: *O! ah! alas!* With *Nom.* or *Voc.*: *Cic.* *Hor.* With Acc.: *Ter.* *Cic.* elliptically, *pro deum immortalium!* (sc. *fidei*), *Ter.*

prōagōrus, *i. m.* = *πρωγορος*, the chief magistrate in some towns of Sicily: *Cic.*

prō-auctor, *ōris, m.* a remote ancestor, founder: *Suet.*

prō-avia, *av, f.* a grandfather's or grandmother's mother, a great-grandmother: *Suet.*

prōāvitus, *a, um, adj.* [proavus] of or belonging to a great-grandfather, or to one's ancestors, ancestral (poet.): *Ov.*

prō-avus, *i. m.* a grandfather's or grandmother's father, a great-grandfather: *Cic.* **II.** Transf.: a forefather, ancestor: in censura de proavo

multum cogitato tuo, *i.e. of Appius Claudius Caelus, id.*

prōbābilis, *e, adj.* [probo] capable of being made good; hence, that may be assumed or believed, likely, credible, probable (but not demonstrated). *causa, one that may be established or maintained (by a pleader), Cic.: mendacium, plausible, Liv.* **II.** Transf.: that may be approved; hence, pleasing, agreeable, commendable, fit: *jucundior et probabilior populo orator, Cic.* Of things: genus orationis, *id.*

prōbābilitas, *ātis, f.* [probabilis] probability, credibility: *Cic.*

prōbābilitate, *adv.* probably, credibly: *Cic.* **II.** laudably, well: *consultum gerere, Vell.*

prōbātio, *ōnis, f.* [probo] a trying, proving, a trial, examination: *athletarum, Cic.* **II.** approval: ob probationem pretium datum, *id.* **2.** proof, demonstration: *Quint.* **3.** In rhetoric, the third division of a discourse, the "proof" of statements made, *id.*

prōbātor, *ōris, m.* [id.] one who approves: *Cic.*

prōbātus, *a, um, Part.* [probo] **II.** A *Adj.*: tried, tested, of approved goodness, excellent: *homines, Cic.* *femina, id.* *orator, i. e. of established reputation, id.* Of things: *argumentum, tried, Pl.* **2.** Transf.: pleasing, agreeable: *ut nemo probator primoribus patrum esset, Liv.*

prōbe, *adv.* rightly, well, properly, fitly, excellently: *multis armati atque animati, Pl.* *quem tu probe meministi, Cic.* **2.** To express approval. *well done! good! bravo! unde agis te? (a) Unde homo ebrus Philo probe, Pl.* *probissime, very well, Ter.* **II.** Transf. in gen. *very, very much, finely* (colloq.): *appotus probe, 'properly' drunk, Pl.*

probeat=*prohibeat*, v. *prohibeo*

prōbēbas, *ātis, f.* [probus] uprightness, honesty, probity, modesty: *Cic.*

prōblēma, *ātis, n.*=*πρόβλημα*, a question proposed for solution, a problem: *Suet.*

prōbō, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [probus] to try, test, judge of: *multum a viribus, to test him in respect of strength, Suet.* *Fig. amicitias utilitate, Ov.* **II.** to consider good, serviceable, just, etc.: to approve of: *quis est, qui non probet, qui non laudet? Cic.* *locum, Caes.* *aliquem imperatorem, id.* With *Inf.*: *Caesar maxime probat mare transire, was in favour of crossing, id.* **2.** *Exp.* to express approbation of, to approve: *Cic.*

III. to show to be good, serviceable, right, etc.: to make acceptable, to commend: *nostrum officium ac diligentiam, id.* With *de*. *quibus de novo ceteri rediti non probabam, id.* (ii) With *pro* and *et*. *to make oneself acceptable: h. plicurum multis se probavit, commended himself to, id.* **2.** *Exp.* to make credible, to show, prove, demonstrate: *crimen, id.* *perfacile*

factu esse illis probat, conata perficere, Caes. **3.** to display, manifest: *virtutem, id.* (Hence *It. provare; Fr. prouver*.)

prōboscis, *Idis, f.*=*πρόβοσκis*, a trunk, proboscis, snout: *Varr.* *Exp.* the trunk or proboscis of an elephant: *Plin.*

prōbrōsus, *a, um, adj.* [probrum] disgraceful, shameful, ignominious, infamous: *vita, Tac.* Of things: *crimen, Cic.* *o magna Carthago, probrosis altior Italiae ruinis! Hor.* **2.** containing abuse of persons: *carmina, libellous, scurrilous, Tac.*

prōbrum, *i. n.* a shameful or disgraceful act: *paterna probra ac vitia, infamies, Cic.* **2.** *Exp.* lewdness, unchastity, adultery: *Pl.* **II.** Transf.: the disgrace arising from an infamous act, shame, reproach, dishonour, infamy: *vita rustica, quam tu probro et crimini putas esse oportere, to be a reproach, Cic.* *divitiarum honori esse coeperant, paupertas probro haberi, Sall.* **2.** *Exp.* abuse, insult, reproachful language, libel: *Cic.* *Ov.* *Liv.* (From *pro-fero* (b) taking the place of *f*, as it prob does in *candela-brum*); cf. sense of *πρόφειν* in *Hom.* II iii. 64.]

prōbus, *a, um, adj.* serviceable, excellent, able, good: *cantor, Pl.* In a bad sense: *thorough, first-rate (of its kind): lena, id.* Of things. *navigium, Cic.* *Proverb:* *probus merx facile emptorem reperit, "good wine needs no bush," Pl.* **2.** *Exp.* of moral goodness, upright, honest, honourable, excellent, virtuous, etc.: *frugi et probum esse, id.* *filius, Cic.* (Cf. *Skr. prabhū*, prominent, in which *pra*=*Lat. pro*, and *bhu* (*Lat. bu-*) is cogn. with *Gr. βου*, *Lat. bui*, Eng. *be*.)

prōcāctas, *ātis, f.* [procax] impertinence, boldness, shamelessness, impudence: *Cic.*

prōcāctiter, *adv.* boldly, impudently, impudently, wantonly: *Curt.* *Comp.*: *Liv.* *Sup.*: *Curt.*

prōcax, *acis, adj.* [proco] impudent, impudent, insolent, forward, pert, wanton: *non solum meretrix, sed etiam procax, Cic.* *procax ore, insolent of speech, abusive, Tac.* With *Gen.*: *procax oti, i. e. in otio, giving way to licence, id.* Of things: *sermo, Sall.* *procacissima lixarum ingenia, most saucy, unruly, Tac.* *Poet.*: *Auster, stormy, Virg.*

prō-cēdo, *cessi, cessum, i. v. n.* to go forwards or before, to proceed: a portu, *Cic.* Of processions, to move on: *fusus intermi procedit: sequimur, Ter.* (ii) *Exp.* *nilii t: to march forwards, to advance: Caes.* **2.** to go or come forth or out, to advance, issue: *castris, Virg.* extra munitiones, *Caes.*: *obviam alicui procedere, to go towards, go to meet, Cic.* (ii) to proceed out of the mouth: *interdum voces procedebant contumaces, escaped him, fell from him, Tac.* **II.** *Fig.* of time,

to advance, pass, elapse: ubi plerumque noctis processit, Sall.: dies procedens, Cic. 2. to go on or conduct oneself: nunc volo subducto graviore procedere vultu, Prop. 3. to get on, to advance, make progress: in philosophia, Cic.: eo vecordiae processit, went to such a pitch of folly, Sall. Imper. pass.: intelligit eo processum, id.

4. to run on, continue: ut nis stipendia procedent, Liv. 5. to turn out, result (rarely with personal subject): with Dat.: aliquid bene, Cic.: quod secus procedit, Sall. Absol.: si bene processit, if the harvest has been good, Cic. With pers. subj.: Syre, processisti hadie pulchre, you've got on finely, Ter. (ii) Foll by Dat. of person, without qualifying adverb: to turn out favourably for, to succeed: si Andranodoro consilia processissent, Liv. 6. to happen: numquid processit ad forum hodie novi? Pl.

procella, ac, f. [v. celer, and cf. Gr. κέλλω, Lat. percellō] a violent wind, gust, squall, hurricane, tempest: Cic.: Virg. II. Fig.: tumult, commotion, vehemence: tempestates et procellas in illis fluctibus contumion (cf. Shak. "broken with the storms of state"), Cic.: agitari tribuniciis procellis, Liv. 2. Esp. of combats: a charge, onset, sudden attack of cavalry: equestrem procellam, a whirlwind of cavalry, id. And in gen., a fierce battle: hic secunda belli Punici procella desavit, Flor.

procello, 3 v a [v. percello] to throw or cast forward: Pl.

procellōsus, a, um, adj. [procella] full of storms, stormy, tempestuous, boisterous: Liv.

procer, eris, m. (extr. rare in sing.: old form procrus, i, gen. plur. procrum.) a chief, noble: agnosco procerem, Juv. Usu. plur., the leading men, chiefs, nobles, princes: Virg.: Cic. [Etym. uncertain.]

proceres, um, v. procer.

proceritas, ātis, f. [procerus] height, tallness: of persons, Cic.: of plants: in pl., proceritates arborum, the different heights of the (tall) trees, id.: Tac.

II. length: cunei adjuvantur proceritate collorum, Cic.: pedum, with ref. to prosody, length of syllables in metrical feet, id.

procerius, comp. adv. to a greater length: Cic.

procerus, a, um, adj. high, tall, long: collum, Cic.: homo procerae staturae, Suet.: (Galatæa) longi procerior alno, Ov. Of trees, etc.: procerissimæ populi, Cic. II. long, extended: passus, Lucr.: palmar, upraised, stretched-on high, Cat. Of measure or rhythm: numerus (cf. proceritas), Cic. [Prob. "forward in growth, well-grown"; cæro=being cogn. with cre-o and its inchoative cre-sco.]

procedo, ōnis, f. [procedo] a marching onwards, an advance: Cic.

procedens, ūs, m. [id.] a going for-

wards, advance, course, progress, process: Cic.: moibi, course, Virg. Phlo: sic tua processus habeat fortuna pœnnes, "go from strength to strength," Ov. (Hence Fr. proces.)

pro-cido, cidi, 3 v n. [cado] to fall forwards, to fall flat or prostrate: Liv.: ad pedes alicujus, Hor.

pro-cinctus, ūs, m. [pro a girding up; hence, trans.] Milit. (i) a being prepared or equipped for battle, readiness for action: in pro-cinctu castri habitos, on duty, under arms, Tac.: testamentum facere in pro-cinctu, to make one's will on the battle-field, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 399.) Proverb., in pro-cinctu habere aliquid, to have a thing ready or at hand: Sen.

proclāmator, ōris, m. [proclamō] a bawler, vociferator, said of a bad advocate: Cic.

pro-clamo, avi, atum, 1 v a to call or cry out, to vociferate: Cic.: patre proclamante, se filium jure casum judicare, declaring vehemently, Liv. Oī a bad advocate: pro aliquo, to declaim, rant, id.

pro-clino, avi, atum, 1 v a to bend or incline forwards, to bend, incline: mare in litora, Ov. Reflect to incline or have a slope towards: Virg. Esp. fig., to totter to a fall, to bend the veins of ruin: adavare in pro-clinatu, to help to bring down, Caes.

proclivē, adv. downwards: Cic.: Lucr.

proclivis, e (proclivus, a, um, Pl.: Lucr.) adj. [clivus] lit sloping forwards: steep, going downwards: per proclivem viam duc, Liv. 2. Subst. proclive, is, n a slope, descent, declivity: pelli per proclive, downhill, id. II. Fig.: downward, descending, declining (rare): proclivi cursu et facili delabi, Cic. 2. inclined or disposed to, liable, prone, ready (mostly in a bad sense): constr. usu with ad and Accusativum ad lulum m. Ter.: ad morbum proclivior, Cic. 3. easy: proclivis amponitur laboriosis, id. quod est multo proclivius, much easier, id. Phr.: in proclivē, to be easy.

Ter. 4. going downhill, hence, insecure, difficult (only in opp. to planus): fecisti modo mi ex proclivo planum, now have made me feel sure of my ground, have renewed all difficulty, Pl.

proclivitas, ātis, f. [proclivis] a steep, descent, declivity: Anct. B. Afr. II. Fig.: a tendency, proneness, propensity: Cic.

proclivitor, adv. easily, readily: Gell. Comp.: proclivius exoriri, more readily, Lucr.

proclivis, a, um, v. proclivis

proco, i v a, and **procor**, i v dep (v. prex) to ask, demand (v. rare): a procano, id est poscendo, procatitas nominata est, Cic.

pro-consul (also separately, pro consule; v. pro, no. II. 2: and abbr. procos), ātis, m one who at the close of

his consulship (and sometimes, though rarely, without having been consul) became governor of a province, or military commander under a governor: a proconsul: Cic. II. Under the emperors, a governor in one of the provinces belonging to the Senate: Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 310.)

proconsulāris, e, adj. [proconsul] belonging to a proconsul, proconsular: vir, i e. a proconsul, Tac.

proconsulātus, ūs, m. [id.] the dignity or office of a proconsul, a proconsulship: Tac. II. Also of a propraetorship: Suet.

procor, v. proco
procrastinatio, ōnis, f. [procrastino] a putting off to the morrow or from day to day, procrastination: Cic. **procrastino**, avi, atum, 1 v a [procrastinus] to put off till the morrow; hence, in gen. to defer, procrastinate: Cic.

pro-crēatio, ōnis, f. [procreo] a begetting, procreation: Cic.

pro-creator, ōris, m. [id.] a begetter, producer, creator: Cic.

pro-crēatrix, itis, f. [id.] she that brings forth, a mother: Cic.

pro-crēo, avi, atum, 1 v a to bring forth into existence, to beget, procreate, produce: totus, Cic.: liberos, Nep. Of three: natura hinc sensus animatum procreat omnes, Lucr. II. Fig.: to produce, bring about: tribunatus, cujus primum ortum inter arma civium procreatum videmus, Cic.

pro-cresco, 3 v n. incip. to grow forth, procreo: quattuor ex robore posui omnia procre-scere, Lucr. II. to continue to grow, to increase: genitus procre-scere posso, id.

pro-cubo, 1 v n to lie stretched out, to lie along the ground (1 pet.). Virg.

pro-cūdo, di, sum, 3 v a to beat, or drive forwards: (imag.) percutit agitur aera, Lucr. II. to fashion or make by hammering, to forge (poet.): enses, Hor.: vomeris obtusi dōntem, to hammer out (so as to sharpen), Virg. 2. Trans. to bring forth, produce: ingeni, Lucr. III. Fig.: to form, cultivate: linguam acuer, pro-udere, to give it edge and shape, to train it to nicely utterance, Cic. 2. to forge, continue: dolos, Pl.

procul, adv. at a distance, a good way off, far, from afar (not implying great remoteness, which is expr. by longe): non procul, sed hic praesentis, Cic.: turrim constitit procul vibrant, Caes.: procul este, proliant, keep aloof, Virg.: seria Jacobant, a little way off, id. With hinc, inde, alicunde, longe, etc.: procul hinc, some way off, in the distance, Pl.: Ter. With ab: far from, far away from: a terra, Cic.: a castris, Caes. With simple Abl.: far from, far away from: locus procul muro, at a distance from, Liv.: urbe, Ov. II. Fig.: far, remote, unconnected with: consilia mihi sum a me

culpam hanc esse procul, Ter.: ab omni metu, Cic. negotiis, Hor. ambitione, free from, id: dubio, without doubt, Quint.: a literis, uneducated, ignorant, id: Absol.: assentatio vitiorum adiutrix procul amovetur, Cic. [The -cul is cogn with celo in percello, procello it is the element pro 'forth'] which gives the word its special sense; cf. proficilo.]

pro-culco, avi, atum, i v a. [calco] to tread down, trample upon: segetes, Ov.: nepotem, to trample to death, Just.: qui tot proculcavimus nives, have trodden our road through, Curt. Of cavalry; to trample down, ride over: sua subsidia territis equis, Liv. II. Fig.: to trample upon, spurn, despise: rempublicam, Suet.

pro-cumbo, cūbū, cūbūtum, i v n [v. cubo] to lean or bend forwards: olli certamine summo procumbunt, i. e. they bend to their oars, Virg. 2. to sink to the ground, to prostrate oneself: trencus procumbit humi hōs, falls quivering forwards, id. ad genus, Liv.: qui vulneribus confecti procubissent, Caes. 3. Of inanimate subjects: to lean forwards, bend down, sink: ut (tigna) secundum naturam fluminis procumbent, should slant the way the stream ran, id. In gravidis procumbat culus ariste, should droop under the weight of, Virg. of a bullock to break: id. II. Fig. to fall or sink to ruin: procumbenti rempublicam restitueret, Suet. Well.

procuratio, ōnis, f. [procuro] a taking care of, having the charge of the affairs of others, or of the state, superintendence, management, control: o pium nearum rerum procuratorem suscepimus velum habes, take the responsibility of, Cic. negotii publici, id. templi, id. II. In religious sense, an undertaking, on the part of priests, pontiffs, etc., to atone or expiate a crime or evil omen by sacrifice; an expiatory sacrifice, expiation: ut sue plena procuratio fieret, id.

procurator (procūr-, v.), ōris, m. [id.] a manager, overseer, agent, deputy, procurator: agere aliquid per procuratorem, Cic.: regni, a viceroy, Caes. II. Esp.: a manager of an estate, a factor, steward, bailiff: Cic. 2. Under the emperors, a collector of revenue: Tac. 3. In partic the governor of a sub-province, esp. of Judaea, procurator: id.

procuratrix, icus, f. [id.] a governess, protectress: Cic.

pro-curo (proc-, Tib.: Ov.), avi, atum, i v a and n lit. to take care of in place of another: hence, to manage another's affairs: negotia alienius, Cic. sacrificia, to have the charge of sacrifices, i. e. on the part of the rest of the community, Caes. Absol. (rare), to hold a charge, to be procurator: cum procuraret in Hispania, Plin. 2. In gen.: to take care of,

attend to = curo: corpora, Virg. 3. to atone or expiate by sacrifice: monstra, Cic. Pass. impers.: procuratum est, propitiation was made, Liv.

pro-curro, cūcurri and curri, cursum, i v n. to run forth, rush forwards: si Romani ferocius procurarent, Liv.: cum infestis pilis, Caes.

2. Of places: to run or jut out, to extend, project: terra procurrit in aequor, Ov.

procuratio, ōnis, f. [procursio] a charge, salty, onset: Liv.

procurator, ōris, m. [id.] a fore-runner, in military lang.: procuratores, skirmishers (rare): Liv.

pro-curso, i v n. freq. to continue to run or salty out, make attacks or onsets: of skirmishers: Liv.

procursum, ūs, m. [procursio] a running forth or forwards: esp. in milit lang., a sallying forth, onset: Liv.

pro-curvus, a, um, adj. curved in front, rounded forwards (poet.). falx, Virg.

(1) **pro-cus**, i, a noble: v. procer.

(2) **pro-cus**, i, m. [v. prex] a wooer, suitor: Hor. Fig. of canvassers: Cic.

pro-dactus, a, um, Part [prodigo] **pro-deambulo**, i v n. to take a walk in front (of the house): Ter.

pro-deo, ō, itum, 4 v n. to go or come forth: prodi atque ostium aperi, Pl.: in proelium, Caes.: in publicum, Cic.: in scenam, to appear on the stage, Suet.: juvenum prodis publica curia, you appear in public, Hor. 2. Of plants, to come forth, spring up, appear: Varr.: Ov. 3. to stand out, project: immodico prodibant tubiculi, id. II. Fig.: to come forth, appear: si haec consuetudo prodire coepit, Cic. 2. to go forwards, advance, proceed: est quadam prodire tenus, advance to a certain point, Hor. Pass. impers.: ne ad extremum prodatur, Cic.

prodesse, v. prosum.

pro-dico, xi, ctum, 3 v a to say beforehand, to foretell, predict (rare and not in Cic.) Aut pro dom. 2. to put off, defer, delay, to adjourn the time of trial, Liv.

pro-dictator, ōris, m. a vice-dictator: Liv.

prodictus, a, um, Part [prodico].

prodigē, adv. lavishly, prodigally: Cic.

prodigētia, ae, f. [prodico] extravagance, profusion, prodigality: Tac.

prodigialis, e, adj. [prodigium] unnatural, strange, wonderful, portentous, prodigious. Amm. II. that asserts bad omens: Juppiter, Pl.

prodigialiter, adv. unnaturally: Hor.

prodigiosus, a, um, adj. [prodigium] unnatural, strange, wonderful, prodigious: atria Circes, Ov.: prodigiosum dictu Tac.

prodigium, ii, n. a prophetic sign,

an omen, portent, prodigy: multa prodigia vim ejus numenque declarant, Cic.: piare prodigia, Tac.

II. Transf.: a monster, prodigy: monstrum illud atque prodigium, i. e. Catiline, Cic. 2. In good sense: Romana prodigia atque miracula, prodigies of valour (i. e. Horatius, etc.), Flor. [From the root dik, to show, whence Gr. δεικνύμι, Lat. dico (cf. indico); in prodigium orig. k is weakened to g.] (Hence Fr. prodige.)

prod-igo, ōgi, actum, 3 v a. [ago] to drive forth, to drive to: sues in lutosos limites, Varr. II. Fig.: to squander, lavish, waste: opes, Suet.

prodigus, a, um, adj. [prodigo] wasteful, lavish, prodigal: Cic. With Gen.: aeris, Hor. (ii) Fig. arcanum fides prodiga, that blabs out her secret, id. Also in noble sense: animi magni, lavish of his mighty soul, id.

II. Transi.: rich, abounding in (poet.). With Gen.: locus herbae, id. Absol.: tellus, rich, fertile, Ov.

proditiō, ōnis, f. [prodio] lit. a putting forth, hence a discovering, betraying: treason: with Gen. obj. or absol.: Cic. Fig.: amicitiarum proditiōes, id.

proditor, ōris, m. [id.] a betrayer, traitor: patris, Cic. Fig.: risus proditor latens puellae, i. e. betraying her hiding-place, Hor.

proditus, a, um, Part [prodio].

pro-do, didi, ditum, 3 v a. to put or bring forth; to exhibit, show: vina, Ov.: exemplum, Cic.: prodendi exempli causa, of setting an example, Liv. 2. to publish, make known, relate, report, record: decretum, Cic.: ea quae scriptores prodiderunt, id.

Isp in connection with memoriae of memoria: Thucydes ossa ejus clari ab amicis esse sepulta memoriae prodidit, Nep.: quos natos in insula ipsa memoria proditum dicunt, handed down by tradition, Caes. 3. to appoint, nominate a public officer, to proclaim his appointment: flaminem, Cic.

4. to make known, disclose: crimen vultu, Ov. 5. to betray, to forsake, abandon disloyally or treacherously: Brutum, Cic.: suos, Caes. 6. to give up, surrender, abandon: vitam et pecuniam, Ter. II. to hand down, transmit, bequeath: sacra posteris, Cic.: ut locus memoriam prodideret, Caes.

2. to propagate (poet.) genus a sanguine Teucri, Virg. [V do.]

pro-dōco, 2 v a. to show by teaching, to inculcate publicly or authoritatively: Hor.

prodromus, i, m = πρόδρομος, a forerunner, messenger: Cic.

pro-dūco, xi, ctum (prodūce, for produxissē, Ter.), 3 v a. to lead or bring forth: copias pro castris, Caes.: in iudicium, to bring before a court, Cic. (ii) to bring forward, present, produce, or cause to appear on the stage: Suet.: Cic. 2. to expose for sale: ancillam produxit, vendidit, Ter.

3. to draw or place before (poet.) scammum lecto, Ov. 4. to draw or stretch out, extend. Ferrum incude, Juv. 5. to conduct to a place: non tu eum rus hinc modo produxe aiebas? Ter. (ii) to conduct to the grave (poet.): nec te mater produxit, Virg.

6. to bring into the world, to beget: Cic. II. Fig. to bring forward, to raise, promise, advance: aliquem ad dignitatem, Cic.: aliquem omni genere honoris, Liv. 2. to draw or lengthen out: prolong, protract: cenam, Hor.: convivium ad multam noctem, Cic. 3. to draw on, lead, induce to do anything: Auct Her. Hende, to put off, delude. aliquem falsa spe, Ter. 4. Of time, to pass, spend (poet.): diem cyathos sorbilians, id. (ii) to put off: dies producta est in III. Id Febr., Cic. 5. to bring up, educate: pueros, Juv.

6. to introduce, bring into use or fashion: nova vocabula, Hor. 7. In prosody. to lengthen, syllabam, Ov. productus, adv. in a lengthened manner, long: dicere litteram, opp to breviter, Cic. productio, ōnis, f. [produco] a lengthening, prolonging: temporis, Cic. Esp. in prosody id. productus, i. v. n. freq. [id] to draw out, spin out (v. rare) ut huic malo aliquam productum moram, mihi procure some respite of this evil, Ter (dub. al. producum)

productus, a, um, Part. [produco] II. Adj.: lengthened, long, prolonged protracted, etc.: commoditates tam productae temporibus tanquam multae, so protracted and so numerous, Cic.: neve minor, neu sit quanto productior actu fabula, longer, Hor. syllaba, long, Cic. III. Subst.: producta, orum, n. plus preferable things (the so-called προσημνα of the Stoics: v. foll. art.): id

proëgmēnon, i. n. = προσημνία, in the lang. of the Stoics, that which is to be preferred, opp to apoproëgmēnon: Cic. proelġaris (prael.), e, adj. [prolium] belonging to a battle: pugnae proelġaris, pitched battles, Pl.

proelġator (prael.), ōnis, m. [prolior] a fighter, warrior, combatant: Tac.: insignis, Just.

proelġo, i. v. n. for proclior, to fight: Pass. impers.: procliatum est, Just.

proelġor (prael.), atus, i. v. n. dep. [proelium] to join battle, engage, fight: legiones in ipsis fluminis ripis proclġantur, Caes. Fig.: to fight with words. vehementer proclġatus sum, Cic.

proelġum (prael.), ii, n. a battle, combat (used of all kinds of engagements and skirmishes: whereas pugna is rarely used except of regular battles, and dimicatio only of a general engagement). Sall.: Cic.: Caes. Meton.: a fighter, warrior, combatant: armigerā proelia sevit humo, Prop. Of

things: ventorum proelia, conflicts of the winds, Virg. II. Fig.: contest, strife: proelia te mea causa sustinere, Cic. Humorously, of great feasting and drinking: in eo uterque proelio potabimur, Pl. [Ety. uncertain]

profano, avi, atum, i. v. a. [profanus] to deprive of sanctity, to unconsecrate, desecrate, profane: dies festos, sacra, sacerdotes, Liv. 2. Transf. in gen. to violate, pollute: pudorem, Curt.

profanus, a, um, adj. [fanum; prop before the temple, i. e. outside of the temple; hence, opp to the temple as a sacred enclosure] not sacred or dedicated to a deity, common, profane: loci consecrati an profani, Cic. tegmina profana et usu polluta, in common wear and soiled by use, Tac. Of persons: prociū, o prociū este profani, ve uneducated, Virg.: vulgus, Hor. II. Transf.: wicked, impious (poet) mens, Ov. 2. ill-boding (poet) bubo, id

profectio, ōnis, f. [profectuscor] a going away, setting out, departure. Caes. II. Meton. source from which anything is derived: pecuniae, Cic. profecto, adv. [pro factu] actually, really, assuredly, undoubtedly, certainly, etc.: Pl. Cic.

(1) profectus, a, um, Part. [profectuscor] (2) profectus, a, um, Part. [profectuscor] profectus, ūs, m. [ad] advance, progress, increase, growth: puer magni profectus in ea arte obit, Plin. II. profit, advantage, effect: sine profectu, Ov. (Hence It profitto, Fr Eng profit)

profero, tūl, lātum, irieg v. a. to carry or bring out, to bring forth. arma tormentaque ex oppido, Caes. munus ex arca, Cic. L-p. proferre gradum or pedem, to go on, proceed: gradum proferam, progredi, progrederi, Pl. (ii) se proferre to show oneself, appear: Suet. (iii) signa proferri, to advance the standards, put troops in the march forward, Liv. 2. to extend, stretch or thrust out: digitum, Cic. 3. to offer: alicui munus viginti argenti, Pl. II. Transf. to bring forth, produce: of plants: Plin. 2. to utter, pronounce: syllabas, Quint. 3. to carry forward, extend, enlarge: pomerium, Liv.: aeger proferebatur, Caes. 4. to put off, defer: auctionis diem, Cic. diem profert Illo, postpone the day of doom, Hor. III. Fig.: to bring out, make known, produce in public: artem, Suet. 2. to bring forth, produce, invent, discover, make known, reveal: indicia exiti, Cic. secreta animi, Plin. 3. to bring forward, quote, cite, mention: libros, Cic. testes, legatos, id. 4. to extend, enlarge: finis officiorum, id. 5. to carry on, impel: as paulo longius pietas Caecilium protulisset, id. 6. to lengthen: beatam vitam usque ad rogam, id.

professio, ōnis, f. [profiteor] a public acknowledgment, declaration, expression, profession, promise: bene dicendi, (the me) professing to speak well, Cic. flagiti, avowal of, Tac.: pietatis, id. 2. In partic, a public declaration or specification of one's name, property, business, etc.: professionibus detecta est magnitudo acriis alieni, Liv.

3. Meton. a public register of persons or property thus given in: iugurum professio non est plus triginta milium, Cic. (ii) a business or profession (late): Suet.: Cels.

professor, ōnis, m. [id] a public teacher, professor: eloquentiar, Suet.

professorius, a, um, adj. [professor] belonging to a public teacher, professorial: lingua, the tongue of the philosopher (Seneca), Tac.

professus, a, um, Part. [profiteor] profestus, a, um, adv. [cf use of pro in profanus] not kept as a holiday, common: festi profestique dies, holidays and working days, Liv.

proficio, feci, factum, 3 v. n. and a. [facio] to make way, gain ground, make progress: quum quinqueremis sola non proficeret, Plin. II. Fig. to go on, advance, make progress, to profit, derive advantage, to accomplish, effect: nihil in oppugnatione oppidi, to get no further with it, Caes. si modo in philosophia aliquid profectus, huc me de any progress, Cic. 2. Esp. to be useful, serviceable, to help, contribute, conduce: res ad dicendum pronit, id. Of remedies: radice vel herba proficiente nihil, that does no good, Hor.

proficisco, 3 v. n. for proficiscor, to set out, go: prius quam proficiscor, Pl.

proficiscor (prof in Pl.), factus, 3 v. n. dep. [facio, orig to make or put oneself forward], hence: to set out, go, march, travel, depart, leave, etc. ille Ithubas a me proficiscit, departed, Cic. ab urbe proficisci, Caes. ex castris, to break up, id. de Formiano, Cic. II. Fig.: to go, proceed: ad reliqua, id. 2. to set out, begin, commence: ut inde oratio mea proficiscatur, id. 3. to come forth, spring, arise, proceed, originate from: ex medicina, to arise out of, id. Esp. in Part perf.: genus a Pallante profectum, sprung, descended, Virg.: omnes ab Aristotele profecti, i. e. his disciples, followers, Cic.

pro-fiteor, fessus, 2. v. a. dep. [fateor] to declare publicly, acknowledge, avow, profess: Cic. With ite and Inf: se nullum periculum recusare, Caes. With de: de partidulo, Suet. Part perf. in pass signifi: culpa professus, Ov. II. Esp. with double Acc., one being a pron. reflect: to declare oneself or profess to be something: se grammaticum, Cic. With esse: triduo me iure consultum esse profitebor, id. 2. to profess an art, science, etc.: philosophiam, to declare

oneself a philosopher, id. **3.** to offer freely, propose voluntarily, promise: profiteur se altera die ad colloquium venturum, Caes. se ad eam rem profiteur adiutorem, id. (ii) Esp. profiteri indicium, to give evidence, make a deposition against: multis portantibus indicium profiteur. Sall. **4.** to make a public statement or return (of one's name, property, business, etc.) iugera stationum suarum, Cic.: frumentum, Liv., nomen, to give in one's name, volunteer, announce oneself, id. and abol. to announce oneself as a candidate: Sall. Part. perf. as Pass.: sumunt gentiles arma professi nianus, volunteered, Ov. Fig. in his poeta hic nomen profiteur suum, reckons himself among these, Ter

profligator, ōis, m. [profligo] a spendit, i. i. profligat: Tac.

profligator, a, um, Part. [profligo]

II. Adj. broken down in character, degraded; corrupt, dissolute, profligate. to omnium mortalium profligatissime ac proditissime, Cic. hos profligatorum hominum impetus, id.

pro-fligo, avi, atum, i v. a. lit to strike or dash to the ground, hence, to overthrow, conquer: copias hostium, Cic. classem hostium, Caes. **II.** Fig. to overthrow, ruin, destroy: reipublicam, Cic. **2.** to break or cast down in spirit, to crush, overwhelm, prostrate mentally: illum maerore afflictum esse et profligatum putatis, id. **3.** to break down or lower morally, to debase, degrade: usque eo senatoria iudicia perdit profligataque esse arbitratur, ut, etc., id. **4.** to bring almost to an end: bellum commissum ac profligatum conficere, Liv.

pro-flō, avi, atum, i v. a. to blow forth, breathe out: flammis, Ov. **II.** Fig. to blow or breathe out: toto proflabat pectore somnum, i. e. was snoring, Virg.

profluens, Part. [profluo] **II.** Adj. flowing along, aqua, Cic. **2.** Fig. of style: flowing, fluent: loquacitas, id.: eloquentia, Tac. **III.** Subst.: profluens, entis, f. (ae aqua), running water: Cic.

profluent, adv. flowingly; as we say, swimmingly, i. e. without checks or reverses, easily: Cic.

profluentia, ac, f. [profluo] the quality of flowing along, only Fig. fluency: Cic.

pro-flūo, xi, xum, 3 v. n. to flow forth or along: Mosa profluit ex monte Vesego, Caes.: ad mare, Cic. **II.** Fig. to flow forth, issue, proceed: ore sermo molle dulcor profudit, Auct. Her. ab his fontibus profuxi ad hominum famam, Cic. **2.** to plunge into: ad incognitas artes, Tac.

profluvium, i, n. [profluo] a flowing forth, a flowing, flow: Lucr.

pro-for, fatus, i v. a. dep. to say or speak out, to say, speak: (rare) brevis Dido profatur, Virg. **II.** Esp.: to

revel, predict, prophesy: quando dies advenit, quem profata Morta est, Liv. Andron ap. Gell. Pythia tripod ex Phocia profatur, speaks forth, or perhi prophesies, Lucr.

pro-fugio, fūgi, 3 v. n. and a. **I.** Contr. to flee to a distance, run away, escape: pedibus Hadrumetum, Caes. **2.** Esp. to flee for succour to, take refuge with: ad Bratum, Cic.

II. Act. to flee from or before: agros, Hor. dominos, Curt.

pro-fugus, a, um, adj. [profugio] that flees or has fled, fugitive: milites, Sall. Evandri profugae boves, strayed, runaway, Prop. Constr. with Abl., alone or with prep. urbe, Tac.: with ex or ab: e proelio, id. a proelio, Flor.

2. roving, wandering, unsettled (poet.) Scythiae, Hor. **3.** Esp. that flees his native country, fugitive, banished, exiled: patria, Liv.: domo, id. ex Hermandica, id. ex Peloponneso, id. fato profugus (of Aeneas), exiled by destiny, Virg. (ii) As subst. profugus, i, m. a fugitive, exile (poet.) profugo after open, Ov.

pro-fundatus, a, um, Part. found-ed, laid: carina profundata, Pl. (dub the true reading seems to be probe fundata)

pro-fundo (prof in Cat.), fudi, fūsum, 3 v. a. to pour out or forth, to shed copiously, to cause to flow: sanguinem suum, Cic. lacrimas oculis, Virg. **2.** With pron reflect. to burst or gush forth: lacrimae se subito protruderunt, Cic. (ii) to rush forth: multitudo sagittarum se profudit, Caes. **II.** Transf. to stretch at full length, to prostrate (poet.) cum somnus membra profudit, Lucr. **2.** to bring forth, produce: ex alvo matris puerum natura profudit, id. **3.** to pour forth, utter: vocem, Cic. **III.** Fig. to cast or throw away: ventis verba, Lucr. **2.** Esp. to lavish, dissipate, squander: patrimonium, Cic. In good sense, to spend, sacrifice: vitam pro patria, id. **3.** to pour out, to vent: odium in aliquem, id. **4.** to set forth, explain (with ref. to a great number of topics) res universas, id.

5. With pron reflect. to rush forth, break out: voluptates subito se nonnumquam profundunt, id. in questibus flebilis sese, gave way to, abandoned themselves to, Liv.

profundus, a, um, adj. [fundus] deep, unfathomable, bottomless: mare, Cic. Danubius, Hor. Sup. profundissimas gurgites, Cic. (ii) By anal.: caelum, the unfathomable sky, Virg.: silvae, dense, impenetrable, Lucr. (iii) deep, down: umbras Erebi noctemque profundam, abyssal, id. **2.** Subst.: profundum, i, n. depth, esse in profundo aquae, Cic. (ii) Esp. the deep, the sea: profundo vela dabit, Virg. Fig.: quae (natura) in profundo veritatem abstrusit, buried her secrets so deep, Cic. **II.** Fig. deep, boundless, immoderate: libidines, insatiable, id.:

immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore, with inexhaustible copiousness of expression, Hor.

profusē, adv. lavishly, extravagantly, profusely: aedes extracta, at an immoderate expense, Suet. **II.** Fig. immoderately, excessively: laudare, Gell. Comp. eo profusus sumptui deditus, Sall. **2.** without order or restraint, confusedly: consul obstitit profuse tendentibus suis in castra, Liv.

profusio, ōnis, f. [profundo] a pouring out, shedding, effusion: Cels.

II. Fig.: prodigality, profusion: Suet.

profusus, a, um, Part. [profundo]. **II.** Adj.: spread out, extended: cauda, Vafr. **2.** Fig. lavish, extravagant, profuse: nepos, Cic. With Gen. alieni appetens, sui profusus, Sall. Of things. profusus sumptibus vivere, Cic.: convivia, Suet. (ii) unrestrained, immoderate, extravagant: hilaritas, Cic.

pro-gēner, i, m. a grand-daughter's husband: Suet.: Tac.

pro-gēnō, i v. a. to beget, engender, generate (rare): Hor.

pro-gēnēs, ēi, f. [gen in gigno] descent, lineage: In abstr. sense: progeniem ab aliquo proferre, to trace one's lineage to, Ter. divina, Cic. **II.** In concr. sense: descendants, posterity, offspring, progeny, a son or daughter: se progeniem deorum esse dicebant, id.: Sarpēdon, mea progenies, Virg.: progeniem Trojana a sanguine duci, a race was being produced, id.: Bacchum progeniem Jovis, Ov. Of animals: Virg. Fig.: stirps haec progeniesque mea est, i. e. his poems, Ov.

pro-gēntor, ōis, m. the founder of a family, an ancestor, progenitor (rare) Nep. Ov.

pro-gēnitus, a, um, Part. [pro-gigno]

pro-gigno, gēnū, gēntum, 3 v. a. to beget, bear, bring forth, produce (rare). quae ex us seminibus progignuntur, Cic. to saevae progenuere fecae, Ov. senum ac rbum, Lucr.

pro-gnāriter, adv. very skilfully, very expertly: age, indica progauriter, decisively, definitely, Pl.

pro-gnātus, a, um, Part. sprung from; esp. at the second remove: Tantalus prognatus, Pelope natus, i. e. Atrous, grandson of Tantalus, Cic. ex Cimbris Teutonisque prognati, Caes. Subst. prognatus, i, m. a child, descendant: parentes, patria et prognati, children, Pl. Transf. of plants: Pelaeo prognata vertice pinus, Cat.

prognosticon, or -um, i, n. = prognosticon, a sign or token of the future, a prognostic, hence, Prognostica, orum, n. plu. the signs of the weather, the title of Cicero's translation of the Ππογνωστικά of Aratus: Cic.

pro-gredior, gressus, 3 v. n. dep. [gradior] to march forwards, to go on, advance, proceed: ut regredi quam

progredi mallent, Cic.: longius a castris, Caes. Of ships: naves audacius progressae, id. || Fig.: nunc ad reliqua progrediar, will proceed, Cic.: absurdum in adulationem progressus, having gone to absurd lengths in flattery, Tac. Of time: to advance: progressa aetate, Suet.

progressio, ōnis, f [progredior] a going forwards, progression. Fig advancement, progress, increase: Cic. || Esp. in rhetor: a progressive strengthening of expressions: id.

progressus, a, um, Part. [progredior].

progressus, ūs, m. [id] a going forwards, advance, progress: progressus et regressus constantes (of the planets), Cic. || Fig.: advancement, progress, increase, etc.: primo progressu, at the very commencement, id. 2. course, development: rerum, id. (Hence Fr. *progres*)

proh, interj. v. pro.

prohibeo, ūi, itum (old forms, prohibessit, Pl.: prohibesset, Cic.: probeat = prohibeat, Lucr.), 2 v. a. [habeo] lit to hold or keep at a distance; to keep or ward off, hinder: to prevent, restrain Constr. that which is kept off, expressed by Acc. (or Nom with pass.); that from which it is kept, usu. by Abl or ab; poet. by Dat., sometimes the latter is not expressed: praedones procul ab insula Sicilia, Cic.: itinere exercitum, to impede its march, Caes.: neque munitiones Caesaris prohibere poterat, id.: delectum haberi, to prevent a levy, id. 3. Esp. to forbid, prohibit: nemo hic prohibet nec vetat, Pl.: lex recta improperans prohibensque contraria, Cic. || To defend, keep, protect: constr. with Acc. (or Nom with Pass.); and ab or simple Abl. of that from which a person or thing is protected: a quo periculo prohibere rem publicam, Cic.: verecundum Bacchum sanguineis rixis, guard him from, Hor.: haec damna multa mulierum me nxore prohibent, keep me from a wife, Pl. With Acc. of neut. pron. of thing kept off. id te Jupiter prohibessit, id.

prohibitio, ōnis, f. [prohibeo] a forbidding, prohibition (rare): Cic.

prohibitus, a, um, Part. [prohibeo].

proin, adv. v. proinde.

proinde (abbrev. proin, usually monosyll.: Pl.: Ter.: dissyll.: Cat.), adv. hence, therefore, accordingly, then, in expressions of advice, encourage-

ment, etc.: proinde aut exeat aut quiescant, Cic.: proinde parati intentique essent signo dato Romanos invadere, Sall.: proinde tona cloquo, so then thunder on, Virg. || Just so, in like manner, equally: usu. with atque, ac, or quasi, rarely with ut or quum: proinde aestimans ac si usus esset, just as if, Caes.: proinde quasi excubendi potestatem non haberet, Cic.: hanc curata sint fac sis, proinde adeo, ut ne velle intellegis, just exactly as, Pl.

proiecticus, a, um, adj. [projicio] cast out, exposed: puella, Pl.

proiectio, ōnis, f. [id] a throwing forwards, a stretching out: biacchii, i. e. extension (opp. to contractio), Cic.

proiecto, i v a freq. [id] to reproach, assail: aliquem probris, Pl.

proiectus, a, um, Part. [projicio]

|| A d. j. : jutting out, projecting urbs projecta in altum, Cic.: saxa, Virg.: venter, prominent, protuberant, Suet. (ii) stretched out, prostrate: projectum mortuum vidisset, Cic. 2. Fig.: prominent, manifest, audacious, id. (ii) grossly addicted to, immoderate in: homo ad audendum, id. Sup.: projecti-ma ad libidinem gens, Tac. (iii) abject, mean, base, contemptible: non esse projectum consulare imperium, Liv.: alga, worthless, Virg. (iv) downcast: vultus, Tac.

proiectus, ūs, m. (only in Abl. sing.) [id] a jutting out, projection (rare): corporis, Lucr.

proicio, jeci, jectum, 3 v. a. [jacio] to throw forth, before, or to a distance, to fling down or away: projectum odoratis cibum, thrown to you, Hor.: crates, Caes.: aequum intra vallum, id.: projecto tegmine, dropping his buckler, Virg.: se ad prole allicijus, to cast oneself at his feet, Cic. 2. to stretch or hold out, to extend: projecto praec se clipeo, Liv.

3. to thrust, thrust, or drive out: to expel: tantum pestem, Cic. (ii) to partic. to banish (late) Accepimus in insulam, Tac. 4. In architecture, to cause to project: tectum, Cic. || Fig.: to give up, yield, resign, renounce, reject, disdain, etc.: animas, to fling away, Virg.: patriam virtutem, Caes.: diem, to blind oneself, Stat. (ii) With personal objects: to desert, expose to danger: projectis ac proditis ad inconsultum pugnam legimur, Liv. 2. With pron. reflect.: to rush: se in judicium, Cic. (ii) Esp. to rush into danger: epistolae tuae monent et rogant, ne me precipiam, id. (iii) to degrade oneself: se in mulieres betus, Liv. 3. to put off as to time: aliquem ultra quinquennium, Tac.

pro-labor, lapsus, 3 v. n. dep. to glide or slip forwards, to fall forwards or down: elephantum clunibus subidentem prolabantur, kept slipping down, Liv.: prolapsa Pergama, fallen to ruin, Virg. || Fig.: to go gradually or insensibly forward, go on: me longius prolapsus esse, quam, etc., have been carried further, i. e. have said more, Cic.: in misericordiam, to yield to pity, Liv. 2. to slip out, escape: prolapsum verbum videtur, Cic. 3. to fail, err: with Abl. of cause: timore, id. 4. to fall to decay, to sink, decline, go to ruin: prolapsum clade Romanum imperium, Liv.

prolapsio, ōnis, f. [prolabor] a slipping, falling: Cic. || a tumbling down: Suet.

prolapsus, a, um, Part. [prolabor].

prolatio, ōnis, f. [profero] a carrying forwards: finium, enlargement, Liv. 2. a putting off, postponement: Judicii, Cic. 3. a citing, pronouncing: exemplorum, id. Latiorum nominum, Liv.

prolatio, avi, atum, i v. a. freq. [id] to lengthen, extend, enlarge: agios, Tac.: vitam, to prolong, id.

|| Of time, to put off, defer, postpone: diem ex die, id. dies, Sall. Absol.: sustentando ac prolato, by procrastinating, Cic.

prolatus, a, um, Part. [profero]

prolecto, avi, atum, i v a. freq. [projicio] to allure or entice forth App. || In gen. to allure, entice, incite: egentes pro largitionibus, Cic.

proles, is, f. [for pro-oles, from pro and ol in adolesce, etc.] lit that which grows forth: esp. of human beings; offspring, progeny, child, descendant; and collect descendants, race, progeny, posterity: gemella, twins, Ov.: laudantur simili poele puerpera, children like their father, Hor.: pulchra faciat prole parentum, Virg. Of deities: Bacchi rustica proles, i e. Priapus, Tib. Of animals: maris prolem, genus omne natantum, Virg. Esp. of a horse; notabis prolem parentum, perhibet, pedigree, id. Poet. of plants: prolem olivae, the fruit, id.

proletarius, i, m. [proles] a citizen of the lowest class, who, from his poverty, was useful to the state only by producing children; usu pl., proletarii, the proletariat: Cic. Liv. || Adj.: for, common: sermo, Pl.

pro-licio, lici, 3 v. a. [lacio] to allure or entice forth, to entice, incite: Ov.: Tac.

prolixus, ad largely, abundantly, copiously, freely, willingly: facere aliquid, liberally, handsomely, Cic.: in quo (delectu) parum prolixie respondit coloni, do not give in their names in very great numbers, id.

pro-lixus, a, um, adj. [laxus] stretching far out, long, broad: capillus, Ter.: ramus, Suet.: prolixo corpore erat, large, id. || Fig.: long, extended: prolixo provolat ictu, far-reaching, prolonged, Lucr. 2. Of circumstances, easy, prosperous: cetera spero prolixa esse, favourable, Cic.

3. Of disposition and conduct, open, affable, courteous: natura, id.

prōlōcūtus, a, um, *Part.* [prolo-
quor].

prōlōgus, i, m. = *πρόλογος*, a pre-
face or introduction to a play, *2* pro-
logue: *Ter.* || Meton: the player
who delivers the prologue: id.

prōlōquor, cītus (quātus), *3. v. n.*
and *a. dep.* to speak out or openly, to
say: Cic.: cogitata, *Ter.* || *2.* to fore-
tell, predict (rare): Prop.

prōlōquūtus, a, um, *Part.* [prolo-
quor]

prō-lūbium, īl, n [lūbet] will,
fancy, inclination: *Ter.*

prō-lūdo, ūl, sum, *3. v. n.* to play or
practise beforehand, to prelude: sparsa
ad pugnam proludit arces, rehearses
the battle, *Virg.* || *Fig.*: sententiis,
Cic.

prō-lūo, lūl, lūtum, *3. v. a.* to wash
forth or out, genus omne tantulum
litore in extremo fluctus proluit, washes
up, *Virg.* *2.* to wash off or away.
tempestas ex omnibus montibus nives
proluit, *Caes.* *3.* to moisten, wet,
wash: in vivo proluit rore manus (al-
perluo), *Ov.* = cruor saucia proluit pec-
tora, drenches, *Stat.* Poet of drink-
ing leni praecordia mulso, *Hor.* Com-
micē, prolue cloacina, flush the drain,
i. e. drink your fill, *Pl.*

prōlūdō, ōnis, *3.* [proludo] a pre-
lude: a preliminary exercise, trial,
essay: Cic.

prōlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [proluo]

prōlūvies, ēl, *f.* [id.] an overflow,
flood, gush, inundation: Cic. Lucr
foedissima ventris, most foul discharge,
Virg.

prō-mercālis, e, *adj.* [merx] that
is bought and sold: vestis, *Suet.*

prō-merēo, ūl, itum, *2. v. a.* and
promerēor, itus, *2. v. a. dep.* to de-
serve, merit (either in good or bad
sense): retineri nequeo, quia dicam ea
quae promereres, *Pl.* reus levisus puni-
tus quam sit ille promeritus, *Cic.* *2.*
With *acc.* or *absol.* to deserve well of:
paratiorer erunt ad bene de multis
promerendum, earn their favour, *id.*
With *acc.* of *reut. adj.* denoting what
has been done: ego te plurima nun-
quam, regina, negabo promentam,
that you have established very many
claims upon my gratitude, *Virg.*

|| With *acc.* of pers. or thing: to
gain the good will of, to conciliate: to
earn, gain: socios, *Suet.*: omnium
voluntatem, *id.*

promerētum, i, n [promerēor] de-
sert (good or evil), merit, guilt: *Ov.*

prominens, entis, *Part.* [promineo].

|| *A. d. j.*: projecting, prominent:
collis, *Liv.* || *Subst.*: promi-
nentia, tis, *n.*: a projection, headland,
etc. = promontorium: in prominenti
litoris, *Tac.*

prō-minēo, ūl, *2. v. n.* to jut
forwards or out, be prominent, to over-
hang: project: Phasels prominet pen-
itus in altum, runs right out, *Liv.*: de
muro prominentes, bending or stretch-
ing forwards, *Caes.* || *Fig.*: to

reach out, extend to: maxima pars
ejus (gloriae) in memoriam ac posteri-
tatem promineat, *Liv.*

promiscam, adv = promiscue: in
common, promiscuously: *Pl.*

promiscuē, adv in common, prom-
iscuously, without distinction: *Caes.*

promiscuus, a, um, *adj.* [miscro]
mixed, common, indiscriminate, prom-
iscuous: connubia, of patricians
and plebeians, *Liv.*: multitudo, *Tac.*:
divina atque humana promiscua, with-
out distinction, *Sall.* With *Inf.*: muta-
ta et inanimata (sc. tecta) intercidere
ac reparari promiscua sunt, may be
indifferently destroyed and restored
again, *Tac.* *Neutr. absol.*: in promiscuo
esse, to be universal, *Liv.*: nec
arma in promiscuo (sunt), in every
one's hands, at every one's disposal,
Tac. *2.* Esp. in gramm. common:
nomen, *2.* e. epicoenium, *Quint.* ||

Transf.: usual, ordinary (rare):
promiscua ac vilia mercari, common
and cheap things, *Tac.*

promissio, ōnis, *f.* [promitto] a
promising, promise: Cic.

promissor, ōris, m [id.] a promiser
(rare): *Hor.*

promissum, i, n. [id.] a promise:
Cic.

promissus, a, um, *Part.* [promitto].

|| *Adj.*: that has been suffered
to grow, hence, hanging down, long:
coma, *Liv.*: capillus, *Caes.*

prō-mitto, mis, mittere (promitti
for promissus), *Cat.*: promise for
promissus, *id.*, *3. v. a.* to let go forwards,
to send or put forth, to let hang down,
let grow, etc.: capillum ac barbam,
i. e. not to cut the hair, *Liv.* ||

Fig. of speech, to cause to expect,
give hope or promise of, to assure, pro-
misse: constr. with *acc.*, *Acc.* and
Inf., or *de*: ea quae tibi promitto ac
recipio, *Cic.*: promitto, recipio, spon-
deo, *C.* Caesarem talem semper fore
civem, qualis hodie sit, *id.*: de alicujus
voluntate, to answer for, *id.* *2.* Esp.
to engage oneself to dine, sup, etc.: ad
fiatrem, *id.*: ad cenam alicui, *Phaedr.*

Cic. (ii) to promise to a deity, to vow:
donum Jovi, *id.* *3.* to say before-
hand, to foretell, forebode: *id.*: omnia
poenas promerere mihi, *Val. Fl.*

prōmo, mps- (mptum) (mptum),
3. v. a. [contr. of pro and emio] to take
or bring out or forth: signa ex aerario,
Liv.: medicamenta de narthecio, *Cic.*:
vina dolio, *Hor.* *2.* With *pron.*
reflex., to come forth or out: cayo se
robore promunt, *Virg.* || *Fig.*: to
bring, put, or draw forth: argumenta,
Cic.: consilia, *id.* *2.* Esp.: to bring
to light, disclose, express, relate, etc.:
quae acta essent, *Liv.*: clientis jura,
expound, lay down the law, *Hor.* *3.*
to promote, exalt: insignem attenuat
Deus, obscura promovens, *id.*

promontorium (promōntōrjum,
Ov.), i, n [mons] the highest part of
a chain of mountains, a mountain-

ridge (rare): *Liv.* || *a headland,*
promontory, cape: *Cic.* || *Liv.*

prōmōtus, a, um, *Part.* [promoveo].

|| *Subst.* prōmōta, ōrum, *n. plur.*
= the Stoic προμνηστω (cf. producta):
things that are to be preferred, pre-
ferable things, as being next in degree
to absolute good: Cic.

prō-mōvō, mōvi, mōtum, *2. v. a.*
to move forwards, cause to advance,
push onwards, advance: saxa vectibus,
Caes.: castra ad Carthaginem, *Liv.*:
ibi te videbo et promovebo, will take
you along with me, *Cic.* *2.* Esp. to
extend, enlarge: imperium, *Ov.* ||

Fig. to advance, promote: Suet.:
aliquem in amplissimum ordinem,
Plin. *2.* to promote, develop: doc-
trina vim promonet instam, *Hor.* *3.*
to bring to light, reveal: arcana loco,
id. *4.* to put off, postpone: nuptias
alicui, *Ter.* *5.* bring to pass, accom-
plish: nihil promoveni, you will do no
good, *id.*: also with *ado*: promoveo
parum praecens, I am doing no good
here, *id.*

promptē, adv. readily, quickly,
willingly, promptly: dare operam,
Tac. *Comp.* *id.* || *easily*: promptus
expediam, *Juv.*

prompto, i. v. a. freq. [promo] to be
wont to give out, to distribute, dispose
of: thesaurus Jovis, to be Jupiter's
treasurer, *Pl.*

promptuārius (prompt.), a, um, *adj.*
[id.] belonging to distribution (of things
stored up), distributing: *Cato.* Comi-
cally, cells, i. e. a prison: *Pl.*

promptus, a, um, *Part.* [promo].

|| *A. d. j.*: brought out, brought to
light, hence, visible, apparent, evi-
dent, manifest: aliud clausum in pec-
tore, aliud promptum in lingua habere,
Sall. *2.* brought out; hence, at
hand, ready: sagittae, *Ov.* *Esp. fig.*,
prepared, ready, quick, prompt, in-
clined or disposed to or for: laudat
promptos, seigniores castigat, *Caes.*:
promptissimus homo, *Cic.* With *ad*
or *in* and *acc.*, rarely with *in* and *abl.*:
ad bella suscipienda Gallorum animus,
Caes.: in pavore, *Tac.*: celeritas
prompta et parata in agendo, *Cic.*
With *adversus* (rare): promptus ad-
versus insontes, *Tac.* With *abl.*: in-
genio, *Liv.* With *Gen.*: animi, *Tac.*
With *Dat.*: promptus libertati aut
mortem animus, i. e. determined to be
free or to die, *id.* With *Inf.* (poet.):
metuenda pati, *Lucan.* (ii) ready to
act, resolute, brave: rem publicam a
promptissimo quoque defendi, *Sall.*

3. easy, practicable: defensus, *Cic.*:
nec multum distet promptum, nec facere
est illi, *Ov.* (Hence *It.* *prompto*; *Fr.*
prompt)

promptus (promptus), ūs, m. [id.]
(only in the phrases, in promptu esse,
habere, ponere, etc.): lit. a taking
forth; hence, an exposing to view, a
being visible, visibility: ut (decorum)
sit in promptu, may be manifest, *Cic.*

II. readiness: ea dicam, quae mihi sunt in promptu, id. **III. easiness, facility:** quadrupedes in promptu regere est, it is easy, Ov.

promptus, a, um, Part and adj. [promp] v. promptus.

promulgatio, ōnis, f. [promulgo] a making publicly known, a promulgation: Cic.

promulgo, avi, atum, i v a to put up public notice of a bill or law, to make known, publish, promulgate: rogationem, Cic: legem, Liv. [Etyim uncertain: the identification of the word with *proculgo* is inadmissible.]

prō-mulsis, ūis, f. [mul-um] a relish of eggs, salt fish, mead, etc. served first at a Roman banquet, a whet: Cic.

prōmus, i, m. [promō] a cellarer, steward, butler: Pl.

prō-mūtūus, a, um, adj. paid over beforehand, advanced: insequenti anni vectigal, Caes.

prō-nēpos, ōtis, m. a great-grandson: Cic.

prō-neptis, is, f. a great-granddaughter: Pers.

prōnoea, ae, f. = πρὸνοια, providence: pure Lat. providentia: Cic.

prō-nōmen, inis, n a pronoun. Varr.: Quint.

prōnominatio, ōnis, f. a figure of speech, by which a descriptive term is put for a proper name: e g. Africanus nepotes (for Gracchi), Auct. Hor.

prōnūbus, a, um, adj. [nubo] belonging to marriage, presiding over marriage: nox, the bridal night, Claud. Hence pronuba, an epithet of Juno, the patroness of marriage: Virg.: Ov. Transf. of Bellona, as presiding over a marriage in which the bride is obtained by war: Virg.: also, of one of the *Furies* (supposed to preside over an unhappy marriage): Ov. 2. Subst.: pronuba, ae, f. a woman who attended to the necessary arrangements of a wedding on the part of the bride, a bride-woman (corresp. to the *aupex* on the part of the bridegroom) Cat.

prōnuntiatio (pronunc.), ōnis, f. [pronuntio] a public declaration, publication, proclamation: Caes.: praeculis, Val. Max. (ii) the decision of a judge: Cic. 2. In rhetoric, delivery, action, manner: id. 3. In logic, a proposition: id.

prōnuntiātor (pronunc.), ōris, m. [id.] a relater, narrator: rerum gestarum, Cic.

prōnuntiātum (pronunc.), i, n. [id.] in logic, a proposition = ἀπόφασις, Cic.

prō-nuntio (pronunc.), avi, atum, i. v. a to make publicly known, to proclaim, announce: Constr. with Acc. and Inf., Subj. (when a command is implied), and Acc.: de tribunali pronuntiat, a se ejus nomen recepturum, Cic.: ne quis ab loco discederet, Caes.: sententiam, to deliver a verdict, pronounce sentence, (Cic.: Caes. Of a

public crier: victorum nomina, Cic.

2. Esp. to put to the vote: sententiam alijcus, Caes. 3. to pronounce duly elected (said of the presiding officer): aliquem praetorem, Liv. II. Transf.: to speak in public, to recite, rehearse, declaim, deliver, etc.: versus multos, Cic. 2. to tell, narrate, report: mercatores quibus ex regionibus veniant, pronuntiare cogunt, Caes.

3. to predict: ut ipse pronuntiaverat, id. 4. to disclose, notify: in v. nundando rem, to deliver at the time of sale, Cic. 5. to offer, propose: pecuniam pro reo, id.: praemia militi, Liv.

prō-nūper, adv. quite lately: Pl. (dub.)

prō-nūrus, ūs, f. a grandson's wife: Ov.

prōnūs, a, um, adj. [pro with suffix no-] leaning or hanging forwards, sloping, bending down: pronus pendens in verbera, leaning forwards to strike, Virg. ille jacens pronus matri dedit oscula Terrae, lying face downwards, Ov.: peiora, quae natura pronia finxit, Sall.: pronia et terram spectantia, Juv. (v. Milton, P. L. vii. 505 -q.) Poet.: leporum pronum catulo scolare, heading, swiftly fleeing, Ov.: mensa, quickly passing, id. 2. Of things bending forwards or downwards, going or inclined downwards: illex paululum modo pronia, dein flexa, i. e. growing at first downward from the face of the rocks, Sall.: urbs pronia in paludes, sinking down, Liv.: amnis, downward stream, Virg. maria, sloping towards the shore, id. Absol.: nihil habent proni, Cic. 3. Esp. of the heavenly bodies, of time, etc.: selling, sinking, declining (poet.): pronus Orion, Hor.: annus, drawing to a close, the fall of the year, id. II. Fig. inclined, disposed, prone to constr. with ad or in and Acc., or Dat., also, poet. with Gen. (late.): anxio proia ad luctum, Cic.: in obsequium plus aequo pronus, Hor. Comp.: aures offensionis proniores, too ready to take offence, Tac. 2. Esp. inclined to favour, favourable to: ut quis misericordia in Germanicum pronior, id. Absol.: quos pronior fortuna comitatur, more favourable, Vell. 3. easy, without difficulty: omnia virtuti suae pronia esse, Sall. Comp.: id pronus ad fidem est, is easier to believe, Liv.

prōemior, i v dep [prooemium] to make an introduction or preface. Plin.

prōoemium, ii, n. = προοίμιον, an introduction, preface: Quint.: citharedi prooemium, prelude, Cic. II. Fig.: a beginning (poet.): ξισαρ, Juv. (Hence Eng. *proem*)

prōpāgatio, ōnis, f. [propago, i] a propagating, propagatum: vitium, Cic.: nomini, id. II. an extension, prolongation: finium imperii, enlargement, id.

prōpāgator, ōris, m. [id.] a propagator. Fig. an enlarger: Cic.

(1) **prōpāgo**, avi, atum, i. v. a [v. propago (2)] to propagate by cuttings, layers, etc.: castanea melius ex vicino pertica dicitur propagatur, Col. Fig.: stirpem, Cic.: prolem, Lucr.

II. Transf.: to extend, enlarge, increase: huius imperii, Cic.: terminos urbis, Tac. 2. to prolong, continue, preserve: vitam, Cic.: haec posteritati propagantur, are transferred to posterity, id.: imperium consuli in annum, to prolong, Liv.

(2) **prōpāgo** (Virg. has *prō-* in sense of a layer or set, and *prō-* in sense of offspring, race), inis, f. [v. pango II. 2] a set, layer of a plant: Cic. 2. a slip or shoot: Hor. II. Transf.: offspring, descendant, child, children, race, breed, posterity: alipedes di stirpe del versuta propago, Ov.: Romana, Virg.: clarorum virorum propagines, Nep. (Hence It. *propaggine*, Fr. *progen*.)

prō-pālam, adv. openly, publicly, notoriously, m. n. festly: Cic.: Liv.

prō-pātulus, a, um, adj. open in front, uncovered: locus, Cic. II. Subst.: propatulus, i, n. an opened or uncovered place: in propatuloadium, in the open court, Liv. Adverbially, pudicitiam in propatulo habere, expose it to sale, Sall.

prōpē, adv. and prep. (Comp. propius; Sup. proximē q v.) A. Adv. of place near, nigh: propae alibi esset, Cic. 2. Constr. usu with ab, near to, hard by: bellum tam propae a Sicilia, id.: propae a meis aedibus, id. II. Of time near, not far off: partus instabat propae, was near at hand, Ter.: propae adest, quum alio more vivendum est mihi, the time is near at hand when ... id.

III. Of abstract or gen. proximity nearly, almost: propae funderat arboreis, Cic.: propae annos nonaginta natus, Cic.: jam propae erat, ut sinistrum cornu pelleretur, the left wing was nigh being routed, Liv. Hannibals vis suscebat et propae ad nihilum venerat, all but brought to naught, Liv. B. Prep. with Acc.: of place, near, hard by: propae oppidum, Caes.: propae amnem, Virg. II. Of time near, towards, about: propae lucem, Suet.

III. Of abstract proximity near to, not far from: propae metum rē fuerat, the state of things had been anxious (within a little of fear, i. e. of defeat), id.

prōpēdiem, adv. at an early day, very soon, shortly: Pl.: Cic.

prō-pello (prōpellat, Lucr.), pūli, pulsum, i v a. to drive before oneself, to drive, push, or urge forwards, to drive forth, to hurl, propel: navem remis, Cic.: hostes, to beat off, drive back, Caes. 2. to hurl down, overthrow: in profundum e scopulo corpora, Ov.: urbem, Val. Flacc. II.

Fig. to drive on, impel: terrore carceris ad voluntariam mortem, Tac.

2. to drive away, to ward off: periculum vitae ab aliquo, Liv.

prōpē-mōdo, *adv.* nearly, almost: Liv.

prōpē-mōdum, *adv.* nearly, almost: Cic.

prō-pendēo, di, sum, 2. v. n. to hang forth, hang down: lanx propendet, Cic.

II. **Fig.** to have the preponderance (fig from the descending scale of a balance): si bona propendit, id.

2. to be inclined or disposed to: id **3.** to be well-disposed, favourable: in aliquem, id.

prōpendo (for propendeo), 3. to hang down: Pl.

prōpensē, *adv.* willingly, readily: propensius senatum facturum, Liv.

prōpensio, ōnis, f. [propendeo] inclination, propensity: Cic.

prōpensus, a, um, Part. [propendeo] II. A *adj.* hanging forwards, projecting. labium, Solin.

2. **Fig.** inclining towards, approaching, with *ad*: ad veritatis similitudinem, Cic.

(ii) heavy, weighty, important: id (ii) inclined, disposed, prone to, constr. with *ad* or *in* and *Acc.*: animus propensus ad salutem alicujus, id.

in alteram partem, id. **Absol.** well-disposed, favourable, ready: propensus animo aliquid facere, id.

Sup. propensissima civitatum voluntate, with the heartiest good will, Auct. B. Alex.

prōpērans, antis, Part. [propereo] **prōpēranter**, *adv.* hastily, speedily, quickly. Tac. **Comp.** beneficia propterantius, quam aes mutuum, reddere, Sall.

prōpērantia, ae, f. [propereo] a hastening, haste (rare): Sall. Tac.

prōpēratio, ōnis, f. [id.] a hastening, haste, quickness (rare): Cic.

prōpērato, *adv.* quickly, speedily: properato ad mortem agitur, Tac.

prōpēratus, a, um, Part. [propereo] II. A *adj.*: hastened, accelerated, rapid, quick: mors, speedy, Ov.: tabellae, id. (See also propero, *fin.*)

prōpērē, *adv.* hastily, in haste, speedily: prope Cumas se recepit, Liv.

prōpēro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. [propereo] A *ct.* to hasten, accelerate, to prepare, make, or do with haste (implying all due haste; but rarely hurry, which is expr by festino): obsonia, Pl.: fulmina, Virg.: pecuniam heredi, Hor. II. *Neutr.*: to make haste, to hasten, be quick: negotii causa properare, Sall.: ad praedam, ad gloriam, Caes. With *Inf.*: redire in patriam, Cic. **Pass. impers.**: properatrum vehementer, id.: properato opus est, there is need of haste: Sall.: Cic.

prōpērus, a, um, *adj.* quick, speedy, hastening, active: auriga, Virg. With *Gen.*: Agrippina oblatae occasionis properea, quickly seizing the opportunity presented, Tac. With *Inf.*: clarescere, in a hurry to become noto-

rius, id. [From the root of paro, parig; cf. opi-paru-s: propero is 'to make forward, get forward,' like profic-isco from facio.]

prōpērus, a, um, Part. combed down in front, hanging down (poet.): barba, Virg.

prōphēta and **prōphētēs**, ae, m. = **prōphētis**, one who pronounces the will of the gods; a prophet: Maecr.

prōpinatio, ōnis, f. [propino] a drinking to a person's health: Sen. In pl. challenges to drink, id.

prōpino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. = **propino**, to drink to a person's health, to give a toast: propino hoc pulchro Critiae, Cic. II. **Transf.** to give to drink: propinas modo conditum Sabulum, Mart.

2. With play on the custom of passing the cup: to hand on, deliver over to be finished: Ter.

prōpinquē, *adv.* near at hand, close by: adesse, Pl.

prōpinquitas, ātis, f. [propinquus] nearness, proximity: Of place: hostium, Caes. Plur: silvarum ac fluminum propinquitates, i.e. such parts of them as were within reach, id. II. **Fig.** relationship: si pietate propinquitates colitur, Cic. **2.** intimacy, friendship: ad probos propinquitatem se adungere, Pl.

prōpinquo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. [propinquus] A *ct.* to bring near, hasten (poet.): tu rite propinques augurum, Virg. II. **Neutr.** to draw near, approach: with *Dat.*: scopulo propinquat, id. With *Acc.*: campos, Tac. Of things: Paucarum dies propinquat, Virg. domui ejus ignis propinquat, Tac.

prōpinquus, a, um, *adj.* [prope] Of place, near, neighbouring: praedium, Cic. With *Gen.*: ex propinquo itineris locus, Liv. **Comp.**: exsilium paulo propinquius, Ov. **Neut.** *absol.* ex propinquo, from the vicinity, from near ground: aspicere, Liv.

(ii) in propinquo, in the neighbourhood: id. II. Of time: reditus, Cic. Liv. III. Of abstract relations: of resemblance: resembling, similar: motus propinqui his animi perturbationibus, Cic. (ii) Of relationship: near, related: with *Dat.* or *Gen.*: tibi genere propinqui, Sall.: virgo hujus propinqua et necessaria, nearly akin to him, Cic. More freq as subst., esp in pl.: propinqui, relations, kinsmen: societas propinquorum, id.

prōprior, ius, ōnis, **Comp. adj.** (Sup. proximus) [id.] Of place: nearer: portus, Virg. With *Acc.*: proprior montem, Sall. With *Gen.* (rare): propiora fluminis, the position nearer the river, Tac. II. Of time: nearer, later, more recent: veniunt inde ad propiora, Cic.: propior funeri, Hor. III. Of abstract relations: of kindred: nearer, more nearly related: gradu propior sanguinis, Ov. (ii) Of resemblance: more nearly resembling: more like: sceleri propiora quam religioni, Cic.

With *Acc.*: vitium propius virtutem, Sall. (iii) In gen.: affecting or concerning more nearly, of greater import, more intimate: societas, Cic.: sua sibi propiora pericula esse, quam mea, came nearer home to them than mine, id. Proverb: tunica propior pallio est: v. pallium.

B. **Sup.**: proximus (proximus), a, um [perh. from proque for prope; cf. namque and nemphe], nearest, next. Of place: vicinus, next-door neighbour, Pl.: oppida, Caes. With *Dat.*: proximi Germanis, id.: proxima ponti villula, Hor. With *Acc.*: proximi Rhenum, Caes.: Liv. With *adv.*: dactylus proximus a postremo, next before, Cic. **Neutr. absol.**: quum in proximo hic sit aegra, next door, Ter. (ii) nearest, shortest: iter in Galliam, Caes. II. Of time, either past or future, immediately preceding or following; previous, last, next, following, ensuing: quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, last night, Cic.: se proxima nocte castra moturum, on the following night, Caes.: proximis Nonis, quum venissemus, on the last Nones, Cic. III. Of order, rank, worth, etc., next: id: proximus huic insequitur Salus, Virg.: proximos illi honores, Hor. **Absol.**: proximum est, ut, the next point is: Cic. (ii) most nearly approaching, most like or similar: ficta voluptates causa sint proxima veris, Hor.: Liv. **2.** Of relationship or connection: nearest, next, next of kin: illi genere proximus, Ter. Subst.: proximi, orum, m. plu. one's nearest relatives, next of kin: also, intimate friends: injuriosum in proximos, Cic. **3.** nearest at hand, i.e. apt, convenient, easy: eamus ad me. ibi proximum est, ubi mutes, the most convenient place, Ter.

prōpitiō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [propitius] to render favourable, to appease, propitiate: manes, Suet.: Junonem, Tac.

prōpitiūs, a, um, *adj.* [prope] favourable, gracious, well-disposed, kind, propitious: deos mihi velim propitios, Cic. Of things: pax, Pl.: voluntas, Nep.: Oceanus, Flor.

prōpius, *comp. adv.* more nearly, nearer, closer: spectare aliquid, to have a nearer sight of, Hor. With *Acc.*: ne propius se castra moveret, Caes. With *ab*: propius a terris, Cic. Rarely with *Dat.*, nearer to: propius stabulis armenta tenerent, Virg. II. **Fig.**: propius accedo: nego esse illa testimonia, I come nearer home, Cic.: adeo ut propius periculum fuerint qui vicerant, that the side that won in the end was (i.e. for the time) nearer the risk of defeat, Liv. (Hence Fr. *proche*.)

prōpōla, ae, m. = **προπόλης**, a retailer, huckster: Pl.: Cic.

prō-pōlūo, 3. v. a. to defile or pollute greatly: Tac. (dub.).

prō-pōno, pōsi, pōstum, 3. v. a. to

put forth, place before; to set or lay out, to expose to view, display: vexillum, to hoist the (red) flag of battle, Caes.: aliquid venale, to expose for sale, Cic.: aliquid in publico, id. II. Fig.: to set before, propose mentally; to imagine: aliquid sibi exemplar, id.: vim fortunae animo, Liv. 2. to expose: omnibus telis fortunae proposita est vita nostra, Cic. 3. to point out, state, report, publish, etc.: ut proponat, quid dicturus sit, id. With de: de Galliae moribus, Caes. With object clause: quod ante tacerat, proponit, discloses, reveals, id. 4. to offer, propose: pugnae honorem, Virg. 5. to threaten, denounce: cui cum mors proponeretur, Cic. 6. to purpose, design, determine: id quod animi proposuerat, Caes. With Inf. propositum est mihi hoc facere, Cic. With Subj. propositum est, ut eloquentiam meam persequar, the design is, id. 7. to impose, set (as a task, etc.): quod propositum sit arti, id. 8. to state the premiss of a syllogism: id.

prōporro, adv. furthermore, moreover: Lucr. II. utterly, wholly: id.

prōportio, ōnis, f. symmetry, analogy, proportion: Cic.

prōpositio, ōnis, f. [propono] a placing before; only fig. a proposing, an intention, purpose: vitae, Cic. II. In logic, the first proposition of a syllogism: id. Hence (i) a principal subject, theme: id. (ii) a proposition of any kind Quint.

prōpositum, i, n [id] that which is put forth or set before one; hence, a plan, intention, design, purpose: propositum habere, Caes.: propositum et vitae genus, plan, scheme, Phaedr.: tenax propositi, Hor. vir proposito sanctissimus, of the purest intentions, Vell.: proposita Antigon, projects, Just. 2. the main point, principal subject, theme: Cic. 3. the premiss of a syllogism: id. (Hence Fr. propos.)

prōpositus, a, um, Part. [propono]. II. A d. j.: exposed, common: Cic.

prōpraetor, ōris, m. one who after his praetorship at Rome proceeded as praetor to a province, a propraetor: Cic.: Caes. (Also, in same sense, pro praetore, as two words, legatus pro praetore, with praetorian power, Sall.)

prōpria, adv. peculiarly, properly: Cic. II. properly, in the literal sense: id.

prōprietas, ātis, f. [proprius] a property, peculiarity, peculiar nature, quality: singularum rerum singulae proprietates sunt, Cic.: frugum proprietates, peculiar kinds, Liv. 2. proper signification: verborum, Quint.

II. Transf.: ownership, right of possession, property: jumentum, Suet.

prōpriūm, adv. properly: Lucr.

prōprius, a, um, adj. one's own, special, particular, peculiar, proper: id est cuiusque proprium, quo quisque fratur atque utitur, Cic.: fines proprii,

Caes.: propriam Caesaris victoriam, which C. had made his own, had in his hands, id.: senectutis vitium, Cic.: proprium id Tiberio fuit, was peculiar to him, Tac.: ira, personal resentment, id.: proprio sumptu ludos edere, ut one's own expense, id. With a pronoun. adj.: calamitatem aut propriam suam aut temporum queri, one's individual misfortunes, Caes. 2. Subst.: proprium, ii, n: fig. a peculiarity, distinguishing characteristic: virtutis, id.: Cic. II. Transf.: really one's own, as we say, for good; lasting, permanent, perpetual: amator, Pl. 2. fit, proper: tempus agendi fuit magis mihi proprium quam ceteris, Cic.

3. peculiar, singular: proprii quidam soni, Quint. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. propre)

propter, adv. and prep. [prope] A d. v. near, hard by, at hand: propter est spelunca, Cic. cornix propter volans, Phaedr. B. Prep. with Acc. (either before or after its case) near, close to: Of place: propter Platonis statum, Cic. propter aquae rivum, Lucr. Virg.: viam propter, Tac. II. Fig.: on account of, by reason of, from, for, because of: parere legibus propter metum, Cic.: propter frigora frumenta in agris matura non erant, Caes. quam (terram) propter tantos potui perferre labores, on account of which, Virg. 2. through, by means of: propter quos vivit, to whom he owes his life, Cic.

propter-ēā, adv. therefore, for that cause, on that account: haec propterea de me dixi, ut mihi Tiberio ignoscere, Cic. Freq. with quod; propterea quod, because that, id. Pleonastically: id propterea, Ter.

prōpudiosus, a, um, adj. [propudium] shameful, disgraceful, infamous: Pl.

prōpudium, ii, n [pudet] a shameful or infamous action: propudium aliquem insimulare Pl. II. Meton a shameful person, villain, a term of abuse: propudium illud L. Antonius, Cic.

propugnaculum, i, n [propugno] a bulwark, rampart, defence: pontes et propugnacula jungunt, Virg.: navium, i. e. ships furnished with towers, Hor. II. Fig.: a bulwark, protection, defence: lex Aelia et Fufia propugnacula tranquillitatis, safeguards of the public peace, Cic. 2. a defensive argument, defence: firmissimo propugnaculo uti, Liv.

propugnatio, ōnis, f. [id] a defence, vindication: dignitatis, Cic.

propugnator, ōris, m. [id] one who fights in defence of a place, a defender: a propugnatoribus relictus locus, Caes. II. Fig.: a defender, maintainer, champion: patrimonii sui, Cic. **prō-pugno**, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to fight in front or outside of: ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant, kept making sallies, Caes. II. to fight in defence: uno tempore propugnare et

munire, to keep up the defence and get on with the work of fortification, id.

2. Fig.: pro aequitate, Cic. With Acc.: absentiam suam, Suet.: Tac.

prōpulsio, ōnis, f. [propulso] a keeping or warding off, a repulse (rare): periculi, Cic.

prōpulsor, ōris, m. one that drives back or repels, an avorter, a warder off: Val. Max.

prō-pulso, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. to drive, keep, or ward off, to repel, repulse: hostem, Caes.: populum ab ingressione fori, Cic. Absol. ibi resistere ac propulsare, stood their ground and made a defence, Sall. II. Fig. to ward off, avert, repel: suspensionem a se, Cic.

prōpulsus, a, um, Part. [propello] **prōpulaeum**, or -on, i, n. = porv-laior, a gateway, entrance: esp. propylaea, orum, n. plu the celebrated approach to the Acropolis of Athens, built by Pericles; the Propylaea: Cic.

prō-quaestor, ōris, m., more correctly as two words, pro quaestore, a magistrate who, after his quaestorship at Rome, was associated with a proconsul in the administration of a province, a proquaestor: Cic. (dub.)

prōquam, and, separate, pro quam, according as: v. pro

prōra, ae, f. = πρῶρα, the fore-part of a ship, the prow: prorae admodum erectae, Caes.: prorae tutela Melanthus, i. e. the look-out stationed at the prow = prorata, Ov. Proverb mihi prora et puppis, my whole design, Cic. II. Meton a ship: Virg. (Hence It. prora: Sp. prora: Fr. proue)

prō-rēpo, psi, ptum, 3. v. n. to creep forth, crawl out: (formica) non uquam propripit, Hor. Of men: rumore cordis exterritus prorepit ad solarium proximum, Suet.

prōrēta, ae, m. = πρῶρητης, the look-out at the prow, the under-pilot: Pl.

prōreus (δρῆσι), i, m. = πρῶρεως, the look-out at the prow, the under-pilot: Ov.

prō-rīpio, pūi, reptum, 3. v. a. [rapio] to drag or snatch forth: hominem propripit subje. Cic. 2. With pron. reflect, to rush out, to hasten or hurry forth or away: se ex curia domum, Sall.: se porta foras, Caes. Without the pron. (poet.): quo deinde ruis? quo propripis? Virg. Fig. (poet.): ne virilis cultus in eadem et Lycias propripet catervas, should cause him to be hurried, Hor.

prō-rīro, i. v. a. [from the same root as rīro, q. v.] to provoke, produce by irritation: Plin. II. Transf.: to incite, entice, allure: Sen.

prōrōgatio, ōnis, f. [prorogo] a prolonging, extension of a term of office: imperii, Liv. II. a putting off, deferring: diel, Cic.

prōrōgātivus, a, um, adj. [id.] admitting of delay, prorogative: Sen.

prō-rōgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to prolong, continue, protract: ne quia-

quennil imperium Caesari prorogaretur, Cic. rem Romanam alterum in lustrum, to prolong its existence for another age, Hor. ne quid temporis nobis prorogetur, that no prolongation of my term of government should be made, Cic. 2. to propagate; familiam, Val. Max. 3. to put off, defer: dies ad solvendum, Cic.

PRORSUM, adv. [contr. from *proversum*] (old form, *prosum*, Pl.) *forwards*: cursari tutum *prosum*, *backwards and forwards*, Ter. 2. *straight on, right on*: simulato, quasi eas *prosum* in navem, *straight ahead*, Pl. 3. Fig. *wholly, absolutely*: *prosum* nihil intelligo, Ter.

PRORSUS, adv. [contr. from *proversus*] (old form, *prosus*), *straight-forwards*: non *prosus*, verum ex transverso cedit, quasi cancer solet, Pl.

2. *straight on, right onwards* (without stopping): *prosus* Athenas protinus abibo tecum (al. *prosum*), id. 3. Fig. *certainly, truly, absolutely*: ita *prosus* existimo, Cic.: hoc mihi *prosus* valde placet, id.: ea *prosus* opportuna Catilinae, altogether favourable, i. e. just the opportunity for him, Sall.: aliquid *prosus* perpicere, thoroughly, Suet. *Prosus* quasi, exactly as if, for all the world as if. Just

4. *in short, in a word* (summing up): *prosus* in facie vultuque recordia ierant, Sall.

PRŌ-RUMPO, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. a. and n. A. C. t. v. *to cause to burst, break, or rush forth, to send forth*: stram ad aethera nubem, Virg. With *pro* reflect or reflect, to burst forth, dash forth. hinc prorumpitur in mare venti vi, Lucr. proruptum mare, a rushing flood, Virg. proruptus sudor, breaking out, id. 3. Neutr.: to rush or break forth, to burst out: medios in hostes, id. (obscure) omnibus portis prorumpunt, Tac. 2. Transf. of things: incendium proruperat, a fire had broken out, id. 11. Fig.: illa pestis prorumpet, Cic. ad minas, to break out into threats, Tac.

PRŌ-RŪO, rūi, rūtum, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to rush forth: ex parte qua proruebat, by the side where it (the force) was rushing forward, Caes.: in hostem, Curt. 2. to tumble down: motu terrae oppidum proruit, Tac.

11. A. C. t.: to cause to fall forwards or down, to overthrow, overturn, demolish: his (munitionibus) prorutis, Caes.: terrae motibus prorutae domus, thrown down, Tac.: hostem, crush, overthrow, id. With *pro*, refl.: foras se, bounce out of the room, Ter.

PRŌRUPŌ, a. u. m., Part. [prorumpo]. 11. A. d. j.: unrestrained: Cic.

PRŌRŪTUS, a. u. m., Part. [proruo].

PRŌSA, ae. f. adj. [for *prosa*, from *prosum*] *straight-forward*, of style, writing: *prosa* oratio, Quint.: eloquentia, Vell. More freq. absol., *prosa*=*prose*: Quint.

PRŌSĀPIA, ae. f. a stock, race, line-

age: Sall.: Quint.: Cic. (who uses the word with an apology, as nearly obsolete). [Ety. uncertain.]

PROSCĒNIUM, n. n. = *προσκήνιον*, the platform before the scene where the actors appeared, the *proscenium*; also, in gen., the stage: Pl.: Liv. In pl. (poet.): ineunt *proscenia* ludi, Virg.

PRO-SCINDO, scindi, scissum, 3. v. a. to tear open in front, to rend, cleave: ferro *quercum*, Lucan. 2. Esp. of the first ploughing, to break or plough up: Varr. Poet. in gen. for arare, to plough: terram, Virg. 3. Transf.: to cut through, to cleave (poet.): rostro *aquor*, Cat. 11. Fig.: to satirize, defame: equestrem ordinem, Suet.

PROSCISUS, a. u. m., Part. [proscindo]

PRO-SCRIBO, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to write before or in front of: Petr. 11. Esp. to publish in writing, announce publicly: legem, Cic.: leges, Tac. 2. to post up, advertise for sale, etc.: Claudius proscriptis insulam, vendidit, Cic. 3. to confiscate by public advertisement: possessiones, id. With pers. object. aliquem, to confiscate his estates, id. 4. to proscribe, outlaw (by inserting the person's name in a list which was posted up in a public place): id.

PROSCRIPTIO, ōnis, f. [proscribo] a written public notice, an advertisement: Cic. 11. notice of outlawry, proscription, confiscation: de capite civis et de bonis proscriptionem ferre, id. Esp. of wholesale proscriptions: proscriptioes et dictaturas cogitare, to dream of proscription's (like Sulla's), id.

PROSCRIPTŪRIO, 4. v. n. *desider*. [id.] to be bent on a (general) proscription (colloq.): Cic.

PROSCRIPTUS, a. u. m., Part. [proscribo]. 11. Subst.: proscriptus, i. m. a proscribed person, outlaw: Cic. Esp. in pl. proscripti, orum; those proscribed under Sulla, id.

PRŌ-SĒCO, cōi, ctum, 1. v. a. to cut away or off: App. 11. Esp.: to break up with the plough: solum, Plin. 2. to cut off the parts to be sacrificed: hostiae exta, Liv.

PROSECTUM, i. n. [proseco] that which is cut off for sacrifice; the entrails: Ov.

PROSECTUS, a. u. m., Part. [proseco].

PROSEQUŪTUS (prosequutus), a. u. m., Part. [prosequor].

PRŌ-SĒDA, ae. f. [sedeo] a prostitute, harlot: Pl.

PRŌ-SĒMINO, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to sow or scatter about (rare): ostraeas, Cic. ap. Non. 11. Fig.: to disseminate, propagate: familiam, id.

PRŌ-SENTIO, sensi, 4. v. a. to perceive beforehand: Pl.

PRŌ-SĒQUOR (sequutus), 3. v. a. dep. to follow forth or to a distance, esp. for the purpose of showing respect to; to accompany, attend: eum milites electi sunt prosequuti, Caes.: exsequias,

to attend a funeral, Ov. Of inanimate and abstract subjects: prosequitur ventus euntes, escorts us on our course, Virg.: Chattos saltus Hercynius prosequitur simul atque deponit, attends them all the way and ends with them, Tac. 2. to pursue: fugientes, Caes. Fig.: hominem verbis vehementioribus, Cic.: oculis abeuntia vela, to follow, Ov. 11. Fig.: to follow; to imitate: antiquitatem, Cic. 2. Esp. with a limiting word in Abl., to attend or cause to be attended with (the exact transl. depending on the limiting word: cf. officio): benevolentia aut misericordia prosequi aliquem, to show kindness or pity to, id.: aliquem laudibus, to praise, Liv.: Remos liberaliter oratione prosequutus, having addressed them kindly, Caes. 3. to pursue, continue, proceed with a narration, etc.: quod non prosequar longius, Cic.: pasqua versu, describe at length, pursue the theme of, Virg. Absol. (poet.): prosequitur pavantis, et ficto pectore fatur, he proceeds, id.

PRŌ-SĒRPO, 3. v. n. to creep forwards or forth, to creep or crawl along: Pl. **PRŌSEUCHA**, ae. f. = *προσευχή*, a place for prayer, an oratory: Juv. **PRŌ-SILIO**, ūi (less freq. *ivi* or *ili*), 4. v. n. [*salio*] to leap or spring forth, to spring up: repente, Cic.: ex tabernaculo, Liv.: de capitis paterni vertice (of Minerva), Ov. 2. Of inanimate subjects, to spring or burst forth, to start out, spurt: eque ejaculatus in altum (sanguis) emicat, et longe terebrata proslit aura, "and out the red blood spouted," id. 11. Fig.: to break forth (poet.): vaga proslit frenis natura remotis, Hor. 2. to hasten (poet): proslit amicis castigatum, Pl.

PRŌ-SĒER, ēri, m. a wife's grandfather: Ov.

PRŌSŌDIA, ae. f. = *προσῳδία*, the tone or accent of a syllable, prosody: Varr.

PRŌSŌPŌPOEIA, ae. f. = *προσωποποιεῖα*, personification: Quint.

PRŌ-SPECTO, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. to continue to look forth, look at a distant object; to look at, view: pars extectis fenestrisque prospectant, Liv.: incendium e turri, Suet. 2. to look about: prospectare, ne usquam insidiae silent, Pl. 3. Of situation: to look towards, to lie or be situated towards: villa, quae subjectos sinus editissima prospectat, looks out over, commands a view of, Tac. 11. Fig.: to look for, to expect, to hope: exsilium, Cic. 2. to await, impend over: to quoque fata prospectant paria, Virg.

PROSPECTUS, a. u. m., Part. [prospecio].

PROSPECTUS, ūs, m. [id.] a look-out, a view, prospect: scopulum condidit, et omnem prospectum late lago petit, Virg. 2. sight, view: at quem in prospectu populi producere, into full view of (the pro-implics publicity), Cic.: quum jam extremi

essent in prospectu, i. e. just in sight (pro- hore = in the distance), Caes.: late aequora prospectu metior, Ov.

pro-spectulor, v. n. and Neutr.: to look into the distance, look out (rare); de vallo, Auct. B. Afr.

2. Transf.: to reconnoitre: L. Siculum prospectatum ad locum castris capiendum mittunt, Liv. II. A. c. t.: to look out for, watch for: prospectuari e muris adventum imperatoris, id.

prosper, and more freq. **prosperus**, a, um, adj. [pro spēre (O. L. abl. of spes); lit. according to one's hope; hence, the final e having been lost, and prosper taken for an adj. like liber, miser, it came to mean] agreeable to one's wishes, favourable, fortunate, prosperous: fortuna, Cic.: prosperum rerum eventum, Vell.: prosperior civium amor, the more favourable regard, Tac. With Gen (poet.): noctilucam, prosperam frugum, beneficial to fruits, Hor. II. Subst.: prospera, orum, n. plu. favourable circumstances, good fortune, prosperity: Tac.

prosperē, adv. agreeably to one's wishes, favourably, luckily, fortunately, prosperously: Cic.: cadere, to turn out successful, Tac. Sup.: prosperissime geruntur omnia, Vell.

pro-spergo, spero, spersum, 3. v. a. [spargo] to besprinkle: Tac.

prosperitas, ātis, f. [prosper] good fortune, success, prosperity: vitae, Cic. Plur.: improborum prosperitates, id.

prospero, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] to cause to succeed, to render fortunate or happy, to prosper: ut (Di) consilia sua prosperarent, would prosper his plans, Tac. With Dat.: amico meo prosperabo, will make my friend happy, Pl.

prospersus, a, um, Part. [prospergo].

prosperus, a, um, v. prosper.

prospicientia, ae, f. [prospicio] foresight, precaution: Cic.

pro-spicio, exi, ectum, 3. v. n. and a. [specio]. Neutr.: to look forwards, to look out: ex superioribus locis prospicere in urbem, Caes. 2. Esp. to watch, be on the watch: puer ab janua prospiciens, Nep. 3. Fig.: to look or see to beforehand, to take care of, provide for: esp. with Dat. of object cared for. ego jam prospiciam mihi, I shall look out for myself, Ter.: rei frumentariae prospiciendum existimavit, to provide for commissariat, Caes. Also foll. by Subj. clause with ut or ne: to denote what is aimed at or guarded against: Cic.: Caes. II. A. c. t.: to see afar off, to descry, esp. Italiam summa ab undē, Virg. 2. Transf. of situations, to command a view of, look or lie towards, to overlook: domus prospicit agros, Hor. 3. to foresee: tanquam ex aliqua specula prospicere tempestatem futuram, Cic.: Virg. 4. to look out for, provide, procure: sedem senectuti, Liv.

pro-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. v. a.

to strew in front or before: to throw to the ground, overthrow, prostrate: pōdere silvam, Ov.: se ad pedes allicuius, Cic.: hostem, id. II. Fig.: to overthrow, subvert, destroy, etc.: omnia cupiditate, id.: virtutem, id.: carminum studium Tas. 2. to prostitute: Suet.

pro-stibilis, is, f. [prosto] a harlot, prostitute: Pl.

pro-stibulum, i, n. [id.] a prostitute: Pl. **pro-stitūto**, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. [statu] to place before or in front: Arn. 2. Fig. to expose: tu tua prostitues famae peccata sinistrae, Ov. II. to expose publicly to prostitution, to prostitute: faciem suam lucro, id. 2. Fig. vocem ingrato foro, to hure out, id.

prostitutus, a, um, Part. [prostituo]. II. Subst.: prostituta, ae, f. a harlot: Suet. **pro-sto**, etiti, stātum, 1. v. n. to stand forth, project: angulis prostantibus, with projecting corners, Lucr. II. to stand in a public place: of a seller, to offer one's wares for sale: hi (lenones) saltem in oculis locis prostant, vos in foro ipso, Pl. Of wares, to be set out or exposed for sale: liber, prostat, Hor. 2. Esp. to offer one's person for hire, prostitute oneself: Juv.: Suet.

prostratus, a, um, Part. [proster-no].

prō-sūbigo, 3. v. a. to root up (v. rare): terram pede, Virg. **prō-sum**, fui, prōdē-se, irreg. v. n. to be useful or of use, to do good, benefit, profit: conatū with Dat. or absol.: qui nec sibi nec alteri prosunt, Cic. Absol.: fugiam quae profere erudam, Hor.

prōtectus, a, um, Part. [protego].

prō-tēgo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to cover before or in front: aedes, to furnish with a projecting roof, Cl. 2. In gen., to cover, protect: aliquem scuto, Caes. II. Fig. to cover or shield from danger, to defend, protect: jacentem et spoliatum, Cic.: aliquem precibus, Tac. 2. to keep off, ward off (late): huius, Stat. 3. to cover up, conceal: nequitiam supercilio truci, Vell.

prōtelo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to drive forth or forwards, to put to flight, repulse, remove: aliquem saevicidis dictis, Ter. [Uncertain whether cogn. with protelum].

prōtelum, i, n. cattle harnessed together for draught, a team: Plin. II. Transf. a line, row, succession: protelo plagarum continuato, Lucr. [Perh. for pro-tend-lum; cf. scala for scndula].

prō-tendo, di, sum and tum, 3. v. a. to stretch forth or out, to extend: hastas, Virg.: brachia in mare, Ov. **protentus**, a, um, Part. [protendo]. II. A. d. j.: stretched out, extended: pedes vno protentus in octo, eight feet long, Virg.

prōtēnus, adv. v. protinus.

prō-tēro, trivi, tritum, 3. v. a. to wear away, crush, tread under foot: aliquem pedibus, Pl.: equitatus aversos protērore incipit, trample down, ride down, Caes. Fig.: ver proterit aetas, tramples before it, puts to flight, Hor. 2. In gen. to overthrow, crush, defeat, ill-use: Marte Pōenos, id.: aliquem proterere et conculcare, Cic.

prō-terrēo, ūi, ūtum, 2. v. a. to frighten or scare away, to terrify: Cic.: Caes.: filium proterruisti hinc, Ter.

proteritus, a, um, Part. [proterreo].

prōtervē, adv. pertly, wantonly, impudently: pro se loqui, Pl.: consectans aliquem, Cic.: iracundus, outrageously, Ter. (comp. of Ov. 2. In good sense (rare). boldly, 'pluckily': Pl.

prōtervitas, ātis, f. [protervus] pertness, petulance, sauciness, boldness, impudence: quam pāne tua me perdidit protervitas! Ter.

prōtervus, a, um, adj. forward, bold, pert, wanton, shameless, impudent: animus, Pl.: homo, Cic. (comp. meretrix protervior, Juv. II. Transf. of inanimate objects: rude, boisterous, violent (poet.): venti, Hor.: stella canis, scorching, oppressive, Ov. [Ety. uncertain].

prōthymē, adv. = προθυμῶς, willingly, gladly: Pl.

prōthymia, ae, f. = προθυμία, readiness, willingness: Pl.

prōtinam (protenam), adv. forthwith, immediately: Pl.: Ter.

prō-tinus (protenus), adv. [tenus] Of place: straightforwardly, ever forwards: pergere, Cic.: ipse capellas protinus aeger ago, on before me, Virg.

2. continuously, uninterruptedly: trans Lygos Gothones regnantur: protinus deinde ab Oceano Rhigi et Lemo-vi, Tac.: protinus utraque tellus una, one without break, Virg. II. Of time or order: directly, forthwith, immediately, instantly, on the spot: protinus et alios Africæ regulos jussu adire, Liv.: oratio protinus perficiens audientem benevolam, at the very outset, Cic. With ab: immediately or directly after: ab adoptione, Vell. (II) With ut or quum and Indic., as soon as, as soon as erit: protinus ut erit parvas factus, Quint.: protinus quum deflorare (segetes), Plin.

prō-tollo, 3. v. a. to stretch forth or out: manum, Pl. II. Fig.: to prolong, put off: vitam in crastinum, id.

prōtractus, a, um, Part. [protrahō]. **prō-trāho**, xi, ctum (perf. inf. pro-traxe for protraxisse, Lucr.), 3. v. a. to draw or drag forth, to bring forth or out: aliquem e tentorio, Tac.: aliquem hinc in convivium, Cic.: indicem ad indicium, Liv.: pueros ad gestum, drive them to the use of gestures, Lucr. II. Fig.: to bring to light, reveal, betray: auctorem facinoris, Liv.: publi-

canorum fraudes, Vell. 2. *to lengthen out, to prolong, protract, defer*: stupendia militum, Suet. Absol.: of a victim to poison; is quinque horas protraxit, dragged on his life, lingered, id. 3. *to reduce, bring to*: ad paupertatem protractus, Pl.

protritus, a, um, Part. [protero].
protrudo, si, sum, 3. v. a. *to thrust forwards, to thrust or push out*: cylindrum, Cic. II. Fig.: *to put off, defer*: comitia in Ianuarium mensem, id.

pro-turbo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to drive forwards, to drive or push away, to repulse*: his facile pulsus ac proturbatus, Caes.: silvas, *to overthrow, prostrate*, Ov.: proturbatus qui de Othone mutabatur, being driven away, not listened to, Tac. II. Transf.: militum conviciis proturbatus, attacked, id.

prout, adv. [pro ut; more fully, pro eo ut] according as, in proportion, accordingly, just as, as: prout res postulabat, as occasion demands, Cic.: Liv. With correl. ita: according to . . . so . . . Cic.

provectus, a, um, Part. [proveho].
II. Adj.: *advanced* (of time): provecta aetate mortua est, Cic.: provecta nox erat, Tac.

prō-vēho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to carry forward, to conduct, convey, transport*, etc.: eam pol provehi: atque non quivi, I took her on board the ship, Pl.

2. Reflect.: *to go, move, drive, ride, or sail forwards*: cum classe freta provehiti, Caes.: provehimus portu, Virg.: provectus equo, Liv. II. Fig.: *to carry forward, on, or away*: haec spes provehit, ut etc., id.: orationem, *to prolong*, Cic. Reflect.: sentio me esse longius provectum quam proposita ratio postulare, have been carried on to greater length, i. e. have said more, id.

2. *to advance, raise, promote, exalt*: aliquem ad summus honores, Liv.: aliquem gregario milite virtutis causa, Just.: vim temperatam di quoque provehit in majus, forward, help on, Hor. 3. Reflect.: *to advance, make progress*: longius in amicitia provehi, Cic.

prō-vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. *to come forth, appear*: in scenam, Pl.

2. Esp.: *to be brought forth, to arise, be produced, grow, thrive*: qui mox provenire, were born, Tac.: tanta pullorum soboles provenit, ut etc., such broods were hatched, Suet.: lana proveniat, Ov.: frumentum propter siccitatis angustius provenerat, there had been a poor harvest, Caes. II. Fig.: *to come forth, appear* (rare): proveniebant oratores novi, Naev. in Cic. 2. *to come to pass, happen, occur*: non haec humanis opibus, non arte magistra provenit, Virg. 3. *to go on, proceed, turn out well or ill*: quomodo recte provenisti, since you have got on all right, i. e. have been safely delivered, Pl.: proveni nequiter, I have come off badly, id. (ii) Esp.: *to go on*

well, to succeed: si destinata provenissent, Tac.

provenctus, ūs, m. [provenio] *a coming forth, growth, increase, produce, crop*: provenitu oneret sulcos, Virg.

2. Transf.: *a supply, number*: clarorum virorum, Just. II. Fig.: *an issue, result*: rerum, Caes. 2. Esp.: *a fortunate issue, success*: superioris temporis, id.

proverbium, ii, n. [verbum] *an adage, proverb*: Cic.

providens, entis, Part. [provideo].
II. Adj.: *provident, prudent*: homo, Cic. Comp.: id est providentius, more prudent, id. Sup.: Tac.

providenter, adv. *providently, prudently*: Sall. Sup.: Cic.

providentia, ae, f. [provideo] *foresight, foreknowledge* (rare in this sense): Cic. II. *foresight, precaution, providence*: ex providentia timorem afferre, to occasion fear, as the result of foresight, Sall. Esp. of the wise ordering of the world by the gods: divina or deorum providentia, Cic. With object. Gen.: neque ferendi neque declinandi, i. e. precise am neither of stroke nor parry, Tac. 2. Meton.: *providence, i. e. the Deity*: Sen.

prō-vidēo, vidi, visum, 2. v. n. and a. Neutr.: fig. *to act with foresight, take care* (rare): actum deo est, nisi provides, Cic. 2. *to see to beforehand; to provide, make preparation or provision for*: constr. absol. with *but, de, or Subj.*: multum in posterum prōvid-runt, they had an eye to the future, id.: rei frumentariae, *to make arrangements for supply of grain*, Caes.: cura et provide, ne quid ei destit, Cic.: de re frumentaria ut providenter, Caes.

3. *to see in the distance, dessey = prospicio*: Suet. II. Fig.: *to see or know beforehand, to foresee; to see before or earlier*: quod ego, priusquam loqui coepisti, sensi atque providi, Cic.: aliquem, Hor. 2. *to see to beforehand; to prepare or provide*: providentia haec potissimum providet, Cic.: ea quae ad usum navium pertinent providere, Caes.

providus, a, um, adj. [provideo] *foreseeing*: with Gen.: rerum futurarum, Cic. Absol. mens Reguli, foreseeing, Hor. II. *cautious, provident, prudent*: animal hoc providum, sagax, quem vocamus hominem, Cic.: cura, watchful, Ov. (ii) With Gen., *providing for, careful*: natura provida utilitatem, Cic.: vestrarum rerum providus, careful of your interests, Tac.

provincia, ae, f. *a province, i. e. a territory out of Italy, acquired by the Romans* (chiefly by conquest), and brought under Roman government; freq. to be rendered provincial administration, employment, etc.: Sicilia prima omnium provincia est appellata, Cic.: consilibus Ligures provincia decreta est, Liv.: provinciam Lentulus deposuit, gave up, resigned, Cic.: provincia consularis, governed by an ex-

consul (proconsul), id. (v. Smith's Ant. 311 sqq.). (ii) specially, in relation to the affairs of Gaul, the Roman province of Trans-Alpine Gaul: Caes. 2. Of a praetor's jurisdiction: sors urbanae provinciae, id. II. Fig.: office, business: parastorum, Pl.: Ge. me fillis relinquunt quasi magistrum. Da provinciam cepisti duram, charge, responsibility, Ter.: qui eam provinciam susceperint, ut in balneas contruderentur, Cic. [Ety. uncertain.]

provincialis, e, adj. [provincia] *belonging to a province, provincial*: idministratio, Cic.: abstinentia, observed in the administration of a province, id. II. Subst.: provincialis, an inhabitant of a province, a provincial: id (Hence Fr. provincial.)

provinciātim, adv. *by provinces, province by province*: Suet.

provisio, ōnis, f. [provideo] *forethought; with defining Gen.*: animi, Cic.: aliquid longa animi provisione fugere, i. e. careful looking ahead to guard against it, id. In this sense strengthened with cautio: horum incommodorum una cautio est atque una provisio, only one means of avoiding, id. 2. *anticipation*: futuri temporis, id.

provisō, adv. *with forethought or caution*: Tac.

prō-vīso, 3. v. n. and a. *to go or come forth to see*: provisio, quid agat Pamphilus, Ter. With Acc.: si quem hominem expectant, eum solent provisere, to be on the look-out for him, Pl.

provisōr, ōris, m. [provideo] *a foreseer*: used as Adj.: ingratum domi nationum, provident foreseeing, Tac.: utulum tardus provisor (Juvenis), slow to concern himself about utility, Hor.

provisus, a, um, Part. [provideo].
provisus, ūs, m. (only in Abl. sing.) [id.] *a looking before, looking into the distance*: Tac. II. Fig.: *a foreseeing*: periculi, id. 2. *a providing for, precaution, providence*: deum, id.

prō-vīvo, 3. v. n. *to live on*: Tac.
provocatio, ōnis, f. [provoco] *a calling out, summoning, challenging* to combat: ex provocazione hostem interemit, Vell. II. *a citation before a higher tribunal, an appeal*: provocatio, vindex libertatis, Liv.: adversus (consules) ipsos, Flor.

provocātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a challenger*: Just. II. Esp.: *a kind of gladiator*: Cic.
prō-vōco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. *to call forth, call out*: (cristatus ales) vigili provocat ore diem, Ov.: aliquem ad se, Phaedr. 2. Esp.: *to call out, challenge, invite*: Pamphilum cantatum, Ter.: aliquem ad pugnam, Cic.

3. In law: *to summon or cite before a higher court, to appeal*: usu. neutr. with ad or absol.: provoco ad populum, Liv.: ab omni iudicio beneque provocari licere, that there will be a right of appeal, Cic. II. Fig.: *to challenge in the way of rivalry, to*

vie with, emulate: allicquem virtute, Plin. Ep. 2. to incite: omni comitate ad hilaritatem et jocum provocare, Suet. 3. to excite, stir up, rouse: non solum a me provocatus sed etiam sua sponte, Cic.: sermonibus, Caes. 4. to call forth, occasion, produce, cause: bellum, Tac. 5. to appeal to a person or thing as authority or proof, to cite: quam id rectum sit, tu judicabis: ne ad Catonem quidem provocabo, Cic. (Hence Fr. *provocuer*.)

provulgo, v. provulgo.

prō-vōlo, avi, i. v. n. to fly forth: alii provolant, alii erumpunt, Plin. II. Transf.: to hurry or hasten forth, to rush out: subito omnibus copis provolaverunt, Caes.: in primis infestis hastis provolant duo Fabii, dash to the front, Liv.: sonitus provolat ictu, flies forth, Lucr.

prōvōlūtus, a, um, Part. [provulvo].

prō-volvō, volvi, vōlūtum, 3. v. a. to roll forward or along, roll over and over, roll away: allicquem in viam mediam, Ter.: congestas lapidum moles, i. e. hurt over on the besiegers, Tac.

2. With pron refl or reflect: to cast oneself down, to prostrate oneself (implying more abject humiliation than profligere): se alicui ad pedes provolvere, Liv.: ad genua alicuius provolvit, id. II. Fig.: to roll out, eject: multi fortunis provolvebantur, were being utterly ruined, Tac. 2. Reflect: to humble oneself: usque ad libita Palantis provoluta, who had stooped to the pleasures of, id.

prō-vōmō, 3. v. a. to vomit forth: Lucr.

prō-vulgo (-volg), avi, atum, i. v. a. to make publicly known, to publish, divulge: Suet.

proximē (proximē), adv. nearest, very near, next. Of place: with Acc.: exercitum habere quam proximē hostem, Cic. Rarely with Dat.: quam proximē potest hostium castris castra communit, Caes. 2. Of time, either past or future: immediately before or after; last, next: civitates quae proximē bellum fecerant, id. II. Of order, rank, etc.: next (to, next after, next). With Acc.: proximē morum Romanum, closely following the Roman method, Liv.: proximē et secundum deos homines hominibus maxime utiles esse possunt, Cic.: proximē speciem muros oppugnantium navium, very much like the appearance of ships attacking walls, id. With atque: proximus atque ille aut aequē, nearly the same as he, Cic. 2. very closely, accurately: ut proximē utriusque differentiam signem, Quint.

proximitas, ātis, f. [proximus] nearness, proximity: Ov. II. Fig.: near relationship: id. 2. similarity, resemblance: id.

proximo, adv. very lately: Cic. **proximus**, v. propior **prādens**, entis, adj [contr from

providens] *foreseeing, foreknowing* (rare in this sense): constr with Acc. and Inf.: ob ea se peti prudens, Plin.: quos prudentes possumus dicere, id est, providentes, Cic. II. Transf. *knowing, skilled, experienced, practised in*: constr with Gen., or in and Abl.: locorum, Liv.: artis, Ov. Sup.: adulandi gens prudentissima, Juv. With in: prudens in jure civili, Cic.

2. *knowing, aware, conscious* (usu connected with sciens): often to be rendered by adv.: *knowingly, designedly, on purpose*: quos prudens praeterito, on purpose, Hor.: prudens et sciens ad pestem ante oculos positam sum profectus, wittingly and knowingly, Cic. 3. In gen.: *sensible, intelligent, judicious, prudent, circumspect*: quis P. Octavio ingenio prudentem, jure peritorem, id.: homines amicitissimi ac prudentissimi, id.: deus absedit prudens oceano terras, in his (wise) providence, Hor. Of abstract things: animi sententia, Ov.

prūdenter, adv. cautiously, prudently: facere, Cic. Comp.: gerere ac, Aug. in Suet. II. *skilfully, learnedly, intelligently*, etc.: sententias defendere, Cic.

prūdētia, ae, f. [prudens] a *foreseeing* (rare): futurorum, Cic. II. *acquaintance with, knowledge of, skill in*: juris publici, id. physico-rum, id. III. *good sense, intelligence, prudence, sagacity, practical judgment, discretion*: id.: civills, statesmanship, id.

prūina, ae, f. *hoar-frost, rime*: Cic.: Plin. Plur.: Cic.: Hor. II. Transf.: in plur. a covering of frozen snow: Virg. 2. Meton winter: id [For *pruvina* cf Gr *πρῶν*]. (Hence It *brina*.)

prūinosus, a, um, adj [prūina] *full of hoar-frost, frosty, rimy*: herbar, Ov.

prūna, ae, f. a *live coal*: Virg. [For *pruv-na*, from the Indo-European root *prus*, Skr *prush*, to burn, cogn. with Gr *πρῶν*.]

prūnitius, a, um, adj. [pruvnia] of *plum-tree wood*: torris, Ov.

prūnum, i, n. [id.] a *plum*: Ov.: Virg. (Hence It. *pruno*, Fr. *prune*.)

prūnus, i, f. = *pruvium*, a *plum-tree*: Virg.: Plin.

prūrigō,inis, f. [prurio] *an itching, the itch*: Cels. II. *lasciviousness*: Mart.

prūrio, 4. v. n. to itch: Juv. II. Fig.: to have an itching for, to long for: Pl.: Juv. [For *pruv-io* from the root *prus*, to burn, v. *pruna*.] (Hence It. *prudere*.)

prytānes or **prytānis**, is, m. = *prytanis*, a chief magistrate in some Grecian states: Liv.: Sen.

prytānium, i, n. = *πρυτανειον*, a public building in some Grecian states, where the Prytanes assembled and dined, and where those who had done special service to the State took their

meals at the public expense: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 213) *

prytānis, is, v. prytanes. **psallo**, i, 3. v. n. = *ψάλλω*, to play upon a stringed instrument, esp. to play upon the cithara, to sing to the cithara: Cic.: Hor.

psalterium, n, n = *ψαλτήριον*, a stringed instrument of the lute kind, a psalttery: Cic.

psaltia, ae, f. = *ψάλτρια*, a female player on the cithara: Ter.: Cic.

psēcas, ādis, f. = *ψεκάς* (drizzle), a female slave who perfumed her mistress's hair: Juv.

psēphisma, ātis, n = *ψήφισμα*, a decree of the people among the Greeks = the plebiscitum of the Romans: Cic.

psēdō-cāto, ōnis, m. a counterfeit Cato: Cic.

psēdō-dāmāsippus, i, m. a sham Damascippus: Cic.

psēdōlus (-ālus) i, m. [ψευδής, lying] the liar, the title of a comedy of Plautus: Cic.

psēdōmēnos or -us, i, m. = *ψευδομηνος*, in logic, a sophistical syllogism, pure Lat. mentiens (q. v.). *the liar*: Cic.

psēdōthūrum, i, n. = *ψευδοθύρον*, a back door, private entrance: palatii, Amm. Fig.: (numi) per psēdōthūrum revertantur, i. e. secretly, Cic.

psēlōcitharista, ae, m. = *ψαλλοκίθαριστής*, one who plays on the cithara without singing to it: Suet.

psittācus, i, m. = *ψιττακος*, a parrot: Plin. Ov.: Pers.

psychōmantium or -ēum, i, n. = *ψυχμαντήριον*, a place where the spirits of the dead were interrogated, a place of necromancy: Cic.

psythia, ae, v. psythius **psythius** (psith), a, um, adj = *ψύθιος* (ψθ.), *Psythian*, a designation of a species of vine: vitis, Virg. Also as subst.: psythia, ae, f.: id.

ptē, an emphatic suffix appended to personal pronouns, and more freely to pronoun adjectives, esp. in the ablative; self, own: meopte ingenio, Pl.: meopte pondere, Cic. nostrapte culpa, Ter.: meopte furi servum, Pl.

ptisāna, ae, f. = *πτισανή*, barley crushed and cleaned from the hulls, barley-groats, pearl-barley: Cels. II. Meton: a drink made from barley-groats, barley-water: Plin. (Hence It. *tisana*; Fr. *tisane*.)

ptisānarium, ii, n. [ptisana] a decoction of barley-groats, or, transf. of rice: Hor.

pūbens, entis, adj [pubes] arrived at the age of puberty, pubescent (poet): Claud. II. Transf. of plants: in full vigour, juicy, flourishing: herbar, Virg.

pūber, ēris, v. pubes, adj.

pūbertas, ātis, f. [puber] marriageable age, puberty: Suet. II. Meton: the signs of puberty, the beard, etc.: Cic. 2. Transf. of plants: soft down, pubescence: Plin. 3. the power

of procreation, manhood, virility: in-exhausta pubertas, Tac. 4. youth = young people: pubertas canis suum decus reddebat, Val. Max.

(1) **pūbes** and **pūber**, *eris*, *adj.* that is grown up, of ripe age, adult: priusquam pubes esset, Nep.: ad puberem aetatem, Liv. 2. Subst.: pūberes, *um*, *m.*, plur. grown-up persons, adults, men: omnes puberes armati convenire consueverunt, Caes. 11. Transf. of plants: downy: folia, Virg. [From root *pu*, to generate, nourish, v. *puer*. For suffix, cf. *ta-bes*, *ple-bes*.]

(2) **pūbes**, *is*, *f.* [pūbes, *adj.*] the hair which appears on the body at the age of puberty: Plin. 11. Transf. the private parts: pube tenus, up to the groin, Virg. 111. Coll.-ct. grown-up males, youth, young men: omnium Italicū pubum, Cic. 2. In gen. men, people, population: pube presentī, Pl.

pūbesco, *būi*, 3 *v. n.* *trēp* [id.] to reach the age of puberty, become pubescent: Cic., et nunc aequali tēcum pubesceret aevi, would (i. e. *v. n.* *trēp*) be growing up into manhood, Virg. 11. Transf.: to be covered or clothed, to clothe itself with (poet.) *prae*aque pubescunt variorum flore colorum, Ov. 2. Of plants, etc.: to grow up, ripen: Cic.

publiānus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [publicus] belonging to the public revenue: usu. Subst. a farmer of the Roman taxes: generally of the question order: Cic. Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 214)

publicatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [publicus] an adjudging to the public treasury, confiscation: Cic.

publico, *adv.* on account, at the cost, in behalf, or in charge of the state: disciplina puerilis exposita, by public authority, Cic.: frumentum quod Aedui essent publice polliciti, in the name of the state, Caes.: publice maxime putant esse laudem, from a national point of view, id.: vesel (of the prytanes), at the public expense, Liv. 11. all together, as a body: exultum ire, id.

publicitus, *adv.* on the public account, at the public expense, *bi* or *for* the state, Ter.: hospitio accipi, i. e. to be clapped into a prison, Pl. 11. before the people, in public, publicly: ut lat auctio, id.

publico, *avi*, *atum*, 1. *v. a.* [publicus] to make public property, to seize for the use of the state, to confiscate: regnum Jubae, Caes.: privata, Cic. 11. to exhibit to the people, to make public or common: bibliothecas, to throw open to the public, Suet.: se (as an actor, etc.), to come before the public, id.: oratiunculam, to publish, Plin. 2. to make known, divulge, reveal, disclose (rare): reticenda, Just. 3. to expose to common use, prostitute: corpus, Pl.

publicus (in insert. also **publicus** and **poplicus**), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [contr. of **populicus** from **populus**] belonging to

the people, state, or community; that is done for the sake or at the expense of the state; public, common: magnificentia, Cic.: sacrificia, Caes.: injuriae, done to the state, id.: causa, an affair of state, Liv.: also, a criminal process (as disting. from a private suit), Cic.: res publica, the commonwealth, the state; v. res. Neut. as subst.: publicum, *i.* the public purse, revenue: bona alicuius vendere et in publicum redigere, to bring the proceeds into the treasury, id.: de publico convivari, at the public cost, id.: conducere publica, to farm the public revenues, Hor.

11. common, general, public (later): publica lex hominum, Pers.: favor, the favour of all, Ov. Of a noted beauty: juvenum publica cura, the universal heart (i. e. *be*), Hor. Neut. as subst. (not in *Nom.*) a public place, publicity: in publico esse non audet, includit se domi, Cic.: carere publico, to remain at home, id. 111. common, ordinary, inferior (rare): structura carminis, Ov.

pūdendus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [pudeo]. 11. *Adj.*: of which one ought to be ashamed, shameful, scandalous, disgraceful, abominable: vita, Ov.: vulgaria, Virg.: causa, Ov.: parentes, Suet.

pūdēns, *entis*, *Part.* [pudeo]. 11. *Adj.*: shamefaced, bashful, modest: mutus pudens est, Lucr.: pudens et probus filius, Cic.: animus, Ter. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: vir, id.

pūdent, *adv.* modestly, bashfully: Cic. Comp.: pudētius accedere, id.: Sup.: pudētissime aliquid petere, id.

pūdeo, *ui*, 2 *v. a.* and *n.* (*v. rare* as *v. pers.*) to make or to be ashamed: non te haec pudet? Ter.: ita nunc pudeo, Pl. 11. *U. su.* impersonal: pudet, *uit*, or *pūdūm* est, it causes a feeling of shame: constr.: subj. rarely expr., but sometimes neut. pron. or *his*, foll. by *loc.* of pers. and *Gen.* of thing (cause of feeling): sunt homines, quos infamae suae neque pudeat neque taceat, Cic.: nec lūisse pudet, sed non incidere ludum, Hor.: pudet, quod prius non pūdūm unquam est, Pl. With *Ab.* *supine*: pudet dictu, I am ashamed to say, Tac. [Ety. uncertain.]

pudet, *v.* pudeo, 11 **pūdibundus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [pudeo] shamefaced, bashful, modest: matrona, Hor.: ora, Ov. 11. of which one should be ashamed, shameful, disgraceful: Just.

pūdice, *adv.* modestly, chastely, virtuously: Ter. Comp.: pudicus, Pl.

pūdictia, *ae*, *f.* [pudicus] chastity, modesty, purity (more limited in application than pudor, q. v.): Sall.

pūdicus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [pudeo] modest, pure, chaste, virtuous: erubescunt pudici etiam loqui de pudicitia, the pure-minded, Cic.: Hippolytus, Hor.: matres, Ov.: mores, id.: a turpi facto,

pure from, Hor. Comp.: matrona pudicior, Ov. 2. In object, or passive sense: unpolluted, unvirtuous: tam a me pudica est, quasi soror measit, Pl.

pūdōr, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] shame, a sense of shame, shamefacedness, shyness, modesty (having reference to all kinds of shameful conduct, and denoting a feeling or disposition; whereas pudicitia refers only to the avoidance of impure actions): pudore frangi, to be overcome by a sense of shame, Cic. With *Gen.* obj.: paupertatis pudor, shame on account of poverty, Hor.: famae, regard for one's reputation, Cic. 11. Meton.: shame, ignominy, disgrace: vulgare alicuius pudorem, to publish anyone's shame, Ov.: pudari esse, to be a disgrace, Liv.: pro pudor, O shame! Hor.

puella, *ae*, *f.* [puellus] a female child, a girl, lass, maiden: puellam parere, Ter.: puella infans, Hor. (1) a daughter: Danae puellae, id. 11. a young woman, young wife: viduae cessate puellae, Ov. 2. Esp.: a beloved maiden, a sweet-heart, mistress (poet): vixi puellis nuper idoneus, Hor. 3. a slave-girl (*v. rare*): id.

puellaris, *e*, *adj.* [puella] of or belonging to a girl or young woman, girlish, maidenly: anni, girlhood, Tac.: animi, of the youthful companions of Proserpine, Ov.

puellāriter, *adv.* in a girlish manner, girlishly: Plin.

puellūla, *ae*, *f.* dim. [puella] a little girl: Ter.: Cat.

puellus, *i*, *m.* dim. [contr. from **puerulus**, from **puer**] a little boy: Pl. **pūer**, *eri*, *m.* (voc. **puere**, Pl., as from **puerulus**) orig. a child, whether boy or girl: sancta puer Saturni filia, regina, Liv. Andr. Hence, *puer*, *pueri*, children (in general): Cic. 11. Esp.: a male child, a boy, lad, young man (strictly till about the seventeenth year, but freq. applied to those much older): pueri uti date mammam, Pl.: Ascanius puer, Virg.: laudator temporis acti se puer, when he was a boy, Hor. A puer, a pueris, from a boy, from boyhood or childhood: doctum hominem cognovi, idque a puer, Cic.: ex pueris excedere, to pass out of the age of childhood, id. 2. a boy in waiting, a servant, slave: Persicos odi, puer, apparatus, Hor. 3. an unmarried man, a bachelor (like *Fr. garçon*): Ov.

4. a boy, a son: pueri Leda, Castor and Pollux, Hor.: pueri decurum, demigods, Heroes, id. 5. In familiar address; like our "my boy": promisti autem? de te largitor, puer, ok! you promised, eh? you must be liberal out of your own funds, my boy, Ter. [From the root *pu*, v. **pubes**; cf. *Skr. pu-tras*, a son; *Gr. παῖς* (= *paif-is*) = Lat. *pu-pus*, *pusus*, *putus* (a boy). The word sometimes appears in the form of *por* (for *puer*) in inscriptions, e. g. *Luci-por*, *Marci-por*.]

puera, *ae*, *f.* [puer] a girl, lass, maiden: Suet.

pūērasco, 3. v. n. *incept.* [id.] to grow into the age of boyhood or youth. Suet.

pūērilis, e, adj. [id.] childish, boyish, youthful; species, Cic.: agmen, a troop of boys, Virg. II. Meton.: childish, puerile, silly: acta illa res est animo virili, consilio puerili, Cic. Comp.: si puerilis his ratio esse evincet amare, Hor.

pūēritas, ātis, f. [puerilis] childhood, boyhood: Val. Max. II. childishness, puerility: Sen.

pūēritas, adv. like a child: ludentes, Phaedr.: blandientem patri, in childish fashion, Liv. II. childishly, foolishly: Cic.

pūēritia (syncope. puertia, Hor.), ae, f. [puer] childhood, boyhood, youth (applied usually till the seventeenth year, but freq. later): Cic.

pūēpērium, ii, n. [puerperus] child-birth, child-bed, a lying-in: feminam puerperis insignem, i.e. that has already borne children, Tac.

pūēpēris, a, um, adj. [puer pario] belonging to child-birth: verba, formulae to ease child-birth, Ov. 2. Subst.: puerpera, ae, f. a woman in labour or in child-bed, a lying-in woman: Pl.

pūēritia, v. pueritia, ad init

pūērilis, i, m. dim. [puer] a little boy, little slave: Cic.

pūga, ae, v. pyga.

pūgil, iis, m. a boxer, pugilist: Cic. [cf. Gr. πύγξ, πυγμαί; Lat. pug-nus]

pūgillatio, ōnis, f. [pugil] boxing with the cestus, pugilism: Cic.

pūgillatus, ūs, m. [id.] a boxing, fighting with the cestus, pugilism: Pl.

pūgillēs, adv. like a boxer, vigorously: valere, to be as strong as a boxer, Pl.

pūgillaris, e, adj. [pugillus] belonging to the fist or hand, of the size of the fist; that can be held in the hand: Juv. Hence, pugillares, ium, m. plu. (sc. libelli), writing tablets: Suet. So also, pugillaria, ium, n. plur.: Cat.: Gell.

pūgillatōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to the fist: follis, a fist-ball, Pl.

pūgillus, i, m. dim. [pugnus] what one can hold in the fist, a handful: Plin.

pūgio, ōnis, m. [cogn. with pugno, q. v.] a dagger, dirk, poniard: Cic.: worn by the emperors, to denote their power of life and death: Suet.: and by the chief officers in the army as a military badge of distinction: Tac. II. Fig.: O pambelum pugionem! O leaden dagger! i.e. a pointless, futile argument: Cic.

pūgionōlus, i, m. dim. [pugio] a small dagger or poniard, a stileto: Cic.

pūgnā, ae, f. [pugnus] orig. a fight with fists, hence, in g-n. a fight between individuals or bodies of men, a

battle, combat, engagement (the most gen. term: cf. proelium): mala, a defeat, Cic.: Sall.: prospera, a victory, id.: singularis, a single combat, Macr.: absol. in same sense, Liv.: ordinata per principes hastatosque ac triarios, a line of battle set in array, id. II. Fig.: a contest, dispute, debate, etc.: doctissimorum hominum, Cic.

pūgnācitas, ātis, f. fondness for fighting, combativeness: Tac.: Quint.

pūgnāciter, adv. contentiously, violently, obstinately: Cic. Comp.: Quint. Sup.: Cic.

pūgnācūlum, i, n. [pugno] a fortified place, fortress: Pl.

pūgnatōr, ōris, m. [id.] a fighter, combatant: Liv.

pūgnatōrius, a, um, adj. [pugnator] of or belonging to a fighter or combatant: arma, i. e. sharp weapons (opp. to rudes, wooden swords), Suet.

pūgnax, acis, adj. [pugno] fond of fighting, combative, warlike, pugna-cious: centuriones, Cic.: gens, Tac. pugnacissimus quisque, id. 2. Fig. contentious, disputatious: oratio, Cic.

II. Transf. ingen obstinatus, per-tinacius: Graecus nimis pugna-x noluit, id. Of things. ignis aquae pug-nax, opposed to, Ov.

pūgnēus, a, um, adj. [pugnus] of or belonging to the fist: Pl.

pūgno, avi, atum, i v n. [pugna] to fight, either of individuals or of bodies of men; to combat, give battle: nostri milites fortissime pugnaverunt, Caes.: ibi L. Cotta pugnaus interheutur, id.: ex quo, to fight on horseback, Cic.: With object (or Nom. with pass.) of kindred meaning: haec pugna est pugnatia, Pl.: proena, Hor. Pass. impris: pugna-tur uno tempore omnibus locis, the fight goes on, Caes. II. Fig.: to contend, disagree, oppose, contradict: with cum or bat (Gr. cōnstr. post.).

pugnat Stoid cum Peripateticis Cic.: placitae etiam pugnaus amoris Virg.: pugnantia liquit, inconsisten-cies, Cic.: Of things. frigida pugna-bant calidis, lumentia sicis, Ov. 2. to struggle, strive, endeavour, take pains, exert oneself: illud pugna et entere, Cic.: pugnae ne reddat, Achille, Ov. Poet. with Inf.: pugn-at molles evincere somnos, id.

pūgnus, i, m. a fist: Dic.: Hor. [For etym. v. pugil] (Hence it pugno; Fr. poing, poignée)

pulchellus or (less correctly) **pul-cellus**, a, nm, adj. dim. [pulcher] beautiful little: Baccha (i.e. Bac-charum matuae), Cic.

pulcher, chra, chrum, and (less correctly) **pulcer**, cra, crum, adj. beautiful, fair, handsome: puer. Cic.: virgo, Ter.: tunicae, Hor.: quid pot-est esse aspectu pulchrius? prettier to see, Cic.: panis longe pulcherimus, most excellent, Hor.: dies, favr, bright, lucky, id. II. Fig.: beautiful in a moral sense, fine, noble, honourable, glorious, illustrious, etc.; exemplum,

Caes.: poemata, Hor.: pulchrumque mori succurrat in armis, Virg. (Ety-m. uncertain.)

pulchre (pulcere), adv. beautifully, excellently, finely, nobly, very, etc.: dicere, Cic.: peristi pulchre, you have done for yourself finely, utterly, Pl.: pulchre est mihi, I am all right, Cic.: pulchre, as an exclamation of applause, like recte, probe, etc., excellently! bravo! well done! Ter.: Hor.

pulchritudo (pulcr.), ius, f. [pulcher] beauty, excellence: Cic.

pūlēium or **pūlēgium**, ii, n. [for pulc-ium, flea-bane, from pul-x] penny-royal: Cic.: From the fragrant smell of it, fig.: ad cuius rutam pul-gio mihi tui sermonis utendum, i. e. the fragrance of your discourse, id.

pūlex, leis, m. a flea: Pl. [cf. Gr. ψάλλα; O. H. G. Floh (flea)]. (Hence It. pulce; Fr. puce)

pūllārus, a, um, adj. [pullus, i] belonging to young animals: Veg.

II. Subst.: pullarius, ii, m. the man who fed the sacred chickens, the chicken-keeper: Cic.

pūllātus, a, um, adj. [pullus, adj.] clothed in soiled or black garments, in mourning: proceres, Juv. II. Subst.: pullati, orum, n. plu. the common people (from their soiled dress): Suet.

pūllēiōcēs, a, um, adj. black, for pullus August in Suet.

pūllūlo, avi, a, um, i v n. [pullulus, dim. of pullus, i] to put forth, sprout: ab radice, Virg. 2. Fig.: pullulare incipiebant luxuria, to spring up, grow, Ncp. (Hence It. pullare)

(1) **pullus**, i, m. a young animal: onagrorum, foals, Plin.: canes, young dogs, Hor.: columbini, Cic.: gallinacei, chicks, Liv. 2. Esp. a young fowl, a chicken: Hor. II. Transf. of persons: a term of endearment, dove, chick, darling: meus pullus passer, mea columba, Pl. 2. pullus nullius, young kite, of an avicious person, Cic. [cf. Gr. πῦλο-ς (for πῦλο-ς), Goth. fula(n), Eng. fowl. The root is pu; v. puer] (From rem. pulla, comes Fr. poule)

(2) **pullus**, a, um, adj. dark-colored, blackish-grey, dusky, blackish: capilli, Ov.: myrtus, dark green, Hor. Esp.: vestis, a dark-gray garment (of undyed wool, the dress of mourners and of the lower orders): Cic. 2. Subst.: pullum, i, n. a dark-gray garment: Liv.: Ov. In pl., pulla, dark dresses, id. II. Transf. sad, mournful (poet): pulla staminia nere, id. [For etym. v. pal-leo]

pulmentārium, i, n. [pulmentum] anything eaten with bread, a relish (fruit, salt, mustard, etc.): tu pulmen-taria quaero edulando, let exercise be your sauce or relish, Hor.

pulmentum, i, n. [pule] anything eaten with bread, a sauce, condiment, relish (fruit, vegetables, salt, etc.):

Just. II. Transf. food, in gen.: Hor.

pulmo, ōnis, m. [app. borrowed from Gr. πνεύμων, for πνεύμων] a lung and plur. pulmones, the lungs: Cic. (Hence Fr. *poumon*.)

pulmonēs, a, um, adj. [pulmo] of or belonging to the lungs, pulmonary: Pl. II. Transf.: soft or swelling like the lungs, spongy: pides, id

pulpa, ae, f. the fleshy portion of animal bodies, solid flesh: Cato. II. Fig.: contemptuously, flesh, i. e. vicious human nature: scelerata pulpa, Pers. [Ety. uncertain.]

pulpamentum, i, n. [pulpa] the fleshy part of animals, the meat: Plin.

II. Transf. food composed chiefly of bits of meat, tid-bits: Cato. Proverb. *opus tute es et pulpamentum quæris? you are a hare yourself, and are you hunting for game?* Ter.

pulpitum, i, n. a scaffold, platform of boards; esp. a stage for actors: Hor.: Juv. [Ety. unknown] (Hence Fr. *pupitre*)

pula, pultis, f. porridge made of meal, pulse, etc.; the food of the Romans in early times; also used at sacrifices, and as food for the sacred chickens: Cic. [For etym., v. *polenta*.]

pulsatio, ōnis, f. [pulso] a knocking, beating, striking: Ostin, Pl.: scutorum, Liv.

pulsator, ōris, m. a striker or player of the lyre: Val. Fl.

pulso, avi, atum, i v a. freq. [pello] to push, strike, beat: *lictores ad pulsandos vberandosque homines exercitissimum*, Cic.: *tellurem pede libero, to stamp the ground (in dancing)*, Hor.: *muros arietes, to batter*, Virg.: *to strike the strings of a lyre*: id. Of a bowstring: *to unpeel, propel*: an arrow: id.

2. to strike against, to touch (poet.): *ipse arduus altaque pulsata sidera*, id. II. Fig.: to push, strike, to set in violent motion, to agitate: *dormientium animos*, Cic. Absol., *pavor pulsans, throbbing*, Virg. (Hence It. *pulsare*: Fr. *pousser*.)

pulsus, a, um, Part. [pello].

pulsus, ūs, m. [id.] a pushing, beating, stamping: a push, blow: *pulsu externo agitari*, Cic.: *remorum, the stroke of the oars, rowing*, id.: *pedum, the tramping of feet*, Virg.: *lyrae, a playing*, Ov. II. Fig.: *impulse, influence*: Cic. (Hence Fr. *pouls*.)

pulsatio, ōnis, f. [pulso] a beating, knocking at the door: Pl.

pultifagus, v. *pultiphagus*.

pultiphagōnides, ae, m. [pultiphagus] porridge-eater, comically, for an ancient Roman (v. *puls*): Pl.

pultiphagus (pultif.), i, m. [puls] porridge-eater: Pl.

pulto, i v a. [collat. form of *pulso*] to beat, strike, knock: *ostium*, Ter. Januam, Pl. Absol.: id.

pulvērēs, a, um, adj. [pulvis] of or containing dust, full of dust, dust-.

*2. raising dust: (poet.): equi, Val. Fl.

pulvērulentus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of dust, dusty: via, Cic. Of deer galloping; raising clouds of dust: Virg. Fig.: *praemia militiae, toil-some*, Ov.

pulvillus, i, m. dim. [constr. from *pulvinulus*, from *pulvinus*] a little cushion, small pillow: Hor.

pulvinar (poly), āris, n. [pulvinus] a cushioned couch spread over with a splendid covering: esp. a couch for the images of the gods in the banquet called *lectisternium*: ad omnia *pulvinaria*, i. e. at all the banqueting couches in all temples, Cic.: *ornare pulvinar deorum dapibus, to set out the board (lit. the couch) with viands*, Hor. 2. In gen. any state couch: e. g. of the emperor in the circus: Suet.: Ov.: Juv.

pulvinarium, ii, n. [pulvinar] a cushioned seat or couch of the gods (=pulvinar, q v): Liv. II. a ship or dry-dock to haul a ship on to: Pl.

pulvinus, i, m. [perh. cogn. with *pellis*] a cushion, bolster, pillow: Cic.

pulvis, ēris, m. (fem. Prop.) dust, powder: *pulvis nebula*, Lucr.: *eruditus, the dust or sand in which mathematicians drew their figures*, Cic. Poet.: *the dust or ashes of the dead*: Hor.: *hibernus, i. e. a dry winter*, Virg. Proverb.: *in pulvere sulcos ducere, i. e. to waste one's toil*, Juv.

2. Esp. a body or cloud of dust, a dust raised by the movement of troops, etc.: Caes.: Sall.: *Olympicus, i. e. of the race-course*, Hor. II. Meton. a place of contest, arena, and in gen. a scene of action, field: Virg.: Hor.: Ov.: Cic.

2. exertion, toil, effort, labour (poet.): *cui sit condicio dulcis sine pulvere palmae* (cf. 'without dust and heat', Milt.), Hor. [Cogn. with Gr. *πάλ-λω, παλ-ιν-ω, pollen, puls*] (Hence It. *polve, polvere*: Fr. *poudre*.)

pulvisculus, i, m. dim. [pulvis] small dust, fine powder: cum *pulvisculo*, dust and all, i. e. wholly, completely, Pl.

pūmex, icis, m. (fem. Cat) *pumice-stone*: Plin.: used for smoothing books: Hor.: hence poet. of verses carefully polished Prop. Proverb. *aquam a pumice postulare, i. e. to try to get money out of one that has none*, Pl.

II. Transf. soft stone, porous rock of any kind (poet.): Virg.: Ov.: Hor. [Perh. from *pu*, root of *puteo*; 'rotten-stone'; 'of putrem campum', Virg.] (Hence It. *pumice*: Fr. *ponce*, Eng. *pounce*.)

pūmicōsus, a, um, adj. [pumex] i. v. smooth with pumice-stone; hence, effeminate, luxurious: Mart.: Plin.

pūmicōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] of pumice-stone, or of soft stone in gen.: *molae*, Ov.: *ostii, stony*, dry, Pl.

pūmilio, ōnis, comm. [pumilus] a dwarf, pigmy: Sen. Of women: *parvula, pumilio* (est), *Καρπύρα υία*, Lucr.

pūmulus, a, um, adj. dwarfish, diminutive, little: App. II. Subst.: *pumilus*, i, m. a dwarf: Suet.: Stat. [Ety. uncertain.]

punctum, adv. with the point of the sword; using it to thrust or stab (opp. to caesim, with the edge): Liv.

punctio, ōnis, f. [pungo] a pricking, puncture, a notch in the side: Plin. (Hence It. *punzione*, Fr. *poinçon*.)

punctum, i, n. v. punctus.

punctus, a, um, Part. [pungo] pricked in, like a point; hence, of time: *puncto tempore, in an instant*, Lucr.

II. Subst.: *punctum*, i, n. a prick, small hole, puncture: Mart.

2. Transf.: a point, small spot: *ova punctis distincta*, Plin. (ii) a mathematical point: Cic. (iii) a point or pip on dice: Suet. (iv) a point or dot made in a waxen tablet as the sign of a vote, before the introduction of separate ballots. Hence, fig.: a vote, suffrage, ballot: *omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci, he gains every vote, i. e. all praise him*, Hor.: Cic.

(v) the mark facing the tongue of a pair of scales, to shew equilibrium: Pers. (vi) Of time: a moment: *puncto temporis eodem, in the same moment*, Cic.: *horae*, Hor. (vii) In discourse, a brief clause, short section: Cic. (Hence It. *punto*: Fr. *point*.)

pungo, pūngi, punctum, i v a. to prick, puncture: *aliquem*, Cic. 2. to pierce into, penetrate: *corpus*, Lucr.

3. to affect sensibly, to sting, bite.

pungunt sensum, id. II. Fig.: to prick, sting, vex, trouble, afflict, mortify, etc.: *scrupulus (animi) aliquem simulat ac pungit*, Cic.: *jambudum meum ille pectus pungit aculeus*, Pl. [The Lat. root is *pug* (cf. *pu-pug-i*), whence *pugo*.] The *g* has taken the place of *ng*, cf. *πυκνός*, *εὐκνός*, *πικρός* (Hence Fr. *pointre*.)

pūnicē, adv. in the Punic language: loqui, Pl.

pūnicōsus, a, um, adj. [pūnicus] reddish, rosy, purple-coloured: *crocus*, Ov.: *rotæ (currus Auroræ)*, Virg.: *corium, i. e. purple with weals*, Pl. (Hence, through L. L. *puncellus*, Fr. *ponceau*.)

pūnicus, a, um, adj. [Poent] Punic, (Carthaginian): *punicum malum*, or *absol.*, a pomegranate: Plin. 2. purple-coloured, purple-red = *δοκίκεος*, *sagum*, Hor.: of a parrot's bill: Ov.

pūnio (poen.), ivi or ii, itum, 4 v a. and *pūnior*, itus, 4 v a. dep. (Imp. *poenibit*, Lucr.) to inflict punishment upon, to punish: *peccata*, Cic.: *sontes*, id. II. to take vengeance for, to avenge, revenge = *υἰοκτῆς* (rare): id. [From the root *pu*, to cleanse, whence *purus*, *putus* V. *poena*.]

pūnior, v. *pūnio*.

pūnior, ōris, m. [pūnio] a punisher: Suet. II. an avenger: Cic.: *Crassianæ stragis*, Val. Max.

pūpa (puppa), ae, f. [pupae] a girl,

damsel, lass: Mart. II. Transf: a doll, puppet: Pers.

pupilla, ae, f. dim. [pupula] an orphan girl, a ward, minor: Cic. II. Transf the pupil of the eye (cf Gk κόρη): Lucr.

pupillaris, e, adj. [pupillus] belonging to an orphan or ward, pupillary: pecunia, the money of a ward, Liv.: aetas, minority, Suet.

pupillus, i, m. dim. [pupulus] an orphan boy, an orphan, also, a ward: Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. §15.

puppis, is, f. (Abi. puppe, Ov.; usu. puppi) the hinder part of a ship, the stern (where the helm was placed): navem conspectens ad puppim, Cic.: ventus surgens a puppi, from abaft, astern, Virg. 2. Meton a ship: puppescite, Hor. (ii) A constellation, the Ship, usu called Argo: Cic. (iii) Comice, the hind-quarters, the back: puppis pereunda est probe, Pl. [Etyim. unknown.] (Hence It. *poppa*, Fr. *poupe*, Eng. *poop*.)

pupula, ae, f. dim. [pupa] a girl, little lass; as term of endearment App. II. the pupil of the eye (cf Gk κόρη): Cic.

pupulus, i, m. dim. [pupus] a little boy: Cat.

pupus, i, m. a boy, a child: Varr. As a term of endearment, puppet: Suet. [For etym. v. *puer*.]

pure, adv. purely, without spot or mixture: cluere vasa, clean, Pl. Comp.: splendens Parus marmore purus, morebrilliantly, Hor. II. Fig.: purely, chastely: a ta aetas, Cic. 2.

purely, plainly, apparere, Hor. 3.

perfectly: quid pure tranquillet, fully, id. 4.

style, purely, without faults of style: loqui, Cic.

purgamen, inis, n. [purgo] dirt filth, sweepings, offscourings: Ov. II.

a means of purgation, purification, or expiation: caedis, id.

purgamentum, i, n. [id.] sweepings, offscourings, filth, dirt: usu plur. urbis, sewage, Liv. As a term of abuse, refuse, offscouring: Curt.

purgatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a cleansing, purging: alvi, a purging, Cic.: and absol., purgatio, id. II. Fig.: an apology, justification: id.

purgatus, a, um, Part. [purgo]

II. A dj. cleansed, pure (poet.)

auris, well-purged, Hor.: somnia puritatis purgatissima, Pers.

purgatus, ūs, m. [id.] a purging, cleansing: Cic. (dub. ab purgatio).

purgito, i, v. a. freq. [id.] to cleanse: Fig.: to try to clear oneself, make excuses: Pl.

purgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [for purigo (from *purum* ago; cf. *urgo*)] to make clean, to clean, cleanse, purify: lignibus arva, to clear off weeds, etc., Ov. ungues cultello, to pare, Hor.: pisces, i. e. for cooking, Ter. 2. Esp. in medic., to cleanse by stool, vomiting, etc., to purge: qui purgor bilem sub vernali tempore horam, Hor. Poet.

with Gen.: morbi purgatum esse, id.

II. Transf. to clear away, to remove, to level: rudera, Suet. With pron. reflect.: se nubes in aethera purgat apertum, clears off, Virg. III.

Fig. to cleanse, purify: pectora, Lucr. urbem, Cic. rationem, clear off, settle, Suet. 2. Esp. to clear from accusation, to excuse, exculpate, justify: Cic.: purgandi sui causa, for the sake of justifying himself, Caes.: crimina, to disprove, Cic. aliquem allicuius rei, Liv. 3. to cleanse from a crime or sin with religious rites, to make expiation or atonement for: populus, Ov. With Acc. of the crime: nefas, id. (Hence It. *purgare*; Sp. *purgar*, Fr. *purger*.)

pūrfico, avi, atum, i. v. a. [purus facio] to make clean, to cleanse, purify: luteos pedes aqua, Plin. II. Fig.

to purify with religious rites, to expiate, atone for: Suet.

pūrifer, ade purely, cleanly: lavare dentes, Cat. II. Fig.: agere vitam, id.

purpura, ae, f. [Latinized from Gr. πορφυρα] the purple-fish: Plin. II. Meton purple colour, purple: Virg. Hor. Metaphor like aurum, gemmas, etc., grandeur, finery, rank: Lucret. Pl.: Hor. 2. the purple, i. e. purple cloth, a purple garment: usque ad talos demissa purpura, i. e. toga praetexta, Cic. Hence, III. Fig. consular, imperial, or royal dignity: septima Marci consulship, Flor.: purpuram sumere, the sovereignty, Eutr. (Hence Fr. *pourpre*.)

purpuratus, a, um, adj. [purpura] clad in purple: mulier, Pl. II. Subst. purpuratus, i, m. one dressed in purple, a high officer at court: a courtier, Cic.

purpureus, a, um, adj. [id.] purple-coloured, purple: including very different shades of colour, as red, pink, violet, blackish, etc. (also used poet., in general sense of bright, brilliant, beautiful) floris rosae, Hor.: clor & lustrous, id. aurora, rosi, Ov. annua, i. e. seated in the blood, Virg. lunum juvenata, glowing, id. ver. with brilliant hues, id.: papavera, Prop.: fluctus, id.: capillus, Virg. II. Transf. clothed in purple (poet. for purpuratus): tyranni, Hor.: purpureus penis, i. e. with purple feathers upon his helmet, Virg.

purpurissatus, a, um, adj. [purpurissum] painted with purpurissum, rouged: buccae, Pl.

purpurissum, i, n. = πορφυρίζω, a kind of dark purple colour, used for dying red and as a cosmetic: Pl.

purus, a, um, adj. clean, free from dirt or filth, pure, unstained, undefiled: ions, Prop.: purissima mella, Virg. aere purior ignis, clearer, less gross, Ov.: sol, unclouded, bright, Hor. hasta, free from the stain of blood, Stat. Subst. purum, i, n. (Caelum) an unclouded sky: Virg. Hor.

2. cleansing, purifying: sulfur, Tib. 3. Transf. plain, unadorned, unwrought, unadulterated, unmixed, constr. with ab or (poet.) Gen.: argentum, not chased, Cic.: hasta, pointless, Virg.: Suet.: terra, cleared (from stones, weeds, etc.), Cic.: purus ac patens campus, clear (of cover) and open, Liv.: quid possit ad dominos puri ac reliqui pervenire, clear profit and balance, Cic. II. Fig.: pure, spotless, chaste, undefiled, animus, id.: familia, that has or is considered to have performed the funeral rites, id. Poet with Gen. (Gr. constr.) sceleris purus, free from, Hor. Of freedom from sensual passion, anima, Cic. Of style oratio Catuli, id. 2. Esp. in law, unconditional, without exception, absolute: iudicium, id. [Purus from the root pu (Skr. pū), "purificare, lustrare": whence Lat. *pu-na-o*, q. v., also *pu-to*, "to cleanse," *pu-tus* and perh. *pu-teus*] (Hence It. Sp. *puro*; Fr. *pur*.)

pūs, pūris, n. the white viscous matter produced by inflammation, pus: Cels. II. Transf. venom, malice: Hor. [From the root pu, to be rotten, cf. Gr. πύω, πύω-σάβω, Goth. *ful-s*, Eng. *foul*, *fulsome*.]

pūsellus, a, um, adj. dim. very little, petty, insignificant: testis, Cic. mus, Pl.: habulimus in Cumano quasi pusillum Romanum, a sort of Rome in miniature, Cic.: vox, small, Quint. Fig. little, petty, paltry: animus, Cic. causa, trifling, Ov. [From *pūs* (little boy) in Varro, the change of quantity seems due to the shifting of the accent, cf. *molissim*.]

pūsiō, ōnis, m. [pusus, v. pusillus] a little boy: Cic. Juv.

pustula, (pūsula), ae, f. a blister, pimple, pustule: Cels. [Etyim. uncertain.]

pustulatus, a, um, adj. [pustula] blistered, i. e. refined, purged: argentum, Suet.

pūta, imper. of puto, used adverbially suppose, for example, for instance: hoc, puta, non justum est, Pers. 4. ♀ (where the final a is short.)

pūtāmen, inis, n. [puto] that which is pruned off, clippings: shells, husks, etc.: usu plur.: juglandum, Cic.

pūtatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a pruning or lopping of trees: Cic.

pūtator, ōris, m. [id.] a lopper, pruner, dresser: vitis, Ov.

pūtēal, alis, n. [puteus] an enclosure surrounding the mouth of a well to protect persons from falling into it: Cic. II. Transf.: a similar enclosure round a sacred spot: puteal Libonis, in the Roman forum, dedicated either on account of the whetstone of the augur Navius, or because the spot had been struck by lightning, id.: a favourite place for men of business to meet: Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. §15).

pūtēalis, e, adj. [id.] of or belong-

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ing to a well, well: undae, well-water, Ov.

putéo, 2. v. n. to stink: Hor. II. to be rotten, putrid: Pl. [Root pu, whence pus, q. v. and Gr. πύον. put-eo and πύ-εσθαι are formed from the same root by the different augmentatives t and θ.] (Hence Fr. puer.)

puter and **putris**, tris, tre, adj. [v. pus and puteo] rotten, decaying, stinking, putrid: navis, Prop.: fanum, mouldering, ruined, Hor.: poma, rotten, Ov. II. Transf.: crumbling, friable, mellow, soft, flabby, etc.: glæba, Virg.: campus, id.: mammae, flabby, Hor.: oculi, languishing, id.

putesco and **putisco**, ū, 3. v. n. insep. [puteo] to become rotten: Cic. (muriæ) quas Byzantia putuit orca, has become rank, Hor.

puteus, i, m. [perh. from root pu, to cleanse: v. purus] a well; puteum fodere, Pl.: ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi, Cic. II. Transf. a pit: Virg.: a dungeon for slaves: Pl. (Hence It. puzzo; Fr. puits.)

putide, adv. disgustingly, affectingly, drearily, Cic. (comp.: putidus litterarum, expugnare, in such a manner as to be disagreeable, id.)

putidusculus, a, um, adj. dim. [putidus] of discourse, somewhat overdone, going a little too far: Cic.

putidus, a, um, adj. [puteo] rotten, decaying, stinking: caro, Cic. vinum, Pl. II. Transf. as a term of abuse, old, half-rotten, withered: femina, Hor. Comp.: putidus cerebrum, more added, id. 2. Esp. of style, unnatural, affected, disgusting: quum autem demonstraciones exagitetur ut putidus, Cic.: verum ne putidum sit, I am afraid it may seem like affectation, id. (Hence It. putto, puzzo, O. It. put.)

putillus, i, m., dim. [putus, 2] a little boy, a child, a term of endearment. Pl.

putisco, v. putesco.

puto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [root pu (v. putus); cf. amputo] to cleanse, clean = purgo (in lit. sense very rare). vellus lavare ac putare, to pick, Varr.

2. Esp. to trim, prune, or lop trees or vines. vitem, Virg. II. Transf. to clear up, to adjust: rationes cum publicanis, to settle, Cic. 2. to reckon, Cato [cf. com-puto]. III. Fig. to value, estimate, esteem as: magni putare honores, to think much of, Cic.: tantique putat convivia nostra, Ov.

2. to ponder, consider, reflect upon: in quo primum illud debes putare, Cic.: multa putans, Virg. 3. Most freq. sense: to suppose, believe, think, deem (the least emphatic word of the kind, existimo implying more of the exercise of judgment, and credo, actual belief): aliquis forsan me putet non putare hoc verum, Ter.: maturus mihi de bello cogitandum putavit, Cic.

4. = disputo, to argue (rare): me-

cum argumentis puta, Pl. (Hence It. potare.)

putor, ōris, m. [puteo] a foul smell, a stench, putridity: Lucr.

putrefacio, feci, factum, 3. v. a.: pass. putrefio, factus, fieri [puter facio] to make rotten, to cause to putrefy, pass. to become rotten, to putrefy: nudatum tectum patere imbris putrefaciendum, Liv. II. to make friable, to soften: ardentia saxa infuso aceto putrefaciunt, id.

putrefio, factus, fieri, v. putrefacio

putresco, 3. v. n. insep. [puteo, from puter] to grow rotten or putrid, to moulder, decay: vestis putrescit, Hor. (from putreo comes Fr. pourrir.)

putridus, a, um, [id.] rotten, corrupt, decayed: dentes, Cic. II. flabby: pectora, Cat.

putris, e, v. puter.

putror, ōris, m. [puteo] rottenness, corruption, putridity: Lucr. (dub. al. putor.)

(1) **putus**, a, um, adj. [root pu: v. purus] cleansed, perfectly pure, unmixed, usually joined with purus: purus putus, sometimes purus ac putus. purus putus hic sycophanta est, a sycophant out and out, Pl.: purus putus est ipseus, it's the real 'Simon Pure', id. Without purus in Ship: inaeque putrescunt orationes, my exceedingly brilliant speeches (humorously), Cic.

(2) **putus**, i, m. [v. puer] = pusus, a boy: Virg.

pyēlus, i, m. = πύελος, a bath: Pl.

pyga (pūga), ae, f. = πυγή, the rump, buttocks, pure Lat. nates: Hor.

pygargus, i, m. = πύργαρος (white-rump), a kind of antelope with white buttocks: several species have this character: Juv.

pygmaei, orum, m. plu. = Πυγμαῖοι, the Pygmies, a dwarfish race, said to have existed in ancient times, especially in Africa; and to have been constantly at war with the cranes, by which they were always defeated: Plin. tiell.

pyra, ae, f. = πυρά, a funeral pile, pyre, pure Lat. rogos: Virg.

pyramidatus, a, um, adj. [pyramis] in the form of a pyramid, pyramidal: Cic.

pyramis, idis, f. = πυραμῖς [prop. an Egyptian word] a pyramid: Cic.: Hor.

pyrethrum, or -on, i, n. = πύρεθρον, a plant, Spanish chamomile, pellitory: Ov. (Hence It. pilatro.)

pyropus, i, m. = πυρόπυς (fire-coloured), a metallic mixture, gold-bronze, bronze: Lucr. 4. Ov.

pyrrhicha, ae, and **pyrrhichē**, es, f. = πυρρική, a dance in armour, the Pyrrhic dance: Plin.: Suet.

pyrrhichius, a, um, adj. = πυρρικός, in prosody, pēs, or simply pyrrhichus, a metrical foot of two short syllables, a pyrrhic: Quint.

pyrum and **pyrus**, v. pirum and pirus

pythius, a, um, adj. = Πύθιος, Pythian, Delphic; of Apollo: oraculum, Cic. II. Subst.: pythia, ae, f. = ἡ Πύθια, the priestess who uttered the responses of the Delphic Apollo, the Pythones, Pythia: id. 2. pythia, orum, n. pl. = τὰ Πύθια (ἱερά) the Pythian games, celebrated at Delphi every fourth year in honour of Apollo: Ov.

pytisma, ktis, n. = πυτίσμα, that which is spit or spirited out (in tasting wine, etc.): Juv.

pytisso, i. v. n. = πυτίσω, to spit or spit out wine in tastig: Ter.

pyxis, idis, f. = πυξίς, a box, a small box, esp. for unguents, medicines, etc. Orig. of boxes made of box-wood, but afterwards a box of any kind: veneni, Cic.: aurea, Suet.

Q, q, the seventeenth letter of the Latin alphabet, and one of the guttural mutes, equivalent to the Greek koppa (Ϟ). It was a superfluous character; and as the Greek Koppa became entirely obsolete, so there was a manifest tendency in Latin to get rid of Q. Thus in the oldest inscriptions the forms *pequides*, *pegunia*, *qum*, *quocirca*, occur instead of *pecudes*, *pecunia*, *qum*, *quocirca*. So the original forms *quoyus*, *quoi*, *quor* (*quare*), became *cuyus*, *cui*, *cur*; and even for *quod*, *quod* is found. II. Relations of Q with other letters. 1. In Latin itself the only change is into C, of which examples are given above: in the composition and inflection of words this change frequently occurs. e. g. *quattro*, *periculo*; *sequor*, *secutus*. During the Republican period, *qu* does not occur before *a*, either quom or cum is written, equos or ecus, etc. 2. Qu in Latin sometimes corresponds to π in Greek. e. g. *quinque*, *equus*, *sequor* = πέντε, ἵππος, ἐπομαι; also to τ; e. g. *quis*, *que*, *quatuor* = τίς, τέτταρα. III. Changes of Q (or rather of qu) in the Romance languages. 1. Into c: e. g. Lat. *coquus*, antiquus, quomodo; It. *cucuo*, antico, come; Fr. *comme*. 2. Into g (only in the middle of words): e. g. Lat. *aqualis*; It. *eguale*; Fr. *égal*: Lat. *aquila*, Fr. *aigle*. 3. In Fr. q is sometimes omitted: e. g. Lat. *aqua*, *coquere*, *sequi*; Fr. *eau*, *cuire*, *suire*. IV. As an abbreviation, Q represents most freq. the praenomen Quintus, but also stands for Quaesitor, que, quinquennalis, etc. S. P. Q. R., senatus populusque Romanus.

quā, adv. [Abt. fem. from qui] by which road, in which direction or place, where; ad omnes introitus, qua adire poterat, Cic.: reliquum spatium, qua flumen intermittit, where the river

leaves a gap, Caes.: omnia, qua visus erat, as far as the eye could reach, Sall. Even with pl. antecedent. vias et caeca spiramenta, veniat qua succus, along which, Virg. II. Transf.: qua...as, partly...partly, or, as well...as: omnia convescit hedera, qua basim villae, qua intercolumnia, Cic. 2. as far as, in so far as: statui non ultra attingere externa, nisi qua Romanis cohaerent rebus, Liv. 3. in what manner, how (rare) numquid tute propepti tibi, quid fieret? qua fieret? Ter.: qua facere id possis, Virg.

quā-cunque (in tmesi: qua porro cunque, Lencr.), adv. in which direction soever, whosoever: quacunque iter fecit, Cic. Fig.: quacunque nos com-movimus, ad Caesaris acta revocamus, id. 2. in what manner soever: novas incidere lites, in any way I could, Virg. quadantenus or quadamtenus (in tmesi, Hor.), adv. [quidam tenus] to a certain point or limit, so far and no farther (poet and in later prose): est quadam prodire tenus, si non ultra ultra, Hor.

quādra (usu. ā), ae, f, a square. Fest. 2. a dining-table (usually square): aliena vivere quadra, to live from another's table (as a parasite), Juv. c. fr. Virg. A. 7, 115, where quadrae denotes the square or oblong cakes used to place the food on. 3. a square bit, morsel: et mihi dividuo findetur munere quadra, Hor. [From quattuor, it being weakened to d.]

quādrāgēni, ae, a, num distrib. adj. [quadrāginta] forty each: sester-tius quadrāgenis millibus, Cic.

quādrāgēsīmus, a, um, num ord. adj. [id.] fortieth. Cic. II. Subst.: quadragesima, ae, f, (sc. pars), the fortieth part, a fortieth: Suet. 2. Esp. as a tax, the fortieth part, 2½ per cent.: Tac. (Hence Fr. car me)

quādrāgēs (ēne), adv. num. [id.] forty times: sestertium quadrages, 4,000,000 sesterces, Cic.

quādrāgēntā, card. num. adj. forty: annos natus, Cic. [For quattuor(a)-decen-ta, with g for c, as in viginti, q. v.] (Hence It. quaranta, Sp. quarenta; Fr. quarante.)

quādrans (usu ā), tis, m [quattuor] a fourth part, a fourth, a quarter: heres ex quadrante, to the fourth part of the inheritance, Suet. II. Esp. the fourth part of an as (as a coin), three unciae: quadrans mihi nullus est in arca, not a farthing, Mart. The customary price of a bath: dum tu quadrante lavatum rex ibis, Hor.

quādrantāl, ālis, n. [quadrans] o liquid measure containing eight congi, a quadrantal: Pl.

quādrantārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a quarter, esp. to a quarter of an as (as a coin); that costs a quarter of an as, etc.: Cic.

quādrātus, a, um, Part [quadro]. II. A. d. j.: squared, square: saxum, squared, heven stone, Liv.: statura, square, well-set, Suet. III. Subst. quadratum, i, n. a square: dimensio quadrati, Cic. (II) In astronom. quadrature: id.

quādrī-ennis, c, adj. [quattuor annus] of four years: Aur. Vict.

quādrī-ennium, ii, n. [quadrīen-nis] a space or period of four years: Cic.

quādrīfariū, adv. four-fold, in four parts: conjurati quadrifariam se diviserunt, Liv.

quādrī-fidus, a, um, adj. [quattuor and fid in fido] four-cleft, split into four parts: quadrifidas sudes, Virg.

quādrīgae, arum, f. plu.: sing late and infreq (contr. from quadrigae, from quattuor and jugum) a team of four horses; a chariot with four horses, etc., a quadriga: exinde duabus admotus quadrigis, in curru earum distentum illigat Metum, Liv. 2. Esp. of the four-horsed chariots in the circus: curru quadrigarum vehi, Cic. Poet. of the chariot of the Sun, Aurora, Luna, etc.: roseis Aurora quadrigis, Virg. 3. With ref. to other draught animals: e.g. a team of four asses, Varr. II. Fig. quadrigae poeticae, poetic team, Cic. navius atque quadrigis petimus bene vivere, i.e. by sea and land, by constant change of place, Hor.

quādrīgārius, a, um, adj. [quadriga] pertaining to a four-horse (chariot) chariot: habitus, the dress of the driver of a quadriga, Suet. II. Subst.: quadrigarius, i, m. one who drives a four-horse chariot in the circus: id.

quādrīgātus, a, um, adj. [id.] marked or stamped with the figure of a quadriga (of coins): Liv.

quādrīgula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little four-horse team: Cic.

quādrījūgis, e, adj. [quattuor jugum] pertaining to a team of four: equi, Virg.

quādrījūgus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a team of four (poet.): curru, Virg. Subst. quadrijugum, orum, m. plu. a four-horse team: ruunt tritumque relinquunt quadrijugi spatium, Ov.

quādrīlībris, e, adj. [quattuor libra] that weighs four pounds: Pl.

quādrīmēstris, e, adj. [quattuor mensis] of four months: Suet.

quādrīmīlus, a, um, adj. dim. [quadrīmus] of only four years, only four years old: parvulus, Pl.

quādrīmus, a, um, adj. [quattuor, v. binus] of four years, four years old: Cic.

quādrīngēnārius, a, um, adj. [quadrīngenti] of four hundred each:

cohortes, each consisting of four hundred men, Cic.

quādrīngēni, ae, a, num. distrib. adj. [quadrīngenti] four hundred each: Liv.

quādrīngētēsīmus, a, um, num. ord. adj. [id.] the four hundredth: annus, Liv.

quādrīngēnti, ae, a, card. num. adj. [quattuor centum] four hundred: Cic.

quādrīngēnties (ēns), adv. [quadrīngenti] four hundred times: HS quadrīngentes, forty millions of sesterces, Cic.

quādrī-partītus (quadripert.), a, um, adj. divided into or consisting of four parts, four-fold: distributio accusationis, Cic.

quādrī-rēmīs, is, f, adj. [quattuor remus] having four banks of oars: navis, Riv. Also as subst., quadrimis, is, f, a quadrimine. Cic.

quādrīvium, ii, n. [quattuor via] a place where four ways meet, a cross-road: in quadrivis et angiportis, Cat. (Hence It. carriobio)

quādro, avi, atūti, i, v. a and n. [quadrum] Act. to make square: Col. Fig. arcuam, to square, or, as we say, round off the pile, Hor. 2. Transf. to join properly together: quadrandae orationis industria, Cic. II. Neutr. to be square, hence fig. to square or agree with, to fit, suit, ad unguem, to tally exactly, Virg. eam conjunctionem quadrare volumus, Cic. 2. Esp. of accounts, to square, to agree: quomodo sexcenta eodem modo quadrant, id. (Hence It. quadrare, Fr. carrier)

quādrum, i, n. [quattuor] something square, a square: Col. II. Fig.: in quadrum redigere, to reduce to proper order or arrangement, Cic.

quādrūpēdāns, tis, Part. adj. [quadripes] going on four feet, galloping: caninus, Pl. solutus, the tramp of a horse galloping, Virg. II. Subst.: a galloping horse, a steed (poet. and only in plur.): quadrupedantum pectora, id.

quādrūpēs (quadripes), ēdis, adj. [quattuor pes] four-footed, going on four feet: equus, galloping, Enn. Of men quadrupedem constringito, i.e. bind him hand and foot, Ter.: of a person creeping on all fours: Suet. More freq. II. Subst.: a four-footed animal, a quadruped. quadrupedem aliquem, Cic.

quādrūplātor, ōris, m. [quadriplus] one who multiplies by four: App. 2. Transf. a multiplier, magnifier: beneficiorum suorum, Sen.

II. a public informer, who probably received a fourth part of the penalty or damages: also, in gen. a truckster, chicaner: Pl. (Cic. v. Smith's Ant. 316).

quādrūplex, icis, adj. [quattuor plico] four-fold, quadruple: ordo, Liv.

II. *four together, in a group:* stellae (of the constellation Dolphin), Cic. poet.

quadruplō, avi, atum, i. v. a. [quadruplex] to multiply by four, make four-fold: rem suam, Pl.

quadruplōr, i. v. ep. [quadruplus] to be an informer (v. quadruplator, II.): Pl.

quadruplus, a, um, adj. [quattuor; v. duplus] four-fold, quadruple: strenua, Suet. Moret. f. q. **II.** Subst.: quadruplum, i. n. a four-fold amount, four times as much: iudicium in aratore in quadruplum dare, to sentence to pay four times as much, Cic.

quaerito, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [quaerere] to seek repeatedly or constantly: allicum terra marique, Pl. Hence, **2.** to seek to obtain: victim, to earn one's bread, Ter. **II.** to require, need: hujus sermones cinerem haud quaeriant, need no ashes (to polish them), Pl. **III.** Esp. to ask or inquire repeatedly: quid tu id quaeritas? Id.

quaero, stvi or sti, situm, 3 v. a. to look or search for (implying that the place of a thing is unknown: thus distinct from peto, which is to go straight for a thing whose place is known): te ipsum quaerebam, Ter.

2. to seek to obtain, to get, procure: victim, to earn a living, id. rem honeste mercaturis faciendis, Cic. argentum, Hor. liberorum quaerendorum causa exorata est, Pl. Absol., denique sit finis quaerendi, a limit to getting, id. **3.** to seek in vain, to miss: Siciliam in uberrima Siciliae parte, Cic. **II.** Fig.: to endeavour to find out to molest, aim at, strive: sibi remedium ad rem aliquam, id. With Inf.: tristitiae causam si quis cognoscere quaerit, Ov. **2.** Esp. to seek to gain, to get, procure: laudum sibi, Ter.: gloriam bello, Cic. **3.** Of impers. subjects: to demand, require: bellum dictatorem maiestatem quaerivisset, Liv. Sall. **III.** Esp. to endeavour to obtain information, to ask, inquire: the person from whom, expr. by ab, de, ex; what is sought to be learnt, usu. by depend. clause, sometimes by Acc.: quaero abs te nunc, Cic. quaero de te, arbitrerisne consullem functum officio? Liv. quaerit ex solo ea, quae in conventu dixerat, Caes. (ii) si quaeris, si quaerimus, to say the truth, in fact, to speak honestly: omnino, si quaeris, ludi apparatusum, Cic. Also, non quaerere or quid quaeris? in short, in one word: noli quaerere: ita mihi pulcher hic dies visus est, id.

IV. to examine or inquire into judicially, to institute an investigation: quaerere de pecunis repetundis, id. **2.** With ref. to examination by torture: hunc abduce, vinci, rem quaere, Ter. de servo in dominum, Cic. [The older form was quaeso, q. v.] (Hence E. *chielere* Fr. *querir*.)

quaesitio, ōnis, f. [quaero] a questioning by torture, inquisition: Tac.

quaesitor, ōris, m. [id.] the praetor who presided in criminal trials: duo consules et quaesitor, Cic. (cf. Smith's Ant. 216). **2.** any person appointed to investigate criminal cases; an examiner, inquisitor: id.

quaesitūra, ae, f. [quaero] for quaestura, the quaestorship: Tac.

quaesitus, a, um, Part. [quaero] Neut. sing. as subst. quaesitum, i. a question: Ov. (ii) Neut. pl. as subst.: quaesita, orum, gains, money accumulated: attentus quaesitis, Hor. **II.** A d.j.: sought out, select, special, extraordinary: leges quaesitores (opp. to simplices), Tac. **2.** far-fetched, studied, affected, assumed: Cic.

quaeso, ivi or i, 3 v. a. [old form of quaero] to seek: Pl. **II.** to beg, pray, beseech, entreat: constr. usu. with Suly. or absol. (parenthetically). peto quoesque, ut tuos mecum serves, Cic. Absol., quaeso, quoesumus, I (or we) pray, beg, beseech: freq. as a mere expletive, *pruthee*: ubinam est, quaeso? Ter. [Eym. uncertain.]

quaesticiulus, i, m. dim. [quaestus] a small profit, slight gain: Cic.

quaestio, ōnis, f. [quaero] a seeking: cave, tuas mihi in quaestione, lest I have to look after you, Pl. **II.** Esp. an inquiry, investigation, a questioning, question: quaestio est appetitio cognitionis, quaestioque finis inventio, Cic. **2.** Esp. an inquiry affecting a citizen's caput, a public trial (v. Smith's Ant. 215 seq.): cum praetor quaestionem inter sicarios excusasset, had presided in the trials for assassination (v. quaestor), id. The word denoting the crime is usu. depend. on the prep. de: quaestionem de furto constituere, id. quaestiones perpetuae, inquisitions concerning certain crimes conducted by standing commissions, id. **3.** examination (of slaves) by torture: quaestionem habere de servis, id.: ex servis, Liv. servos in quaestionem dare, ferre, to offer them for examination under torture, Cic. **4.** In gen., a subject of investigation, case, question: prodigiis et perobscura quaestio est de natura deorum, id. (ii) Esp. in rhetoric the subject of debate: quaestionum duo sunt genera. alterum infinitum, alterum definitum, id. (iii) the main point in a disputed matter, the issue: id.

quaestiuicula, ae, f. dim. [quaestio] a little or trying question: Cic.

quaestor, ōris, m. [contr. from quaesitor, from quaero] a quaestor; a Roman magistrate there were originally two classes of quaestors, one performing to some extent the duties of public prosecutors, the other having the charge of the public revenues: Varr. After the time of the kings, the title of quaestor was confined to the magistrates who had the charge of the

public revenues: Tac. Respecting the various kinds of quaestors and their offices, v. Smith's Ant. 316 seq.

quaestorius, a, um, adj. [quaestor] pertaining to a quaestor: officium, the duty of a quaestor, Cic.: porta, a gate in the camp near the quaestor's tent, Liv. **II.** Subst.: quaestorius, ii, m. one who had been quaestor, an ex-quaestor: Cic. **2.** quaestorium, ii, n. (sc. tentorium), the quaestor's tent in the camp: Liv. (ii) By anal., the residence of the quaestor in a province, Cic.

quaestuosus, a, um, adj. [quaestus] gainful, profitable, advantageous, productive: mercatura, Cic. ingula quaestuosus margaritis, rich in, Plin. **II.** greedy of profit, eager for gain: homo, Cic. **III.** that has great gain or profit, enriched: gens Syrtica navigiorum spoliis quaestuosus, Curt.

quaestura, ae, f. [quaestor] the office of quaestor, the quaestorship: Cic. **II.** Meton. public money: translator quaesturae, id.

quaestus, ōis (Gen. quaesti, Pl.: Ter.), m. [quaero] a gaining, acquiring, gain, profit, advantage: pecuniae, Caes.: aliquid quaestui habere, to turn a thing to one's profit: quaestui habere rempublicam, to enrich oneself by the administration of public affairs, Cic. **2.** a way of making money, a business, occupation, employment: id.: Ter. (ii) Of the occupation of a parasite: antiquum quaestum meum alimoniae servo, Pl. (iii) In bad sense; prostitution: id.: Ter. **II.** Fig. gain, profit, advantage: nullum in eo facio quaestum, Cic.

qualibet (qualubet; fem. Abl. of quilibet), where you will, everywhere: qualibet perambula sedes, Pl. **II.** as you please, in any way: qualubet esse notus, Cat.

qualis, e, pron. adj. [v. qui]. Interrog. of what sort, kind, or nature, what kind of? quali fide, quali pietate existimatis eos esse? Cic. **II.** Relat. as correlative to talis, in which connection it answers to Eng. relative as, but as talis is freq. omitted, qualis becomes the representative of both words: of such a sort, kind, or nature as; such as: ut qualem te jam ante populo R. praebeuisti, talem et nobis impertias, id.: in hoc bello, quale bellum nulla barbaria gessit, the like of which, id. Poet. for adeo. qualiter: quale caelum subrubet, Ov. **III.** Indef.: having some quality or other: et ita effici quae appellatur qualis, Cic.

qualis-cumque, qualē-cumque, (or -cumque) (in *inest*, quale id. cumque est, Cic.), adj. [qualis] Relat.: of what quality soever, of whatever kind: licet videre, qualescumque summi civitatis viri fuerunt, talem civitatem fuisse, Cic. **II.** Indef.: any without exception, any whatever: sin qualescumque locum sequimur, quae

est domestica sede jucundior? id. (Hence Fr. *quelconque*.)

qualis-libet, qualis-libet, adj. [qualis] of what sort or nature soever: Cic.

qualitas, -atis, f. [id.] quality, property, nature (a word coined by Cic = *ποιότης*): Quint.: Col.

qualiter, adv. just as, as: lacrimae fluxero per ora, qualiter abjecta de nive manat aqua, Ov.

qualiter-cumque (or -cumque), *adv.* in what way soever, howsoever: Just.

quālum, i. n., and quālus, i. m. a wicker basket or hamper; a fruit-hamper, wool-basket, wine-strainer, etc.: spissae vimine quālos, Virg.: Hor. [Comparing quālum, we see that quālum is for *quas-ulum*, but the etym. is obscure.]

quam, adv. [v. *qui*] in what way, to what a degree; how, how much, as much as: quam nihil praetermittis in consilio dando? Cic. || Esp. in comparisons, either expressed or implied. Answering to *tam* with a *poss. adj.* which is understood with *quam*: as. *tam* ego ante fui liber, quam gnatus tuus, Pl. (ii) *tam* being omitted, *quam* represents the meaning of both words: tusa cribrataque vino, quam possit excellenti, as excellent as possible, Plin.: quam quisque potest, as much as each one can, Ov. 2. With comparatives; than: libentius quam verius, with more eagerness than truth, Cic. (ii) Esp. with *magis*: *tam magis*... *quam magis*, the more... the more: Virg. With *tam* omitted *quam* magis exhausto spumaverit ubere mulctra, lacta magis pressis manabant flumina mammis, id. With *magis* omitted, *clams* majoribus, quam vetustis, rather famous than ancient, Tac. 3. With *Sup.*, answering to *tam* with another *Sup.*, the *Sup.* being best rendered by English *Comp*: by how much the more, the more: quam quisque pessime fecit, tam maxime tutus est, Sall. (ii) Esp. in connection with *possum* and *Sup.*, denoting the highest degree possible: quam maximus potest itineribus, by the longest possible day-marches, Caes.: quam possum mollissime, as gently as possible, Cic. *Possum* is freq. omitted sementes quam maximas facere, as great as possible, Caes. 4. After other particles and words: (i) *aeque*, so much... as: nihil *aeque* eos terruit, quam robur ac color imperatoris, Liv. (ii) *contra* or *secus*; otherwise... than, not so... as: contra faciunt, quam professi sunt, Cic. (iii) *alius*, with a preceding negative, nothing else than: nil aliud quam, Liv. (iv) *aliter*: aliter quam ego velim, otherwise than Cic. (v) *supra*: supra quam fieri possit, more than, id. (vi) *ultra*: ultra quam satis est, farther than, id. (vii) *numerals of comparison*: diutiusdum tribuit quam: quod regibus ferre soliti

erant, the half of what, Liv. (viii) After words denoting succession of time, esp. the *adv.* *ante* and *post*, *postero* die quam illa erant acta, the day after that (lit. later than), Cic.

||. Emphatically with adverbs: exceedingly, very, quite, indeed: quam familiariter, Ter.

quam-diū (quandiu), (often found separately), *adv.* as long as, until, during: quamdiu potuit, tacuit, Caes.

||. Interrog.: how long: quam diu id factum est? Pl.

quamdūdum, v. dudum.

quam-libet (-libet), *adv.* as* much as you please, how much soever: quamlibet esto unica res, let a thing be ever so unique, Lucr.: occupat egregias quamlibet ante rates, having had ever so much start, Ov.

quamobrem (and separ. *quam* ob rem), *adv.* Interrog.: for what reason? on what account? wherefore? why? quem ad finem? quamobrem? Cic. ||. Relat. for what reason, on which account, why. multae sunt causae, quamobrem cupio abducere, Ter.

quamplūres, v. complures.

quam-plurimum, v. quam, II, 3, ii

quampridem, v. pridem a *quam-primū*, *adv.* forthwith, as soon as possible: Caes. Cic.

quam-vis, adv. and *conj.* [vis from volo]. Adv.: in as high a degree as you will, ever so, esp. with *adj.* and *adv.*: quamvis multos nominatum proferre, however many, as many as you please, Cic.: quamvis diu, ever so long, id. 2. In gen., to designate a high degree: very, exceedingly, quamvis pernix, Pl. ||. Conj. however much.

although: constr. usu with *Subj.*, less freq. with *Ind.*: homines, quamvis in turbidis rebus sint, Cic.: quamvis infesto animo et minaci periculo heras Liv. Without a verb: res bello gererat, quamvis reipublicae calamitosas, attamen magnas, Cic.

quā-nam, adv. where indeed, where (rare): quamnam in alium orbem traiecit, Liv.

quandiu, v. quamdiu

quandō, adv. and *conj.* [v. *qui*]. Adv. Interrog.: at what time? when? Do. Venit Chaerea. Ph. Quando? Do Hodie, Ter.: Cic.: Hor. So in depend. interrog.: non intelligitur, quando obrepit senectus, *v. e. do not notice when*, Cic. 2. Indef. at any time, ever (after si, ne), ut, si quando auditum sit, prodigii simile numeretur, id. ||. Conj. denoting the cause or reason since, because: quando ita tibi libet, vale atque salve, Pl. (Hence It. *quando*, Fr. *quand*.)

quandō-cumque or -cumque (separated: quando consumet cumque, Hor.), *adv.* Relat. at what time soever, whenever, as often as, as soon as: quancūcūque trahunt invisa negotia Romam, Hor. ||. Indef.: at some

time or other, in due time: quancūcūque mihi poenas dabis, Ov.: Hor.

quandō-que, adv. Relat. at what time soever, whenever, as often as: Indignor, quancūque bonus dormitat Homerus, Hor. ||. Indef.: at some time, at one time or other (after si, ne): ne quancūque parvus hic ignis incendum ingens excussit, Liv.

quandō-quidem (quandōq. Virg.), *conj.* since indeed, since, seeing that: quancūquidem tu istos oratores tantopere laudas, Cic.

quan-quam (quamquam), *conj.* though, although: constr. with *Ind.* in statements of fact (the most freq. use); with *Subj.* in hypothetical sentences, in expressions of wishing, and in *oratio obliqua*: quanquam id est minime probandum, Cic.: quanquam ne id quidem suspicionem cōtionis haberet, although even that would have given rise to no suspicion, id. 2. Elliptically; some verb being understood: yet, nevertheless: quanquam o' sed superest, quibus hoc dedit, i. e. though I could fain wish it were otherwise! Virg. 3. Rarely with *Part.*: si omnia alia, quae sunt extra, quanquam expetenda, although desirable (Gr. *καίτοι*), Cic.

quantillus, a, um, adj. dim. [quantulus] how much (with an implication of smallness), how little: hunc debet Philolachus paulum. Then. Quantulum? Tra. Quasi quadraginta annis, Pl.

quantitas, -atis, f. [quantus] greatness, extent, quantity: humoris, Plin.

quanto, adv. of comparison, (corr. with tanto, by how much, by as much as, according as, the (adv.) quanto diutius abest, magis cupio tanto, the longer he is away, Ter.: quanto magis philosophi delectabant, Cic. With *Posit.* (late constr.): tanto acceptius in vulgum, quanto modicus privatus a dedicationibus, in proportion as, Tac. With *ante*, etc.: quo minus exponam, quam multa ad me detulerit, quanto ante provident, how long beforehand, Cic. (Hence It. *quanto*; Fr. *quant*.)

quant-ōperē, adv. (and separately *quanto* quē) how greatly, how much: docet quantopere reipublicae interest, Caes. 2. With *tantopere*, so much... as: neque enim tantopere hanc a Crasso disputationem desiderabam, quantopere ejus in causis oratione delecor, Cic.

quantūlum, adv. how little: Cic.

quantūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [quantulus] how great or much (but with an implication of smallness); how little, how small, how trifling: quantulus sol nobis videtur! how small! Cic.: id autem quantulum est? how little, id.

quantūlus-cumque, -scumque, -uncumque (or -cumque), *adv.* however small, how little soever: occasio, Juv. Neutr. absol., however small, however insignificant: quicūque eramus, et quantulumcūque dicebamus, Cic.

quantum, *adv.* *as much, so much as*; scribe quantum potes, Cic.: domum me rursum, quantum potero, tantum recipiam, *as soon as possible*, Pl. With comparatives, for quanto, the more, the greater, etc.: quantum iuniores patrum plebi se magis insinuabant, eo acrius contra tribuni tenebant, Liv.

quantumcumque, *adv.* *v. quantuscunq.*

quantumvis, *adv.* *as much as you will, how much soever, ever so much, however*: quantumvis licet excellas, *ever so much*, Cic. II. *ever so, very, exceedingly*: quantumvis facundus et promptus, Suet. 2. For *quantumvis*, although: ille catus, quantumvis rusticus, Hor.

quantus, *a, um, adj.* [*v. qui*] *how great, and as correlative to tantus, as such as*. calamitatis, Cic. With *sup.*: tanta est inter eos, quanta maxima esse potest, morum studiiorumque distantia, the greatest possible difference, id. Quantum quantus, for quantus unque, *how great or much soever*: tu, quantum quantus, ubi mihi sapientia es, i. all your bulk; from top to toe, Tr. (ii) In quantum, *as far as, according as*. pedum digitos, in quantum quæque secuta est, traxit, Ov. 2. With *part. Gen.* to denote number: quantum terra trigint hominum, i. e. all the men that earth hides, as many as, Pl.

3. *quantus*, *as (ten) pretti, for how much, how dear or as dear as, as high as*: quanti emit? Ter. So, quanti quanti, at whatever price: sed quanti quanti, bene emittit quod necesse est, Cic. Quante opere (also in one word), *v. quantopere*

quantuscumque, *tâcunque, tumcumque, adv.* *how great soever, quantumcumque sum ad iudicandum, Cic. Nul quantumcumque as adr quantumcumque possum, as much as ever I can, id.*

quantuslibet, *-tâlibet, -tumlibet, adv.* *as great as you please, how great soever, ever so great*: quantolibet ordine dignus, Ov.

quantusquantus, *v. quantus.*

quantusvis, *-tâvis, -tumvis, adv.* *as much as you will, as great as you please, however great, ever so great*: quantavis magnas copias sustineri posse, *any number of troops*, Caes.

quapropter (*in tmesi*: *qua me propter adduxi, Ter.*), *adv.* [*cf. propterea*] *for what, wherefore, why*. Interrog.: parumper opperire me hic My Quapropter? Ter. II. Relat.: credo te non nihil mirari, quid sit, quapropter te hac foras puerum evocare iussi, *what is the reason why*, id. 2. In transitions, *wherefore, on which account* (like *quoniam*): quapropter hoc dicam, Cic.

quæquâ, *adv.* *wheresoever, which way soever*: quæquâ incedit, Pl.

quæquam, *adv.* *anywhere*: Lucr.

quære, *adv.* *by which means, whereby* (rare) permulta sunt, quæ dici

possunt, quare intelligatur, Cic. II.

from what cause, on what account, wherefore, why. Interrog.: quare ausus? Pl.: Cic. 2. Relat.: quæranus, quæ tanta vitia fuerint in unico filio, quare is patri displiceret, id.

3. Resumptive; *for which reason, wherefore*: quare pro certo habetote, Sall. (Hence Fr. *car*)

quarta-décimânus, *i. m.* [*quarta decima, sc. legio*] *a soldier belonging to the fourteenth legion*: Tac.

quartanus, *a, um, adj.* [*quartus*] *of or belonging to the fourth*: febris, a quartanæ ague (i. e. recurring every fourth day), Cic. II. Subst. quartana, *ae, f.* (sc. febris), a quartanæ ague: frigida, Hor. 2. quartani, *orum, m. plu.* *the soldiers of the fourth legion*: Tac.

quartarius, *ii, m* [*id*] *a fourth part, quarter*; esp. of a sextarius, a quartarii, gill: vini, Liv.

quarto, *adv.* *in the fourth place, fourthly*: Varr. 2. Often = quantum, for the fourth time: ter conata loqui, ter destitit, ausaque quarto, Ov.

quartum, *adv.* *for the fourth time*: T. Quincto quartum consule, Liv.

quartus, *a, um, ord. num.* *adj.* [*quartus*] *fourth*: pars, Caes.: quartus ab Arcesila, the fourth from Arcesila, Cic. (Hence Fr. *quart*)

quartus-décimus, *a, um, ord. num.* *adj.* *the fourteenth*: locus, Cic.

quasi, *adv.* *as if, just as*: with *Indic.*: quasi in mari secuti hortator remiges hortatier, ita . . . just in the same way as, Pl.: quasi poma ex arboribus, cruda et sunt, vix avelluntur, Cic. . . . Cic. Strengthened with *porinde*, *proinde*; *just as if*: id. (ii) With *Subj.*, when a supposition is expressed: quasi vero venire debuerint, *as if, forsooth*, id. (iii) With *Part.*: Græcas litteras sic avidè arripit, quasi duntaxat sinit explere cupiens, *as if (he were) desiring*, id. II. With numerals; *about, nearly, almost*: quasi talenta ad quindecim coegi, Ter.

quâsilum, *i, n* and **quâsilus**, *i, m. dim.* [*quâsilus*] *any small basket*: Cic.

quassatio, *onis, f* [*quasso*] *a shaking*: capitum, Liv.

quasso, *avi, atum, i, r a.* and *n.* *freg* [*quatio*]. A *ct.* to shake or toss repeatedly or violently: caput, Pl.: Etruscum pinum, Virg. With the additional idea of striking: ramum Letheo ror madentem super utraque quassat tempora, id. 3. to shatter: vasa, Lucr.: quassata muri reficere, the breaches, Liv. II. Fig.: to shake, shatter, impair, weaken: quassata republica, Cic.

B. *N. e. utr.*: to shake itself, to shake (poet.): siliqua quassante, rattling, Virg. (Hence Fr. *casser*.)

quassus, *a, um, Part.* [*quatio*].

II. A *dj.*: quassa voce, in a broken voice, Curt.

quassus, *us, m* [*id*] *a shaking*: Pac. in Cic.

quâtâ-fâcio, *fecî, factum, 3. v. a.* [*quatio facio*] *to shake. Fig.: to cause to waver, to weaken*: quatefecit Antonium, Cic. Ep. ad Brut.

quâtênus, *adv.* Of place: *how far*: quatenus progredi debeat, Cic.

(ii) Fig. *how far, to what extent*: quatenus sint ridicula tractanda oratori, id. 2. *as far as*: quatenus tuto possent ire, Liv. 2. Of time, *how long*: quibus auspiciis istos fasces acciperem? quatenus haberem? Cic.

4. Causal, *seeing that, since, as*: clarus postgenitis: quatenus, heu nefas! virtutem incolumem odimus, Hor.

quâter, *adv.* *num.* [*quattuor*] *four times*: quaterdecies, *fourteen times*, Cic. As a phrase, *ter et quater*, *ter aut quater*, *et terque quaterque*, *three times and four times, i. e. over and over again, often, very much*: ter et quater anno revisens aquor, Hor.

quâtêrni, *ae, a, adj. num. distrib.* [*id*] *four each, by fours, four at a time*: quaternus denarius in singulas amphoras exegisse, Cic. II. *four together*: primam aciem quaternæ cohortes ex quinta legione tenebant, Caes. (Hence Fr. *quatre*.)

quâtio, *no perf.* *quassum, 3. v. a.* *to strike, shatter*: urbis moenia arietibus quater, Liv.: quassas rates, battered, damaged and leaking, Hor. 2. to shake: alas, Virg. 3. to strike, drive: quater aliquid foras, Ter.

II. Fig.: to agitate, affect, excite: quod ægritudine quatiatur, Cic. 2. to plague, vex, harass: oppida bello, Virg. [Ety. uncertain.]

quâtîdium (*quatr.*), *i, n* [*quattuor dies*] *a space of four days, four days*: hoc triduo aut quatrîdium, Pl.

quâtîor (*quât.*), *card. num.* *adj.* *four*: ex centum quattuor centuria, Cic. [Cf. Skr. *Katvâr-as*, Gr. (Hom.) *katvâr-es*, Aeol. *katvâr-es* (= *katvâr-es*); Goth. *fid-vôr*, O H G. *for*, Eng. *four*] (Hence It. *quattro*; Sp. *cuatro*; Fr. *quatre*.)

quâtîordêcim (*quat*), *card. num.* *adj.* *fourteen*: Suet. (Hence Fr. *quatorze*.)

quâtîorvirâtus (*quat.*), *us, m.* [*quattuorviri*] *the office of the quattuorviri*: Asin. Poll. in Cic.

quâtîorvîrî (*quat.*), *orum, m. plu.* *a body of four men associated in certain official functions, esp. in the municipia or colonies, the board of chief magistrates*: Cic.

quê, *conj.* [*cogn. with Skr. Ka, Gr. kai and re* (so Gr. *καί*, Lat. *quæ*)] *enclitic copulative particle, and* (disting. from *et* as implying some natural relation between the things connected: it often serves to add some word completing the sense of the foregoing word): res rationesque vestrorum omnium, Pl.: terra marique, Cic.: arma virumque, Virg. (ii) Repeated, or with *et* corresponding: both . . . and, *as well . . . as, partly . . . partly*; but sometimes to

be rendered simply by *and* . . . *and*: *ius et officium partesque*, Cic. Affixed to monosyllabic words (rare): *quique*, Pl.: *aque*, Ov.: *equae*, Virg.: but sometimes appended to the next word when the first in the connected clause is a monosyllable: *ad plurimosque*, Cic. In the poets, also after several words: *Messalam terra dum sequiturque mari*, for, *terra marique*, Tib. II. Equivalent to *sed*, when preceded by a negation, *but*: *non nobis solum nati sumus, ortusque nostris patria vindicat*, Cic.

queis, i. q. *ques*, *nom. pl.* = *qui*, also, more commonly, for *quibus*, v. *qui*, *ad init.*

quemadmodum, or, separately, *quem ad modum*, *adv.* in or after *what manner, how*: Interrog.: *quemadmodum ab eo postea exegisti*, Cic. II. *Relat.* *ego omnem rem scio, quemadmodum est*, Pl. 2. *Exp.* with *sic*, *ita*, etc.; *just as*, as: *si, quemadmodum soles de ceteris rebuq*, *sic de amicitia disputaris*, Cic.

quēo, *lvi* and *li*, *Itum*, 4. v. *n* to be able (to be in a position to do something; whereas possum usu. denotes inherent ability; but the distinction is not always maintained: *non quo reliqua scribere*, Cic.: *queritur*, Liv. *Pass.* (before an *Inf. Pass.*): *forma nosci non quita est*, Ter. [Etyim. uncertain.]

querētum, i. n. [quercus] an oak-forest: Hor.

querēus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] of oak, *oaken*, *oak-*: Tac.

quercus, *ba*, f. an oak, oak-tree, used generically for several species, esp. the Italian or esculent oak, sacred to Jupiter: *magna Jovis quercus*, Virg.

II. *Meton.* of things made of oak wood: *a ship*: Val. Fl. *Capitolina*, a *garland of oak-leaves*, Juv. (usually bestowed upon one who had saved the life of a citizen in battle): Ov. 2. *acorns* (rare): *veteris fastidia quercus*, Juv. [Etyim. uncertain.] (Hence *It. quercia*.)

querēla (perh. better, *querella*), *ae*, f. [quor] a complaining, complaint: *intervenit nonnullorum querelis*, Cic.: *vestrum beneficium nonnullum habet querelam, gives some occasion for complaint*, id.

II. *Transf.* a plaintive song, *hullday*: Stat. 2. In gen., a plaintive or melancholy sound, e. g. the croaking of frogs: *veterem in limo ranæ cecinere querelam*, Virg. (Hence *Fr. querelle*, and, from *it*, *Eng. quarrel*.)

queribundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] complaining: *vox*, Cic.

querimōnia, *ae*, f. [id.] a complaint: esp. of formal declaration and remonstrance: *sociorum querimonias deferre ad aliquem, to lay their grievances before any one*, Cic.: *crimina querimoniasque*, Liv.: *querimoniae de injuriis*, Cic.

quēritor, i. v. n. *freq.* [id.] to complain repeatedly or violently: Tac.

quernōus, a, um, *adj.* [v. quernus] of oaks, *oaken*, *oak-*: *corona*, Suet.

quernus, a, um, *adj.* [= quercus] nus, from *quercus* of oak, *oaken*, *oak-* (poet.): *quernas glandes tum stringere tempus*, Virg.: *corona*, Ov. (Hence old *Fr. querne*, *chesne*, mod. *Fr. chêne*.)

quēror, *questus*, i. v. a. and n. *dep.* to complain, lament, bewail: *constr.* the subject of complaint expr. by *Acc.* of non-personal object; by *Abl.* with *de*; by *Acc.* and *Inf.*, or by clause with *quod*; the person complained to, by *Dat.*, or with *cum* and *apud*: *ruum fatum, to bewail one's fate*, Caes.: *queritur de Milone per vim expulso*, Cic.: *cum patribus conscriptis*, Liv.: *apud novercam*, Pl.: *nec queris patri, nor complain to your father*, Juv.: *ne querantur se relictas esse*, Cic.: *quod sit destitutus queritur*, Caes. II.

Transf. of animals whose natural cry or note is melancholy or plaintive: of the owl: Virg. (cf. *'the mooping owl does to the moon complain'*) of other birds: *to coo, warble*: Hor. [Queror for *ques-or*: cf. *Skr. çras*, to breathe, sigh, groan.]

querquētilānus, a, um, *adj.* [from *querquetum*, for *quercetum*] pertaining to an oak-forest: *mons, an earl's name of the Mons Caetrus at Rome*, Tac.

quērulus, a, um, *adj.* [queror] full of complaints, complaining, querulous: (senex) *difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti se puer*, Hor.

II. *Transf.* of animals and things (poet.): *softly complaining, cooing, warbling, chirping*, etc.: *cicadae*, Virg.

ques, v. *qui*, *ad init.*

questus, a, um, *Part.* [queror].

questus, *ūs*, m. [id.] a complaining, complaint, lamentation: Cic. II. *Transf.* of the note of the nightingale: *maestas late loca questibus implet*, Virg.

qui, *que*, *quod* (old forms, *Nom. qui*, *Gen. quojus*, *Dat. quoi*; *Abl. qui* plur. *ques* or *queis*, *fem. qui*, *neutr. quae*; *Dat.* and *Abl.* *queis* and *quis*) Interrog.: *who? which? what?* (adjectively; while *quis*, *quid*, are used substantively). *Th.* *Quis fuit igitur? Py. Iste Chaerea. Th. Qui Chaerea? what? Chaerea? Ter. quod mare, what sea? Hor.: Ov. II. Relat. who, which, what, that, agreeing in *gend.* and *number* with its antecedent, but not in case; that being determined by the nature of its connection with its own clause: *coloniam, quam Fregillas appellat*, Liv.: *summo magistratu praerat, quem Vergobretum appellant*, Caes.: *ab Ocelo, quod est ceteris Provinciae extremum*, id. (ii) *It* usu. takes the gender of a complementary *Nom* or *Acc.* immediately following: *est locus in carcere, quod Tullianum appellant*, Sall. (iii) Sometimes *it* agrees with something implied in the antecedent: *illa furia [i. e. Clodius] qui*,*

etc., Cic.: *abundantia earum rerum, quae prima mortales ducunt*, id. (iv) Occasionally by what in Greek is called attraction, *it* agrees with its antecedent in case also: *circliter sexcentas ejus naves, cujus supra demonstravi, naves*, Caes. (v) The antecedent is sometimes repeated after the relative: *erant itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent*, id. 2. *With Subj.* (i) to denote a cause (for *quasus*): *as, because: maluit iter facere pedibus, qui incommodesime navigassemus, as we had had a very unpleasant voyage*, Cic. (ii) to denote a consequence (for *ut*): *dignus est, qui imperet, worthy to rule*, id. (iii) after verbs of motion, to denote a purpose (for *ut*): *equitatum qui sustineret hostium impetum misit, to check*, Caes.

3. For *is*, *ea*, *id*, with a conjunction. res liquitur ipsa, quae semper valet plurimum, and this, Cic. 4. For *qualis* or *talis* (esp. in orat. obliq.), *what sort of, what a, such*: *qui vir, et quantus* id. quae tua natura est, such is your disposition, id.: quae tua prudentia est, such is your prudence, id. 5. *Neut. sing.* as much as, as far as, what=quantum.

adju-tabo quod potero, Ter. With *Gen*: quod acri, Liv. (ii) *wherein*. si quid est, quod mea opera opus sit vobis, Ter. (iii) *Abl.* with comparative (with or without *hoc*, *en*, or *tanto*): *by how much, by so much, the. the: quo difficilis, hoc praelarius*, Cic. III. *Indef.* (both *subst.* and *adj.*) any one, any si qui graviore vulnere accepto, quo deciderat, Caes. [Qui=quet for quod, in which to the stem quo (Indo-Eur. kay) is added the demonstr. suffix i, as in *eo-ros-i*, *eo-i*. To this quo corresponds *Gr. wo* (N. Ion. ko) in *rore, noëv, morepov*, etc.; *Goth. heva*, *Eng. who*. From the same I. E. pronom. stem come *qua-m, quam-do, quod, quo-tu-s, qua-ni-s, qua-ti-s*] (Hence *It. chi, che*; *Sp. Fr. qui, que*.)

qui, *adv.* [abl. of qui] with or from which, *wherewith*: *restim volo mihi emere* *Ps. Quamobrem? Ca. Qui me faciam pengu-m, to hang myself with*, Pl. 2. *Exp.* in wishing: *o that! would that!*=utinam: *qui te Jupiter dique omnes perdidit*, id. *Ellipt.*: *qui illi diu irati* i. e. *may they be angry with him*, Cic. II. *in what manner, how*: *sacramento quidem vos tenere qui potuit* Caes.: *qui sit, how comes it*, Hor. 2. *Exp. wherefore? why?* *qui dui?* Ter. III. *Of price*, for *quanti, how much*: *qui datur, tanti indica*, Pl.

quā, *conj.* with *Indic.* [qui] because: *urbs, quia quia postrema aedificata est*, Neapolis nominatur, Cic.

II. *quia* nam, and *quianam, why? wherefore?* *quianam sententia vobis versa retro?* Virg.

quānam, v. *quia*.
quicquam, v. *quisquam*.
quicque, v. *quisque*.

quiesquid, v. quisquis.

quiescum, v. cum.

quiescunque, **quiescunque**, quodcunque (or **cunque**); and separately: **quam** **cunque** in partem, Cic., *pron. relat.* **whoever, whatever, whosoever, whatsoever, every one who, everything that, all that**: **quiescunque** is est, Cic. *Neutr. absol.*: ut quodcunque vellet, liceret facere, Nep. With *part. Gen.*: quodcunque hoc regni, i. e. *whatever regal power I do possess*, Virg. **2.** Esp. for *qualiscunque*; *howsoever constituted, of whatever kind*: **quiescunque** mens illa fuit, Gabinii fuit, Cic. **||.** Transf. *each or every possible*: quae sanari poterunt, quaecunque ratione sanabo, in every possible way, id. quocunque modo, in any way possible (right or wrong), Hor. (Hence Fr. *quiconque*.)

quid, v. quis.

quidam, quaedam, quoddam, and *subst.* quidam, *pron. indef.* a certain, a certain one, somebody, something: quidam ex advocatis, Cic. quodam tempore, at a certain (indefinite) time, *ome*, id. quidam Gallus, Caes. *Plur.*: *some*: excessebat urbe quidam, alii mortem sibi consciverunt, Liv. With *Gen.*: quidam bonorum caesi, Tac. *Verbs. absol.*: quiddam, something. quiddam divinum, Cic. With *Gen.*: quiddam mali, something of evil, id.

2. In *indef.* sense, with an *adj.*, serving to soften an expression: *virtutem ducam et quasi fremam quidam, a kind of iron virtue, as it were*, id.

quidem, *adv.* partaking of the nature of an *enclitic*, being almost invariably placed after the emphatic word of the sentence, which it serves to indicate (=Gr. *γε*) *indeed, certainly, in truth*: sibi quidem persuaderi, Caes. tantum doleo, ac mirifice quidem, and *strangely too*, Cic.: *re quidem vera, but in reality*, Nep. Cic.

2. With a negative *ne* **quidem**, *not even*: *ne obsidibus quidum datis pacem redimere potuisse, not even by giving hostages*, Caes.: Cic. (ii) *Less emphatically, not . . . either*: *quid enim Africanus indignus pei? Minime hercle: ac ne ego quidem illius, nor I of him either*, id. (iii) *nec (neque) quidem, and not indeed, and that not*: *de isto id, quod omnes videbant, neque ille quidem obscure, locutus est*, id. **||.** *at least*: *ex me quidem nihil audire potuisses*, id. **2.** To express indignation, *really, truly*: *nam istec quidem contumelia est*, Ter.

3. *for instance, for example*: Cic. Nep.

quidnam, v. quisnam.

quidni, v. quis.

quidpiam, **quidquam**, v. quispiam and *quisquam*

quidquid, v. quisquis.

quies, *ēus*, f. (v. *quiesco*) *rest, quiet, repose*: locus quietus et tranquillitatis plenissimus, Cic. Of things: si non tanta quies iret frigusque caloremque

inter, i. e. the repose of spring, Virg.

2. *a quiet life, neutrality* between political parties: Attici quies Caesaris fuit grata, Nep. **3.** *peace*: diuturna, Sall. **4.** *state of quietness or calm* (opp. to clamor): Tac. **5.** *sleep*: quietem capere, to go to sleep, Ov.: *alta, deep sleep*, Virg. **6.** *death* (poet.): *illi dura quies oculos et ferreus urget somnus*, id. **||.** Meton. *a resting-place, lair of a wild beast* (poet.): only in *pl.*: *intectae fronde quietes*, Lucr.

quiesco, *ēvi*, *ētum*, 3. v. n. (rarely a) *to rest, keep quiet*: placida composu pace quiescit, Virg. **2.** Fig.: *to remain neutral*: Cic. **3.** *to sleep*: quievi in navis noctem perpetem, Pl. **4.** Of things: *to rest, be still or quiet*: prato gravia arma quiescunt, Virg. **5.** Trans: *to suffer quietly, to permit* (rare and appy. colloq.): quiescere rem adduci ad interregnum, quietly to allow matters to grow to an interregnum, Cic. **6.** *to cease, leave off, desist* from: quiesce hanc rem modo petere, P. [From root *ki*, *kvi*, to lie, whence also Gr. *kei-pai*, O. H. G. *hvi-la* (Eng. *while*), *hvilón* (mod. Germ. *weilen*) V. *civis*]

quiescē, *adv.* calmly, quietly: quod attissimum est ad quiete vivendum, Cic. Comp.: *quietius tranquilliusque*, Liv. Sup.: *quietissime se receperunt*, Caes.

quiescē, a, um, *Part.* [quiesco] **||.** *Adj.* *resting, calm, quiet, keeping quiet*: allicum quietum reddere, Ter.: *animus*, Cic. **2.** *peaceful*: regnum (Numae), Hor.: *Just.* **3.** *resting, sleeping*: quos simul vascen-tes dies, simul quietos nox habuerat, Tac. **||.** Transf. of things, *undisturbed, peaceful, calm, quiet*: *amnes, gently flowing*, Hor.: *paulo habuit post id factum Caesar quietiorem Galliam, in a more tranquil state*, Caes.: *statu, a safe anchorage*, id. (Hence It. *cheto*, Fr. *quille*)

qui-libet, **quaelibet**, **quodlibet**, and **quidlibet**, *pron. indef.* *any one you will, any one without distinction, no matter who, any, all*: *quaelibet minima res, any the most trifling circumstance*, Cic.: *nomen, the first name that occurs*, Hor.: *quidlibet audere, to venture on any bold stroke*, id.

quin, *conj.* [qui ne (for non); *lit.* *by which not, how not*] *that not, but that*: after a negative, and foll. by *Suty*: *facere non possum, quin ad te mittam, I cannot forbear sending to you*, Cic.: also after an interrog. which is equiv. to a neg.: *quid recusare potest (i. e. non potest recusare)*, quin et socii sibi consulant, Liv. **2.** Esp. after words expressing doubt or ignorance: *non esse dubium, quin plurimum possent, there was no doubt that they were the most powerful*, Caes.

3. *Less freq. equiv. to qui non* (after such expressions as, *nemo est, nullus est*): *cum nemo esset, quin hoc*

se audisse liquido diceret, Cic. **||.**

With *Indic.*: as a corroborative or adversative particle, *lit. why not? hence, nay, nay even*: *credo: neque id injuria: quin mihi molestum est*, Ter.

2. So, *quin etiam, nay even; moreover* (in this sense often written as one word *quinetiam*), and *quin immo: ausus quin etiam voces jactare*, Virg.: *quin immo leviter inter se dissident*, Cic.

3. In exhortations and appeals, *why not? hence, as an animated command*: *quin igitur expergiscimini? why then do ye not awake, i. e. up then and be doing!* Sall.: *quin concendimus equos? why not mount our horses?* Liv. (ii) *Less freq. with imperat.*: *quin sic attendite, iudices, pray attend to this*, Cic.

quin-nam, **quaenam**, **quodnam**, *pron. interrog.* *who, which, what, pray?* Ter.: Caes. In *indir. quest.*: *contro-versas habebant quinam antefertetur*, id.: *where utter would have been more regular*.

quincunx, *uncis*, m. [quinque uncia] *the fraction five twelfths*: si de quincuncie remota est uncia, quid superat? from five twelfths of an as, Hor. Of interest, five per cent.: Pers. **||.**

Transf. (from the way of marking five, as on dice * *) to denote a method of planting, in which the rows of trees ran diagonally: *directi in quincuncem ordines*, Cic.

quindécies (-ens), *adv.* *fifteen times*: quindécies sesterium (*neut. sing.*), a million and a half of sesterces, Cic.

quindécim, *card. num. adj.* [quinque decem] *fifteen*: Caes. (Hence Fr. *quinze*.)

quindécim, *primi*, *orum*, m. *plu.* *the board of fifteen chief magistrates in a municipium*: Caes.

quindécimvir, v. quindécimviri.

quindécimviris, e, *adj.* [quindécimviri] *pertaining to the quindécimvirs or council of fifteen*: Tac.

quindécimviri, *orum*, m. *plu.* (separated, quindécim Diana preces: *trorum*, Hor.) *a college or board of fifteen men in commission*: quindécimviri Sibyllini or sacris faciundis, a college of priests who had charge of the Sibylline books, Tac. (v. Smith's Ant. 128).

quindeni, v. quindenii.

quingenarius, a, um, *adj.* [quingeni] *consisting of five hundred each*: cohortes, Curt.

quingeni, *ae*, a, *num. distr. adj.* [quingenti] *five hundred each*: Cic.

quingentissimus, a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [id.] *the five hundredth*: Cic.

quingenti, *ae*, a, *card. num. adj.* [quinque centum] *five hundred*: Pl. **2.** Indefinitely, of a very large number: id.: Cat.

quingentes (-ens), *num. adv.* *five hundred times*: quingentes HS, fifty millions of sesterces, Cic.

quini, *ae*, a, *num. distr. adj.*

[quinque] *five each*: *quint* in lectulis, *five to a couch*, Cic. II. In gen. *five*: *nomina*, Liv.

quint-dēni or *quint-dēni*, *ae*, *a*, *num. distrib. adj. fifteen each*: *quinta dena* *jugera agri data in singulos pedes sunt*, Liv. II. In gen. *fifteen*: *quindenis* *hastis corpus transfigi*, Pl.

quint-immo, *v* *quint*
quint-vicēni, or *separ. quinti vicēni*, *ae*, *a*, *num. distrib. adj. twenty-five each*: *Liv.*

quintuagēni, *ae*, *a*, *num. distrib. adj. [quintuaginta] fifty each*: *Cic*
quintuagēsies (-ens), *num. adv. fifty times* (for *quinquagies*): Pl (dub.)

quintuagēsismus, *a*, *um. ordin. num. adj. [quintuaginta] fiftyth*: *Cic*
II. Subst.: *quintuagesima*, *ae*, *f* (sc. *pars*), *a fiftyth part, 2 per cent.*, as a tax: *id.*

quintuagēs (-ens), *num. adv. fifty times*: *Plin.*

quintuaginta, *card. num. adv. fifty*: *Cic*. [For etym. cf. *quadraginta*]
quintuātrus, *uum*, *f*, *plu.* and *quintuātris*, *orum* and *ium*, *n*, *plu* [*quintu*, as falling on the fifth day after the ides] *a festival of Minerva*, of which two were celebrated at Rome the greater, maiores, on the 15th of March and the lesser, minores or minusculae, on the 13th of June: *Cic* Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 318)

quintuē, *card. num. adv. five*: *Cic* [Cf. Skr. *pañcan*: Gr. *πεντε*, Goth. *fimf*, Germ. *funf*. Initial *p* has in Lat. appy. been assimilated to the *qu* of the second syllable.] (Hence It. *cinque*; Sp. *cinco*, Fr. *cinq*)

quintuē, for et *quint*: Pl

quintuennālis, *e*, *adj. [quintuennalis]* *that takes place every fifth year*, *quintuennal*: *celebritas ludorum*, Cic II. *lasting five years*: *magistratus*, Liv.

quintuennis, *e*, *adj. [quintuē annus]* *of five years*, *five years old*: *Hor.*

quintuennium, *ii*, *n*. [*quintuennalis*] *a period of five years*, *five years*: *censores magistratum quintuennium habent*, Lex ap. Cic

quintuē-partitus (*quintuēpert*), *a*, *um*, *adv. divid'd into five parts, five-fold* (rare): *argumentatio*, Cic.

quintuē-primi (and *separ. quintuē primi*), *orum*, *m*, *plu.* *the first five members of the senate in a municipium*: *Cic.*

quintuē-rēmis, *e*, *adj. [quintuē remus]* *having five banks of oars*: *navis*, Liv. II. Subst.: *quintuē-rēmis*, *is*, *f* (sc. *navis*) *a galley having five banks of oars*, *a quinquereme*. *Cic.*

quintuē-viri, *v*. *quintuē-viri*, *fn* *quintuē-viratus*, *ūs*, *m*. [*quintuē-viri*] *the office of a quinquēvir*: *Cic*
quintuē-viri, *orum*, *m*, *plu* *a board of five*; *five men in commission for any purpose*, *the quinquēvirs* (v. 304)

Smith's Ant. 318): *Cic*. Sing.: *scriba ex quinquēviro*, *Hor.*

quintuē (-ens), *num. adv. five times*: *Cic.*

quintuēplo, *i*, *v* *a*. [*quintuē plo*] *to multiply five-fold*: *Tac.*

quintuēdecimāni, *orum*, *m*, *plu.* [*quintuēdecima*, sc. *legio*] *the soldiers of the fifteenth legion*: *Tac.*

quintānus, *a*, *um*, *adj. [quintus]* *of or belonging to the fifth, the fifth in order*: *Varr.* II. Subst.: *quintāna*, *ae*, *f* (sc. *via*) *a street in a camp which intersected the tents of the two legions* *usu. forming a consular army, running between the 5th and 6th maniples and the 2nd and 6th turmae of cavalry*: *Liv.*

2. Transf: *a market* (because the camp-market was held in the *quintāna*): *Suet* 3. *quintani*, *orum*, *m*, *plu.* *the soldiers of the fifth legion*: *Tac.*

quintilis (*quinct*), *is*, *adj. [id]* *pertaining to the fifth month of the old Roman year* (which began with March): *idibus Quintilibus, on the ides of July, the fifteenth of July*, Liv

2. Subst. *m*. *the month of July*: *Maer* (afterwards called *Julius*, whence the modern name, in honour of Caesar)

quinto, *adv. for the fifth time* (rare v. Liv. (In a place where *quintum* would have been read as *Adj*)

quintum, *adv. for the fifth time*: *Liv.*

quintus, *a*, *um*, *ord. num. adj. [quintus]* *fifth*: *Cic.*

quintus-dēcimus, *a*, *um*, *ord. num. adj. fifthth*: *Liv.*

quippē, *adv.* and *conj. [quid]* (or perh. *abl. qui*), with *pe*; cf. *nēppe* *a corroborating particle: certainly, to be sure, by all means, indeed, in fact*. recte igitur diceres te restituisse? *Quippe*: *quid enim facilius*, Cic. Ironically: *quippe vetor satis*, i. *forthwith, am forbidden by the fates!* *Virg*

2. With the particles, *enim*, *etiam*, *quā*, *quā*, etc.: *for indeed, since in fact, inasmuch as*: *leve nomen habet utraque res*: *quippe leve enim est hoc totum, risum movere*, Cic.: *quippē quia*, *Ter*. 3. With *pron. relat*: *as being one who or which*; equiv. to *since*, or *inasmuch as*, with *pers. pron.* with *Indic* or *Subj.*: *plurimum terroris Romam celeritas hostium tulit, quippe quibus aegre ad undecimum lapidem occursum est, for it was with difficulty they met them*, Liv.: *convivia cum patre non inibat: quippe qui ne in oppidum quidem, nisi perraro veniret, since he rarely came to town at all*, Cic. 4. With *etiam* and *adv.*, *since indeed, for even* (poet.): *quippē etiam festis quaedam exercere diebus, fas et iura sinunt*, *Virg*

quippam, *v*. *quippam*.

quippē-ni (*quippēni*), *adv. why not?* or, affirmatively, *certainly, to be sure*: *Pl*

qui-qui, *pron. indef.* for *quisquis*, *whosoever* (rare): *quiqui est*, Pl.

quiritālia, *ium*, *n*, *plu.* [*Quirinus*] *a festival in honour of Romulus, celebrated annually on the 17th of February* (XIII. Kal. Mar.): *Cic.*: *v*. Smith's Ant. 318.

quiris (*quiritis*) or *curis* [*a Sabine word*] *a spear*: *Ov.*

Quiris, *itis*, *m*. [*Cures*] *an inhabitant of the Sabine town Cures*: *Virg*. After the union of the Sabines and Romans, the latter also called themselves, in a civil capacity, *Quirites*, while, in a political and military capacity, they retained the name of *Romani*. In consequence of the union of the two nations they were styled on all solemn occasions *Populus Romanus Quirites* (omitting *et*), which in later times was distorted into *Populus Romanus Quiritum*, Liv.: rarely with the copula: *devovisse eos se pro patria Quiritibusque Romanis*, id. It was a reproach for soldiers to be addressed as *Quirites* instead of *milites*, *Suet*: *Tac*: *ius Quiritium, full Roman citizenship* (v. Smith's Ant. 218) Sing: *a Roman citizen*, *a Quirite*: *doma Quiritis*, *Hor*

II. Transf. of *bes* (poet): *regem, parvulus Quirites, citizens, Virg*
quiritatio, *ōnis*, *f*. [*quiritio*] *a plaintive cry, a scream, shriek*: *Liv*
Quirites, *v*. *Quiris*.

quiritō, *i*, *v* *n* *to raise a plaintive cry, to wail*: *Liv*. Hence, to exclaim in distress: *Assin*, in Cic. 2. of an orator, to *scream*: *Quirit*. [The ancient derived it from *Quirites*: *quiritare* dicitur is qui Quiritum fidem clamans implorat, *Varr*.] (Hence It. *gridare*; Sp. *gritar*; Fr. *crier*, and from it, Eng. *cry*.)

quis, *quae*, *quid*, *pron. interrog.* (in either direct or indirect questions) *whom? which? what? ia* *Quis homo est? who is there?* *Ter*. *quis clarior in Gracchia Themistocle? quis potentior?* *Cic*. *Quis* is sometimes *fem* in early Latin: *quis ea est?* Pl. 2. *Adj. what? i.e. what sort of a person or thing?* *rogitat quis vir esset*, *Liv*. *Neut. absol.* with *Gen*: *whatt? what sort of?* *exponam vobis breviter quid hominis sit*, Cic. 3. *Neutr. quid? how? why? quid?* *tu me hoc tibi mandasse existimas, id*: *quid ita? why so?* *id.*: *quid ni, also in one word, quidni? why not?* *Ter*. (ii) In introducing a fresh instance or particular, *what with something of climax*: *quid? utat shall be said to this? and then, furthermore*: *quid iurisperiti, quid pontifices, quid augures, etc., and then, our lawyers, pontiffs, augurs, etc.*, Cic. *Esp. foll.* by *quod*: *quid quod sapientissimus quisque acquisissimū animū moritur, then there is this further consideration, that...*, Cic. II. *Indef.* *any one, anybody, anything; some one, somebody, something*: *simplicior quis est, as one simpler than usual?* *Hor*. But in prose this use is found only after *ut*, *ne*, *nisi*, *quum*: *si te in iudicium quis adducat*, Cic. [From *ki*, weaker form of the Interrogative stem

(beside *ea*, the stronger, whence *quo*, stem of *quis*). For Gr. τ in τῆς from orig. *k*, cf. *τέρας* (= *ter-fop-es*), *quattuor*; *τε*, *que*.

quis, for *quibus*, *v. qui*.

quidam, *quendam*, *quidnam*, *pron. interrog.* *who, which, what pray?* *quidnam* igitur tuebitur P. Scipionis memoriam mortui? Cic. With *num*: num quidnam amplius tibi cum illa fuit? *pray had you nothing further to do with her?* Ter. In *timea*: in aedibus quid tibi meis nam erat negoti? Pl. With *nam* first (poet.): nam quis te nostras jussit adire domos? Virg.

quispiam, *quapiam*, *quodpiam*, and *subst.* *quidpiam* or *quippiam*, *pron. indefin.* *any one, anybody, anything, any; some one, something, some*: cum quapiam cohors ex ore exescerat, Caes. 2. *Neutr. adverbially*. in *any respect, somewhat*. si quando quippiam nocuit, Cic.

quisquam, *quaequam*, *quicquam* (*quidquam*), *pron. indefin.* *any, any single one, anybody, anything* (disting. from *quibus*, which is *any one you please*, 'all and sundry,' whereas *quisquam*=*any particular one singled out*) *estne quisquam omnium mortalium, de quo melius existimes tu?* Cic. (ii) *neq. (neque) quisquam, and no one* *neq. quisquam ex agmine tanto audet adire virum*, Virg. (iii) *strengthened by means of unus*: quia nondum in quenquam unum saeviebat, *against any individual*, Liv.: nec quisquam alterius gentis unus tantum ea arte excellit, *no single person*, id. (iv) *quisquam with nihil, nothing at all, not at all*: comperlebam nihil ad Pamphilum quicquam attingere, Ter. (v) *quisquam*, like *quis*, is sometimes *fem. in old writers*. annua quemquam, Pl.

quis-quæ, *quæque*, *quodque*, and *subst.* *quique* (*quidque*), *pron. indefin.* *whoever or whatever it be, each, every, every body, every one, every thing*: ut in quo quisque artificio excelleret, in suo genere Roscius dicebatur, *each man, every man*, Cic. quod cuique oblitit, id quique tenet, id. The *sing. pron.* is found with a *pl. verb.*: ubi quisque vident, eunt obviam, Pl. Often in apposition with a *plur. subject*: quisque suos patimur manes, *we suffer each his own judgment*, Virg. Like *quis*, *quique* is sometimes *fem.* in old writers: omnes meretrices, ubi quisque habitant, invenit, Pl. (ii) *With part. Gen.*: tuorum quisque necessariorum, Cic. (iii) *With sup.* to express universality: optimum quodque rarissimum est, *all the best things are rarest (or, everything is rare in proportion to its excellence)*, id.: gravissima quæque grana, *all the heaviest grains*, Plin. (iv) *With ordinal numerals*: quinto quoque anno, *every fifth year, every five years*, Cic. *Esp.* with *primus*, *the very first, the first*

possible: primo quoque tempore, *on the very first opportunity*, id. (v) *For uterque, each of two, both*: oscula quisque suae matri properata tulerunt, Ov. II. *Transf.* for *quicunque, whosoever, every one who, all that*: cuiusque populi cives vicissent, Liv.

quisquiliæ, *arum, f. plu. refuse, sweepings*: App. II. *Transf.* of *vile or worthless persons or things*: refuse, *dregs*: quisquiliæ seditious Clodiane, Cic. [With *qui-squil-æ* cf. Gr. *κορυλα-πίρια*.]

quis-quis, *quæque*, *quodquod*, and *subst.* *quicquid* (*quidquid*), *pron. indefin. whoever, whosoever, whatever, whatever*: quoquo consilio, with *whatever design*, Cic.: quoquo modo, in *whatever way*, id. With *part. Gen.*: deorum quisquis, *whichever of the gods, all the gods who*, Hor. 2. By a kind of ellipsis, *all without exception*: liberos suos quibusquibus Romanis mancipio dabant, *to every Roman*, Liv. *Sing. pron. with plur. verb.*: tunc procul abitis, *quicquid colis arte capillos*, Tib. *Neutr. with ref. to persons*. O deorum quicquid, *O all ye gods who*, Hor.: used *adv.*: *how much soever*: quicquid progredior, *the farther*, Liv. *Quisquis fem.*: mulier, *quicquid es*, Pl.

qui-vis, *quævis*, *quodvis*, and *subst.* *quidvis*, *pron. indefin. who or what you please, any whatever, any one, any thing* (cf. *quisquam*, *int.*) *ad quemvis numerum ephippiatorum equitum quamvis pauci adire audent, any number, however large*, Caes.: *quævis* *amplificationes, all sorts of*, Cic. With *unus*, *any one you please, any one whatever*: si tu solus, aut quivis unus, *any single person*, id. *Quidvis*, as *subst.* *any thing whatever, no matter what*: dicere hic quidvis licet, Pl.

quivis-cunquē, *quævis-cunquē*, *quodvis-cunquē*, *pron. indefin. who or what you please* (poet.) Lucr.

quō, *adv. and conj.* [*qui*] *to or into which place, whither*: quo, quo, sceleris, ruitis? Hor. Of persons: homo apud eos, quo se contulit, *gratiosus, to whom*, Cic. With *Gen.*: quo gentium, *where in the world*, Pl. Fig.: quo amentiae, *to what a pitch of madness*, Liv. 2. *Indefin.*: to any place, any where (after *si, ne, nisi*) si quo erat longius prodeundum, Caes. II. Fig.: for which reason, *wherefore*; *esp. with compar.*: quo aequior sum Pamphilo, Ter. 2. With a *neg.*, non quo=non quod, *not that* (setting aside a supposition): quod scribis, non quo ipse audieris, Cic. 3. *to what end, for what purpose*: necis, quo valeat numus, *what money is good for*, Hor.

4. *to the end that, in order that*; very freq. with *compar.*: castella communit quo facilius prohibere possit, Caes.: praefinisti, quo ne plurius emerem, Cic.

quoad, *adv.* [*prob. always monosyll*

in verse] of time: *how long?* senem quoad expectatus? Ter. 2. *as long as*: quousque, inquires? quoad erit integrum, Cic. 3. *till, until, until that*: usu denotans a purpose, and so foll. by *Subj.*: ipse interea, quoad legiones collocasset, in Gallia morari constituit, Caes. With *Indic.* to denote mere limit of time: ferrum usque eo retinuit, quoad renuntiatum est, Nep. II. Of place: *how far, as far as*: videte nunc, quoad fecerit iter apertus, quoad antea, Cic. Fig.: jus civile eatenus exercuerunt, quoad populum praestare voluerunt, id. (ii) With *part. Gen.* *quæ* (*quæ* representing an *Inf.* or *clause*, like *en* in similar cases). *quæ* tamen velim ne intermittas, quoad ejus facere poters, scribere ad me, *as far as you are able in the matter*, id. quoad ejus sine bello posset, *as far as he could manage to do so without war*, Liv.

quoad-usquē, or, separately, *quoad usque*, *adv. until that*: Suet.

quō-circā (*in tmesi*, quo, bone, circa, Hor.), *conj. for which reason, wherefore*: Cic.

quō-cunquē (*cumq.*) (*in tmesi*: quo nos cunquē feret, Hor.), *adv. to whatever place, whithersoever*: quocunquē venerint, Cic.

quōd, *conj.* [*acc. neut. from qui*] *that, in that, because*. Explanatory and connective: *that, in that, as for the fact that*: num etiam recentium injuriarum, quod iter per Provinciam tentassent, memoriam deponere posse? *namely that*, Caes.: fecisti mihi pergratum, quod librum ad me misisti, in that, Cic.: quod improvviso unum pagum adortus esset, *as for his having surprised*, Caes.: quod gloriarentur, *as for their boasting*, id. (In these and like examples, quod is really an unflected relative.) 2. *because* (less emphatic than quia, and often used to denote an assumed reason, which may be set aside) tibi agam gratias quod me vivere coegisti, Cic.: accusatus est quod corrumperet, *on the ground of his corrupting*, Quint.: non quod doleant, sed quia . . . *not because of their being in pain (as might be supposed)*, Cic. *Esp.* in *phr.* propterea quod: v. propterea.

3. *wherefore*: in viam quod te des hoc tempore, nihil est, id. nihil habeo quod incusam senectutem, I have no reason to find fault with, id.

4. *Concessively* (like *ut*): granted that, although, even if (rare). quod non Tænaris domus est mihi fulta columnis, ad Musae comites, Prop. 5. since that, since jam diu est, quod victum non datis, Pl. 6. With other conjunctions as *si, nisi* (rarely alone), to connect sentences, *but, though, whereas*: quod si quid ei a Caesare gravius accidisset, Caes.: quod utinam minus vitae cupidius fuisset: Cic. Without another conj.: quod te per supero oro, wherefore, Virg.

7. With *Subj.* instead of *Acc.* and *Inf.*: scio jam, filius 505

quod amet meus istanc meretricem; for himum amare, Pl.

quodam-modo, or, separated, quodam modo, *adv.* in a certain manner, in a measure: Cic.

quoi, v. qui, *init.*

quomas, or **quodatis**, e, for cujas or cujatis: Pl.

quojus, for cujus, v. qui

quojus, a, um, for cujus, a, um. Pl.

quolibet, *adv.* whithersoever it pleases, to any place whatever (poet.): Lucr. Ov.

quom, v. quum, *ad init.*

quod-minus, conj. v. minus, 2, vi

quod-modo, or, separately, quo modo (in *invenit*: quod tu me modo vides esse, Pl.), *adv.* in what manner, in what way, how. Interrog. Maecenas quomodo tecum? how stand you with Maecenas? Hor. 2. Interlocutions: quomodo se venditant Caesari? Cic.

II. Relat.: haec negotia quomodo se habent, ne epistola quidem narrari audeo, id. (ii) Corresp. to sic, in what manner, in the same manner as: et quo modo hoc est consequens illi, sic illud huic, id. **III. Indef** = quocunque modo, in whatsoever manner (v. rare). quomodo potuissem (perh better quo modo), id. (Hence *lit. com.* Sp. como; Fr. comme.)

quomodo-cunque, *adv.* in what manner soever, whithersoever: Cic. **II.** in some way or another: Pl.

quomodo-nam, *adv.* in what manner pray? how? Cic.

quomam, *adv.* whither pray? cum sit nunc sequor, quomam? Cic. Fig. quomam haec omnia, nisi ad suam perneciam pertinere? to what issue, Caes.

quondam, *adv.* for quumdam, at a certain time, at one time, once, formerly: cujus illa quondam sorus, paulo ante uxor fuisset, Cic. 2. Of the future, one day, some day, ever (poet.). nec Romula quondam ullo se tantum tellus jactabit alumno, Virg.

II. Transf.: at times, sometimes (poet.). quondam cithara tacentem suscitavit Musam Apollo, Hor.: quondam etiam victis redit in praecordia virtus, Virg.

quoniam, *adv.* [quoniam] seeing that, whereas, since, be cause, used with *Indef.*: quoniam aumbo non delusissus, datissae argentum, Pl. quoniam praecipis agor, Sall. With *Suly* of a reason quoted from another person (*obliqua*), or merely conceived by the mind de suis privatis rebus ab eo potius coeperunt, quoniam civitati consulere non possent, Caes.

quopiam, *adv.* to any place, whithersoever (poet.): quopiam devorti, Pl.

quod-quam, *adv.* to any place, whithersoever: neque se quonquam movit ex urbe, Nep.

quobque, conj. also, too (placed, in the manner of an enclitic, after the emphatic word): qua de causa Helvetii

quoque reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, Caes.: quis exsul se quoque fugit? Hor. Pleonast with *et, et, et, et*. Inquit mihi quoque etiam est ad portum ingitum, Pl.

quod-quo, or, separ. quo quo, *adv.* to whatever place, whithersoever, whichever way. quouquo ibo, Pl. With genitum. quouquo hinc abducta est gentium, to whatever place in the world, id. Fig. quouquosese vortunt Stoici, Cic.

quod-quod-modo, or, separ., quouquo modo, *adv.* in what way soever, howsoever: quouquomodo se res habeat, Cic.

quod-quod-versus (-um) or quodquoversum, in every direction, every way legatos quouquoversus dimittere, Caes.

quorsum and **quorsus**, *adv.* [for quoversum or -us] in what direction, whither: nescio hercle, neque undam, neque quorsum eam, Ter. **II.** Fig. *whither*, to what end: sed quorsum haec pertinet? what is the drift of this? Cic. 2. *Exp. to what purpose*: to what end? for what? quorsum est opus? Hor.

quousque, *adv.* *indef.* [v. qui] how many? as many as: quot homines, tot causas, Cic. **II. Transf.** in specifications of time, *adv.* *each, every*: quot mensibus, every month, Cato. hic illam vidi puerum, M. liberto, quot annis, every year, Virg. usu in one world quousque tributa condente, Cic.

quotannis, *adv.* every year. v. quot, *for*

quot-cunque (cunque), *adv.* how many soever, as many as (rare): Cic.

quoties, v. a, *num distrib. aly* [quot] how many each: Cic.

quoti-dianus (quotid. and cotid. -anus), a, um (quotid., Cat. 69, 139 prob. corrupt), *adj.* [quotidie] occurring every day, daily, febris, Ter. labor, Caes. **II. Meton.** in every day use, ordinary, common verba, v.

quoti-die (cotid.), *adv.* daily, every day: Ter. Cic.

quoties (-ies), *adv.* how often, how many times, as often as: Cic. Virg.

quoties-cunque (cunque), *adv.* how often soever, as often soever as: Cic.

quot-quot, *adv.* *indef.* how many soever, as many soever as: quotquot eunt dies, v. e. daily, Cic.

quotumus, a, um, ord. num. *adj.* [quotus] which number in the series? Pl.

quotus, a, um, ord. num. *adj.* [quot] what number in the series? the question is answered by the ordinal numerals: quotus erit iste denarius, qui non sit ferendus? Cic. hora quota est? what o'clock is it? Hor.: quota pars laudis, how very small, Ov. (ii) With *quisque* (and in one word, quousquisque), to denote a small number, how few (lit. what number is each; implying that the objects in question can be easily counted): quotus enim quisque philosophorum invenitur, qui sit ita moratus, ut ratio postulat? Cic.

quotus-cunque, -cunque, -um-cunque (cunque), *adv.* whatsoever in number: pars quocunque, the smallest fraction possible, Tib.

quousquisque, v. quotus.

quod-naque (also separ. quo usque), *adv.* until what time, till when, how long: quousque? inquires. Quoad erit integrum, Cic. Strengthened, quousque tandem, how long, I conjure you, id.

quod-vis, *adv.* to any place whatsoever (poet.): Pl.: Ter.

quum (better quom or cum). Of time, when, since, as, after that, since that, as soon as, etc. Const.: in oratio recta usu. foll. by *Indef.* when the clause is categorical, and denotes time merely, the events described by the two clauses not being spoken of as standing in the relation of cause and effect; but when this relation is implied, or (even when the clause with quum describes only one of several concurring causes, the *Suly* is gen. used in oratio obliqua it is always employed qui non defendit injurias neque propulsa a suis, quum potest, injuste facit, Cic. placare facis, quum eorum tenes memoriam, you do well in cherishing their memory, id.: multi animi sunt, quum ille in aere mo est, since, id. With *Suly*: equites quum se in castra recipient, adversis hostibus occurrant, Caes. (iv) quum with *Suly* is esp. used by way of substitute for the participles wanting in Latin (v. *per part. art. and imperf. part. pass.*), and in cases where the *Abt. absol.* is for some reason or other inadmissible: quum Lentulus Romam venisset, aditu Caesaris perterritus, ex urbe profugit, id. aquilifer, quum magnam multitudinem hostium premeret, aquilam intra vallum projectit, id. 2. Quum (cum) maxime, and in one word, quum maxime (cum maxime), *part. absol.* Esp. with *adv.* of time: nunc quum maxime, now of all times, now in particular, Ter. also absol.: quum maxime volo te dare operam, by all means, id. (ii) ut cum maxime, as much as ever: Pl. (iii) quum maxime = just when: v. maxime, II. 2. Ter. 3. Quum (cum) . . . tum, while . . . when, not only . . . but also, both . . . and (see also tum) fortuna quum in reliquis rebus, tum praecipue in bello plurimum potest, Caes. quumque plurimas et maximas commoditates munera continet, tum illa munera praestat omnibus, quod bona sperantur in posterum, Cic. **II.** As a causal particle, whereas, since, seeing that, although; with *Suly*: quum sit in nobis consilium, ratio, prudentia, necesse est deum haec ipsa habere majora, id.: quum quisque operam navare cuperent, paulum hostium impetus tardatus est, as all were eager, Caes. quae quum ita essent . . . tamen, although this was so, Cic. For quippe quum, and utpote quum, v. quippe and utpote.

R, the eighteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, and one of the liquids. It corresponds in general to Indo-European *r* (which however is sometimes represented in Latin by *l*; v. letter *L*), and to Greek *ρ*. II. In many Latin words an original *s*, standing between two vowels, has been changed to *r*; e. g. *asa*, *lases*, *meliosum*, *Valesius*, have become *ara*, *lares*, *meliorum*, *Valerius*. So also *dirimo* is formed from *dis-emo*, and *dir(h)ibeo* from *dis-habeo*. In neuter nouns of the type of *genus*, the oblique cases, *genieris*, etc., were originally *genes-is*, etc. In Greek, when *s* stands between two vowels, it often vanishes, and thus to *genus* corresponds *γενος*. So again, in such pairs of words as *roas*, *ruas*, from orig. *(s)nusa*, while the *s* in Greek between the vowel *u* has disappeared, the *s* in Latin has changed to *r*.

This change, however, is not uniformly found, as in many words has remained unaltered between vowels, *quases* maintains itself beside *quas*, and *nasus* beside *nais*. A similar change to that above mentioned sometimes takes place in *final s*, *arbores*, *colores*, *honores*, *labores*, have become *arborum*, *honorum*, *laborum* (the original *sonitum* however, is also found at the end of these words). It is possible (though not proved) that the final *s* of the passive voice originated from the addition of the reflexive pronoun to the persons of the active voice, so that *amor=amo-se*, *amatur=amat-se*, etc.

2. In *metides*, *r* has been substituted for *d* through the influence of dissimilation. 3. *r* is elided for euphony in *pejoro* for *perjoro*, in *crebresco* for *crebresco*, etc. 4. *r* sometimes exchanges its place with the adjoining vowel; e. g. from the roots *tr*, *cer*, *ster* come the perfects *trivi*, *civi*, *stravi*, and the perf. part. *tritus*, *critus*, *stratus*.

III. Changes of *r* in the Romance languages. 1. Into *l*: this is the most frequent change; e. g. *Lat. arbor*, *l. albero*; **Lat. altare*, *frangere*, *pergruvis*, *Fr. autel*, *flueret*, *perlevis*. 2. Into *d*: *Lat. quaerere*, *varus*, *It. chiedere*, *rado*. 3. *rs* into *ss*, *Lat. dissum*, *It. dosso*. 4. *r* often changes its place; *Lat. stuprum*, *It. strupo*, *Lat. verrez*, *temperare*, *Fr. brebis*, *tremper*.

5. When, by the disappearance of a vowel of a Latin word, the combination *mr* is formed, in French it is changed to *mbr*: *Lat. num(c)rus*, *cam(c)ra*; *Fr. nombre*, *chambre*, the same phenomenon appears in *Sp. h-abrio* from *Lat. hunc(c)rus*. So *mr* in French becomes *ndr*: *Lat. gen(c)tr*, *jan(c)tr*; *Fr. gendre*, *pondic*, and *tr* becomes *ldre*, further changing to *ndr* by vocalization of *l*. *Lat. mu(c)tr*, *sol(c)tr*; *Fr. moudre*, *soudre*.

IV. As an abbreviation, *R*, signifies Romanus, also *Rufus*, recte,

reficiendum, regnum, rupa, et mult. al. R. P. respublica, R. R. rationes relate *rabide*, *adv* ravingly, rabidly: omnia rabide appetentem, Cic.

rabidus, a, um, *adj* [rabies] raving, furious, enraged, savage, mad, *rabid*: canes, Lucr. tigres, Virg.: leones, Hor. Of things: lingua, Prop.: mores, Ov. *rabies*, em, e (*Gen.* rabies, Lucr.) *fi* [rabio] rage, madness: esp. of dogs: Col. Of men, madness, frenzy: Plin.: Pl.

II. Fig. *rage*, *fury*, *eagerness*: Hecubam propter animi acerbitatem quantum et rabiem in canem esse conversam, Cic. civica, *fierce civil war*, Hor. Of the madness of love. Ter. Of things: rabies fatalis temporis, Liv. *ventris*, *ravenous hunger*, *voracity*, Virg. (Hence *It. rabbia*, *Fr. rage*.)

rabiose, *adv* ravingly, furiously: nihil racunde rabiose fecerunt, Cic.

rabiosulus, a, um, *adj*, dim [rabiosus] a little rabid: litterae, Cic.

rabiosus, a, um, *adj* [rabies] raving, fierce, mad, *rabid*: canis, Hor.

rábo, 3 v n to race, be mad: Sen [Perh. cogn. with Skt. *rabh*, to seize]

rabula, ae, m [rabio] a bawling, wrangling advocate, a petty flogger: Cic.

racemifer, era, erum, *adj* [racemus] cluster-bearing, clustering (poet.) uvae, Ov.

racemus, i, m [ράκ, páyos] a bunch or cluster of grapes and similar fruits. alia (poma) racemis dependent, ut uvae, p. d. mac, Plin. fert uva racemos, Virg.

II. Wine (poet.) Ov. [H. cogn. with Gr. *rák*, a grape, the *y* in the stem of *rák* must be for orig. *k*] (Hence *It. raisin*)

radiatus, a, um, *adj* [radius] furnished with spokes: rota, Varr.

2. acc to radius (II): irradiated, beaming: sol, Cic. caput, surrounded with a halo (attribute of divine personages), Plin.

radicitus, *adv* [radix] from the roots, by the roots: exellere arborem, Suet. II. Fig. utterly, completely, radically: radicitus tollere atque extrahere cupiditatem, Cic.

radicula, ae, f dim [id] a small root: Cic.

rádio, avi, atum, i v n: and *dep* *rádor*, átu-, i [radius] to emit beams, to beam, shine, radiate: miles radiabat in armis, Prop.: galeae gemmis radiantur et auro, glitter, flash, Ov. Esp. in Part. imperf. *radius*, beaming, shining: lumina solis, id. luna, Virg. Sec. also *radiatus* (Hence *Fr. rayeur*.)

radius, a, um, *adj* [id] emitting many beams, radiant: sol, Pl.

rádius, ii, m a staff, rod: acuti radii mureti, stakes, Liv. Esp. a spoke of a wheel: Virg. Ov.

2. In mathematics: (i) a staff, rod for measuring, etc.: Cic. (ii) a semi-diameter, radius, of a circle, id.

3. In weaving: a shuttle: Ov.

4. In botany, a kind of long olive. Virg. II. a beam or ray of any shining object; esp. of the sun: Cic.: Virg. of lightning. id.

of the halo round the heads of divine or deified personages: aurati, id. [Uncertain whether cogn. with *pica* and *radix*; if it be, it is for *uradius*.] (Hence *It. raggio*, *razzo*, *Fr. ray* and, from it, *Eng. ray*.)

rádix, icis, f. a root of a plant (usu. plur.): arbores ab radicibus subruere, Caes. 2. an edible root: id.: esp. a radish, Hor. II. Transf. the lower part of an object, the foot of a hill, mountain, etc.: sub ipsis radicibus montis, Caes. a Palatii radice, Cic.

2. that upon which any thing is fixed or rests; a root, foundation (poet.) linguae, Ov.

III. Fig.: a root, ground, basis, foundation, origin (usu. plu). vera gloria radices agit atque etiam propagatur, Cic.: Pompeius eo robore vir, his radicibus, i. e. so firmly established, id. [Cf. *Gr. βῆμα* = (péd-ya), Goth. *varf-s*, O. H. G. *wurz-ala*, *Eng. root*] (Hence, through low Lat. *uradivina*, *Fr. racine*.)

rádo, rás, rásus, 3. v. a. to scrape, scratch, rub off, to polish: to shave off the hair with a razor (while *tondere* is to cut with scissors) mulieres genas ne radunt, scratch, tear, in mourning, XII. Tab. in Cic. caput, to shave, Cic.: esp. as a token of slavery, Liv.: lapides, to polish, Hor.: nomen fastus, to scratch out, erase, Tac. II. Transf.: to touch in passing, to brush along, graze (poet.) ripas radentia flumina rodunt, Lucr. hinc altas cautes projectaque saxa Pachyni radimus, we coast along, Virg.

2. to strip off: damnosa canicula quantum raderet, Pers. III. Fig. to grate upon, hurt, offend: aures delicatas, Quint. (Hence *Fr. ras* and *raser*.)

radius, a, um, *adj* dim [for *rarulus*, from *rarus*] thin: tunica, Pl.

ramalla, ium, n plu. [ramus] twigs, sticks, brushwood: Ov.

ramentum, i, n (ramenta, ae, f Pl): usu plu ramenta, orum [rado], what is shaved, or rubbed off, scrapings, shavings, chips, etc.: ferri, scales struck off by the hammer, Lucr.: gni, Pl.

II. Transf. bits, morsels, in gen. patri omne (aurum) cum ramento reddidi, every scrap, id.

ramēus, a, um, *adj*. [ramus] pertaining to boughs or branches: fragmenta, i e sticks=ramalia, Virg.

ramex, icis, m [id.] a blood-vessel of the lungs: Pl.

2. a rupture: Juv.

Ramnes and *Ramnenses*, ium, m. plu. a Latin race; one of the three original Roman tribes: Liv. Poet. for nobles of the olden time, acc to others, the younger equites: Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 286).

ramosus, a, um, *adj*. [ramus] full of boughs, having many branches, branching: arbor, Lucr. II. Transf.: cornua cervi, Virg. Poet. of the clouds, forked: Lucr.

ramulus, i, m dim. [id.] a little branch or bough, a twig, sprig: Cic.

ramus, i, m. [Perh. for *rad-mus*, 507

from same root as radix, q. v. and possibly radius] a *branch, bough, twig*, non truncus, non rami, non folia denique, Cic.: aureus ille ramus, the predestined branch of gold, Virg. II. Transf. of things having a branching form: a *branch of a stag's antlers*. Caes. 2. a *branch of a mountain chain*: Plin. 3. a *club*: Prop. 4. a *branch or arm of the Greek letter Y*, used by Pythagoras as a symbol of the two paths of life, leading, the one to virtue, the other to vice: hence called. Samui rami, Pers. 5. Fig.: rami amputare miseriarum, Cic. (Hence, through low Lat. *amicellus*, Fr. *ranceau*.)

rāna, ae, f. a *frog*: Ov. Flor. The entrails of frogs were used for charms. Juv. 2. a *kind of swelling in the tongue of animals*: Virg. II. Transf. rana marina, a *sea-fish*, the *frog-fish, fashing frog, angler*: Cic. [Etyim. uncertain.]

rancens, entis, Part. (no verb rancere found) *stinking, putrid*. viscera cadavera, Lucr.

rancidulus, a, um, adj. dim. [rancidus] *tainted, rancid*. opsonia, Juv. II. Fig. *disgusting, loathsome*: Pers.

rancidus, a, um, adj. *stinking, rank, rancid*: cadavera, Lucr. aper, tainted, Hor. II. Fig. *disgusting, loathsome*: Juv. [Etyim. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. *rance*.)

rānuiculus, i, m. dim. [rana] a *little frog, tadpole*: Cic. Jocosely, of the inhabitants of Ulubrae (as residing near marshes), id. (Hence It. *ranocchia*, Fr. *grenouille*.)

rāpācīda, ae, m. [rapax] *robber-som*, a comic patronymy. Pl.

rāpācitas, ātis, f. [id.] *greediness, rapacity*: Cic.

rāpax, ātis, adj. [rapio] *grasping, greedy of plunder, rapacious*: olim furunculus, nunc vero etiam rapax, Cic.: cervi, luporum praeda rapacium, Hor. 2. Of things: falces rapaces, Lucr. ventus, *sweeping, tearing*, Ov.: amnes, Lucr. Transf. an appellation of the twenty-first legion (qns. that clears everything before it). Tac. II. Fig.: grasping, apt to seize upon anything: nihil est rapacius quam natura, Cic.: with Gen.: rapacia virtutis ingenia, eager for, Sen.

rāpīde, adv. *hastily, quickly, rapidly*: dilapsus (fluvius), Cic. Temp. Tac. II. Fig.: quod (παράτοκον) quum rapide fortis, sustineri nullo pacto potest, *with impetuosity, passionately*, Cic.

rāpīditas, ātis, f. [rapidus] *swiftness, rapidity*: fluminis, Caes.

rāpīdus, a, um, adj. [rapio] *tearing away, seizing* (poet.): leones, Lucr.: ferae, Ov. Of hunting-dogs: agmen, a *tearing, fierce pack*, id. Of fierce, consuming heat: sol, *violent, over-powering*, Virg. Of a funeral pile. Ov. Of the sea: *devouring*, Tib. II.

Transf. *away or hurrying along, swift, rapid*: fluvius, Pl.: torrens, Virg.: amnis, Hor.: rapidissimum flumen, Caes.: venti, Virg.: venenum, Tac. III. Fig. *hurried, hasty*: oratio, Cic.

rāpīna, ae, f. [id.] *robbery, plundering, pillage, rapine* (mostly plur.): nihil cogitant nisi caedes, nisi incendia, nisi rapinas, Cic. 2. In concrete sense: *plunder, booty* (poet. and rare): abstractaeque boves abjurataeque rapinae, Virg.

rāpīo, rāpīi, raptum (old perf. *Sulp.* rapti, Cic. V. 3. v. a. to seize and carry off, to snatch, tear, or drag away: quo raptus me? quo fortis me? Pl.: volueri spe et cogitatione rapi a domo, Cic. ab aede rapti funale, *snatched*, Ov. repagula de posti, to wrench, id.: committunt in naves rapiunt, *carry hastily*, Liv. nec variis obstita frondibus sub divum raptim, *drag into open day*, Hor.: Nasonis carmina rapti, *toru from his home, banished*, Ov.: Achates raptum in fomite flammam, *perli caught the spark*, Virg. 2. Esp. to carry off by force, to seize, rob, ravish, take by assault, etc.: erat ei vivendum latronum ritu, ut tantum haberet, quantum rapere potuisset, Cic. virgines, to carry off, abduct, Sall. Absol.: castra urbeque primo impetu rapere, to carry at the first assault, Liv. 3. to carry off suddenly or prematurely by death, to snatch away: improbia leti vis rapti raptique gentes, Hor. II. Fig.: to force, or hurry away: cum fortis quasi torrens oratio, quamvis multa cunctis quomodo raptat, *carries along*, Cic. comendiam in peccorum partem, (violently) to put a bad construction upon, to misrepresent, Ter.: alium quae rapti hora diem, *snatches away*, Hor.

2. Esp. to carry along or away with passion, to transpire, ravish, captivate, and with a designation of the limit, to carry or hurry away, to attract strongly: praeda ac rapinarum cupiditas caeca to rapit, Cic.: amnis cupidine caecus ad incertum secus rapiebat, Sall. In a good sense: qui ad divinarum rerum cognitionem cura omni studioque rapiuntur, are carried away, Cic. 3. to seize by violence, to snatch, steal (poet.): oscula, Hor.: illicitas voluptates, Tac.

4. to snatch hastily, to hasten, precipitate: rapimus, amici, occasionem de die, Hor.: viam, to hasten, Ov. [Cogn. with Gr. ἀπείσω.] (Hence Fr. *ravir, ravage*.)

raptim, adv. [rapio] *violently, greedily* (rare): semine raptim avium fame devorato, Plin. II. *hastily, suddenly, hurriedly*: haec scripsi raptim, Cic. illa levem fugiens raptim secut aethera pennis, *swiftly cleaves the air*, Virg.

rāpīo, ōis, f. [id.] a *carrying off, abduction*: Ter.

rāpto, avi, atum, i. v. a. *freq* [id.]

to seize and carry off, to drag, or hurry away: Hector raptatus bigis, *dragged violently along*, Virg.: arbitrio voluminum raptatur eorum, Ov.: vexilla huc vel illuc, Tac. 2. Esp. to waste, ravage, plunder: adhuc raptabat Africae Tacfarinas, id. II. Fig. of any kind of violence: quid ego heros, quid raptum in crimina divos? *presumptuously accuse, arraign*, Prop. 2. Esp. to hurry along with passion, to agitate: ita me amor lassum animi raptat, Pl.

raptor, ōis, m. [id.] *one who seizes by force, a robber, plunderer, abductor, ravisher*. With Gen.: orbis, Tac.: filiae, id. Adject.: lupi raptore, *plundering*, Virg. II. Fig.: nunquam defuturus raptore Italiae libertatis lupos, *preying upon*, Vell.

raptus, a, um, Part. [rapio]. Neut. as subst., in such phr. as, raptio vivere, to live by robbery, Liv.: also, ex (or de) raptio vivere, Ov.

raptus, ūs, m. [id.] a *violent snatching or dragging away*: Inno lacerata est altera rapti, Ov. II. Esp.: a carrying off, depredation: ad praedam et raptus congregare, Tac.: raptus exercere, to practise plunder, id. 2. abduction, rape: Cic.: Ov.

rāpīlum, i, n. dim. [rapum, a turnip; cf Gr. παρ-υς, id.] a *little turnip or rape*: Hor.

rārē, adv. *far apart, scatteredly* (less freq. than rāre), Col. II. Of time: rarely, seldom: Pl.

rārē-faciō, feci, factum, j. v. a. [rarus] to make thin or rare, to rarefy. Inf. pass. *rārē-heri*, Lucr.

rārēscō, i. v. n. incept. [rarus] to grow thin, lose density, to become rarefied: quom rarescent nubila caeli, become thin, fade away, Lucr.: colla paulatim rarescent, *lose themselves in the plain*, Tac.: ubi angusti rarescent claustra Pelori, *shall open, grow wider*, Virg.

rārītas, ātis, f. [id.] *looseness of texture, distance apart* (opp. to densitas, closeness, compact structure): In pulvinibus inest raritas quaedam et assimilis spongiae mollitudo, porousness, Cic. II. Transf.: smallness of number, fewness, rarity: capillorum, thinness, Suet.: stellarum (opp. to multitudo), Plin. 2. *chanciness*, as opp. to common-place: dictorum, Cic.

3. Meton a rarity: Alexandro equi magna raritas contigit, a very extraordinary horse, Plin.

rārō, adv. seldom, rarely: si id, quod raro fit, fieri omnino negetur, Cic.: Hor. Comp.: quod si rarius fiet, quam tu expectabis, Cic. Sup.: non affari nisi rarissime, Suet.

rārūs, a, um, adj. *not close or thick, thin, loose in texture*: opp. to densus: terra, loose soil, Virg.: rariore silvae, the clearer parts of the forest, Tac.

II. Transf.: far apart, scattered, thin, scanty: raris ac prope nullis portibus, few and far between, Caes.:

videtur habitari in terra raris et angustis in locis, *scattered*, Cic. . rarum olus, *planted at intervals*, Virg. : raris vocibus inusco, *broken words*, id. : apparuit rari, *scattered here and there*, id. : manat rara micas lacrima pro genas, *drop by drop*, Hor. 2. Esp. milit. t. t. : far apart, in loose order, single, opp. to confertus, accedebat huc, ut nunquam confertus, sed rari magnique intervallis proclarentur, in *scattered parties*, as skirmishers, Caes. 3. few, rare, infrequent: optimum quidque rarissimum, Cic. : vicio parentum rara juvenus, *thinned*, Hor. (n) For adv. raro: nec illos coetus nisi raris adibat, *but seldom*, Ov. 4. Esp. uncommon, scarce, rare, remarkable: rara puella fuit, Prop. avis (sc. pavo), Hor. rara fides, *seldom found*, id. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence It. raro)

rasilis, e, adj. [radu.] *scraped, shaved, polished, smooth*: cornu rasile hircum, Virg. fibula, Ov. **rasio**, avi, i v a freq. [id.] *to shave often or regularly (rare)*: Suet. **rastellus**, i, m dim. [rastum] a hoe, rake. Suet. (Hence Fr. râteau)

rastrum, i, n (in plur. usui rastrum, utrum, m. Virg. Tor, etc.) [radu] lit. an instrument for scraping, hence a *toothed hoe*, a *rake*: rastris glabris qui frangit interea, Virg. described as the comb of Polyphemus, along with the sickle as his razor, Ov.

rausus, a, um, Part. [rado.] (Hence Fl. rez)

ratio, ōnis, f [a] in ra-tus, part of root, q v l i t the process of thinking, hence a *reckoning, account, calculation*. *computation*: rationem ducere, *to make a calculation*, Cic. also, habere, Caes. *nure, to cast up an account*, id. *auri ratio constat, the account agrees*, is correct, Cic. Plur.: falsas rationes inferre, id. Hence, 2. Transf. a list, register (rare): cedo rationem carceris, i. e. the diary, id. (n) a sum, number (rare): Pl. (iii) a transaction, business, a matter, affair. ratio domestica, bellica, Cic. : numaria, money matters, id. esp. in pl = affairs. publicae privataeque rationes, Caes. rationes familiares componere, Tac. me ad eius rationes adducere, quem tu in meis rationibus tibi esse adiungendum putasti, *intrests*, Cic. II. Fig. relation, connection with, respect to. (agricolae) habent rationem cum terra, quae nunquam recusat imperium, *have to do with the earth*, id. ad nostrorum annuum rationem, in respect to our annals, id. pro ratione pecuniae liberalius est tractatus, in respect of money, id. (ii) respect, regard, consideration, (care for) (usu with Gen. and depend. on habere or ducere): (deus) portum et imperium habere rationem, id. cuius abscentis rationem haberi proximus comitis populus iussisset, i. e. *that he should be allowed to stand as a candidate in his absence*, Caes. (iii) relation to a thing: hence course,

conduct, procedure, mode, method, plan, etc. in praesentia Pompeii intendendi rationem omittit, *abandons his original plan*, id. ratio ordoque agminis alter se habebat ac Belgae ad Nervos detulerant, id. : novae rationes bellandi, id.

III. a ground, motive, reason, etc.: ad eam sententiam cum reliquis causis haec quoque ratio eos deduxit, *this consideration*, id. (n) Esp. in logic and rhetoric, a ground or reason alleged in support of a proposition: nostra confirmare argumentis ac rationibus, by arguments and reasons, Cic. Hence, a process of argument, proof, etc. quo modo efficitur concludaturque ratio, id. (in) In law, a reason alleged in defence of an action, a plea: ratio est, quia id, quod factum esse constat, defenditur, Quint. 2. reasonableness, reason, propriety, etc.: minari divisoribus ratio non erat, *it was unreasonable*, Cic. 3. rule, order, method, etc.: quae res nec modum habet neque consilium, ratione modoque tractari non vult, Hor. 4. a theory, doctrine, or system, science: Epicuri ratio, quae plerisque notissima est, system, philosophy, Cic.: ratio atque usus belli, theory and practice, Caes. (n) Subjectively, knowledge (rare) si qua (est in me) exercitatio dicendi, aut si huius rei ratio aliqua, Cic. 5. reason as a faculty of the mind: ut ratio praesit, appetitus obtemperet, *that reason should command and appetite obey*, id. Hence, judgment, skill, etc.: magis ratione et consilio quam virtute vincere, by skill and strategy, Caes. 6. a view or opinion: mea sic est ratio, Ter.: in aliquam rationem loqui, *to speak to that effect*, Cic. (Hence It. ragione. Fr. raison, and from it, Eng. reason.)

ratiocinatio, ōnis, f [ratiocinor] In rhetor. an exercise of the reasoning powers, reasoning: Cic. 2. a set form of reasoning: an argument, syllogism: Quint.

ratiocinativus, a, um, adj. [id.] In rhetoric, pertaining to reasoning, syllogistic, ratiocinative: Cic.

ratiocinator, ōnis, m [id.] a reckoner, accountant: Cic. Fig. id.

ratiocinor, atus, i r n and a. dep. [ratio] to reckon, compute, calculate: de pecunia ratiocinari, Cic. II. Transf. to reason, argue: to conclude: ratiocinari, quid in similibus rebus fieri solet, id. with adv.: etenim sic ratiocinabantur, they argued thus, id.

rationalis, e, adj. [id.] possessed of reason, reasonable, rational: animal, Quint. 2. having to do with reason, rational: philosophia, i. e. logic, Sen. **rationalium**, n, n. [id.] a statistical table, schedule: imperii, Suet.

ratis, is, f. a raft, float: flumen ratibus transibant, Caes.: ratibus, quibus junxerat flumen, pontoons, Liv.

2. Meton. a bark, boat, vessel, in gen. (poet.): Virg. [From the Indo-

European root which takes the two forms ar and ra, meaning 'to drive, move forward': whence also Gr. ἄρ-ε-ν-γ-; O N. and A.-S. ār, Eng. oar; v. remus.]

rationūcula, ae, f dim. [ratio] a small reckoning, a little account: subdixi rationūculam, quantum aeris mihi sit, Pl. II. a slight ground or reason: leves, Cic. 2. In dialectics: a trifling syllogism: concludunt rationūculas Stoici, id.

rātus, a, um, Part. [reor]. II. Adj.: reckoned, calculated, fixed by calculation; hence, settled, established, certain, valid, etc.: motus (stellarum) constantes et rati, Cic. testamenta, opp. to rupta, id. : rata sunt sua visa precatur, may be fulfilled, Ov. 2. Particular phrases: (i) pro rata parte (portion), secundum ratam partem, and absol. pro rata, in a certain or fixed ratio, proportionally: utinam ex omni senatu pro rata parte esset! Cic. tantum pediti daturum fuisse credunt, et pro rata aliis, and to the rest in proportion, Liv. (ii) ratum aliquid facere (efficere), habere, ducere, to make or consider fixed or valid; to confirm, ratify, approve: quid augur (habet), cur a dextra cornus, a sinistra cornix faciat ratum? make a confirmation, i. e. a favourable augury, Cic.: qui non duxerit societatem ratam, *did not hold it valid*, Liv. : also ratum aliquid esse, to be confirmed: ista ipsa, quae te emisse scribis, non solum rata erunt, sed etiam grata, i. e. *I accept the bargain*, Cic.

rauci-sonus, a, um, adj. [raucus] hoarse-sounding: cantus cornicum, Lucr.

raucus, a, um, adj. hoarse: rogitando sum raucus factus, Pl.: guttur, Ov. 2. hoarse, hollow or deep sounding, harsh, growling, etc. (poet.) cornu, Prop.: palumbes, deep-throated, Virg. : aes (i. e. tuba), id. : Hadria, Hor. II. Fig. to vero nolo, nisi ipse rumor jam raucus erit factus, ad Baiae venire, has got hoarse, i. e. spent itself or died away, Cic. [Rau- is and rac- is used, with vowel-extension, from the root ru, "sonare," whence also ru-mor, ru-d-o, and ru-g-ō; cf. Gr. ῥ-ω-ῖ-ω.] (Hence Fr. rauque and, through low Lat. inraucare, enrouer.)

raudus (also rodus and rudus), ēris, n. a rude mass, esp. a piece of copper used as a coin: quum rudera milites jacerent, Liv. [Ety. uncertain.]

raudusculum (rod- and rud-), i, n. dim. [raudus] a little piece of copper used as a coin: Fest. II. Transf. a small sum of money: Cic.

raŭio, i v n. [ravō] to talk oneself hoarse: Pl.

(rāvīs), ravim, f. [v. raucus] hoarseness (only in Acc. sing.): usque ad ravim poscam, Pl.

rāvus, a, um, adj. grayish or tawny: (mare illud) nobismet ipsis modo caeruleum videbatur, mane

ravum, Cic. lupa, Hor. [Prob. for *gravius* (v. *gravastellus*), cogn. with O. H. G. *grā*, Eng. *gray*.]

re or **red**, an inseparable particle: *red* is used before vowels and *h*; also in *red-do*, and perh. with the connecting vowel *i* in *red-i-vivus*, q. v. In later Latin words only, *re* is sometimes found before vowels and *h*; e. g. *readdisco*, *reexinatio*, *relinvto*, &c. Assimilation of the *d* before consonants produced the forms *relligio*, *relliquiae*, *reccido*. The orthography and quantity of words compounded with *re* are in general somewhat arbitrary, especially in the ante- and post-class poets. 2. Its primary signification is *back*: e. g. *re-fero*, to carry back; *re-duco*, to lead back; *re-spicio*, to look back; hence it implies (i) repetition, again: e. g. *re-ficio*, to make again, renew. (ii) opposition, against: *re-pugno*, to fight against, resist. (iii) the reversal of the action expressed by the simple verb, answering to Eng. *un-*, e. g. *re-tego*, to un-cover. (iv) the opposite of the action denoted by the simple verb, sometimes equivalent to *dis-* in Eng. e. g. *re-probo*, to approve; *re-probo*, to disapprove, blame. (v) change. *recalesco*, to grow hot (from cold).

reā, ac, v. reus

reapse, adv. [contr. from *re eapse* = *re ipsa*] in fact, in reality, actually, really: eorum ipsarum rerum reapse, non oratione perfecto, Cic.

reatus, ūs, m. [reus] the condition of an accused person, a state of impeachment: Just.

rebellatio, ōnis, f. [rebellō] a renewal of hostilities, revolt, rebellion (= *rebellio*): Tac.

rebellatrix, icis, f. adj. [id.] revolted, rebellious (rare): Germania. Ov.

rebellio, ōnis, f. [bellum] a renewal of war (by a conquered people); a revolt, rebellion: *rebellio facta post deditionem*, Caes.

rebellis, e, adj. [id.] that renews war, insurgent, rebellious: *rebelles Aeneadae*, Virg. Subst. *rebelles*, tum, m. plu. *rebels*: Tac. Fig.: *rebellis amor*, breaking out again, Ov.

rebellum, ū, n. [id.] a renewal of war, rebellion (= *rebellio*, q. v.): Liv.

re-bello, avi, atum, i. v. n. to break out into war again (said of the conquered); to make an insurrection, to revolt, rebel: Liv. Poet.: *tauro mutatus membra rebello*, renew the combat, Ov. II. Fig.: *pudor rebellat*, Sen (Hence old Fr. *revel*; Eng. *revel*, revelry.)

re-bito, 3. v. n. to go back, return: *si non rebitas huc*, Pl.

re-bō, 1. v. n. to echo back, re-echo, respond (poet.): *reboant silvae*, Virg.

re-calcitro, 1. n. to kick back (of horses) poet. transf. to refuse access: Hor.

re-cālo, 2. v. n. to be warm (instead of cold): *recalent nostro Tiberina* 910

fluenta sanguine adhuc, run warm, Virg.

re-cālesco, ūi, 3. v. n. *inceps* to become warm again, to grow warm: Cic. II. Fig.: *mens recalescit*, Ov.

re-calificatio, feci, 3. v. a. to make warm again: *telum*, Ov. II. Fig.: *mentem*, i. e. to rekindle passion, id.

re-calvus, a, um, adj. bald in front, bald-headed (with the hair retreating): Pl.

re-candescō, dūi, 3. v. n. *inceps* to grow white again: *percutsa recanduit unda*, grew white with foam, Ov. II. to grow hot again, to glow: (*ubi telus*) *solibus aetheris recanduit*, id. 2. Fig. *recanduit ira*, id.

re-canto, no perf. atum, i. v. a. to recall, recant: *recantatis opprobriis*, having retracted my labels, Hor. 2. to charm back, charm away. *curas*, Ov.

re-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. to go back, retire, withdraw, retreat: *centuriones ex eo quo stabant loco recedunt*, Caes. a. Mutina, Cic. 2. In partic., to go to rest: Ov. 3. Of things ut illae undae ad alios accedant, ab aliis autem recedant, Cic. Also of apparent departure. *provehimur portu*, terraeque urbesque recedunt, Virg. (ii) Of situation: to stand back, recede (i. e. to be distant, retired): *secreta parentis Aeneidae domus arboribusque oblecta recedit*, id. II. In gen. to go away from: *nec vero a stabulis pluvia impendente recedunt longius* (apes), id.

2. Of things, to separate from caput eervice, de severed from, Ov.

III. Fig. ab officio, to depart from, swerve from, Cic.: *ab armis*, to lay them down, id. 2. Of inanimate and abstract subjects: (*nomen hostis*) a peregrino recessit, has passed away from (lost) the signification of foreigner, id. Abol. i. pariter Phoebe, pariter maris ira recessit, passed away, Ov.

re-cello, 3. v. n. to spring back, bend back (rare) gravi libramento plumbi recellente ad solum, falling with a momentum, Liv. (dub.)

recens, ntis (Abl. sing. usu -i; in the poets sometimes -e; Cat.: Ov. Gen. Plur. recantum, Hor.), adj. fresh, young, recent (opp. to vetus): (*piscis*) nequam est, nisi recens, worthless unless fresh, Pl.: *caespites*, Caes.: *flores*, Hor.: *prata*, fresh, green: Virg. Comp.: *epistola recentior*, of later date, Cic. Sup.: *Senones recentissimi* advenarum, Liv. With ab: immediately after, fresh from, shortly after, e. g. *Homerus, qui recens ab illorum aetate fuit*, Cic.: *recens a vulnere Dido*, fresh from her wound, Virg. With in and Abl. or with Abl. only: *recentes in dolore, whose grief was still fresh*, Tac.: *recentia caede vestigia*, showing all the evidence of recent bloodshed, id. (ii) recenti re or negotio, while the matter is fresh, forthwith, immediately: *quid si recenti re*

aedes pultern, Pl.: *recenti negotio*, Cic. (iii) *recentiores*, the moderns (of authors): *attullisti aliud humanus horum recentiorum*, id. II. Transf. fresh in strength, not exhausted by fatigue, vigorous: opp. to defessus, defatigatus: ut integri et recentes defatigatis succederent, Caes. [Ety. unknown.]

recens, adv. lately, just, recently, etc. *acceptum vulnus*, Tac.: *condita Roma*, Suet.

re-censēo, sēi, sum and situm, 2. v. a. to examine closely, to review, muster, survey, enumerate: *haec in Aeduum finibus recensabantur numerusque imbutur*, Caes.: *recensuit captivos, quot cuiusque populi essent*, Liv. Poet.: *signa recensuerat his sol sua*, had gone through, Ov. 2. Esp. to review an army exercitum, legiones, Liv. Suet. II. Fig. to go over in thought, to reckon up, recount, review: *fata fortunatae virum moresque manusque*, Virg.

re-censio, ōnis, f. [recenseo] an enumeration, reviewing, recension: in partic. the censor's register: Cic.

recensitus, a, um, Part. [recenseo]

recensus, a, um, Part. [recenseo]

recensus, ūs, m. [id.] an enumeration, a review: Suet.

receptaculum, i, n. [recepto] a reservoir, magazine, receptacle. corpus quasi vas est aut aliquod animi receptaculum, Cic. Nili Tac. II. Esp. a place of refuge, a working place, shelter, retreat: *castra sunt victori receptaculum*, victo periculum, Liv. pro castello ac receptaculo turrim facere, Caes. servitus fugientibus, harbouring-place, Liv. With Gen.: *illud tibi opplidum receptaculum praediae fuit*, a hiding-place for booty, Cic.

receptator, ōris, m. [id.] a shelterer, in a bad sense, a harbourer: Flor.

receptio, ōnis, f. [recipio] a receiving, reception with Acc. obj. virum, Pl.

recepto, avi, i. v. a. [id.] to continue to take again or receive back, to recover, retake: *corpus omnes paulatim redit insensum animamque receptat, gradually recovers*, Lucr.: *mercatores, to be accustomed to admit*, Liv.: *hastam receptat ossibus haerentem*, makes efforts to recover the spear, Virg.

receptor, ōris, m. [id.] a receiver, shelterer, in a bad sense, a harbourer, concealer: as ad. i. ipsi ille latronum occultator et receptor locus, harbouring-place, Cic.

receptrix, icis, f. [id.] she that receives: App. 2. In bad sense, she that harbours or conceals: Cic.

receptum, i, n. [id.] an engagement: Cic.

receptus, a, um, Part. [recipio] (Hence Fr. *recette*.)

receptus, ūs, m. [id.] a drawing back: *spiritus in receptu difficilis, hard to recover*, Quint. 2. Milit. t. t.: a

drawing or falling back, a retiring, retreat: ut expeditum ad suos receptum habent, Caes. signum receptum canere, to sound the signal for retreat, Liv. In non-milit. sense: quum receptus primis non esset, no room to fall back, id. Plur.: (buccina) cecinit iussus inflata receptus, Ov. II. Meton. (plu.), place of retreat, refuge: uti receptus, Virg. III. Fig. a return, retreat: receptus ad Caesaris gratiam atque amicitiam, Caes.

recessim, adv. backwards: Pl. **recessus**, ūs, m. [recedo] a going back, receding, retiring, retreat: opp. to accessus: accessus ad res salutare, a pestifer recessus, Cic. recessus primis ultimi non dabant, Caes. 2. Meton. a distant, retired or secret spot, a nook, corner, retreat, recess: mihi solitudo et recessus provincia est, Cic. hic spelunca fuit, vasto submotu recessu, in a deep recess, Virg. II. Fig. tum accessus a to ad causam facti, tum recessus, advances and retreats, Cic.

recharmido, i v. n. [Charmides] to cease to be charming (to uncharm myself): a burlesquely-formed word: Pl.

reoidivus, a, um, adj. [reoido] falling back: fig. returning, recurring nimus, Juv. Poet.: Pergama, a renewed Troy, Virg.

re-oido, cdi, cāsūm (recasus, Cic. in good MSS also written reoido, Cic. and in the poets reōdo; Lucr. Ov. Juv., etc.), i v. n. [cādo] to fall back, neque posse e terris in loca caeli recidere inferiora, Lucr. quia et recidunt omnia in terras et oriantur e terris, Cic.

2. to spring back: ramulum in oculum suum recidisse, recoled, Liv.

II. Fig. to fall back or down, to return in graviorem morbum, to relapse, id. contentio nimia vocis reciderat, had subsided, Cic. consilia in ipsorum caput recidentia, recoiling, Liv.

2. to fall or be reduced to, to come to any state or condition const. with ad, in, or adv. of direction. With ad: ex laetitia et voluptate ad luctum et lacrimas, Cic. ad militum, to come to, to ought, id. With in: quae (tela), si viginti quiescent dies, in allorum vigiliam consulum recidissent, id. With adv. of direction: buccina tandem omnia reciderunt, ut... have matters come to such a pass as this, id.: quorsum responsum recidat, which way your answer goes, id.

re-oido, di, sum, i. v. a. [caedo] to cut away, cut down, cut off: sceptrum imo de stirpe, Virg.: hirsutam barbam falce, Ov.

II. Fig. to cut short, abridge, diminish: ambitiosa ornamenta, pare away, retrench, Cic.: aliquid praeium ad morem, v. e. to cut down, reduce within the limits of ancient manners, Tac.

reincutus, a, um, Part. [recingo] to cut away, cut down, cut off: sceptrum imo de stirpe, Virg.: hirsutam barbam falce, Ov.

re-ingo, no perf., actum, i. v. a. to ungird, unloose (poet.). tunicas, Ov.

Reffect: recingor, I ungird, strip myself, id.

re-oino, i v. n. and a. [cano] to sing again, resound: cuius recinit jocosa nomen imago, re-echoes, Hor.

2. In gen. to cause to resound, to repeat. haec reclaunt juvenes dictata senesque, id.

reōperatio, reōperātor, and reōperō, v. recup.

re-ōpio, cēpi, ceptum (recepso, for recepero, Cat.), i. v. a. [capio] to take back, get back, to regain, recover: si velis suos recipere, obides sibi remittat, Caes. nunquam ego (Tarentum) recepissem, nisi tu perdidisses, should have retaken, Cic.: ensem multa morte recepti, drew out again, Virg.

(ii) With pron. reflect.: to draw back, withdraw, to betake oneself back; and milit. t. f., to retreat: se ex hisce locis, Cic. se recipiendi spatium, room to retire, Liv.: se ad suos, Caes. With out pron. reflect.: si quo erat longius prodeundum aut celerius recipiendum, id.

2. to keep back, retain, reserve: posticulum hoc recepti, quom aedis vendidit, Pl.

3. Fig. to get back, to regain, recover: totidem, quot dixit, verba recepti, got back, Ov. (vocem)

acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipere, to bring it back, Cic.

(ii) With pron. reflect.: (a) to betake oneself again: ad reliquam cogitationem belli se recepti, resumed the consideration of, Caes. (b) to recover, to collect oneself: quae cum intueri stupens, ut me recepi, quis hic, inquam, Cic. se ex terrore ac fuga, Caes.

II. to admit, accept, receive (both lit. and fig.) const. the direct object in Acc (or nom with pass): the place expr by Acc with ad or in; or by Abl. either alone or dep on in: cunctae praefecturae cum recipiunt, id.: equus frenum recepti, submitted to, Hor.

With ad: aliquem ad epulas, Cic. With in and Acc: aliquem in deditionem, to accept his surrender on terms of capitulation, Caes.: aliquem in amicitiam, to admit to friendship, Sall. With in and Abl. only (in purely local relations) tuto in Hexapylo agmen receptum est, Liv.

exercitum tectis ac sedibus suis, Cic. With a local Acc: aliquem domum ad se hospitio, Caes.

2. Of money transactions: to get in, receive: pecuniam ex novis vectigalibus, Cic.

3. In fencing recipere ferrum, ensem, etc., to receive a thrust, recipere ferrum, receive your death-blow, the cry of the people to a vanquished gladiator whom they were not inclined to spare: id.

4. Fig. to take upon oneself, to assume: to receive, accept, admit, allow: in semet ipsum religionem recipere, to draw upon oneself, Liv.: antiquitas recepti fabulas, haec aetas autem rescripti, allowed, believed, Cic.: recepi causam Scilliae, I undertook, id.: curam ad se, Suet. (ii) Esp. in legal sense, to make oneself responsible; to pledge oneself, be surety for, to warrant, pro-

mise, engage: foll. by Acc. and Inf., or by neut. pron. or adj.: promitto in meque recipio, fore eum... I promise and engage, Cic.: pro Cassio et te, si quid me velitis recipere, recipiam, id. With lat.: ea, quae tibi promitto accipio, id. (iii) In law: recipere nomen, of the praetor, to receive or entertain a charge against one: id. for which, recipere reum, Tac. (Hence it. ricevere; Fr. recevoir.)

reōproco, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [reciprocus]. Act.: to move backwards, or backwards and forwards: (ventus) quum jam spiritum includeret nec reciprocare animam speret, to breathe, fetch their breath, Liv. (ii) Reflect.: to move backwards: quinqueregem in adversum aestum reciprocari non posse, would not be able to tack about (so as to confront a pursuer), id. 2. Fig. to reverse, convert a proposition: Cic.

II. Neutr.: to move backwards and forwards; to come and go: septies die temporibus statis, ebb and flow, Liv.

reōprōus, a, um, adj. going backwards and forwards, ebbing and flowing: aestus maris paribus intervallis reciproci, Plin. 2. Esp. ebbing, receding: quo levior classis vaduoso mari inaret vel reciproco sideret, Tac. [Elym. uncertain; acc. to Pott, from reco-, proco-, derivs of re and pro.]

reōius, a, um, Part. [reoido]. II. Adj. abridged, short: opus, Vell.

reclatio, ōnis, f. [reclato] a reading aloud of documents in judicial proceedings: Cic. In gen. a reading aloud, recitation; esp. of a new literary work, by the author: Tac.: Plin. Ep.

reclātor, ōnis, m. [id.] a reader of documents in judicial proceedings: Cic. In gen. a reader, reciter: Hor.

re-ōto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to read out, recite, esp. a document, statement, report, etc., in public or legal proceedings: aliquis testimonium, Cic. With personal obj., to read out the name of an individual in a will, etc.: testator si recitatus heres esset pupillus Cornelius, id. senatum, read the roll, Liv.

2. In gen. to read out, recite any thing in public, esp. a poem, or other literary composition: in medio foro, i. e. to read aloud in the most public place possible, Hor.: Plin. Ep.

reclāmatio, ōnis, f. [reclamo] a cry of opposition or disapprobation: Cic.

reclāmīto, i. v. n. freq. [id.] to cry out or exclaim against: Cic.

re-ōlamo [reclamat, Lucr. i. 623], avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to cry out against, to contradict loudly. Neutr.: si paulum modo offensum est, theatra tota reclamant, exclaim against, id. 2. to reverebrate, re-echo, resound (poet.): copulis illis reclamant aequora, Virg. II. Act.: una voce omnes iudices, ne is juraret, recla-

masse, unanimously protested against his taking the oath, Cic. (II) Pass Imperis: cum erat reclamatum, id

reclīnis, e, adj. [reclino] leaning back, reclining: Ov.

re-clīno, avi, atum, i. v. a. [v. clivus and acclino] to bend or lean back, recline: caput, Cic. Reflect: to in remoto granine reclinatum, reclining, Hor. II. Fig: nullum ab labore me reclinat otium, releases me, id.

re-clūdo, si, sum, f. v. a. [claudo] to open what had been closed, to throw or lay open; to disclose, reveal: portam, Virg.: caelum alicui, to open the gate of heaven to, Hor.: tellurem, to open, break up the soil, Virg.: pectora pecudum (in augury), id. 2. Fig: e ebrietas aperta recludit, discloses secrets, Hor.: fata, to reopen the door of fate, i. e. to recall from the grave, id.: si recludantur tyranorum mentes, Tac. II. to shut off or up (rare): singulas separatim, Just

reclūsus, a, um, Part. [recludo].

recoctus, a, um, Part. [recoquo].

re-cogito, avi, i. v. a. to think over, consider, reflect upon: tu mihi videtur de forma Miuiciana in otio recogitasse, Cic.

re-cognitio, ōnis, f. [recognosco] a reviewing, investigation, examination: equitum, a review, Suet.: with sub Gen.: per recognitionem alicuius, in consequence of his investigation, Cic.

re-cognosco, gnōvi, gnitum, i. v. a. to know again, recollect, recall to mind, recognize: se non tunc illa discernere, sed reminiscendo recognoscere, recalled them by reminiscence, Cic.: sacra eruta annalibus, Ov. II. to look over, review, investigate, examine, inspect: socia navales, Liv.: organ-tula, Suet. 2. Esp. to examine a writing in respect of its genuineness and value; to certify, authenticate: haec omnia summa cura et diligenter recognita, Cic.

re-colligo, lēgi, lectum, i. v. a. to gather again; to gather up, collect: multitudinem, quae passim vagabatur, Just. Fig: quod scribis, etiam si cuius animus in te esset offensior, a me recolligi oportere, to be won back again, reconciled, Cic.

re-cōlo, cōlūi, cultum, i. v. a. to till or cultivate again, to work anew: desertam terram, Liv. 2. to inhabit again, to revisit: nemo libenter reculit, qui laesit locum, Phaedr. II. Fig: to exercise or practise again, to resume, renew: eas artes, quibus a pueris dediti fuimus, Cic: Galbae imagines, to honour anew, set up again, Tac. 2. Esp. to think over, recall to mind, reflect upon, consider: quae si tecum ipse recolis, Cic: inclusas animas lustrabat studio recolens, contemplating, Virg.

re-commisoor, i. v. a. dep. to recall to mind, recollect: Pl.

re-compōno, no, perf., pōstum, i. v. a. to put together again, to readjust (rare): comas, Ov.

reconciliatio, ōnis, f. [reconcilio] a winning back again, re-establishing, restoration, renewal: concordiae, Cic: gratiae, i. e. reconciliation, id.: also in this sense without gratiae: nihil opus esse reconciliatione, Liv.

reconciliator, ōris, m. [id.] a restorer: pacis, Liv.

re-concilio, avi, atum (old fut. perf. reconciliassus, Pl.), i. v. a. to bring back, to restore (in this sense, rare): reconciliare alicquem domum, Pl. 2. to win back again, regain: insulam Parum oratione, Nep. Offener with such an object as gratiam, voluntatem, Cic. concordiam, Liv.: existimationem judiciorum, to recover the good credit of, Cic.: animos militum imperatoris, to win back their loyalty to their commander, Liv. 3. With personal obj. to bring together again, reconcile: alicquem alicui, to reconcile one person to another, Cic: me cum C. Caesare reducti, reconciliat, restituit in gratiam, id. Also absol.: to make friendly, conciliate: Caes. in Cic.

re-concinno, i. v. a. to set right again, repair (rare) tribus locis aedifico, reliqua reconcinuo, Cic.

reconditus, a, um, Part. [recondo] II. Adj. put back or out of the way, hidden, concealed: venae auri argenteque, Cic. Subst. recondita, aurum, i. pl. remote, sequestered places: Pergami in occultis ac reconditis templi, Caes. 2. Fig. out of the common way, profound, abstruse, recondite: litterae, res, Cic. Quintus natura tristi ac recondita fuit, of a reserved disposition, id.

re-condo, didi, ditum, i. v. a. to put back again; to put or stow away, hoard, to shut up, to hide, bury, etc. gladium cruciatum in vagnam recondidit, returned, Cic. Caeculum, put far back in the apotheca (not for everyday use), Hor. quod celari opus erat, habebant sepositum et reconditum, concealed, Cic. Poet. oculos, to close again, Ov.ensem in pulmone, bury deep, Virg. II. Fig. mens alia recondit, e quibus memoria oritur, stores away, Cic: verba, vultus, in crimen detorquens recondit, treasured them up against him, Tac.

re-confo, i. v. a. to blow up again, rekindle, Fig: Lucr.

re-coquo, coxi, coctum, i. v. a. to cook or boil over again: Peliam, i. e. to restore him to his youthful strength by means of the magical caldron, Cic. 2. Transf.: to prepare again by fire, to melt, cast, or forge again: enses, Virg. II. Fig: recoctus scriba, made into a scribe, Hor.

re-cordatio, ōnis, f. [re-cordor] a recalling to mind, recollection, remembrance: With Gen. obj.: quorum memoria et recordatio jucunda sane fuit, Cic. In pl.: recordationes earum

rerum quas gessimus, id. Absol.: id. (ii) In quasi-object. sense: Subit recordatio, the recollection arises in my mind, Plin. Ep.

re-cordor, atus, i. v. a. and n. dep. [cor] to think over, bethink oneself of: to call to mind, remember, recollect: usu, with Acc.: less freq. with Gen. or depend. clause: also with de or absol.: communes belli casus, Caes.: virtutes (Manili), Liv.: priorem libertatem, Tac. With depend. clause: recordor, quantum hae quaestiones punctorum nobis detraxerint, Cic. With Acc and Inf: recordabantur, eadem se superiore anno perperos, they called to mind that they, Caes. With Gen: flagitiorum suorum recordabatur, Cic. With de. velim scire, ecquid de te recordere, id. Absol.: et, ut recordor, tibi meam (epistolam) misi, id. II. to think of, meditate something future: nunc ego non tantum, quae sum paritura, recordor, Ov.

re-creo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make or create anew, to reproduce, restore: lumen, Lucr.: carnes, Pl. II. In gen. to restore to a good condition, to revive, refresh, invigorate, and reflect, to become refreshed, to revive: arbor aestiva recreatur aura, is awakened to life again by the breeze of summer, Hor. Of the body: voculam, Cic.: humorem lentivento, to cure, Hor. 2. Of the mind: provinciam afflictam et perditam erigere atque recreare, revive, restore to prosperity, Cic. spatium intermedium ad recreandos animos, to recover, Caes.: se ex magno timore, to recruit oneself, Cic.

re-crepo, 2 v n and a. to sound back, to sound, echo (poet.) Virg.

re-cresco, crevi, crētum, i. v. to grow or increase again Liv. Ov.

re-crūdesco, dūi, i. v. n. inep. to become raw again, of wounds, to open afresh: only fig.: recrudescite Manliana seditione, breaking out again, Liv.

rectā, adv. (se via) straight forward, right on: a subsellis in rostra recta, Cic.

rectē, adv. in a straight line, perpendicularly, uprightly: quae (atomi) recte, quae oblique forantur, Cic.

II. Fig. rightly, correctly, properly, suitably, well: recte ac merito miseria commoveri, id. recte factum, opp. to turpiter, Caes. cum fuit cum recte ad te litteras darem, safely, Cic: recte cavere, to look out well, take good care, Pl.: recte vendere, well, i. e. at a good price, opp. to male, Cic. Comp.: rectius bellum gerere, Liv. Sup.: rectissime Iudicis, Cic. 2. With adjectives, like our right well, very, much: salvus sum recte, quite well, Pl. 3. Ellipt. esp. in answers, good, very good, quite right, excellent: Ter.: Pl.: Quint.

4. A courteously evasive answer, like benignae and the Gr. καλως, or καλιστα εχει, all's well, it's all right; or, in politely declining an offer, no, I

thank you; De. Unde incedis? quid festinas, gnate mi? (A. Recte, pater, Pl.: rogo numquid Vellit Recte, inquit, Ter.

rectio, ōnis, *f.* [rego] *a guiding, direction: rerum publicarum, Cic.*

rector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a guide, director: of a helmsman; Virg.: Ov.: of a horseman: id.: of an elephant-driver: Liv. II. Transf. a leader, ruler, governor: rector et gubernator civitatis, Cic.: caelestium, Cat.: of Neptune: pelagi, Ov.: of the commander of an army: Tac.: of a tutor, teacher: Suet.: antunus incorruptus, aeternus, rector humani generis, gaude, geres nor, Ball*

rectus, a, um, *Part.* [rego]. II. A *dj.* drawn in a straight line (horizontal or vertical), straight, upright: recta linea in caelestem locum subvolare, in perpendicular lines, Cic.: Caes.: homines, straight, recti, Cat.: caput, i. e. not held on one side, nor hanging down or thrown back, Quint. Neutr. subst. curvo dignoscere rectum, to tell a straight line from a curve, Hor. 2. Transf. of the organs of sight, straight: rectus oculis intueri, looking straight forward, calmly, Cic.

3. Fig. in gen.: right, correct, proper, appropriate, befitting. recto ac iusto prolio dimicare, a proper and regularly contested battle, Liv.: omnibus rectis expendere munus, i. e. on good security, Hor.: figura, correct, beautiful, Prop. Comp. si quid novisti rectius istis, anything better, more consistent with truth, Hor. Sup. rectissima ratio, Quint. (ii) Neutr. absol. quid verum, quid falsum, quid rectum in oratione praeferre, Cic. (iii) Esp. morally right, correct, lawful, just, virtuous, noble, good (opp. to pravus), and neutr. subst. that which is right, good, virtuous; rectitude, virtue: nec quicquam nisi honestum et rectum ab altero postulare, what is right, id.: recta consilia, Liv.: animus secundis temporibus dubisque rectus, firm, Hor. (iv) In grammar, rectus casus, the nominative case, opp. to obliqui casus: Quint.

re-cubō, i. v. n. to lie upon the back, to recline: sub tegmine fagi, Virg.

re-cūla, ae, *f.* dim. [res] *a little thing: Pl. in Prim.*

re-cūlitus, a, um, *Part.* [re-cūdo].

re-cūmbō, cūbi, 3. v. n. [v. cubo] to lie down again; to lie down: euni primo perterritum somno surrexisse, dein, quum se collegisset, recubuisse, Cic. 2. Esp. to recline at table: reddi hora dicta, recubuit, Phaedr.

II. Of things, to fall or sink down: onus (domus quassatae) in proclinas partes, Ov. nebulae magis iam potuit campoque recumbunt, sink, settle down, Virg.

re-cūperāto (recip.), ōnis, *f.* [re-cūpero] *a getting back, regaining, recovery. libertatis, Cic.*

re-cūperātor (recip.), ōnis, *m.* [id.] one that regains or recovers: urbis, Tac. II. In law, recuperatores were judges, at least two, sometimes three in number, originally instituted for the decision of suits between Romans and peregrini, but subsequently employed in any cases requiring a speedy decision: Cic.: Liv.

re-cūperātorius (recip.), a, um, *adj.* [recuperator] pertaining to the recuperatores (v. proced. art.): iudicium, Cic.

re-cūpero (recipero), avi, atum, i. v. a. to get or obtain again; to regain, recover, etc.: erepta, Cic.: amissa, Caes.: pecuniam depositam, Cic. With abstract obj.: veterem belli gloriam libertatemque, to win back again, Caes. With personal obj.: obsides, to recover, id.: si et vos et me primum recuperari, regain possession of, Cic. [Usu. supposed to be a secondary form of recipio, though on this supposition it is difficult to explain the term -ero. Forcillini derives it from an old prep. reci (cf. reciprocus) and pario] (Hence *It. ricoverare*, old *Fr. recouverer*, and, from it, Eng. *recover*).

re-cūro, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to restore, make whole, cure; also, to take care of, to prepare with care: Cat.

re-cūro, cūri, 3. v. n. to run or hasten back: ad me, Cic.: in arcem, Liv.: ruri, Hor. Poet. of the revolution of the sun, Virg. and of the year, Hor.

II. Fig.: to come back, return, recur. mox bruma recurrit, id. tamen usque recurrit, she (Natur.) will still come running back again, id. 2. Esp. to have recourse to, be reduced to: ad easdem condiciones deditionis, Caes.: ad eam rationem recurrit, Quint.

re-cūro, i. v. n. fig. [recurro] to keep running back; to continue to come back, return: quid ego huc recurrem? Pl.

II. Fig.: urit atrox Juno et sub noctem cura recusat, comes back again and again, Virg.

re-cūrus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a running or going back, return, retreat, etc.*: inde alios incurrunt cursus aliosque recursus, i. e. advancing and retreating, Virg.: ut recursus pateret, Liv.

re-cūro, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to curl or bend backwards, to turn back: colla equi, Ov.: recurvatae undae (Macaridi), winding, serpentine, id.

re-cūrvus, a, um, *adj.* bent back, crooked or curved: cornu, Virg.

re-cūsatio, ōnis, *f.* [recuso] *a declining, refusal: disputationis, Cic.*

II. Esp. in law, an objection, protest: poena violatae religionis iustam reclamationem non habet, id. 2. a counter-plea, opp. to petitio: id.

re-cūso, avi, atum, i. v. a. [causa] to decline on certain grounds, to make objections; to reject, refuse, be reluctant or unwilling, constr. with Acc., Inf. (esp. when a negative precedes,

and the Inf. has the same subject as the governing verb), Acc. and Inf. (very rare and late), de, Subj. (with ne, or after a neg. quin, quominus), or absol.: uxorem, Ter.: servitium, Sall.: privatus esse non recusio, Anton. in Cic.: prodere vobis sua quemquam, Virg.: de stipendio, to make objections about paying tribute, Caes.: sententiam ne diceret, recusavit, refused to express his opinion, alleging as his reason that . . ., Cic. (Off. 3, 27, too, see the place): neque recusare quin armis contendat, they had no objection to their settling the matter by arms, Caes.: nec recusabo, quominus omnes mea legant, Cic. Absol.: non recusio, non abnuo, id. Of things: genus impediunt cursumque recusant, refuse to move, Virg.

II. Esp. in law, to object, take exception, plead in defence: tu me ad verbum vocas: non ante venio, quam recusaro, until I have replied to your argument, Cic.

re-cūsus, a, um, *Part.* [recutio].

re-cūtio, no perf., cussum, 3. v. a. [quatio] to strike back or backwards, to cause to rebound: uterque recussio insonare cavae cavernae, by reverberation of its womb, Virg.

re-cūtus, a, um, *adj.* [cutis] circumcised: Judaei, Mart. 2. Transf. Jemus (poet.): sabbata, Pers.

re-dactus, a, um, *Part.* [redigo].

re-dambūlo, i. v. n. to walk back: bene ambula et redambula, Pl.

re-dāmo, i. v. a. to love again, return love, for love: Cic.

re-dargūo, ūi, 3. v. a. to disprove, refute, confute, contradict. With Acc.: neque ipsos redargui refellique patiamur, Cic. Of abstract subjects: adventum qui vestra dicit muliebribus armis verba redarguerit, will show them to be false, Virg.

re-dauspicio, i. v. n. to take the auspices again: comically for, to return: Pl.

redditus, a, um, *Part.* [reddo].

red-do, didi, ditum (old fut. reddibo, Pl. pass. reddibitur, id. Part. perf. reddita, Lucr.), 3. v. a. to put back, give back, return, restore: captivos, Caes.: equos, Cic.: paribus paria redduntur, are set against, opposed to, id.: se ipse convivio reddidit, returned to the banquet, Liv. 2. Of words (poet.): veras audire et reddere voces, to answer, reply, Virg. II. Transf. to give up, deliver, pay (implying some kind of claim to be met) depositum, to yield up a trust, Cic.: Cincius eam mihi abs te epistulam reddidit, quam tu dederas, delivered to me, id.: lucem, to give up the ghost, Ov.: ultimum spiritum, Vell.: animas, Virg.: vota, to pay, offer, id.: praemia debita, render meet retribution, id.: una superstitio, supernis quae reddita divis, which is paid, belongs to the gods, id.: neque his potentibus vis redditur, is not granted (as it should be), Caes.: peccatis veniam, Hor. Legal & t.: reddere

judicium, to fix the time for a trial: Caes. Tac. (ii) to yield (as soil, which has been tilled), give forth, produce: fructum quem praedia reddunt, Ter.: ut tibiae sonum reddunt, give forth (in response to the breath), Quint.: vocem, Virg.: stridorem, Ov.

2. to translate, render (give one lang. in exchange for another): quum ea, quae legeram Graece, Latine redde-rem, Cic. 3. to repeat, narrate, re- cite: dictata, Hor.: carmen, id. 4. to represent, imitate, resemble: qui te nomine reddet Silvius Aeneas, Virg.

III. to make or cause to be (imply- ing change): to render: itinera in- festa, to render unsafe, Caes.: aliquid placidum mibique, Cic.: tutiorem et opulentiorem vitam reddeat, id. The previous state of the obj. is denoted by ex: homines ex feris et immanibus mites et mansuetos reddere, from being savage, to make them gentle, id. (Hence It. *rendere*; Fr. *rendre*; also from redditum, It. *rendita*; Fr. *rente*.)

redemptio, ōnis, f. [redimo] a buy- ing back; a releasing, ransoming, re- demption: quum captivus redemptio negabatur, Liv. II. a buying up, bribing; Judicii, Cic. III. a farming of the revenue: id. (Hence Fr. *ranson*, Eng. *ransom*.)

redempto, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to buy back or ransom frequently, in a num- ber of instances: Tac.

redemptor, ōnis, m. [id.] a con- tractor, undertaker, farmer (more limited in sense than conductor, which is a hirer of any kind; e.g. a tenant as well as a contractor): redemptor qui columnam illam de Cotta et de Torquato conduxerat faciendam, Cic.: Hor.

redemptura, ae, f. [id.] a contract- ing, farming (rare): Liv.

redemptus, a, um, Part. [redimo]

red-ēo, II, Itum, 4. v. n. to go or come back; to return: e provincia, Cic.: a foro domum, Pl.: rure, Ter.: in urbem, Liv.: ad navein, Pl.: Of things: astra ad idem, unde profecta sunt, Cic.: poet. with *hac*: redeunt jam gramina campis, arboribusque co- mae, Hor.: collis ad plantam redibat, came back again to, sloped down to, (Caes. Germania in septentrionem in- genti flexu redit, trends northward, Tac. With cognate object itque re- dique viam toties, Virg. II. Fig.: jam redit annus, Pl.: in pristinum etatem, Caes.: se nunquam cum matre in gratiam redisse, had never been reconciled to her, i.e. never been at variance with her, Nep.: ad se atque ad mores suos, Cic.: redire ad se significat also, to come to oneself, i.e. to recover one's senses: Ter. ad sanitatem, Hor.: in fastos, to go back to them, Cic.: so of times and events which recur periodically annus, Virg. 2. Esp. in speaking to go back, recur, to a former subject: s-d de hac allas: nunc redeo ad augurum, Cic. III. Transf.:

to come in, be yielded as income, etc.: to arise, proceed: pecunia publica, quae ex metallis redibat, Nep. 2. to come to, be brought or reduced to, to fall to, devolve on: constr. usu with ad, rarely with in and Acc. or adv. of place: pilis omissis ad gladios redierunt, they betook themselves to their swords, Caes.: ejus morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona, have descended to me, Ter.: haec bona in tabulas publicas nulla redierunt, have not been brought into, are not registered in, Cic.: eo meae fortunae redeunt, come to that pass, Ter. Pass. impers.: ad arbitrum reditur, recourse is had, Pl.

red hālo, i. v. a. to breathe forth again, exhale: Lucr.

red-hibēo, non perf., Itum, 2. v. a. [habeo] to give back, return: vaticium saluti tibi, ut mihi dedisti, redhibebo, Pl.

II. Mercant. t. t. of a buyer, to give back an article; of a seller, to take back: in mancipio vendendo dicenda villa, quae nisi dixeris, redhibeatur mancipium jure civili, Cic.

red-igo, egi, actum, 3. v. a. [ago] to drive, lead, or bring back: (Soli) disiectos redegit equos, Lucr.: oppidani (hostem) fusum fugatumque in castra redigunt, pursue them back to their camp, Liv. 2. Fig.: rem ad pristinam belli rationem redegit, brought matters back, Caes.: disciplinam militarem ad priscos mores, to restore, Liv.

II. Transf. of money or prop- erty, to get back, call in: bona vendit, pecuniam redigit, gets in the purchase money, Cic.: pars maxima (praedae) ad quaestorem redacta est, sold and the proceeds lodged with the quaestor, Liv.: praedam in fiscum, Tac. 2. to bring or reduce to any condition: constr. with Acc. dep. on in, ad, or sub: adre place, or absol.: viros in servitutem, Pl.: Arvernos in provinciam, to reduce to a province, Caes. republica in tranquillum redacta, Liv.: aliquid antedubium ad certum, to render certain, id.: Galliam sub populi R. imperium, Caes.: eo redigis me, Ter. Absol.: in ejus animum retundam et redigam, ut, quo se vertat, nesciat, bring it to such a pass, id. 3. to make or render (cf. reddere, III.) quae facilia ex difficilis animi magnitudo redegerat, Caes. 4. Of number or quan- tity, to diminish, reduce: ex hominum milibus LX vix ad 6 sese redactos esse dixerunt, id.: quod si communis, vitem redigatur ad assem, Hor. (Hence Fr. *rediger*.)

redimicūlum, i, n [redimio] a band, fillet, chaplet, frontlet, etc.: Cic. II. Fig. a bond, fetter: Pl.

redimio, II, Itum (imperf. *pat*, redimibatur, Virg.), 4. v. a. to bind or wreath round, encircle, gird, crown, etc. tempora vittā, Virg.: capillis mitra, Ov.: sertis et rosa, Cic.: loca silvis redimita, girt round, surrounded, Cat. [Etym uncertain.]

red-imo, emi, exemptum, 3. v. a. [emo]

to buy back, repurchase: eam (domum) non minoris, quam emit Antonius, red- imet, Cic. 2. Esp. to buy back, ran- som, redeem a prisoner, slave, etc.: Ii. Tu redimes me, si me hostes intercept- erint? De. Redimam, Pl.: servi in publicum redempti ac manumissi, ran- somed, liberated at the public cost, Liv. By anal.: libros suppressos, to buy and so recover them for general use, Suet.

3. In gen. to buy off; rescue: pecunia se a iudicibus palam redemerat, i.e. had procured his acquittal, Cic.: se a Gallis auro, Liv. 4. to buy in what is offered for sale: essedum sumptuose fabricatum redimi concidit Imperator, to be bought in and destroyed, Suet.

II. Transf. to take or under- take by contract; to hire, farm, etc. Dumnonigero omnia Aducorum vecti- galia parvo pretio redempta habere, ven- s farming them at a low price, Caes. Cic.

III. Fig. to purchase, i.e. gain, procure: ego vitam omnium ci- vium, quinque hominum perditionum poena redemi, id. pacem Atriovisi ne obsidibus quidem datis, Caes. 2. to buy off, avert: quam (acerbatem) ego a republica meis privatus et domesticis in commodis libentissime redemissem, would gladly have saved the common- wealth from it at the cost of my own troubles, Cic. 3. to make amends for, atone, compensate for, redem flagitium aut facinus, Sall. vitium auctore (sc. Jove) Ov. (Hence Fr. *redimer*.)

red-intēgro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make whole again: to restore, renew, recover, refresh ut diminuat copiae redintegrantur, Caes.: prolium, to renew, rally, Liv.: memoriam, to re- vive, Cic.

red-ipiscor, 3. v. a. dep [apiscor] to get again, recover: Pl.

reditio, ōnis, f. [redco] a going or coming back; a returning, return (rare for reditus) domum, Caes.

reditus, ūs, m. [id.] returning, re- turn: mester tuus, reditus, Cic. Ro- man, id. Plu.: Virg. Hor. Of the revolution of the heavenly bodies: homines populariter annum tantum- modo solis, id est unius astri, reditu metiuntur, Cic. 2. Fig.: reditus in gratiam cum inimicis, reconciliation, id. II. Transf. a return, revenue, income, proceeds: with pecu- niae Nep. Plu. absol.: Liv.

redivia, v. reduv.

redī-vivus, a, um, adj. [v. re-viv] some make the word *re-dio-vivus*, from the root *diu*, to shine) renewed, reno- vated, of old building materials used as new lapos, Cic.

red-ōleo, ōi, 2. v. a. and n. to emit a scent, diffuse an odour; to smell of or like, be redolent of. Act. vinum, to smell of, Cic. 2. Fig.: doctrinam exsultationemque paene perierim, to have a savour of, smack of, id. II. Neutr.: quod fracta magis redolere

videntur omnia, to have a strong smell, Lucr. With Abl.: redolent thymo fragrantia mella, to be fragrant with thyme, Virg. 2. Fig.: mihi quidam ex illius orationibus redolere ipsae Athenae videntur, all Athens seems to breathe from his orations, Cic.

re-domitus, a, uni, Part. retamed, broken in again: improbi civis, Cic.

re-dōno, avi, i v. a. (only in Hor.) to give back again, restore: aliquem diis patriis, Hor. ||. to give up, resign: invidium nepotem Marti redonabo, i e. I will leave unpunished in order to please Mars (cf. condono), id.

re-dormio, 4 v. n. to sleep again: Cels.

re-dūco, xi, ctum (reduco, Lucr.), 3 v. a. to lead or bring back, to conduct back: exercitum in castra reduxit, Caes. 1. reducitur ad eum Cn. Magius, id. Poet. quos Elea domum reduxit palma, brings back home, Hor. 2. solei reducit, restores: ut to its place in the sky (causes it to reappear), Virg. 2. to cause to return, to deliver, rescue: aliquem de exilio, Cic. a morte, Virg.

3. Phr.: reducere uxorem, to marry again. Ter.: uxorem in matrimonium, Suet. 4. to draw back: with ref. to an inanimate object (falses) torquentis introrsus reducebant, Caes. attuas naribus, Lucr.

5. reducere aliquem domum, to conduct or accompany one home (as a mark of respect) domum redactus ad vesperum est a patribus conscriptis, Cic. ||. Fig. aliquem in gratiam, to reconcile, Ter. in gratiam cum aliquo, Cic. neque ipse reduco a contemplatu, withdraw myself, Ov. 2. in spem reducis mentis mihi, restores, Hor. 2. to bring or reduce to some condition: aliquid in formam, Ov. (Hence, through redactus, it reditto, Fr. redoute.)

reductio, ōnis, f. [reduco] a leading or bringing back, a restoring, restoration (rare) regis, Cic.

reductor, ōris, m. [id.] one who leads or brings back (rare) plebis Romanae in urbem, Liv.

reductus, a, um, Part. [reduco] ||. Adj. drawn back, of place, retired, remote, lonely: inque sinus schidit sese unda reductos, creeks running far back into the shore, Virg. vallis, deep drawn, running into the hills, Hor. 2. Fig. virtus est inmedium vitiū et utrumque reductum, aloof from each extreme, id.

re-dūno, a, um, adj. curved or bent backwards (rare): Flin. Poet. in gen. curved, bent: pennis rostroque reduco, Ov.

redundantia, ae, f. [redundo] an overflowing, superfluity, excess: Vitr.

||. Fig. of style: redundancy: Illa pro Roecio juvenilis redundantia, Cic.

re-dūdo, avi, ctum, i v. n. to flow back: to pour over, overflow: mare neque redūdat unquam, neque effunditur, Cic.: Nilus campis redūdat,

Lucr. (ii) redundatus for redūdatum (poet.) amne redūdati fossa madebat, aquis, Ov. 2. Transf.: with Abl. of absol.: to overflow with: quae (crux) etiam nunc civis Romani sanguine rēdundat, is soaked with, Cic.

||. Fig.: to flow or come back, esp. with ref. to the after effects of anything: quorum (vitiūrum) ad amicos redūdet infamia, recoils upon, id.: laudem (cuius) etiam ad meum aliquem fructum redūdat, redounds, id. 2. to proceed from: hinc illae extraordinariae pecuniae redūdarunt, have proceeded, id. 3. to be superfluous, redundant or excessive: to be copious, to abound: quod redūdatib. de vestro frumentario quaestu, id. redūdante multitudine, there being an excess of population, Tac. (ii) With Abl.: to have an excess or redundancy of: to be redundant in: tuus deus non digito uno redūdat, sed capite, collo, cervicibus, has not just a single finger too much, but head, etc., Cic. armis, Tac. (Hence Fr. redonder.)

re-dūvia (redivia), ae, f. an agnati, whitlow: Plin. Proverb.: quum capiti inderi debeam, redūviam curem, i e. be concerned about a trifle, Cic. [Fr. red-ungu-ia, from ungulis] **re-dūx**, ōis, adj. [reduco]. Act. that leads or brings back: Juppiter, Ov. ||. Pass.: that is led or brought back, returned: quid me reducem esse voluisti? i e. from exile, Cic.: reduces socios, recovered, Virg.

re-fectio, ōnis, f. [reficio] a restoring, repairing: Capitoli, Suet. ||. Fig.: refreshment, recreation, recovery: etiam febre liberatus vix refectioni valebit, id. scarcely be strong enough to recover, Cels.

re-fector, ōris, m. [id.] a restorer, repairer: Suet.

re-fectus, a, um, Part. [reficio]. **re-fello**, fellī, 3 v. a. [fallo] to show to be false: to disprove, rebut, confute: nonne ipsos redarguit refellique patiamur, Cic.: senatus, Lucr.: dicta, Virg.

re-fero, ōis, si, tum, 4 v. a. [fero] to put up, stuff, cram: meministi tum, iudices, corporibus civium Tiberim compilari, clauas referri, were choked, Cic. ||. Fig.: liberos fabulis, to fill them with fictions, id.: aures sermonibus, cram one's ears: give one more than enough of a thing, id. See also referre.

re-ferio, 4 v. a. to strike back or in return (rare) aliquem, Pl. Poet.: speculi referitur imagine Phoebus, is reflected, Ov.

re-fēro, rētili (also rettuli), rēlātum (relatum, Lucr.), 3 v. a. irreg. to carry, bring, draw or put back: vasa domum, Pl.: ut naves eodem, unde erant profectae, referrentur, Caes.: Intro referre pedem, to return, Pl. (ii) With pron. reflect., to go back, return: Romam se rettuli, Cic.: sese in castra, Caes. 2. Esp. to give back, return, restore, repay (=reddere, II.): scyphos,

quos utendos dedi Philodamo, retuleritne? Pl.: aera octonis idibus, to pay the money for tuition, Hor. 3. Milit. t. t., with pedem or gradum: to withdraw, retreat: vulneribus defessis pedem referre coeperunt, Caes. Re-flect., a prima acie ad triarios sensim referebantur, they fell back, Liv. (ii) Transf. in gen.: feroque viso rettuli retro pedem (viator), started back, Phaedr. ||. Fig.: referre sonum, to echo, Cic.: o mihi praeteritis referat si Juppiter annos! give me back once more, Virg. 2. Esp. to pay back, repay: denique par pari refero Ter.: referre gratiam (rarely gratias) to return thanks, manifest gratitude, to recompense, requite: Cr. 3. to repeat: to bring back, as it were; hence, to resemble, etc.: Hecyam iterum referre, to produce it again, Ter.: Marsigni sermone vultuque Suetos referunt, resemble, Tac. 4. to bring back word, to report, announce, notify, mention, allege With Acc. and Inf.: classi quoque ad Fidenas pugnatum quidam annales retulere, record, Liv. Poet. by attraction, as in Greek: quia rettulit Ajax esse Jovis pronepos, gave out that he was, Ov. With Subj.: ut Proetum mulier perfida credulum falsis impulerit criminibus refert, relates how, Hor. (ii) to rejoin, answer, reply: Anna refert, Virg. 5. Esp. of proceedings in the Senate: to report, to bring before, to consult: to make a motion, to propose: con-str. usu with ad senatum (sometimes omitted); the matter usu expressed by de with Abl.: sometimes by Acc. (or Nom. with pass.); or by depend. clause: rem ad senatum refert, lays it before the Senate, Sall.: tunc relata ex integro res ad senatum, Liv.: consul convocato senatu refert, quid de his fieri placeat, brings the matter forward and takes the opinion of the Senate, as to what. . . Sall. Imperis pass: de ea re postulant uti referatur, that a motion should be made concerning the matter, id. Referre is sometimes, but rarely, used in this sense of other public bodies besides the Senate: de hoc (sc. Eumene) Antigonus ad consilium rettuli, Nep. Hence (ii) transf. in gen. to consult, ask the advice of, of oracles, etc.: de rebus et obscuris et incertis ad Apollinem censeo referendum, Cic. (iii) referre ad populum, to propose or refer anew (the proper expression for a first consultation of the people being ferre ad populum: v. fero, fin.). id. 6. to note down, enter in writing, to inscribe, register, record, etc.: indicium in tabulas publicas relatum, id.: in reos, in proscriptos referri, to be set down among, id. (ii) referre rationes or aliquid in rationibus, (ad aerarium, ad aliquem, alicui), to give, present, or render an account: relatis ad Caesarem publicis cum fide rationibus, Caes. Acceptum and in acceptum referre, v. acceptus, no. II. Hence, trans. referre

aliquem (aliquid) in numero, in rationibus, in numerum, etc., to count or reckon among: diem inter festos, nefastos, Tac. 7. to trace back, ascribe, refer: qui pecudum ritu ad voluptatem omnia referunt, Cic. hunc omne principium, huc refer exitum, Hor.

re-fert, tūlit, v. n. impers. (personal: Pl.) [prob. = rem fert, though some regard re as for rei: it concerns, is of consequence or importance to: constr. similar to that of interest, except that it is very rarely found with Gen. (v. intersum, no. IV): id tua refert nihil, utrum illae fecerint, id matters not to you, Ter. non ascripti id, quod tua nihil referebat, Cic. With subject-clause: neque refert conquesquam, Punicas Romanasve acies lactus extuleris, id matters not to anyone, whether . . . Tac. Very rarely with Dat. of person dic, quid referat intra naturae fines viventi, what difference does it make to one who lives, Hor. (II) The object with ref. to which a thing is of importance usu. expr. by ad: quam ad rem istuc refert? Pl. Varr. 2. Without words indicating the person directly affected, in gen., to be important, to make a difference: ne illud quidem refert, consul an dictator an praetor spondeat, nor is that a matter of importance, Liv. primum illud parvi refert, non vici-galia postea recuperare, Cic. With subject-clause: parvi reulit non suscepisse, Ter. Hor. Absol.: bona Sejanii ablata aerario, ut in fisco cogere-ntur, tanquam referret, as though it mattered, Tac. B. Rarely with subst. as subject, adeo magni refert studium atque voluptas, so much difference do these make, Lucr.

refertus, a, um, Part. [refertus] II. A d.] : stuffed, crammed, filled, full: of persons (as objects) with Gen.: referta Gallia negotiatorum est, crowded with, Cic. Less freq. with Abl. of persons: domus erat aleatoribus referta, id. (II) Of things, with Abl. only: insula Delos referta divitiis, id. Absol. locuples ac referta domus, well filled, id. Comp.: refertius aerarium, id. Sup.: theatrum celebritate refertissimum, filled with a crowded audience, id. 2. Fig. X-rxes refertus omnibus praemiis donisque fortunae, amply supplied, id.: disciplinae formula plena et referta, copious, id.

re-fervēo, 2. v. n. to boil or bubble up, to boil over: Plin. II. Fig. refervens falsum crimen in purissimam vitam, boiling over upon, threatening to injure, Cic.

refervescō, vi, 3. v. n. incēp. [re-fervēo] to begin to bubble up: Cic.

re-ficio, feci, factum, 3. v. a. [facio] to make again, make anew, to restore, rebuild, repair, etc.: arma, tela, alia quae spe pacis amiserat, reficere, Sall. opus, Cic.: muros, portas, classem, refici, Caes.: exercitus, recrui, Liv. 2. Esp. to get back again, get in

return, get from: sumptum, to recover, recoup oneself, Varr.: ex tuis possessionibus tantum, ut . . . Cic. a 3, to re-appoint, re-elect: tribunos, consulē, Liv. II. Fig.: to restore (rare): reflecta fides, Tac. 2. Esp. to reinvigorate, refresh, recruit: of the body exercitum ex labore atque inopia, Caes. vires cibo, Liv.: quum saltus reficit jam rosca luna, refreshes, revives, Virg. (II) Of the mind: nunc vester conspectus et consensus iste reficit et recreat mentem meam, reanimates, Cic. reflecta tandem spe, restored, Liv.

re-fingo, xi, xum, 3. v. a. to unfix, unfasten, tear down, pull out or off: tabulas, Cic. elipeum de poste Nep-tuni sacro, to take down, Virg. Hor. Poet.: caelo refixa sidera, falling (lit. unfastened from the sky), id. Trans. to take down the tables of the laws, i. e. to annul, abolish, abrogate them: acta M. Antonii rescidistis, leges refixistis, Cic.

re-fingo, 3. v. a., to make again, rebuild (rare): cerca regna, Virg.

refixus, a, um, Part. [refigō].

re-fūgitō, i v. a. to demand again urgently, demand back (rare) ('at

refatus, ūs, m. [reflo] a blowing against, blowing: Plin. Met. o. k. a contrary wind: Cic.

re-flecto, xi, xum, 3. v. a. and n. A c t. to bend or turn back or back-wards, to turn about or away: caput leviter, Cat. colla, Virg. oculos, Ov. Refl. to bend (oneself) back, to lean back: illam tereti cervice reflexam, bending back, Virg. (al. refixus) longos reflectitur ungues, i. e. he has his nails made into long hooked claws, Ov. 2. Fig. to turn or bring back, to avert: animum incitatum, check, Cic. animum reflexi, I reflected within myself, Virg. (II) to alter: un-clusus, id. II. N e u t r. to turn back: fig. to yield: Lucr.

reflexus, a, um, Part. [reflectō] II. A d.] bent back: dentes ele-phantorum, Plin. N e u t r. to blow back, blow contrary: reflexantibus ventis, Cic. II. A c t.: to blow away from oneself, to breathe out: (aer) quum ducitur atque refatur, Lucr.

refluō, avi, atum, i v. n. and a N e u t r. to blow back, blow contrary: reflexantibus ventis, Cic. II. A c t.: to blow away from oneself, to breathe out: (aer) quum ducitur atque refatur, Lucr.

re-fluō, 3. v. n. to flow or run back; to flow off, overflow (poet.): Maeandros ambiguo lapsu refuitque fluitque, flows backward and forward, Ov.: Nilus refuit campis, overflows (cf. redundo), Virg.

refluus, a, um, adj. [refluo] flowing back, ebbing: mare, Ov.

reformidatio, ōnis, f. [reformido] a great fear or dread: Cic.

re-formido, no perf., atum, i v. a. to fear greatly, to dread, to stand in awe of, to shun or avoid through fear.

With Acc.: dolorem, Cic.: sapientiae studium, to have an aversion to, Tac. With Inf.: ea dicere reformidat, Cic. With depend. clause: nec quid de se

ipso occurrat, reformidat, id. Of things as subjects: membra reformidant mollem quaeve saucia tactum, shrink from, Ov.: tum brachia (vitiū) tondet: ante reformidant ferrum, i. e. they are too young for the knife, Virg.

re-formo, avi, atum, i v. a. to shape again, remould, transform, change: sed preme, quicquid erit, dum quod fuit ante reformet, until she resume her former shape, Ov. II. Fig. to amend, reform: mores depravatos, Plin.

refotus, a, um, Part. [refoveo].

re-fōveō, fōvi, fōtum, 2. v. a. to warm or cherish again: to refresh, restore, revive, etc.: corpus refocivante tovenque, Ov.: vires, Tac. II. Fig. reliquias partium in Africa, recruit, reanimate, Suet.

refractoriolus, a, um, adj. dim. [refractorius from refractus] somewhat stubborn or refractory: dicendi genus, which does not readily lend itself to literary treatment, Cic.

refractus, a, um, Part. [refringo].

refragor, atus, i. v. n. dep. opp. to suffragor, to oppose, resist; to thwart, gainsay: with Dat.: petenti, Cic.: aliquid honori (sc. triumpho), Liv. 2. Of impers. subjects to oppose, withstand: tacita quaedam cogitatio refragatur his omnibus, Quint. [Etym. uncertain.]

re-frēno (refraeno), avi, atum, i v. a. to check, curb: equos, Curt. II. Trans. in gen. to curb, restrain: fluvios, Lucr. aquas, Ov. 2. Fig. adolescentis a gloria, Cic.: indomitam licentiam, Hor.

re-frīco, ōi, ātum, i. v. a. and n. A c t. to rub or scratch open again, to gall, fret, vulnera, to tear open, Cic.

2. Fig. to excite afresh, renew: memoriam pulcherrimi facti, id. II. N e u t r. to break out afresh, appear again: crebro refricat lippitudo, id.

refrigeratio, ōnis, f. [refrigero] a cooling, coolness: Cic.

re-frīgēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make cool or cold; to cool off: ignis in aquam conjectus continuo restingitur et refrigeratur, Cic.: aquam, Plin. Absol.: quum stella Saturni refrigeret, has a chilling influence, Cic. With pron. refl., to cool oneself: refrigerandi sui causa, Suet. II. Fig. to cool down, to deprive of warmth or zeal; esp. refl., to grow cool or languid: defensus ac refrigerata accusatione, becoming weary and flagging, Cic.: quum Antonii librarius refrigeratus ab Antonio transfugit ad Caesarem, his zeal having cooled, Vell.

re-frīgesco, frīxi, 3. v. n. incēp. to grow cold or cool: cor vulneris laesum refrīxit, Ov. II. Fig.: to grow cold or remiss; to abate, grow stale, lose interest; to fail, flag: illud crimen de numis caluit re potenti, nunc refrīxit, Cic.: quod de Pompeio Caninius

agit, sane quam refrigit, is exceedingly hot, id. : quum Romae a iudiculis forum refrigerit, when the forum has cooled down; i. e. when there is less doing in judicial business, id.

rē-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3. v. a. [frango] to tear back, break up, break open: portas, Caes.: claustra, Cic.: carcerem, Liv. 2. In gen. to break off: ramum, Virg.: mucronem, Plin. quae demersa liquore obunct, refracta videntur, appear as if broken, Lucr.

II. Fig. to break, destroy, etc. vim fluminis, break the force of the current, Caes.: Achivos, repel, overthrow, Hor.

rē-fugio, fūgi, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr. to flee back, to run away, escape: ex alto, Caes.: ad urbem, Liv. in silvam, Virg. 2. Of things. vites a canibus brassicaeque refugere dicuntur, to shrink from, Cic. (ii) Of situation: to run back, recede: fefugit ab hore templum, Virg. **III.** Fig. a consilis fortibus, Cic.: animus luctu refugit, has recoiled, and so, shrinks from it, Virg. **B.** Act. to run away from, to avoid, shun: iudicium, Cic.: trepidus repente refugit at tellurem iras (anguem), starts back from it, Virg. **II.** Fig. viena iurgia, Hor. Poet. with Inf.: nec Polydymnia Lesbium refugit tendere barbiton, refuses, id.

refūgium, n. n. [refugio] a taking refuge (rare in this sense): portas refugis profugorum aperuerit, Just. 2. Meton.: a place of refuge: silvae tutas dedit refugium, Liv. Fig. populum in refugium senatus, Cic.

refūgus, a, um, adj. [id.] fleeing back, receding, seceding: unda, Ov. equites, Tac. Subst. a fugitive, only in pl.: refugos sequi, id.

rē-fulgēo, si, 2. v. n. to reflect a light; to shine, glitter, glisten: quum caerulea nubes solis inardescit radius longaeque refulegit, reflects his rays afar, Virg.: corpus versicolori vays, Liv. With Dat.: Jovis impio tutela Saturno refulgens, shining in opposition to, Hor.

rē-fundo, fūdī, fūsum, 3. v. a. to pour back, to pour out, cause to overflow, etc.: aequor refundit in aequor, Ov.: imis stagna refusa vadis, poured back, emptied forth, Virg.: ponto refuso, by the recoil of the sea, id. 2. Transf. of things not liquid: refunditur alga, is flung back, id.

refūsus, a, um, Part. [refundō]. **refutatio**, ōnis, f. [refuto] in rhetor. a refutation: Cic.

refutatus, ūs, m. [id.] a refutation: refutatu, Lucr.

refūto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [on etym. v. confuto] lit. to pour back, hence] to check, drive back, repress: nationes bello, Cic. **II.** Fig.: to repress, restrain, oppose: virtutem aspernari ac refutare, check, discourage, id.: ad mortem si te (Rus dicta refutet) pro-

didicim, may fate avert! Virg. 2. Esp. to confute, refute, disprove: opp. to confirmare, Cic. Poet. with Acc. and Inf.: si quis corpus sentire refutat, denies, Lucr. **regālōsus**, i, m. dim. [regalis] a small bird, perh. the golden-crested wren: Suet.

regālis, e, adj. [rex] belonging to or befitting a king, kingly, regal (whereas regius is usu. simply of a king = Gen. of rex): genus civitatis, monarchy, Cic.: sceptrum, Ov.: purpura, Cic. situs pyramidum, princely, Hor. (ii) also used in sense of regius: comae, i. e. the hair of the princess, Virg. Comp. regalior: Pl. (Hence It. reale; Fr. royal, Sp. real.)

regāliter, adv. royally, in royal style: Liv.: Ov.

rē-gēro, gessi, gestum, 3. v. a. to bear, carry, or bring back: terram e fossa, Liv. tellurem, to throw back, Ov. **II.** Fig. to throw or cast back, to retort: convicia, Hor. culpam in illas, to throw the blame on them, Plin. Ep.

regēstus, a, um, Part. [regero]. **regia**, ae, f. (sc. domus) [regius] a royal abode, a palace, castle, court: in regia regem ipsum quasi productum esse ad dignitatem, Cic.: regia solis, Ov. (ii) Esp. the castle of Numa, situated on the Via Sacra: id. Hence, atrium regium, the hall of this regia, Liv. **III.** Transf. the royal tent in a camp: id. **III.** Meton. the court, i. e. the royal family, the king and his courtiers: tulit et Romana regia scelesis tragici exemplum, id. **IV.** (sc. urbs) a royal city, residence, capital: Cressi regia Sardes, Hor. **V.** For the Gr. basilica, a colonnade, portico, hall: dum lectica ex regia domum redeo, Augustus in Suet.

regiō, adv. royally: sumptuously: despotically: accubabo regie, Pl.: aliquid regie seu potius tyrannice statuere in aliquem, imperiously, Cic.

regificō, adv. royally, magnificently: instructa domus, Enn. in Cic.

regificus, a, um, adj. [rex facio] kingly, royal, magnificent (poet.) Virg.

regifugium, ii, n. [rex fuga] a festival celebrated at Rome on the 24th of February, to commemorate the expulsion of the kings: Fest. (cf. regis fuga, Ov.) v. Smith's Ant. 318.

rē-gigno, 3. v. a. to beget or bear again, to reproduce: Lucr.

regillus, a, um, adj. dim. [regius] royal, magnificent: Inducula, Pl.

regimen, inis, n. [rego] a guiding, guidance, direction: quorum, Tac.: classis, Vell. 2. Meton. steering, a rudder (poet.): frangitur et regimen, Ov. **II.** Fig.: a guiding, directing, governing, rule, government, command: regimen totius magistratus penes Appium erat, Liv.: summus rei, Tac. 2. Esp.: the direction of state affairs, rule, government: regi-

men suscipere, id. 3. In concrete sense: a ruler, governor: regimen rerum, the head of the state, Liv. (Hence Fr. régime.)

regīna, ae, f. [rex] a queen: Cic.: Hor. 2. Transf. of goddesses: e.g. Juno, Pl.: o Venus, regina Cnidi Paphique, Hor. (ii) a daughter of a king, a princess: Virg. (iii) a lady of rank: sed istae reginae domi suae fuere ambae, Pl. Fig.: (iustitia) omnium est domina et regina virtutum, Cic. (Hence It. regina; Sp. regna; Fr. reine.)

regiō, ōnis, f. [from rego, as legio from lego] Lit. a making straight: hence, direction: de oeceta regione deflecto, deviate from the straight course, Cic. 2. Figuratively, adverbially: in a straight line, directly: e regione moveri, opp. to declinare, id. (ii) in the opposite direction, over against, exactly opposite: constr. with Gen., Dat., or absol.: erat e regione oppidi collis, over against the town, Caes.: esse (quosdam) e regione nobis e contraria parte terrae, i. e. our antipodes, Cic. Absol.: acie e regione instructa, facing the foe, Nep.

II. Transf.: a boundary line, esp. in meagry: nempe eo (sc. lituo) Romulus regiones direxit, Cic. Also in gen., a boundary line, limit, boundary, usu. plur.: isdem regionibus ac terminis contineri, id. Fig. of the mind quibusdam regionibus circumscribi, id. 2. a quarter, region of the heavens or earth: vespertina, the west, Hor.: neu regio fore ulla suis animantibus orba, Ov.: agri fertilissima regio, tract, Caes.: regione portae Esquilinae, in the neighbourhood, Liv. (ii) In partic., a province, district: in quattuor regiones dividi Macedonia, id. (iii) a quarter, ward, district of Rome, and surrounding territory: Suet. (v. Smith's Class. Dict. art. Roma) **III.** Fig.: province, department, sphere: dum in regionem astutiarum meum te induco, Pl. (Hence Fr. région.)

regiōnātum, adv. by districts or wards: Liv.

regius, a, um, adj. [rex] belonging to a king, of a king, royal (cf. regalis): genus, Cic.: exercitus, Caes.: anni, i. e. the period of the kings (at Rome), Cic.: ales, the eagle, Ov.: bellum, i. e. the war with the king (Mithridates), Cic.: morbus, the king's disease, i. e. jaundice, Cels. **II.** Transf. royal, princely, splendid, magnificent (= regalis): moles, splendid piles, Hor.: regia res est succurrere lapsis, a royal or princely thing, Ov.

rē-glūtino, no perf. #atum, 1. v. a. to unglue, to unfasten (rare): Cat.

regnātor, ōris, m. [regno] a ruler, sovereign: deorum, Pl.: summus Olympi, Virg.

regnatrix, ichs, adj. f. [id.] she that rules; as adj., ruling, imperia: in domo regnatrice, Tac.

regno, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a [regnum]. Neutr. to have royal power, to be king, to reign: Romulus cum septem et triginta regnavisset annos, Cic.: tacitis regnavit Amyclis, Virg. Esp. of one exercising unconstitutional power in a free state, as the Gracchi were considered to have done: Cic.: Liv. With Gen.: qua Daunus agrestium regnavit populum, ruled over (Gr. constr.), Hor. With in and Acc.: Tac. Pass. impers.: hic jam ter centum totos regnabit annos gente sub Hectore, kings shall reign, Virg. 2. In gen. to be supreme, to rule, reign, govern: quoniam equitum centurias tenes, in quibus regnas, Cic. In bad sense; to tyrannize, domineer: nec jam libertate contentos esse, nisi etiam regnent ac dominentur, rule as kings, despotically, Liv. (ii) Of things, to hold sway, prevail (agis) per ramus victor regnat, Virg. (eloquently) hic regnat, hic imperat, is sovereign, Quint. 3. Act. to rule, govern (poet and late): terra acri quondam regnata Lycorgo, ruled over, Virg. trans Lygios Gothones regnantur, are under kings, Tac.

regnum, i, n [rex] kingly government, royal authority, royalty: regem illum unum vocamus et regnum ejus reipublicae statum, Cic.: regnum obtinere, Caes. 2. In wider sense, dominion, sovereignty, rule: regnum alicui permittere, Hor. regna vini, the post of symposiarch or arbiter in-bendi, id.: in regno voluptatis, under the rule of mere pleasure, Cic. (ii) Esp. in bad sense, despotism, tyranny: Gracchus regnum occupare conatus est, id. quod tribuni militum in plebe Romana regnum exercebant, Liv. Meton. a kingdom: ad fines regni sui, Caes. Poet. of bees. cetera regna refulgent, their wazzen domains, palaces, Virg. 2. Transf. an estate, possession: post aliquot, mea regna vident, mirabor aristas, my property, id. (Hence Fr. *regnie*.)

rego, xi, cum, i. v. a. to stretch, to keep or lead in a straight line, or in the right direction, to guide, conduct, direct. manus una (navem) regit, Lucr.: regi velis (of ships), to have their course controlled by sails, Caes.: equum, Liv.: missum jaculum, Ov. 2. Esp. in law, regere fines, to draw the boundaries, mark out the limits: Cic. 3. Fig. to guide, lead, conduct, direct: rem consilio, Ter.: balla, Caes.: jam regi leges, non regere, Liv.: vellem suscepisse juvenem regendum, taken him under your guidance, Cic. 2. Esp. to control, rule, govern, have the supremacy over. civitates, id.: populus imperio, Virg. Of abstract objects: animi partes consilio, Cic. 3. to set right, correct. errantem regere, Caes. [Cf. Gr. *o-pé-yo*: Goth *vak-jan*, to stretch, *raih-t-s* (Germ. *recht*, Eng. *right*.)]

regrador, gressus, i. v. n. dep.

[gradior] to retrace one's steps, to come back; to return: ut regredi quam progredi mallet, Cic.: extingere regressi, Liv. 2. Milit. t. t. to march back, retire, retreat: illi autem hoc acris instabant neque regredi nostros patiebantur, Caes. 3. Fig.: in memoriam regredior audisse me, I remember, Pl.: eodem regressus, returning to the same (object of pursuit), Sall.

regressus, a, um, Part. [regredior] **regressus**, ūs, m [id] a going back, return, regress: progressus et regressus reliquosque motus conservare, Cic. 2. Milit. t. t. a retreat: Liv. Fig. a return, retreat: nullo ad paenitentium regressu, Tac.

regula, ac, f [rego, cf. *tégula* from *tégō*] a straight piece of wood, a ruler, rule: materiam ad regulam et libellam exigera, Plin. 2. Transf. in gen., any straight staff, a stick, lath, bar (of wood or iron). quadratas regulas, quattuor patentes digitos, defunctum, Caes. 3. Fig.: a rule, pattern, model, example: naturae, Cic.: habeo enim regulam, ut talia visa vera iudicem, I make it a rule to... id. assit regula, peccatis quae poenas irroget aequas, Hor. (Hence Fr. *regle*.)

regulus, i, m dim. [rex] a petty king, prince, chieftain: Liv. Transf. a king's son, a prince: id. Sall.

re-gusto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to taste again or repeatedly (rare) registatum digito terebrare salinum, i. e. licked clean, Pers. 3. Fig.: illam (laudationem Lollii) legi, volo tamē regustare, to read again, Cic.

re-gyro, avi, i. v. n. to turn about again, to wheel round: fig. Flor.

re-iteratio, ōnis, f. a repeating, reiteration: Quint.

rejectionē, a, um, ad [reicio] that is to be rejected (philos. t. t. = *ἀπορριψέμενος*, cf. *rejetus* - Cic.)

rejectionis, ōnis, f. [id] a throwing back: sanguinis, i. e. throwing up, Plin. 3. Fig. a rejecting, rejection: quod si civi Romano licet esse graditum, rejectione huius civitatis, Cic. 2. Esp. in law, a challenging, rejection of a judex iudicium, id. 3. Rhetor. t. t. In alium reiectio (at *rejectionis*), a shifting off from oneself to another, id.

rejectionis, ōnis, f. [id] a throwing or cast back (rare): Lucr.

rejectionis, a, um, Part. [reicio] 3. Subst.: reiecta (or *rejectionis*), ōrum, n. plu. things to be rejected (= *rejectionis*, q. v.): Cic.

re-icio (more correctly *reicio*), jaci, jectum (reice, dissyl. Virg.: scanned otherwise, *reicio*, etc.), i. v. a. [jacio] to throw, cast, or fling back: of inanimate objects: telum in hostes, Caes. Poet.: oculos Rutulorum reiecit arvis, turns away, averts, Virg. (ii) Of living objects: to drive or chase back (mostly poet.) capellas a flumine, id. (iii)

With pron. reflect., to throw or cast oneself back, to throw or fling oneself: tum illa reiecit se in eum, flung herself into his arms, Ter. 2.

Esp. milit. t. t.: to beat back, repel, repulse: eos qui eruptionem fecerant, in urbem reiecit, Caes. 3. In pass.: nautical t. t.: to be driven back: a Leucopetra profectus, reiectus sum austro vehementi ad eandem Leucopetram, Cic. 3. Fig.: to cast off, remove, repel, reject: abs te socordiam omnem reice, Pl.: ferrum et audaciam, Cic. (ii) In law: judices reicere, to challenge or reject the judges appointed by lot, quum ex cxxv iudicibus quinque et lxx reus reieceret, id. (iii) to scorn, disdain, despise: reiecta praeda, Hor.

2. to refer to, make over to: ad ipsam te epistolam reicio, Cic. (ii) reicere ad senatum (consules, populum, pontifices, etc.), to refer a matter or person to some office or authorized body: totam rem ad Pompeium, Caes. legati ab senatu reiecti ad populum, Liv. Abol.: tribuni appellati ad senatum reiecerunt, id. 3. to put off, defer, postpone: a Kal. Febr. legationes in Idus Febr. reiecit, Caes.

re-labor, lapsus, i. v. n. dep. to slide or glide back, to sink or fall back (poet.): vix oculos tollens iterumque relabens, sinking back upon the couch, Ov.: retrahitque pedem simul unda relabens, flowing back, Virg. 3. Fig. to relapse, to return: nunc in Aristippi furum praecipua relabor, Hor.

re-languesco, gūi, i. v. n. incept. to grow languid or faint again: (sorum) inposito fratri moribunda relanguit ore, Ov. 2. Transf. of the wind, to lull, abate: Sen. 3. Fig. to grow weak or effeminate: his rebus relanguescere animos eorum, Caes.

relatio, ōnis, f. [refero] a carrying back, bringing back: Quint. 3. Fig.: a throwing back, retorting: Cic. 2. a returning, repaying: gratiae, Sen. 3. In polit. lang. a motion, proposal, made by the consul or other magistrate to the senate relationem approbare, to approve such a motion, Liv.: incipere, Tac. Hence (ii) Transf. a report, narration, in gen. dictorum, Quint. 4. a rhetorical figure in Cicero a kind of repetition: Cic.

relator, ōris, m. [id] a mover, proposer, in public deliberations: Balb. in Cic.

relatus, a, um, Part. [refero]. **relatus**, ōis, m. [id] an official report: abnuntibus consulibus ea de re relatum, Tac. 2. In gen. a narration, recital: virtutum, id.

relaxatio, ōnis, f. [relaxo] an easing, relaxation: fig.: animi, Cic. 2. mitigation, alleviation (sc. doloris), id.

re-laxo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to widen again: to unloose, open: alvus tum astringitur, tum relaxatur, Cic.: densa relaxare, to expand, Virg.: vias et caeca aprimenta, to open, widen, id.

tunicarum, vincula, to loosen, Ov. 2. Of style: constructio verborum tum conjunctionibus conficitur, tum disjunctionibus relaxatur, be made more free, Cic. II. Fig. of the mind: to set at liberty. (animi) cum se plane corporis vinculis relaxaverint, id. 2. Hence, to ease, lighten, alleviate, assuage, to cheer up, enliven, relax: animos, to unbend, id. with Abl. of that from which one takes relaxation: se occupationibus, to get a holiday from, id. pater nimis indulgens, quicquid ego astrinxi, relaxat, undoes all my restrictions, id. ne nocturna quidem quiete diurnum laborem relaxante, affording rest from, Curt. Reflect insani quum relaxantur, when they have a lucid interval, Cic.

relectus, a, um, Part. [relego]
relegatio, ōnis, f. [relego] a sending away, banishment (without permanent loss of civil rights, as in exilium) Cic.

rē-lēgo, avi, atum, i. v. a to send away, despatch, remove: relecti longe ab otibus, Caes. Poet with Dat. of person to whom one is sent for banishment. Trivia Hippolytus Egeae relegat, consigns her to Egeria, Virg. 2. Esp. of a milder form of banishment than exilium or deportatio, to banish to a certain distance from Rome or Italy, and usually for a limited time, without capitis diminutio (v. Smith's Ant. 173) (consul L. Lanius in contione relegat edixitque, ut ab urbe abesset milia passuum ducenta, Cic. in less exact sense, exortus relegens in Siciliam, sent out of the way, Liv. II. Fig. to send back, refuse: dona, Cic. to refer or impute (to another), to attribute, ascribe culpam in hominem, Quint. Poet. with Dat.: causas aliquid, id.

rē-lēgo, lēgi, lectum, i. v. a to gather up or collect again (mostly poet.) janua difficilis filo est inventa relecto, i. e. by the thread (of Ariadne) wound up again, Ov. 2. Esp. of places, to travel over or through again, to traverse or sail over again: Hellenpontica illa (navis) relecta aquas, id. relecti Asiam, again coasts along, Tac.

II. to read over again: Troiani belli scriptorem relegi, Hor.: scripta, Ov. III. Fig.: to go over in thought, ponder carefully: Cic.

rē-lēntoso, i. v. n. incep to grow slack again, to slacken: fig. . Ov.

rē-lēvo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to lift up, raise: corpus e terra, Ov. II. Transf. to make light, to lighten: epistolam graviorem pellectione, humorsously, to lighten it of its weighty contents by perusal, Cic.: vinina curva favi, i. e. to empty, Ov. 2. Fig.: to relieve, alleviate, refresh, etc.: culus mors to ease aliqua parte relevavit, has relieved you from a burden, Cic.: pectora sicca mero, Ov.: famem, id. (Hence Fr. relever.)

relictio, ōnis, f. [relinquo] a leaving behind, a forsaking, abandoning: consiliis sui, Cic.

relictus, a, um, Part. [relinquo].

reliquitus, a, um, v. reliquitus.

religatio, ōnis, f. [religo] a binding up, tying up: Cic.

religio (not religio), ōnis, f. belief in and reverence for the gods; a system of divine worship with established rites and ceremonies; and in gen. piety, religion (disting. from superstitio, the unreasonable or excessive fear of the gods): religio deorum cultu pio continetur, religion consists in, Cic.: religio deorum immortalium, worship, id. fanum Junonis tanta religione semper fuit, ut semper involutum sanctumque fuerit, was held in such reverence, id. silva religione patrum sacra, by the awe of their forefathers, Virg. Plur.: Idrues religiones interpretantur, religious matters, Caes. 2. In bad sense, religion regarded from the sceptical point of view: superstition: humana fœde cum vita jaceret oppressa gravi sub religione, baneful superstition, Lucr. II. Transf.: subjectively, a religious scruple, scruple of conscience, etc.: incipere religionem a cui, to infuse a scruple into anyone's mind, Cic.: aliquam rem religioni habere, to look upon a circumstance as having a religious import, as an unfavourable omen, id. With Gen.: mœendi inde thesauros incussa erat religio, they were afraid to disturb the treasures, Liv. Absol.: nulla mihi religio est, I have no scruple, Hor. (ii) Meton. an offence against religion, giving rise to scruples of conscience. liberare religionem templum, to remove the pollution attaching to it (owing to murder perpetrated there), Liv. (iii) religio jurisjurandi, or absol.: scrupulousness in the fulfilment of an oath, the obligation of an oath: religio jurisjurandi ac metu deorum in testimoniis dicendis commoveri, Cic. Absol.: religioni consulere, to have regard for the sanctity of the military oath, Caes.

2. In gen., strict scrupulousness, conscientiousness, etc.: propter fidem et religionem iudicia, Cic. III. Objectively, the sacredness, sanctity of an object (a deity, temple, etc.). propter singularem ejus fani religionem, id. Hence, 2. Meton. an object of religious veneration, a sacred place or thing (rare): sacrorum omnium et religionum hostis praedoque, id. quae religio aut quae machina belli, object of worship, Virg. [Two etymologies have been given of this word. Cicero derives it from religere, "to ponder carefully" (of which negligere may be regarded as the opposite); others, as Servius and Lactantius, connect it with religare.]

religiosè, adv. piously, religiously: deos colere, Liv.: templum religiosissime colere, Cic. 2. scrupulously,

punctiliously, conscientiously: testimonium dicere, id.

religiosus (relig.), a, um, adj. [religio] reverencing or fearing the gods, pious, devout, religious; connected with religion: nostri majores religiosissimi mortales, Sall.: mortuus religiosa jura tribuere, religious rites, Cic. II. Transf. subjectively, religiously considerate, scrupulous: civitas religiosa, ne quid praetermitteret, scrupulously careful, Liv. (ii) In bad sense (rare): over-scrupulous, superstitious: ut stultae et miserae sumus religiosae, Ter.

2. In gen. scrupulous, strict, precise, conscientious: se praebere in testimonio religiosum, Cato. III. Objectively, of things consecrated to religious purposes, holy, sacred: loco celeberrimo ac religiosissimo, id. limina deorum, Virg. (ii) Hence, involving religious observation or scruple: quem campi fructum religiosum erat consumere, they had scruples about consuming it, Liv.: dies religiosus, a day upon which it was unlucky to undertake any thing important, a day of evil omen, e.g. the dies Alliensis, the dies atri, etc.: Cic.: Liv.

rē-ligo, avi, atum, i. v. a to bind back or behind, to bind fast: trahit Hectorem ad currum religatum Achilles, Cic. flavam comam, to tie back (in a knot), Hor. 2. Esp. nautical t. i. to fasten a ship: naves ad terram, to moor, Caes. 3. Fig. quae (prudential) si extrinsecus religata pendeat, bound to external things, Cic. II. to unbind (rare in this sense). Cybele religat juga manni, Cat.

rē-lino, levī, i. v. a to unseal, open any thing fastened with pitch, resin, etc. relevi dolla omnia, omnes series, opened, Ter. Poet.: servata mella thesauris, to take out, Virg.

rē-linquo, liqui, lectum, i. v. a to leave behind; to leave, move away from. puerum apud matrem domi, Pl. post tergum ho-trem, Caes. hanc erem exactionem relicturus ad Caesarem, was going to leave this excuse (for my departure), Cic. (ii) Esp. with a complementary predicate, to leave in a certain state: Morini, quos Caesar pacatos reliquerat, had left in tranquillity, Caes.: eum Plautus locum reliquit integrum, left untouched, Ter. II. to leave behind by dying; to leave or bequeath: heredem testamento reliquit hunc P. Quintum, left him heir, Cic.: aliquid arva, greges, armenta, Ov. Fig.: consiliorum ac virtutum nostrarum effligem, Cic. III. to let remain, not to take away; pass. to remain: equitatus partem illi attribuit, partem sibi reliquit, Caes.: unam (scilicet) minimamque reliquit, leave to me, Ov.: relinquebatur una per Sequanos via, one only route remained, Caes. 2. Fig.: ut vobis ne libertatis quidem recuperandae spes reliquistis, Cic. Impers. pass. with Subj.: relinquitur, ut, si vincimur in Hispania, quiescamus,

the only thing left for us is, id. **IV.** to give up, surrender: with *Dat.* of ind. obj.: mihi consilium et virtus vestrae regimini reliquit, Tac.: urbem direptioni et incenditis, Cic. **V.** to forsake, abandon; to desert, leave in the lurch: non ego te hic lubens relinquo, Pl.: o relictum filiae nomen, i. e. which I have thrown away, been faithless to, Hor.: signa, to desert the standards (as we say 'colours'), Liv. (II) Fig.: quem vita reliquit, whom life has quitted, Lucr.: ab omni bonestate relictus, forsaken by, quite destitute of, Cic. **2.** to let slip, neglect, relinquish: et agrorum et armorum cultum, to give up, neglect, id.: obsidionem, to raise a siege, Caes.: caedes relinquo, libidines praetereo, leave unmentioned, Cic.

reliquiae (reliqui), arum, f. plu. [relinquo] leavings, remains, relics, rest, remainder: copiarum, remnant, Nep.: gladiatoriae familiae, Caes. With Gen. sub.: reliquias Danaum, the remnant that the D. had spared, Virg. So, cladis, all that escaped from, Liv. In partic.: the leavings of the table, remains, fragments: Pl. (II) the relics, ashes of a body that has been burned. C. Mari sitas reliquias dispari jussit, Cic. (III) the (unconsumed) remains of a sacrifice: Suet.

II. Fig.: pristinae fortunae, the remnants of, Cic.: ut avi reliquias persequere, what your father left undone (cf. supr. I.), i. e. the finishing of the Punic war, id. (Hence Fr. relique.)

reliquus (relictus as a quadrusyll.), Lucr., a. um, adj. [id.] that is left or remains, remaining: with *Dat.*: nullo isto, quem tibi reliquum dicis esse, which you say you have left to you, Cic. Neutr. absol.: quid est nullo reliqui? what has he left, id. Without *Dat.*: ne causa ulla restet reliqua, should be left remaining, Ter. Neutr. absol.: quae reliquae summae fuit, of the remainder, Cic.: quod belli reliquum erat, the only part of the war which remained to be carried out, Liv. **2.** Partic. phrases: reliquum est, with Subj or Inf.: it remains: reliquum est, ut officiis certemus inter nos, Cic.: hortari modo reliquum est, Sall. fr. (II) reliquum or aliquid reliqui facere, a fuller expression for relinquere: (a) to leave behind, leave remaining: quos reliquos fortuna fecerat, had spared, Liv. Neutr.: quod reliquum vitae virilumque fames fecerat, what little remnant of life, Cic. Esp. negatively: ne nullum onus cuiquam reliquum fecisse, have left behind you, id. (b) to leave undone, to omit, neglect (only negatively): nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui fecerunt, left no effort unused; used the utmost possible celerity, Caes. **3.** Of time, that is left or remains, i. e. subsequent, future: spes reliquae tranquillitatis, Cic. Hence, in reliquum, adverbially, in future, henceforward: id. Liv. **4.**

Of debts, outstanding, in arrears: and subst.: reliqua, n. plu. (less freq. reliquum), the balance: nunc quod reliquum restat, volo persolvere, Pl.: reliqua mea Camillus scribit se accepisse, Cic.

II. Freq. to be rendered by the other, the remaining, the rest, the remainder (as the complementary part of something before mentioned or implied: nearly = ceteri): Servilius consul reliquique magistratus, the rest of the magistrates, Caes.: sol dux et principes luminum reliquorum, of the other heavenly bodies, Cic. Plur. absol.: magnam partem eorum concidit; reliqui sese fugae mandarunt, the rest of them, Caes. Sing.: multis reliquam praedam concessimus, Cic.

reliq. and **reliqui**, v. relig and reliquo

re-lūceo, ai. 2. v. n. to shine back, reflect the light; to blaze, glow: Sigea igni freta lata refulcent, are lit up with the blaze, Virg.: metus ipso refulcentis flammae ex capite, streaming from the flames (of the oxen), Liv.: vestis fulgore refulxit sacra domus, Ov.

re-lūcesco, luxi, 3. v. n. incept [re-luceo] to grow bright again, to shine out, become clear: solis imago refulxit, Ov.: refulxit dies, Tac.

re-luctor, atus, 1 v. n. dep. to struggle against, resist, usu absol.: to offer resistance. Hor.: Ov. With Acc. of neut. adj., multa reluctari, to offer a stubborn resistance, Virg.: reluctatus invictusque revertens in Italiam, i. e. after vainly struggling to avoid doing so, Vell.

re-māresco, crui, 3. v. n. incept to grow very lean or thin: Suet.

re-maledico, 3. v. n. to return reproachful language, to abuse or revile again: Vesp. in Suet.

re-mando, 1 v. a. to send back word, to notify in return: Eutr.

re-māneo, mansi, 2. v. n. to stay or remain behind: (a) utis remansit, nos ad naviculas nostras descendimus, Cic. Romae, Caes. **II.** Esp.: to remain, continue, abide, endure: animus remanere post mortem, survive, Cic.: nullo apud vos memoria remanet avi me Masinissae, Sall. **2.** With *adv.* as predicate, to remain, continue in a certain state: quae (potentia senatus) gravis et magna remanebat, was still weighty, Cic.

re-māno, 1 v. n. to flow back: Lucr. **re-mansio**, onis, f. [remaneo] a staying or remaining behind; a continuing in one's place: Cic. **re-mēdium**, ii, n. [medeor] that which heals again, a cure, remedy, medicine: Cic. **II.** Fig.: a means of assistance or relief, an antidote, remedy: quibus rebus nostri haec reperiebant remedia, Caes.: id remedium timori fuit, a cure for Liv. (Hence Fr. remède.)

re-mensas, a. um, Part. [remetior] **re-mēo**, avi, 1. v. n. to go or come back, to return (chiefly poet.): intro,

Pl.: in patriam, Ov.: ad se (legati), Liv.: with victor; *to return home in triumph*, Virg.: Ov. Poet. with Acc.: patrias remeabo inglorius urbes, Virg. (II) Of inanimate subjects: cum neque terra alii posset neque remearet aether, would flow back again, Cic. **II.** Fig.: aevum remeare peractum, to retrace the path of life, Hor.

re-mētor, inensus, 4 v. a. dep. to measure or mete again or back. Poet.: si modo rite memor servata metor astra, i. e. retrace our path by the stars observed before, Virg. Part perf. in pass. sense: pelago remenso, having again crossed the ocean, id.

II. Fig.: to reflect upon: totum diem facta ac dicta mea remetior, exanimis, Sen.

re-mex, igit, m. [remus ago] a rower, oarsman: Cic. Sing. collect for remiges agit acrl remige Pristin, with luty oarsmen, Virg.

re-migatio, onis, f. [remigo] a rowing: Cic.

re-migium, ii, n. [remex] a rowing homines remigio sequi, Pl. **II.** Meton. onis: nudum remigio latus, Hor. Tac. Poet. of wings remigio alarum, Virg. **2.** oarsmen, rowers: Cic.

re-migo, 1 v. n. [id.] to row: Cic.

re-migro, 1 v. n. to return, i. e. to one's former habitation in domum veterem e nova, Cic. trans Rhenum in suos viros, Caes. **II.** Fig. ad justitiam, to return to the path of justice, Cic.

re-miniscor, 3. v. n. and a dep. (v. memini and mēni) to recall to mind, recollect, remember: constr. usu with Gen., also Acc. of neut. pron. or adj. and later of other words, Acc and Inf., or absol.: se non tum illa discere, sed reminiscendo recognoscere, Cic. reminiscetur veteris incommodi populi Romani, Caes.: ea, Sulp. in Cic. dulces Argos, Virg.: reminiscere, totius immum hic esse in summa, Lucr. **II.** to imagine, conceive = comminiscor: Nep. (dub.)

re-miscēo, no perf., mixtum or mītum, 2 v. a. to mix again or up (v. mīx): constr. with Acc and Dat.: Sen. Igit. veris falsa, Hor.

re-missē, adv. gently, mildly: Cic. Comp.: id.

re-missio, onis, f. [remitto] a sending back, obsidium captivorumque, Liv. **II.** Oftener in fig. sense: a relaxing, slackening (of the muscles), etc. vocis, opp. to contentio, i. e. allowing it to fall from a raised pitch, Cic.: superciliorum, lowering of the eyebrows, id. **2.** a remitting or abatement: poenae, id.: tributū, Tac. **3.** In intrans. sense (corresponding to refl. use of remitto): an abating: morbi, Cic.: febris, Suet. **4.** Esp. with animi; in a variety of senses: (1) weakness, slowness, want of spirit: in acerbissima injuria remissio animi ac dissolutio, as it were, an un-

nering of the mind, Cic. (h) *remissio* animi ludusque, *unfending, recreation*, id. In this sense also *absol.*: id. In *pl.*: *tempora curarum remissionumque, times of duty and of relaxation*, Tac: Quint. (ii) *Opp* to severitas: *mildness, leniency*: Cic.

remissus, a, um, *Part.* [remitto].
 II. Adj. *slack, loose*: ridens Venuis et remisso filius arcu, Hor.

2. Fig. *mild, gentle, indulgent, cheerful, gay*, etc.: remissior ventus, Caes. cantus remissiores, Cic. magistratus valde lenes et remissi, easy, indulgent, id.: joci, gay, merry, Ov. (ii) *negligent, remiss*: esse remisso ac languido animo, Caes.

re-mitto, misi, missum, 3. v. a. and n. Act. *to let go back, send back, to send forth, yield*: aliquem domum, Caes. mulieres Romanas, Cic. obides aliquid, Caes. librum tibi remisi, Cic. pila intercepta, *to catch them and fling them back*, Caes. (ii) *Lake* reddo, *to give forth, give out, supply* muria, quam tertia marina remittit, gylids, Hui humorem, Virg. 2. *to loosen, slacken, relax*: habenas vel adducere vel remittere, *to tighten or loosen them*, Cic. *Maechina*, i. e. *to let sink*, Virg. quum se purpureo veve remittit humus, *unbuds itself, thaws*, Tib. II. Fig. *to send back, return, restore, dismiss, remove*, etc. (pecunia) simulacra remittunt, *return*, Lucr. integrum causam ad senatum remittit, *refers*, Tac. opinumum animo, *to dismiss, reject*, Cic. 2. *to slacken, relax, return, release, abate, remit*: animum, *contentione pugnae, to allow one's mind a respite from*, Liv. simul animus ab religione remiserunt, *had relaxed their minds on the score of religion* id. also *absol.* animum remittere *to take relaxation, unbend*, Cic. Liv.: pugnam, Sall. quotidie aliquid iracundiae remittebat, *every day he abated somewhat of his displeasure*, Cic.: aliquid ex pristina virtute, *to show some falling off in*, Caes. (ii) *With Inf.*: *to cease, leave off*: quid bellorum Cantaber cogitet, remittas quaerere, *forbear to enquire*, Hor. (iii) *With pron. reflect.*: *to relax, abate*: ubi dolor se remisit, Cels. cum se tuor ille remisit, Ov. Also with *clipses of pron. refl.*: v. *Inf.* B. 3. *to give up, remit, concede, sacrifice*: with *dat.* of pers.: multam, Cic.: pœnam alicui, Liv. si per populum Romanum stipendium remittatur, *were given up, condoned*, Caes. ut memoriam simulatum patriae remitteret, *sacrifice to his country*, Liv. *Absol.*: remittentibus tribus, plebis comitia per interregem sunt habita, *withdrawing their opposition*, id. Poet. with *Inf.*: *to allow, permit*: sed mora damnosa est nec res dubitare remittit, Ov.

B. *Neutr.*: *to decrease, abate*: si forte ventus remississet, Caes.: cum remiserant dolores pedum, *when his gout was easier*, Cic.

remixtus (remistus), a, um, *Part.* [remisco].

re-molior, itur, 4. v. a. *dep* *to press, push, or move back or away*: pondera terrae, Ov.

re-mollesco, 3. v. n. *incept* *to become soft again, to grow soft*: Ov.

II. Fig. *remollescere atque effeminari, to become enervated*, Caes. (ii) *to be softened, moved to mercy*: precipibus, Ov.

re-mollio, no per!, itum, 4. v. a. *to make soft again, to make soft, soften*: artus, *to weaken*, Ov. II. Fig.: *to se inhibitum ac remollitum, checked and softened down* ('his heart was softened'), Suet.

re-mora, ac, f. *delay, hindrance*: quae remoram faciunt rei privatae et publicae, Pl. II. the Latin name for the fish echeurus. Plin. (duo)

remoramen, mis, n. [remoror] a *delay, hindrance*: Ov.

re-mordeo, no per!, morsum, 2. v. a. *to bite again*: only fig.: quum me remorsurum patris, *prepared to return your attack*, Hor. 2. *to worry, annoy*: quando haec te cura remordet, fretus quo, Virg. *Absol.*: id.

re-moror, atus, 1. v. n. and a *dep* *Neutr.*: *to stay behind, linger, loiter*: in Italia, Liv. II. Act.: *to keep back, detain, obstruct, hinder, delay, defer*: vae res, quae ceteros remorari solent, non ita tardant, Cic. *Absol.* ad negotiis nunquam voluntas remorata, *never kept him from, never interfered with*, Sall. Of things: aliquis commodum, Ter. *Part. perf. pass.* pœni jactu remorata (Atalanta), *delayed*, Ov.

remôte, adv. *at a distance, afar off, remotely* (rare): Cic.

remôto, ônis, f. [removeo] a *putting away, removing, removal* (rare): Fig. criminis, Cic.

remôtus, a, um, *Part.* [removeo].
 II. Adj.: *out of the way, retired, sequestered*: silvestribus ac remotis locis, Caes. pars domus, i. e. *penetralia*, Ov.: ab arbitrio remoto loco, *out of the way of intruders*, Cic. 2. *distant, remote*: Gades, Hor. sedes remotas a Germanis, Caes. III. Fig. *removed, disconnected, separate, free from, having nothing to do with*: sermo a forensi strepitu remotissimus, *entirely alien from, unsuited for*, Cic.: a vulgo longe lateque, Hor. 2. In *philos. sense*, *remota*, n. *pl.* = *rejection*, suggested as *trans* of Gr. ἀπορροπή, *things to be postponed to others*: Cic.

re-môveo, môvi, môtum (syncop. *past perf.* removant, Hor.), 2. v. a. *to move or draw back, to take away, set aside, remove, change a thing from one position to another*: tolle hanc pathiam, remove pernam, Pl. dapes, mensam, Ov.: remoto atque ablegato viro, *got out of the way*, Cic.: naves longe ab oneratis navibus, Caes. II. Fig.: *to put away, do away with*: sumptum

removit, Cic. omnia removistis, avaritiam, impertiniam, superbiam, Sall.: remoto joco, *jesting aside*, Cic. 2. *With pron. refl.*: *to withdraw*: se ab amicicia aliquis, id.: se a publicis ministeriis, id.

re-mûgio, 4. v. n. *to bellow back or again*: *to rebel, re-echo* (poet.): ad mea verba remugis, Ov.: Sibylla an tro remugit, Virg.

re-mulceo, si, sum, 2. v. a. *to stroke back* (poet.): caudam, *to hang it down* (as a dog in disgrace), Virg. 2. *to soothe*: Stat.

remulcum, i, n. [perh. borrowed from Gr. ῥυμολκω] *nautical t. t.*: a tow-rope, or any other contrivance for towing: naveim remulco abstraxit, Caes. (Hence It. *remorchiare*, Fr. *remorquer*.)

remulsius, a, um, *Part.* [remulceo].
remuneratio, ônis, f. [remunero] a *repaying, recompense, reward, remuneration*: Cic.

remûnero, i, v. a. *a rare form for remuneror*, q. v.

re-mûneror, atus, 1. v. a. *dep.* *to repay, reward, recompense, remunerate*: aliquem munere, Cic.: aliquem magno praemio, Caes. *With impers. obj.*: quasi remunerans meritum, Liv. *Absol.* ut mihi ad remunerandum nihil suppetat praeter voluntatem, *I have no means of recompense*, Cic.

re-murmûro, i, v. n. *to murmur back, remurmur* (poet.): remurmurât unda, Virg.

remus, i, m. an oar: Caes.: Virg. Proverbia, remis velisque, velis remique, remis ventisque; also, *ventis remis, with sails and oars*, i. e. *with all one's might, with all possible speed*: vels, ut ita dicam, remisque aliquid fugere, Cic. Poet. of the wings of birds: alarum, Ov. Of the hands and feet of a swimmer: id. II. Fig.: orationem dialecticorum remis propellente (opp. to vela orationis pandere), i. e. *to be content with argument without eloquence*, Cic. [V. ratis. It is not certain whether re-mus is directly from the root *ra*, or, through *re-mus*, from *re-mus*, cf. Gr. ῥε-μῆ-ς.] (Hence Fr. *rame*.)

re-narro, i, v. a. *to tell over again* (poet.): fata divum, Virg.

re-nasoor, natus, 3. v. n. *dep.* *to be born again; to grow, rise, or spring up again; to be renewed, to revive*: corpore de patrio parvus phoenix, Ov.: nec te Pythagorae fallant arcana renati, *twice-born*, in allusion to his metempsychosis, Hor. 2. *Transf.*: velut ab stirpibus laetis feracibus renatae urbis, *rising from its ruins*, Liv. II. Fig.: principium extinctum nec ipsum ab alio renascetur, nec ex se aliquid creabit, Cic.: Trojae renascens fortuna, i. e. *if it should spring up again*, Hor.

renatus, a, um, *Part.* [renasoor].

re-navigo, i, v. n. and a. *to sail back*: Cic.

re-nêo, 2. v. a. *to unspin*, i. e. *to un-*

do, un avel (poet.). Clymenus Clotho-que dolent, haec fila reneri, i. e. that the destiny is reversed, Ov.

renes, renum, m. plu. (sing. ren not used), the kidneys: Cic. [Etyim. unknown.]

renido, 2. v. n. to shine back, to reflect light; to glitter, glisten, be bright or resplendent (poet.): non ebur neque aureum mea renidet in domo lacunar, Hor. circum renidentes lases, i. e. shining from the reflection of the fire, id.

II. Fig. to be glad, cheerful: ore renidenti, with beaming countenance, Ov. With Acc. and Inf.: adiecisse praedam torquibus exiguus renidet, repositus, Hor. 2. to smile, laugh: renidens ait, says with a smile, Liv.: falsum renidens vultu, with a treacherous smile, Tac. Egnatius quod candidos habet dentes, renidet usque quaque, beams on all around, Cat. [Etyim. uncertain: the word seems unconnected with nitens]

renidesco, 3. v. n. incept [renideo] to grow bright again, to shine: Lucr.

renitor, 3. v. n. dep to strive or struggle against, to withstand, resist: with Dat.: Plin. II. Fig.: quum illi rentientes, pactos dicentem sese, remonstrating, Liv.

reno, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to swim back (rare): simul illis saxa renarant vadis levata, i. e. shall rise to the surface again, Hor.

reno or **rheno**, ônis, m. [a Teutonic word] a northern animal, supposed by some to be the rein-deer: Caes.

renôdo, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to tie back in a knot (poet.): comam, Hor. 2. to untie: Val Fl.

renovamen, Inis, n. [renovo] a renewal, new condition: Ov.

renovatio, ônis, f. [id] a renewing, renewal: mundi, Cic. 2. compound interest: centesimis sexenni ductus cum renovatone singulorum annorum, at one (1%) per cent. for 6 yrs. compound interest, id. II. Fig. auspiciorum, Liv.

renovo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make new again: to restore, renovate, repair: templum, Cic.: durum arvom, to renew by ploughing, Ov. but also, by leaving fallow: id. 2. In partic. to take compound interest: renovato in singulos annos fenore, Cic. II. Fig.: vetus exemplum, to revive it, id.: veterem lram, Tac. bellum, to break out into war again, Caes. proclum, to renew, rally, id.: omnes casus, once more to face, Virg.: renovare annos, i. e. to restore youth, make one young again, Ov. 2. to repeat (esp. to repeat with emphasis, as maintaining a point): renovo ea quae dicta sunt, Cic. 3. to refresh, recreate, recover, revive: quies renovavit corpora animosque, Liv.: se novis opibus coplique, to recruit, Cic.

renúmero, avi, atum, i. v. a. (rare) to count over, count up: millia sagittarum circiter xxx in castellum con-

ta Caesari renumeraverunt, reported to Caesar that the number was, Caes.

2. to pay back, repay: aurum au- cui, Pl.

renuntiatio (renunc), ônis, f. [renuntio] a report, declaration, proclamation, announcement, esp. the declaration of the election of a magistrate or of the auspices: cognoscite renuntiationem ex litteris publicis, Cic.: renuntiatio suffragiorum, id.

renuntio (renuncio), avi, atum, i. v. a. to bring or carry back word, to report, declare, announce: haec dicta legatis renuntiataque in consilium, Liv.: nihil renuntiabatur, no answer was brought, Suet. Also impers.: renuntiatum est, the report was brought back, Caes. Usu. foll. by Acc. and Inf.: Cic. Caes.: by Subj. when a question or command is implied: renuntiet hodie mihi velint annon, let him send me word whether, Ter. Special senses: of the formal declaration of auspices or omens: nunc impiant pulario ille renuntiat, Cic. (ii) Esp. of the official announcement of an election, to declare elected, to make the return: qui (magistratus) priusquam renuntiarentur, Liv.: aliquem consul- em, Cic. II. to retract, revoke, refuse, to renounce: societatem et amicitiam alicui, Liv.: Cic. With Dut.: vitae, to renounce life (make an end of oneself), Suet. (ii) In partic. to send word declining an invitation: ad aliquem, Pl. alicui prandium renuntiare, Sen.

renuntius, ii, m. one who brings back tidings: Pl.

renôdo, ôis, 3. v. n. and a. [v abnuo] to deny by a motion of the head, to deny, refuse. Neutr.: renuit negatque Sabellus, Hor.: renuente deo, against the will of the god, Ov. With Dut.: to deny a charge, Cic. II. Act.: convivium, to decline, id.: Hor.

renôto, i. v. n. [renuo] to refuse repeatedly or positively, hence, to be unable: Lucr.

reor, iatus, (2 pers. pres. reor, Virg. Hor., etc.), 2. v. n. dep to think, suppose, imagine, deem: non delenda carmina Livi esse reor, Hor.: remur impetrari posse, Cic. Absol.: quos quidem plures, quam rebar, esse cognovi, id. [From a root ra, to consider, reckon, calculate (cf. ra-tio), whence also res.]

repagula, orum, n. plu. [pag in pango: lit. that which fastens back] bolts, bars: valvae clausae repagulis, Cic. II. Fig.: restraints, limits: officii, id.

repandus, a, um, adj. bent backwards, turned up: calceoli, Cic.

reparabilis, e, adj. [reparo] that may be repaired, restored, or regained, irrevocable (poet.): damnum, Ov.

reparco, 3. v. n. to spare, to refrain or abstain from: Pl.: facere id si re- parcent, shall scruple to do that, Lucr.

repâro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to get or

procure again; to recover, retrieve, to repair, renew: id. perdere videbatur, quod alio praetore eodem ex agro reparare posset, Cic.: bibliothecae incendio absumptas, to restore, Suet.: exercitum, to recruit, Liv. 2. Esp. to procure by exchange; to purchase, obtain with: Vitis Syra reparata merce, Hor. II. Fig. tribunum potestatem, Liv.: damna, Hor. 2. to refresh, restore, revive, recruit; animas, Liv.: membra labori, Ov. III. to seek to reach, make for: ora, Hor.

repestinatio, ônis, f. [repestino] a digging up again: Cic. **re-pestino**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to dig again, to dig around, trench: Varr. **re-pesto**, no perf., xum, 3. v. a. to comb again; to comb (poet.) comam, Ov.

re-pêdo, avi, i. v. n. [pes] to go or step back, to retreat, recoil: Lucil. fr. **re-pello**, repelli (repp.), pulsium, 3. v. a. to drive or push back, to reject, repulse, repel, etc.: homines inermes armis, Cic.: nostros repellit ab castris, Caes. Of impersonal objects: vultum aere repulsum, repelled, stopped in its course, Virg.: mensas, to push back, Ov. II. Fig.: to reject, refuse, repulse: repelli oratorem a gubernaculis civitatis, is not allowed to take the helm, Cic.: ab hac spe repulsi Nervii, disappointed in this expectation, Caes. repulsum veritatis viribus, baffled, Phaedr. Of abstract objects: dolorem a se repellere, to banish, get rid of, Cic.: periculum, to ward off, Caes.: connubia nostra, to reject, Virg.

re-pendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. to weigh back: pensa rependis herae, you weigh back, return the wool weighed out, Ov. II. Transf.: to weigh in return, to pay with the same weight: cui (Septimulio) pro C. Gracchi capite erat aurum repensum, Cic. 2. Fig.: to pay in kind, repay, requite, recompense: hac vitam servatam dote rependis? Ov.: fatis contraria fata rependens, balancing, Virg.: damna formae ingenio, to compensate, Ov.

repens, entis, Part. [reppend]. **repens**, entis, adj. sudden, hasty, unexpected: adventus consulis, Liv.: bellum, id.: seditio, Ov. II. Transf. unpremeditated; hence, new, recent: sceleris cogitatio incoertum an repens, it is doubtful whether it was really unpremeditated, Tac.: neque disce- rneris, quid repens aut vetustate obcu- rrim, recent or by-gone, id. [Cf. Gr. peno: repente=pomp, momento.]

repens, ado. suddenly, unexpected- ly: Ov.

repenso, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [rependo] to make up for, recompense: bona malis, Veil.

repensus, a, um, Part. [rependo]. **repente**, adv. [repens] suddenly, unexpectedly [cf. repentinus]: abruptu repente sese subito, Pl.: repente collec- tam auctoritatem tenebant, Caes.: modo egens, repente dives, all at once, Cic.

repentino, adv. suddenly, unexpectedly: Caes.: Cic.

repentinus, a, um, adj. [repens] sudden, hasty, unexpected (disting. from subitus, that which comes suddenly, whether expected or not: whereas repentinus = that which comes unexpectedly, and hence suddenly): subita et repentina consilia, Caes.: mors, sudden and unexpected death, Cic.: temerarium et repentinum consilium, precipitate, id.: repentinus et tumultuarius exercitus, suddenly or hastily got together, Liv.: repentinum et praecipuum venenum, Tac.

repercussio, ōnis, f. [repercutio] a striking back, reflection: Sen.

repercussus, a, um, Part. [repercutio]

repercussus, ūs, m. [id.] a rebounding, repercussion, of light, sound, wind, etc., reflection, echo: sçilla, Plin.: vocis, reverberation, Tac.

reperculio, cussel, cussum, j. v. a. to strike back, cause to rebound: of light, sound, etc., to reflect, reverberate, re-echo: reperculso Phoebo, reflected, Ov.: lumen, Virg.: montis anfractu reperculsa voces, re-echoing, Tac.: valles, Liv.: **Fig.** to cast back, retort, repel: Quint.

repperio, repēri (also reppēri), repertum (old fut. reperibitur, Pl.), 4 v. a. [v. compertio] to find, meet with, find out (usu. to find by looking for of inventio): ego illam reperiam, Pl.: reperiam multos, Cic.: **Fig.** to find, discover: also, to get, obtain: verae amicitiae difficillime reperuntur, id.: perpauci lustribus inventis sibi salutem repererunt, having lighted on some boats, found safety, Caes.: **2.** to ascertain, learn, perceive: with Acc. and Inf.: repperi facilitate nihil esse homini melius, Ter.: with ellipsis of esse: cum transgressos repperisset Coes., Vell.: So in Pass. with compl. Nom.: aut pares aut etiam inferiores reperire, Cic.: **3.** to find out something new, to invent, devise: nihil novi, id.: serrae repperit usum, invented the saw, Ov.: ludusque (scenicus) repertus, Hor. (Hence Fr. *repère*.)

reperator, ōris, m. [reperio] a discoverer, inventor, author: vitis, i. e. Bacchus, Varr.: mellis, Ov.: medicinae, i. e. Asclepiades, Virg.

repetitor, a, um, Part. [reperio]

repetitio, ōnis, f. [repeto] a demanding back: Ulp.: **1.** a repeating, repetition: ejusdem nominis, Quint.: **2.** rep. in rhetor. a repetition of the same word at the beginning of several sentences (ἀναφορά): Cic.

repetitor, ōris, m. [id.] one that demands back, a claimer: Ov.

repetitus, a, um, Part. [repeto]

re-peto, ivi or ii, itum, j. v. a. to go back to, return to, revisit: With Acc.: fratresque viriūque, Ov.: viam, qua venisset, to retrace, Liv.: With prep.:

retro in Africam repetere, id.: **2.** to go to seek for again; to fetch back: alii (elephanti) deinde repetiti ac tracti sunt, others were then fetched and passed over, id.: Cic.: **3.** to go towards again (with the accessory notion of hostility, which is usu. indicated by the context); hence, to fall upon, strike, or attack again: regem repetitum saepius cuspidē ad terram affixit, after he had repeatedly attacked him, Liv.: Absol.: signum erat omnium, Repete! strike again, Suet.: (h) Esp in law, to prosecute again: id.: **Fig.** to go back to; to recommence, resume, renew, repeat: praetermissa, to go back and supply omissions, Cic.: pauca supra repetere, to go back a little (tracing the antecedents of a history), Sall.: With Inf.: ut repetam coeptum pertexere dictis, return to complete, Lucr.: **2.** to go to seek for again; to fetch back, hence, to deduce, derive: populum a stirpe, to trace it to its stock, Cic.: repetitis atque enumeratis diebus, reckoned backwards, Caes.: **3.** Esp with the qualifying words, memoria, memoriam, to call to mind again, recall, recollect: cogitanti mihi saepenumero et memoria vetera repetenti, Cic.: memoria ex annalibus repetere, Liv.: And without such qualifying words: cum repeti noctem, recall, Ov.: te animo repentem exempla tuorum, Virg.

Fig. to ask or demand again or back; to claim as a debt, etc.: bona sua, Cic.: obsides, Caes.: **2.** Fig.: pro eo (beneficio) gratiam repetere, to claim a return, Liv.: parentum poenas aconsecratissimis fluit, to exact retribution from them, Cic.: **3.** Esp. of the fetiales: repetere res, to demand back from the enemy things which they had taken, hence in gen., to demand restitution or satisfaction: Liv.: Cic.: So in law, res repetere, to claim one's property before a court in his rebus repetendis, quae mancipi sunt, id.: For phr. pecuniae repetundae, v. foll. art. (Hence Fr. *repéter*.)

repetundae, arum, f. plu. (sc. pecuniae, which is often expressed) [repeto] money or other things extorted or dishonestly taken by any magistrate, which he might be compelled by a prosecution to refund: also, Meton. the office of extortion in government (v. Smith's Ant. 318): L. Piso legem de pecuniis repetundis primus tulit, Cic.: pecuniarum repetundarum reus, Sall.: damnatus repetundis, Suet.

replexus, a, um, Part. [repecto]

re-plēo, ēvi, ētum, 2. v. a. to fill again; to fill up, replenish, etc.: exhaustas domos, Cic.: exercitum, to fill up the number of, Liv.: referto foro repletique omnibus templis, Cic.: **2.** Fig. to supply, make up for, complete: quod vix deerat, plangore replebam, Ov.: **Fig.** in gen., to fill up, make full, to fill: campos strage hominum, Liv.:

venas sanguine, Ov.: **2.** Fig.: with ref. to sounds or cries: to cause to echo or ring with: tectum gemitu, Virg.: populus sermone, i. e. to set every one talking, id.: **3.** Of the mind: patriam lactitiis, to cause to overflow with joy, Vell.: eruditione varia repletus esse, to be well-stored with, Suet.

replētus, a, um, Part. [repleo]

Fig. A. d. j. filled, full. With Abl.: exercitus iis rebus (sc. frumento et pecoris copia), abundantly provided, Caes.: With gen.: repletae semitae puerorum et mulierum, crowded with, Liv.: **2.** Fig.: terrore, Lucr.

replicatio, ōnis, f. [replico] a folding or rolling back again (as of a book). Transf.: ut replicatione quadam mundi motum regat atque tuateur, Cic

replicatus, a, um, Part. [replico]

re-plīco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to fold or roll back, to bend or turn back: radices solis, to reflect, Sen.: Jovina replicata, folded inwards, Suet.: **Fig.** ut ne replices annalium memoriam, unfold, Cic.: traductio temporis nihil novi efficiens et primum quicque replicantis, unrolling, repeating, id.

re-pō, psi, ptum, 3. v. n. (for *re-pō*, another form [with lengthened vowel] of *serpo*, q. v.) to creep, crawl (used of insects and of animals or human beings crawling or moving very slowly: whereas *serpo* specially denotes the motion of serpents, or of plants which have a creeping habit): repens anīmans, Lucr.: cochleae inter saxa, Sall.

2. Transf. of any slow motion: millia tum pransi tria repinus, creep along, Hor.: **Fig.** sermone repentes per humum, grovelling, low, mean, id.

re-pōno, pōsi, pōstum (perf. repositi, Pl.): Part. sync. repositus, on acc. of the metre, in all hexameter verse), 3. v. a. to place, put, or lay back; to replace, restore, etc.: lapidem suo loco, Cic.: pecuniam in thesauris, Liv.: flammis ambea reponunt robora navigis, restore, Virg.: **2.** Fig.: to put or bring back; to replace, restore, renew: nos in sceptris, to reinstate, id.: nec vera virtus, cum semel excidit, curat reponi deterioribus, cares not (i. e. is not able) to be restored, Hor.: ligna super focu large reponens, liberally replenishing the fire, id.: epulae repositae, banquets of several courses, Virg.

3. to repay, return like for like: peto a te, ut id a me in hoc reon requiras, ne tibi ego idem reponam, cum voveris, Cic.: **Fig.** to bend backwards: reposita cervice, Lucr.: **Fig.** to lay up, store up, keep, preserve, reserve: acervum faris tecto, Virg.: Caecubum ad festas dapes, Hor.: eodem (gratia) sequitur tellure repositos, the buried, Virg.: **2.** Fig.: manet alta mente repositum iudicium Paridis, stored up (for revenge), id.: reponere odium

to keep a grudge, Tac. **IV.** *to put in the place of, to substitute:* non puto te meas epistulas delero, ut reponas tuas, Cic. *praeclearum diem illis reposuisti, Verria ut agerent, you have given them instead, id.* **V.** *to lay aside, to lay down, put away:* arma omnia, Caes.: caestus artemque repono, resign, Virg. *Poet.* jam falcem arbuta reponunt, i. e. permit to be laid aside, id. **VI.** In gen. *to put away; to lay or place:* litteras quum in gremio reposuisset, h. d. put the letter in his bosom (without reading it), Liv.: grues in tergo praevolantium colla et capita reponunt, rest them on, Cic.

2. Fig.: *to rest or repose (horr. etc.) on some foundation in vestra humanitate causam totam repono, I rest it entirely on, id.* sinos hortatur, ut spem omnem in virtute reponant, Caes. **3.** *to reckon among:* with in, quos equidem in deorum immortalium coetu ac numero repono, Cic.

rē-porto, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to carry or bring back:* aurum ab Theotimo didimus, Pl.: candelabrum secum in Syriam, Cic.: naves, quibus (milites) reportari possent, Caes. *Poet.* reportare pedem, to return, Virg. **2.** Esp. *to carry off as a conqueror, to bear away:* to get, gain, obtain: nihil ex praeda, Cic.: a rege insignia victoriae, non victoriam, id. **II.** Fig.: *to bring back:* spem bonam certitudinem reporto, Hor.: (Echo) ingemunt voces auditae verba reportat, repeats, Ov. **2.** Esp. *to bring or carry back an account:* to report: adytis haec tristitia dicta reportat, Virg. With Acc and Inf: nuntius ingentes reportat advenisse viros, reports that, id.

rē-posco, 3. v. a. *to demand back, to ask for again:* constr. the thing asked for in Acc: the person from whom it is demanded in Acc, or Abl with ab: pecuniam, Tac.: eum simulacrum Cereris, Cic. **II.** Fig. *to ask for as due, claim, demand, exact, require:* aliquem ad poenas, Virg.: ab altero rationem vitae, Cic. Also with depend. sent.: rationem reposcere, quid (with Subj.), Liv.

rēpositorium, n. n. [repono] *that on which anything is laid, a stand, tray, waiter, etc.* Plin.

rēpositus (repositus), a, um, Part. [repono]. **II.** Adj. *remote, distant* (rare): Massylum gentes, Virg. **repositor**, ōris, m. [id.] *a restorer, templorum*, Ov.

repositus, a, um, Part. [repono]. **rē-potia**, ōrum, n. plu. [potio] *a drinking or carousing on the day after an entertainment*, Hor.

rēpresentatio, ōnis, f. [repraesentatio] rhetor. t. t.: *a bringing before one, a vividness of presentation*: Quint. **II.** Mercant. t. t.: *a cash payment*: Cic.

rē-praesento, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to make present again, to bring back:* to show, exhibit, manifest, represent: cor-

pus libenter obtulerim, si repraesentari morte mea libertas civitatis potest, be brought back again, Cic.: virtutem moresque Catonis, reproduce, Hor. templum repraesentabat memoriam consulatus mei, recalled it to people's minds, Cic. **II.** Mercant. t. t.: *to pay immediately or in ready money:* (pecuniam), id.: Suet. **2.** Transf. in gen. *to execute immediately or without delay, hence, to hasten:* se, quod in longiorem diem collaturus esset, repraesentaturum, would do at once, Caes.: minas irasque caelestes, to fulfill immediately, Liv.: tormenta poenaeque, to hurry on, Suet.

rē-prēhendo (reprehendo, and contr. reprehendo) ōv. Hor. etc.: et reprehendo, d. sum, 3. r. a. *lit. to lay hold of for the purpose of checking or pulling back:* hence, *to hold back, hold fast* (rare in lit. sense): aliquem pallio, Pl.: quosdam manu, Liv. Fig. *to vocat virtus, vel potius reprehendi manu, holds me back with her hand, Cic.* Absol.: sed reprehendi me, ne... I checked myself, Ter. **2.** *to take up again* (rare): locum neglectum, i. e. to treat it afresh, id. **3.** *to hold fast:* aliquem memori mentis, Lucr. **II.** Fig. *to blame, censure, reprove, reprehendo:* quod ea res omnium iudicio reprehendebatur, Caes. d. dicta, Sall.: aliena studia, Hor. Absol.: quo plures det sibi tanquam anas adprehendendum, i. e. give him more opportunities for censure, Cic. **2.** In rhetoric, *to refute:* expone nunc de reprehendendo, id. (Hence, through rēprelusus, it rēprezagia; Fr. reprisable and, from it, Eng. reproval).

rēprēhensio, ōnis, f. [reprehendo] *a holding back; fig. a checking, check, in speaking*, Cic. **II.** blame, censure, reprehendo, reproach: with gen.: culpae, id.: negligentiae, Quint. Absol.: reprehensionem non fingo, Cic. **2.** Meton. *the fault blamed:* Quint. **3.** Rhetor. t. t.: *refutation:* Cic.

rēprēhensio, i. v. a. *fig. [id.] to lay hold of repeatedly for the purpose of keeping back, to detain with eagerness:* reprehensans singulos, Liv.

rēprēhensor, ōris, m. [id.] *a censor, reprover, reprehender:* Cic. delicti, Ov. Hence, **2.** *one who is entitled to revise or modify the proceeding of another:* comitiūm, Cic.

rēprēhensus, a, um, Part. [reprehendo].

rēpressor, ōris, m. [reprimō] *he who restrains or represses* (rare): Cic.

rēpressus, a, um, Part. [reprimō]

rē-primo, pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. [premo] *to press or keep back; to check, curb, restrain:* si lacus Albanus redidisset, Romam perituram: si repressus esset, Velos, presented from overflowing, Cic.: dextram, Virg. **II.** Fig. *to check, restrain, limit, repress:* conatus alienius, Cic.: fugam, Caes.: quem neque fides, neque iuramentum repressit, has restrained, Ter.

rē-prōbo, no perf., atum, e. v. a. *to disapprove, reject, condemn* (rare): Quint. (dub.)

rēpromissio, ōnis, f. [repromitto] *a counter-promise:* Cic.

rē-prōmittō, misi, missum, 3. v. a. *to promise in return, to engage or bind oneself:* non mehercule, inquit, tibi repromittere istuc quidem aurum, Cic.

II. *to promise again or anew:* Suet.

repto, avi, atum, i. v. n. freq. [repo] *to creep, crawl about:* Plin. **2.** Of persons walking slowly or lazily: Hor.

rēpudiatio, ōnis, f. [repudio] *a rejection, refusal, disdaining* (rare): supplicium, Cic.

rēpudiō, avi, atum, i. v. a. [repudiū] *to reject, refuse, to scorn, disdain, repudiate:* consilium, Ter.: cuius nota et preces a vestris mentibus repudiare debitis, Cic.: duces, Caes.

II. E-v. of persons betrothed, but also of persons married, to cast off, put away, divorce, repudiate: sponsam, Suet. uxorem, id.

rēpudiōsus, a, um, adj. [repudiū] *that ought to be rejected or disdained, offensive:* nuptiae, Pl.

rēpudiū, n. n. *a putting away, a separation, divorce, repudiation:* prop. of betrothed, but also of married persons (cf. Smith's Ant. 139). re-nuntiare repudiū sponsae, Pl. remitto uxori, Suet. [in this word the root put, to strike (whence par-vo), is augmented by d.]

rē-puerasco, 3. v. n. *incept to become a child again:* Cic. I taust to play (cf. ludu like a child, Pl., Cic).

rēpugnans, antis, Part. [repugno]

II. Adj. *contrary, opposed, repugnant:* as subst., repugnantia, lum. n. plu.: in rhetoric, contradictions, Cic.

rēpugnante, adv. *reluctantly, with repugnance:* Cic.

rēpugnantia, ae, f. [repugno] *resistance, opposition* Meton. a means of defence: Plin. **II.** *contrariety, incompatibility, repugnance:* rerum, Cic.

rē-pugno, avi, atum, i. v. n. *to fight against, resist, defend oneself:* nostri primo integritas viribus fortior repugnari, Caes. **2.** In gen. *to offer opposition:* consules neque concedant neque valde repugnabant, Cic. With dat.: fortunae, id.: amoris, Ov. With prep.: contra veritatem, Cic. With ne and Subj.: si quis, ne has nostras, repugnat, Ov.: also, after a negative, quominus non repugno quominus omnia legant, I do not object to their reading, Cic. With Inf.: anare, to refuse, Ov. **II.** *to disagree with, to be contradictory, inconsistent, incompatible, repugnant:* quicquid repugnat, id. ejusmodi est, ut cohaerere nunquam possit, Cic.

rē-pulsa, ae, f. [repello] *a rejection, repulse*, esp. in soliciting for an office: omnes magistratus sine repulsa assensu, Cic.: Caes. **II.** Transf. in

gen., a denial, refusal, repulse: posse aliquid nullam patere repulsam, Ov.
repulsans, *ans*, *Part*. driving or beating back: Fig. colles verba repulsantes, re-echoing, Lucr.

repulsus, *a*, *um*, *Part*. [repello]
 II. Adj. removed, remote, distant: a vera longae ratione repulsam, very far from the truth, Lucr.

repulsus, *us*, *m*. [id.] a driving back, reflection (only in *Abl. sing.*). (effigies) crebro repulsu rejectae, rebounding, Lucr. scopulorum, reverberation, Cic. poet.

re-pungo, *i*, *v. a.* to prick or goad again: Fig. Cic.

re-pulso, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v. a.* to cleanse or clear again: iter, *i*, *v. e.* by removing obstacles, Liv. II. Transl. to purge away: Ov.

reputatio, *onis*, *f*. [reputo] a reckoning, computation: Trai. II. a thinking over, consideration. Tac.

re-puto, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v. a.* to count again, reckon, calculate. solis defectiones, calculate with (in the past), Cic. tempora, Tac. II. Fig. to think over, meditate, reflect upon haec ille reputans et dies motesque cogitans, Cic. cum animo facinus sumi, Sall. With *acc.* and *Inf.* cum tibi nihil merito accidisse reputabis, Cic. With *depend. clause*: quid ille vellet, id

re-quietis, *etis*, *f*. (Gen. requiescit, Cic. Arc. requiescit, id. requiem, id. Voe. requies, Lucr. Abl. requiescit, Cic. poet., requie, Ov. The *Dat. sing.* and all the *plur.* Cases are wanting) repose from labour, care, etc., rest, relaxation, recreation: curarum, Cic. nec moria, nec requies, respice, Virg.

re-quietesco, *evi*, *atum*, *i*, *v. n.* and (*v. rarely*) *a* incept. Neutr. to become at rest again or after labour, to rest, repose: legiones invicem requiescere iussit, Caes. In *sella*, Cic. (ii) Of things tace sacra requiescat humus, rest from tillage, Tib. aures a strepitu hostili, Liv. 2. Esp. of the dead, to rest, repose in the grave in sepulchro, Cic.

II. Fig. to repose, find rest: ubi animus ex multis miseriis atque periculis requievit, Sall. B. Act. to cause to rest: to stop, arrest (poet.) requierunt flumina cursus, Virg.

requiescunt, *a*, *um*, *Part*. [requiesco] In act. sense: having rested (or perh. as true pass. from requiesco (B), caused to rest) militem requietum, Integrum, Liv.: ager, that has lain fallow, Ov.

requirito, *i*, *v. a.* freq. [requiro] to continue to ask after: res novas, Pl.

re-quirō, *quisivi* or *sili*, *quisitum*, *i*, *v. a* [quaero] to seek again; to look after, search for: juvenem oculisque animoque, Ov.: libros, Cic.: vinum generosum et iene, Hor. 2. to seek to know, to ask or inquire after: rationes rerum, Cic.: causam, Ov. With *depend. clause*: illud quoque requisivi, qua ratione, etc., Cic.: forsan et, Priami fuerint quae fata, requiras,

Virg. Absol.: pande requirenti nomen terraeque tuumque, in answer to my enquiries, Ov. Impers. Pass.: fortasse requirenti, it will be asked, Cic. (ii) With *prep.* and *Abl.* of pers., to inquire of; to question: ex quibus requiram, quoniam modo latuerint aut ubi, id.: facilia sunt ea, quae a me de Vatinio requiris, id. II. Esp. to ask for something needed; to need, want, require: quid requirat, ut sit beator, id.: inagnam res diligentiam requirebat, demanded, Caes. in hoc bello virtutes animi magnae et multae requiruntur, arbi requisit, Cic. 2. Transl. to perceive to be wanting, to look in vain for, to miss: pristinum morem judiciorum, id.: Caesaris in se indulgentiam requirunt, they feel the loss of, Caes.

requisitus, *a*, *um*, *Part*. [requiro] **res**, *rei*, *f*. (rei, Gen. and *Dat.*: Lucr.: monosyl., id.) [V. reor] a word of the most general and extensive signification, a thing, matter, affair, circumstance, occurrence, condition, case, etc.: rem scriptor, an historian, Liv.: sunt lacrimae rerum, tears for human lots, Virg.: res mala, condition, Sall. bellicam rem, war, Cic. So with *adv.* Judiciaria, militaris, navalis, rustica, uxorla, etc., trials, war, nautical affairs, husbandry, matrimony, etc.: see *adv.* Emphatically with *Sup.*: scilicet rerum facta est pulcherrima Roma, the most beautiful thing in the world, Virg.: quid agis dulcissime rerum, dearest of creatures, Hor. Adverbial phrases: pro re, according to circumstances: ipse pro re atque loco paulatim procedere, Sall.: pro re nata, Cic.: v. natus, 3. III. II. reality as opp. to appearance, opinion, talk, etc., an actual thing, the thing itself, fact, truth, hence, in *Abl. sing. re*, in reality. id. sometimes strengthened by vera, and in one word, vera, really, indeed: id. 2. effects, substance, property, possessions, esp. with familiaris suam rem familiarem auxisse, his private property, Caes. et genus et virtus, nisi cum re, villor alga est, except with money, Hor. so, rem facere, to get rich, id. Plur.: privatae res, Cic. 3. benefit, profit, advantage, interest (usu with *in*, *ex*, *ob*, etc.) id. frustra an ob rem faciam, in vestra manu situm est, to the purpose, with good result, Sall. Hence, aliquid re esse, to be good for any thing, to be of use or advantage: Pl. 4. cause, reason, ground, account: only adverbially, in *Abl.* or in *acc.* with *ob*: therefore, on that account: ob eam rem se ex civitate profugisse, Caes. Hence the adverbs quare and quomobrem, q. v. 5. a matter of business, an affair, transaction: rem cum aliquo transigere, Cic.: rem suscipit, undertakes the business, Caes. 6. In law, a cause, suit: tot homines statuere non potuisse, utrum rem an item dici oporteret, Cic.

7. In literature; subject, matter:

cui lecta potenter erit res, Hor. 8. Res publica, and in one word, respublica, the common weal, a commonwealth, state, republic; also political affairs, administration, power, etc.: dummodo ista privata sit calamitas et a rei publicae periculis sejungatur, Cic. And sometimes simply res: cunctando restituit rem, restored our state, Eun. in Cic.: Virg. Plur.: custode rerum Caesare, Hor. 9. Phr.: res novae, political changes, a revolution: cupiditate regni adductus novis rebus studebat, Caes.: plebes novarum rerum cupida, Sall. (From rem comes Fr. rien.)

resacro, *v. reseco*
re-sacro, *vi*, *v. n.* to rage again: Ov.

resalutatio, *onis*, *f*. [resaluto] a greeting or salutation in return: Suet.
re-saluto, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v. a.* to greet or salute in return: Cic.

re-sanesco, *nbi*, *i*, *v. n.* incept. to grow sound again, to heal again: Fig.: error animi, Ov.

re-sarcio, *no*, *per*, *sartum*, *4*, *v. a.* to patch or mend again; to repair, restore: discidit vestem? resarcietur, Ter. tecta, Liv. II. Fig.: damnum liberalitate, to make good, Suet.

re-scindo, *acidi*, *scissum*, *3*, *v. a.* to cut off, cut loose, cut or break down; to cut or tear open: pontem, to break down, Caes.: telli latebram penitus ense, to cut open, Virg.: vulnera, Ov. Fig.: an male sarta gratia nequiquam coit et rescinditur? begin to break open again, Hor. 2. Meton. to open: vias, Lucr. Fig.: locum omni ratione obvallatum, viz. the consulate, which had been closed to all but the nobles, Cic. II. Fig.: to annul, abrogate, repeal, rescind a law, decree, agreement, etc.: acta allicujus, id.: testamenta mortuorum, id.

re-scisco, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*, *3*, *v. a.* incept. to learn, find out, ascertain: omnia, Ter.: cum id rescierit, Cic.: quod ubi Caesar rescit, Caes.

resciscus, *a*, *um*, *Part*. [resci idō].
re-scribo, *psi*, *ptum*, *3*, *v. a.* to write again, write anew, revise: Suet. 2. Milit. t. t. to enroll anew, to re-enlist: rescriptae ex eodem milite novae legiones, Liv. (ii) to transfer from one kind of troops to another: Caesarem decimam legionem ad equum rescribere, was making cavalry of them, Caes. II. to write back or in return, to reply in writing: with *Dat.*: antemeridianis tuis litteris heri statim rescripti, wrote at once in answer to, Cic. 2. Esp. polit and legal t. t.: to answer in writing a petition or legal question; to give *a* rescript or a judicial decision: Tiberio pro cliente Graeco petenti rescriptis (Augustus), foll. by *acc.* and *Inf.*, Suet. 3. to enter to the credit of an account: hence, in gen. to pay, repay: illud mihi argentum rursus jube rescribi, order it to be paid me; give me a cheque

for it, Ter. Cic. Fig. dictantis quod nunquam rescribere possis, to discharge, Hor.

rescriptus, a, um, Part. [rescribo].
II. Subst. : rescriptum, i, n. an imperial rescript : Tac.

rē-sēdo, cūi, ctum, i. v. a. to cut loose, cut off : ut linguas scalpello resectae liberantur, i. e. cut loose (with ref. to persons who are tongue-tied), Cic. : enodes truncos, to split open, Virg. : capillos, to cut short, Ov. II. Fig. to cut off, curtail, to check, stop, restrain : quod aiant, nimia rescari oportere, Cic. : libidinem, id. Phr. : ad vivum aliquid rescare, to cut it away to the very quick, i. e. to be very precise and strict about a matter, id. de vivo aliquid rescare, to shave from the very quick (with ref. to merciless extortion), id.

rē-sēcro (resacro, Nep.), i. v. a. to pray or beseech again, to implore repeatedly : Pl. II. to liberate from a curse : Nep

resectus, a, um, Part. [resecō].

resēcūtus, a, um, Part. [ressequor].

rē-sēmīno, i. v. a. to sow again : poet. to begot or produce again : se (phoenix), Ov.

rē-sēquor, sēcūtus (only in perf. and Part. perf.), i. v. a. to follow in speaking : to answer, reply to (poet.) : Nereis his contra resecuta Crataeide natam, Ov

rēsēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [sera] to unlock, open : limina, Virg. : janua, Ov. : Italiam exteris gentibus, Cic Transf. pectus, to tear open, Ov

II. Fig. rem familiarem, to open liberally (opp. to claudere), Cic 2. Esp. to disclose, reveal : oracula mentis, Ov

rē-servo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to keep back, lay up, reserve, i. e. to keep for some particular purpose : such purpose, when expressed, being denoted by Acc with ad or in, by Dat. (this latter in prose denoting the person for whom), or rarely by an adv. : commectus ad obsidionem urbis, Caes. : aliquos in unum pugnae laborem, to reserve them for the sole work of fighting, Liv. : praedam illis reservari, Caes. : cui te exitio fortuna reservat? Virg. : quo civem importunum reserves? to what end, Cic 2. to save from destruction, to preserve : reservatus Aedulis atque Arvernīs, spared, Caes. : Cic 3. to hold fast : quaesitque tenax et qui quaesita reservet, hold fast, Ov.

rēsēs, idis (Nom. sing. does not occur), adj. [resideo] that remains sitting, that stays behind : hence, motionless, inactive, idle, sluggish, etc. : aqua, stagnant water, Varr. : plebs in urbe, remaining, Liv. : resides animi, calmed feelings, Virg. : viros, quiet, id.

rē-sēdo, sēdi, i. v. n. [sedeo] to sit down, remain sitting : to remain behind, to linger, tarry, reside : sed re-

sideamus, inquit, si placet, Cic. Piger pandi tergo residebat asellī, was mounted on, Ov. 2. Meton. to remain idle or listless : Plin. Hence, with Acc. of cogn. signif. to keep holiday : venter gutturque resident esuriales feras, Pl. II. Fig. to remain behind, remain, be left : usu. with in and Abl. : in corpore nullum residere sensum, Cic. : si qua (ira) ex certamine residet, Liv. 2. to rest, dwell. in nutu (ejus) residebat auctoritas, Cic. : hujus incommodi culpa ubi resideat, where it rests, id.

rē-sido, sēdi (residi, rare and dub.), i. v. n. to sit down, to settle (denoting the act of sitting down or settling : whereas, resideo denotes the keeping of such a position : cf. insido) : (aves) plurimum volant, cetera genera residunt et insidunt, Plin. : mediis residunt aedibus, Virg. : erravitne via seu lassas resedit, incertum, sat down and remained behind, id. Poet. : jam jam residunt crinibus asperae pelles, settle, gather, Hor 2. Transf. of things, to settle or sink down, to subside : si montes resedissent, Cic. : resistentibus flammis, Tac. II. Fig. : to sink or settle down, to abate, grow calm, subside : quum venti posuere omnisque repente resedit flatus, Virg. : impetus animorum ardorque, Liv bellum, Hor

residūns, a, um, adj. [resideo] that is left behind, that remains over and above, remaining (in Cic. usu. of the remains of something bad : e g. odium, sollicitudo) : odium, the dregs of, Cic residua et vetus simulas, an old feud which was still smouldering, Liv. Aq subet. In part. Gen. in calamitate quid potest esse residui? what more can there be left to endure, Cic. (ii) In gen. sensu = reliquus Suet. Plin Ep. Neul. residuum, i, the remainder : cibarium, Suet II. Esp. outstanding, unpaid, due. pecuniae, Cic Subst. residua. orum. n plu arrears, dues vectigalium, Suet (ed Roth)

rē-signo, avi, atum, i. v. n. to unseal, open : litteras, Cic testamenta, Hor. 2. to disclose, reveal (poet.) : vementia fata, Ov. 3. to annul, cancel, rescind : tabularum fidem, Cic II. to transfer in an account, repay : Fest. Hence to give back, resign : si celeres quatit pennas [Fortuna], resignae quae dedit, Hor.

rē-silio, ii, i. v. n. [salio] to leap or spring back : in gelidos lacus, Ov. : velites ad manipulos, Liv. (ii) Of impersonal subjects, to rebound, recoil, retreat : tecti a culmine grando, Ov. : in spatium resille manus breve vider, to shrink, contract, id. II. Fig. ab hoc crimen resille vides, fall away from him, recoil, Cic.

rē-simus, a, um, adj. turned up, bent back, of the nostrils, lips, etc. Ov. : Col.

resina, ae, f. [borrowed from Gr. ῥητιν] resin : Plin.

resinātus, a, um, adj. [resina] resined : juventus, smeared with resin (to remove the hair and make the skin smooth), Juv.

rē-sipio, i, v. a. [sapio] to savour, taste, or smack of : mustum resipit ferum, Varr. II. Fig. : Epicurus minime resipiens patriam, i. e. having very little of it about him, Cic

rēsīpiscō, ivi or ii (resipiasse, Cic.), i. v. n. incep [re-sipio; i. e. re-sapio, v sapio] to recover one's senses; to recover : afferite aquam dum resipiscit Jam resipisti? Pl. II. Fig. to become reasonable again, come to one's right mind : te intelligo resipuisse, Ter. Cic.

rē-sisto, stitī, i. v. n. to stand back, remain standing : to stand still, halt, to stay behind, remain, continue : heus! heus! tibi dico, Chaerea, inquit, restitī, I stood still, Ter. : ille saepius appellatus asperxit ac restitit, Caes. : Vettius negabat, ac unquam cum Curione restitisse, that he had stopped (to talk), Cic. 2. Fig. incipit effari mediaque in voce restitit, breaks off, Virg II. to withstand, oppose, resist, esp. as milit. t. t. : constr. usu with Dat. or Absol. : quum legiones hostibus resisterent, Caes. Absol. aegre, id. caeco Marte resistunt, Virg. Pass. impers. ab nostris eadem ratione qua pridie resistit, resistance is offered, Caes. 2. In gen. : alicui pro re publica, to withstand him on behalf of the state, Cic Pass impers. : omnibus his (sententiis) resistit, Caes. Absol. : resistentibus collegis, in spite of the opposition of, Sall With quum and Subj (after a neg. expr.) : Vix deorum opibus, quin obtrunatur Romana res, resisti posse, i. e. the ruin of Rome could scarcely be prevented, even with the help of the gods, Liv. (ii) Of things : vis tribunicia libidini restitit consulari, Cic Absol. : ut ripae fluminis cedunt aut prominentia montium resistunt, form a barrier, Tac. III. to rise again (rare and only fig.) : nihil est jam, unde nos reficiamus, aut ubi lapsi resistamus, raise ourselves up again, Cic

resistens, entis, Part. [resisto]. II. Adj. : capable of resisting (rare) : mollis ac minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas, Caes.

resōlūtiō, ōnis, f. [resolvō] an untwining : Iori, Gell. II. Fig. a solution, explanation : sophismatis, id.

resōlūtus, a, um, Part. [resolvō].
rē-solvō, solvi, sōlūtum, i. v. a. to untie, unwind : to loosen, release, open, dissolve, etc. : equos, to unharness, Ov. : oras, to cast loose from the shore (v. ora, Liv. : virginem castens, to release, Ov. : claustra, to open, Lucr. : litteras, Liv. : ignis aurum resolvit, melts, Lucr. : nivem, Ov. Poet. nebulas ventis ac sole, to disperse, dissipate, id. : tenebras, Virg. 2. Esp. to relax, unbend : corpus (somno), Ov.

3. to pay: Pl. II. Fig.: to release, set free from guilt: teque piacula nulla resolvunt, Hor. 2. to annul, cancel, make void, abolish: curas, to banish, Virg.: vectigaletonera commerciorum, to abolish, Tac. 3. to relax, soften: disciplinam militarem, id. 4. to enervate, enfeeble: felicitas non inflat, illos mollit et totos resolvit, Sen. 5. to perform, fulfil (in connexion with words denoting some kind of pledge or bond): senatum quae sit antea pollicitus legionibus, ea resolutum, Cic. (Hence Fr. résoudre.)

resonabilis, e, adj. [resono] resounding: Echo, Ov.

re-sono, avi, i v. n. and a Neutr.: to sound or ring again, to resound, re-echo: theatrum naturā resonans, Cic. With Abl.: (i) of the sound, plangoribus, Virg. (ii) of its source, septem nervis, to sound forth (give back a sound) from the strings, Hor. Poet with Acc.: liturae alcyonem resonant, resound with, Virg. With ad.: ad nervos resonant in cantibus, Cic. With Dat.: suave locus vocis resonat conclusus, echoes to the voice, Hor. 2. Fig.: in vocibus nostro- rum oratorum resonat quiddam et resonat urbanitas, there is a more polished kind of ring about them, Cic. II. Act.: to re-echo, repeat: formosam Amaryllida, Virg. Poet with Acc. of the place: lucos assiduus resonat cantu, causes the groves to ring, id.

resonus, a, um, adj. [re-sono] resounding, re-echoing (poet.): voces, Ov.

re-sorbéo, 2. v. a. to suck back, swallow again: fluctus (opp. to vomere), Ov.: saxa (pontus), Virg.: unda, the wave with its down draught, Hor.

re-specto, i. v. n. and a. freq. to look back or behind repeatedly or intently, to look or gaze about; to look at Neutr.: quid respectas? nihil periculi est, Ter.: ad tribunal, Liv.

2. Act.: respectans alium (allius), looking to each other, i.e. to see what others were doing, Tac. Fig.: haecita praetereamus, ut tamen intuentes et respectantes relinquamus, i.e. not losing sight of them, remembering them, Cic. II. To have regard to: si quia prius respectant numina, Virg. III. to expect a return: par munus, Cic.

respectus, ūs, m. [respecio] a looking back or about: fugientibus miserabilem respectum incendiarii fore, Cic.

II. Fig.: a looking back to (with a view to help or protection): ad Romanos, Liv. Hence, (ii) Meton.: something to look back to or retreat upon, something to depend on: illis iunidia id est pulcherrimum respectum (republicae), the best hope of the state, Cic. 2. In gen., respect, regard, consideration: respectum amicitiae habere, Liv. factione respectus rerum privatarum Appius vicit, by a regard for private interests, id. (Hence It. *rispetto*; Fr. *repi*; Eng. *respite*.)

re-spergo, si, sum, 3. v. a. [spargo] to sprinkle over, to besprinkle, bestrew: aliquid cruce, Liv. Absol.: allicuius oculis, Cic. II. Fig.: to blot, disgrace: servili probro respersus est, Tac.

respersio, ōnis, f. [respergo] a sprinkling over, besprinkling: pigmentorum, Cic.

respersus, a, um, Part. [respergo].

re-spicio, exi, ectum (old perf. Subj. respexis, Pl.), 3. v. n. and a. [specio] to look back or behind, to look back at, look to. Neutr.: longe retro, Cic.: respice ad me, Pl.: ad oppidum, Cic. 2. Act.: modo prospicit occasus, Interdum respicit ortus, Ov.: proxima respiciens signa, Caes. II. Fig.: to look to, have regard to: foll. by ad: M. Bibulus cuncta administrabat, ad hunc summa imperii respiciebat, looked to him, was centred in him, id. (ii) Oftener act. with direct obj.: spem ab aliquo, to entertain hopes of assistance from, Liv.: subsidia, quae respicerent in re trepida, which they might look to, id.: exempla vitae, to fix the eyes on, as a model, Hor. III. to look at with solicitude, i.e. to have a care for, regard, be mindful of, consider, respect, etc. (in this sense mostly act.): di homines respiciunt, Pl.: rempublicam (of the gods), Cic.: mox deos respexere: restitui Capitolium placuit, bethought themselves of the gods, Tac.: populi Romani commoda, Cic. With pron.: reflect.: to think of or have regard for oneself: Ter.: Cic. With ad: Fortuna respiciens ad opem ferendam, id.

respirāmen, inis, n. [respiro] the windpipe: Ov.

respiratio, ōnis, f. [id.] a breathing back, exhaling, hence in gen. breathing, respiration: Cic. 2. Transf.: aquarum, exhalation from, id. II. Fig.: a taking breath; an intermission, pause: sine respirazione ac respectu pugnare, without taking breath (as it were), Liv.: morae respirationesque, Cic.

respiratus, ūs, m. [id.] a drawing breath, respiration: Cic.

re-spiro, avi, atum, i v. a. and n. to blow or breathe back; to breathe out, exhale: animam a pulmonibus respirare et reddere, Cic. Hence, in intrans. sense, to take breath; to breathe, respire: id.: Ter. 2. Fig.: to recover breath; to revive, be relieved or refreshed: const. absol. or with ab and abl.: (improbis) nunquam siniteum respirare, nunquam acquiescere, Cic. Pass. impers.: ita respiratum, mittite legationes, acceptae, they took breath again, recovered from their alarm, Liv. With ab: a continuus cladibus, to enjoy a respite from, id. 3. Of inanimate subjects, to abate, diminish, slacken: oppugnatio respiravit, Cic.

re-splendéo, 2. v. n. to shine brightly; to glitter, be resplendent (poet.): Virg.

re-spondéo, di, sum, 2. v. a. to promise, offer, or present in return: only in the phrase, par pari (Dat.): respondere, to return like for like: paria paribus respondimus, Cic. II. In gen. to answer, reply, respond: const. that to which the reply is addressed, in Dat. or in Acc. with prep.: the substance of the reply used, expressed by Acc. and Inf., but sometimes by neut. Acc.: orationi, id.: ad id quod quaestum est, to reply to a question, id.: adversus aliquem, to make a speech in answer to or refutation of, Liv.: plerique ad voluntatem eorum ficta respondent, Caes.: responderunt populi R. imperium Rhenum finire, id. Supine: (haec) quam brevia responsus, Cic. Pass. impers.: postquam mihi responsum est, abeo, Pl. (ii) Fig. of inanimate subjects: saxa et solitudines voc respondent, Cic. (iii) to answer to a summons, declare one's presence; quum ad nomen nemo responderet, Liv. Absol.: to appear in court and make a defence when accused: Cic.: Nep. Hence, (iv) Meton.: to appear, be present: ipsi (sc. pes paeon et herous) se offerent et responderunt non vocati, Cic. 2. Esp. to give an opinion, advice, decision, response: de jure consulitibus respondere, id.: possumus seniores amici quiete respondere, to give advice, Tac. 3. to sing in a musical contest (of what was called amoebean verse): Virg. III. to answer to; to agree, accord, or correspond with: ut omnia omnibus paribus paria respondeant, Cic.: contra elata mari respondet Gnosia tellus, lies opposite to, Virg.: patri, to correspond with, be the counterpart of, Cic.: ad spem eventus respondit, Liv. 2. Absol.: to answer one's expectations; do well: trunci oleae melius respondent, succeed better with, Virg.: Col (Hence Fr. *repondre*.)

responsio, ōnis, f. [respondeo] an answer, reply; a refutation: Cic. 2. In rhetoric: sibi ipsi responsio, a replying to one's own argument, id.

responsio, avi, i. v. a. freq. [id.] of lawyers, to be wont to give an opinion or advice: Cic.

responsio, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to answer repeatedly, to answer; to be in the habit of replying (poet.): neu quisquam responset, quando haec aedes pulchritudine senex, answer the knock, Pl.: num ancillae tibi respondent? do they answer you back impertinently, id. II. Fig.: exoritur clamor ripaeque lacusque respondent carae, re-echo, Virg.: ne gallina malum responset dura palato, illi sunt his palato, Hor.

responsor, ōris, m. [id.] one who answers or replies: Pl.

responsum, i, n. [id.] an answer, reply: sub postulatis responsa expectare, Caes.: responsum senatus, Liv.: reddere alicui, Cic.: responsum ferre (ab aliquo), to receive, Caes.: re-ferre (ab aliquo), to deliver, Cic. ?

Resp a formal opinion, response, oracle, etc. • haruspiciū responsa, Abl. legatus a Delphis Romam rediit, responsū meū ex scripto recitavit, Liv. **responsus**, a, um, Part. [respondere].

respublica, v. res, fin.
re-spūo, ūi, j. v. a. to spit back or out; to cast out or off, to expel, etc. : gustatus quod valde dulce est aspernatur ac respuit, Cic. II. Fig.: to reject, repel, refuse: to dislike, disapprove, disdain: orationem, id. conditionem, Caes.: Caesaris interdicta respuuntur, ac spurned, Cic. Of an inanimate subject: inivsum cadaver (humus), Ov.

re-stagno, i. v. n. to run over, overflow: Liv. Transf. of the inundated place, late is locus restagnat, is overflowed, Caes.

restauro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [v. m-stauro] to restore, repair, rebuild: theatrum, Tac. II. Fig. to renew, repeat: bellum, Just.

resticūla, ae, f. dim [restis] a small rope, a cord: Varr. Cic frag.

re-stillo, avi, i. v. a. to let fall back in drops: quae (ruae litterae) mihi quiddam quasi animulae restillarunt, have instilled again, Cic (dub.: al stillarunt).

restinctio, ōnis, f. [restinguo] a quenching (of thirst): Cic.

restinctus, a, um, Part. [restinguo] **re-stinguo**, uxi, actum, j. v. a. [v. exstinguo] to put out, quench, extinguish: ignem aquā, Pl. flammam, Liv.: incendium, Cic. 2. Transf. to quench, assuage: sitim, Hor.: ardentis Falerni pocula lympha, put out the fire of the wine, id. II. Fig. to extinguish, destroy, put an end to studia, Liv.

restio, ōnis, m. [restis] a rope-maker, rope-seller: Suet. 2. Transf. one who is scourged with ropes: Pl.

restipulatio, ōnis, f. [restipulor] a counter-engagement or obligation: Cic **re-stipulor**, i. v. a. dep. to stipulate or engage in return: Cic.

restis, is, f. (Acc restim or restem; Abl usu reste) a rope, cord: per manus reste data, i. e. passed from hand to hand (all having hold of it), Liv. Proverb. ad restem res redit, there is nothing left for it but hanging, Ter. [Etyim uncertain].

restito, i. v. n. freg [resto] to continue to stay behind, to loiter, tarry, hesitate: Liv.

restrix, icis, f. [resisto] she that stays behind: Pl.

re-stitūo, ūi, atum, j. v. a. [statuō] to put or set up again, to replace, restore, rebuild, revive, etc.: Minervam (i. e. Minervae statuam), Cic.: oppida viciosque, quos incenderant, Caes.: ordines, to reform, Sall.: aciem, Liv.

2. Fig. rem impeditam et perditam, to set straight or right, Ter.: pugnam omnibus locis, to renew, rally, Liv.: Hor. 3. With in and Acc.:

to restore to a former condition, etc.: in antiquum statum, Cic. (II) Esp. in law and politics, to replace one in his rights: to recall, reinstate, etc.: tribunos plebis in suam dignitatem, Caes. Absol.: Licinium Denticulum de alca condemnatum restituit, Cic.

4. to reverse a sentence, to make null and void, repair a wrong, etc. : iudicia, to quash, cancel, id. II. Esp.

to give back, deliver up: to return, restore: constr. usu. with Acc. and Dat.: tribuni vobis amissa reddent ac restituent? Liv. Tasgetio Caesar majorum locum restituerat, Caes. Fig.: restituit his animos parva una res, Liv. With ad: (Cloelia) sospitē omnes Romanos ad propinquos restituit, brought them back to, id. Absol.: veteres clientelas, Caes. 2. to make good: damna bevo accepta, Liv.

restitūto, ōnis, f. [restitui] a restoring, restoration: domus incendio assumptae, a rebuilding, Suet. II. a replacing, reinstating, recalling, etc. damnatorum, Cic.

restitutor, ōris, m. [id] a restorer: templorum omnium, Liv. Fig.: salutis meae, Cic.

restitutus, a, um, Part. [restitui] **re-sto**, stiti (Perf. Subj. restavfrui, Prop.), i. v. n. to stand behind, keep back, stand still (in lit. sense rare and only poet. restio is the common word, q. v.): Prop. II. to withstand, resist, oppose, to stand firm (rarer than resisto): constr. usu. absol., rarely with but or adversum: quia summa vi restare (militēs) nuntiabantur, Liv.

With dat. paucis plures vix restatis, id. With adversum: paulum moratū attulere ferrati restantibus lamnis adversum pila et gladios, offering resistance to, Tac. III. to be left, remain: superstes restarent ut gentior, Virg. unam sibi spem reliquam in Etruria restare, Liv. Imperis restat ut summa negligentia tibi obuterit, ut remans tibi, Cic. With Inf. (poet.): restabat aliud mihi, nisi oculos pascere, Ter.

2. Esp. of future time, to remain for, await: placet (vobis) socios seque tractari, quod restat, ut per haec tempora tractatos videtis? hereafter, for the future, Cic. (Hence Fr. rester).

restrictē, adv. closely, sparingly, sparsely, Cic. II. strictly, exactly: observare, ne plus reddat quam acceperit, id.

restrictus, a, um, Part. [restringo] II. Adj.: bound up, tight, close, confined: togis neque restrictis neque fuscis, Suet. Comp.: restrictiores digiti (pedum), shorter, id. 2. Fig.: close, niggardly: in aliquo esse restrictus, to be niggardly in anyone's case, Cic. Comp.: id. (II) moderate, modest: Plin. Ep. (III) strict, stern, rigorous: Tac.

re-stringo, inxi, actum, j. v. a. to bind back, bind fast, tighten, etc. vinculis, Tac.: Prometheus quondam siliis restrictus membra catena, Cat. 2.

Fig.: to restrain, confine, restrict, check, etc.: natura homines ad custodiam pecuniae restrinxit, has made them close-fisted, Plin. Ep.: sumptus, to limit, id.: animum maestitia, to bind or lock it up (as opp. to the genial action of joy), Tac. II. to draw back, open (rare): dentes, to show the teeth, Pl. (Hence Fr. restreindre.)

re-sūdo, i. v. n. to sweat out, exude: Curt.

résulto, no perf., atum, i. v. n. and a freg. [resilio] to spring back, to rebound frequently (only of things): tela irrita galea clipeoque, Virg. 2. Esp. of sound, to resound, re-echo: vocisque offensa resultat imago, id. (II) Meton. of places, saltus, Tac. II. Fig. (verba) ne brevium (syllabarum) contextu resultent, produce a jumping or jerking effect, Quint.

re-sūmo, mpsi, imptum, j. v. a. to take up again, take back, resume: positas (tabellas) resumi, Ov.: cito clapsum baculum, Suet. II. Fig.: instans anhelant prohibetque resumere vires, to recover, Ov.: interruptum sonum, Suet.

resumptus, a, um, Part. [resumo] **re-sūpio**, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to throw one on his back, to bend or turn back: assurgente ibi regem umbone resumpit, knocks him down on his back, Liv. II. Fig. quid tantopere resumpit, (perh.) what makes you carry your nose so high, Sen.

re-sūpinus, a, um, adj. bent back, lying on one's back, supine: resupinus in caelo contueri, Att. in Cic. (Nobis) mediaui tulerat gressus resupina per urbem, her head thrown back with pride, Ov. II. Fig.: lazy, effeminate, careless: voluptiones, Quint.

re-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, j. v. n. to rise or raise oneself up again, to appear again: Ov.: Hor. Of things: herbae, Ov.: resurgens urbs, being rebuilt, Tac. II. Fig. quum res Romana velut resurgeret, Liv. illic fas regna resurgere Trojae, Virg.

re-suscito, i. v. a. to raise up or rouse again: to revive, resuscitate: Fig. positam iram, to rekindle, Ov.

re-sūtus, a, um, Part. ripped open: tunica, Suet.

retardatio, ōnis, f. [retardo] a hindering, delaying, retarding: Cic.

re-tardo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and a Act. to make slow again, retard, impede: quorum (stellarum vagarum) motum tum incitantur, tum retardantur, Cic. Instantia ora retardat cuspidis praeventa, Ov. 2. Fig.: illius animos atque impetus, to check, Cic.: aliquid a scribendo, id. II. Neutr. to tarry, remain behind, delay: tum antecedendo, tum retardando (with ref. to the apparent slackening of speed in the movements of the planets), id.

re-taxo, i. v. a. to censure, reprove: Suet.

rete, is, n. (Abl. reti, Pl.: more freq. rete: Acc. retem, id.), a net (gen. term,

including all *reticulated*, *net-like* structures) *jaculum*, a *casting-net*, Pl. *araneolae* quasi rete texit, i.e. *spiders' webs*, Cic. *retia* ponere *cervis*, Virg. II. Fig. a *net*, *toil*, *snare*: *tendis* iners docto *retia* nota mihi, Prop. [Prob. for *ser-er*, from *ser-o*; cf. the metathesis in *repo=serpo*] (Hence it. *rezza*, Sp. *red*.)

re-tectus, a, um, Part. [retego].
re-tēgo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to uncover, open: *thecam numariam*, Cic. *Jugulum simul pectusque*, to lay bare, Ov. Poet. ubi Titan radiis retexit orbem, shall again make visible, reveal, Virg. 2. Fig. to disclose, discover, reveal: *arcanium consilium*, Hor. occultata conjurationis, Tac.

re-tendo, di, tui or sum, 3. v. a. to unbind, slacken, relax (rare) *arcum*, Ov.

retentus, a, um, Part. [retendo].
retentio, ōnis, f. [retineo] a keeping back, a holding in: *antiquae*, i.e. on the part of (subl. Gen.), Cic. Fig. a withholding: *assensio*, id.

(1) **retento**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *freq* [id.] to continue to keep back, to hold fast: *cui me retentas*? Pl. *agmen*, Liv. *frons*, Ov. *puppes*, Tac. II. Transf. to preserve, maintain: (*mens divina*) *quae penitus sensus hominum utraque retentat*, Cic.

(2) **re-tento**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to try or attempt again: *verba intermissa*, Ov. *viam* *leti*, id. With *huf* *retingere vestes*, id.

(1) **retentus**, a, um, Part. [retineo].
(2) **retentus**, a, um, Part. [retendo].

re-texo, xbi, xtum, 3. v. a. to unweave, unravel: *quasi Penelope telam* *retens*, Cic. (m) Poet. *transf.* *hoc* (*corpora*) *possunt rete*, i.e. be decomposed, Lucr. 2. Fig. to break up, cancel, annul, reverse: *istius praeturae*, Cic. *illa* (*dicta*), to take back, id. *scriptorum quaeque*, to revise, correct, Hor. II. to weave again or anew, to renew, repeat: *properata re-texite fata*, i.e. call back to life, Ov.

retextus, a, um, Part. [retexo].
reticiarius, ii, m. [rete] a net-fighter (a kind of gladiator, who sought to entangle his adversary, a mirmillo or scouter, by throwing a net over his head). Suet.: v. Smith's Ant. 195.

reticentia, ae, f. [reticeo] a keeping silent, silence: *enicas me miserum tua reticentia* Pl. II. In rhetoric. = *apophoresis*, a pause in the midst of a speech: Cic.

re-ticēo, cti, 2. v. n. and a. [taceo]. Neutr. to be silent again; to keep silence: *quum Sulpicius reticulae*, Cic. With *dat*, to refrain from answering: *nunc interroganti senatori an reticeam*, *superbus videtur*, Liv. II. a. ct. to keep something secret, to conceal: *nihil reticebo*, *quod sciam*, Pl. Absol. aliquid subterfugere reticendo, Cic.

reticulatus, a, um, adj. [reticulum]

made like a net, with interstices; reticulated: Varr.

reticulum, i, n. dim. [rete] a little net, a cloth made like a net, a net-work bag, a reticule: Cic.: a net-work cap for confining the hair: Juv. cf. Smith's Ant. 103. (Hence, through low Lat. *reticellum*, Fr. *réseau*.)

retinaculum, i, n. [retineo] a band, tether, halter, halser, etc. (usu. plu.): Liv.: Virg.

retinens, entis, Part. [retineo]. II. Adj. tenacious, observant of: constr. with Gen.: *homo sui juris dignitatisque retinens*, Cic. *avitae nobilitatis*, Tac.

retinentia, ae, f. [retinens] a retaining in the memory, recollection, *lucr.*

re-tinēo, ōi, tentum, 2. v. a. [tineo] to hold or keep back; to detain, retain, to restrain: Ep. Asta, abire hinc non sinam. Th. Quid nunc meretines? Pl. concilium dimittit, *Liscum retinet*, Caes.: *homines*, Cic.: *biduum tempestate retentus*, *detained*, Caes.: *lacrimas*, Ov. 2. Fig. to keep within bounds, restrain: *liberos*, Ter.: *aliquem in officio*, Cic. *animos sociorum in fide*, Liv. II. to hold fast, keep, preserve, maintain, etc.: *opidium*, Caes. *summos cum inimicis pari jure*, Cic. 2. Fig. pristinam virtutem, Caes.: *commissa* (*aures*), Hor. (Hence, through low Lat. *retina*, It. *retina*, Fr. *rene*.)

retis, is, v. rete, ad init.

re-tōno, i v. n. to thunder back, resound: *loca fremitu*, Cat.

re-torquēo, si, tum, 2. v. a. to twist or bend back: to turn or cast back: *caput in sua terga* (*anguis*), Ov.: *oculos saepe ad hanc urbem*, Cic.: *brachia tergo*, Hor.: *pantherae terga*, to wrap about, Virg.: *violenter undas litore*, to drive back with an eddying motion, Hor. *Reflect.*: ubi paulatim retorqueri agmen ad dextram conspexerunt, to wheel round, Caes. II. Fig.: *scelus in auctorem*, to cause it to recoil on, Just. (Hence Fr. *retorte*.)

re-torridus, a, um, adj. parched, burned or dried up: *fructus*, Plin.: *mus*, shrivelled, old (and therefore, *shrewd*), Phaedr.

retortus, a, um, Part. [retorqueo].
retrectatio, ōnis, f. [retracto] hesitation, refusal (v. rare): *sine ulla retractatione*, Cic.

retractatus, a, um, Part. [retracto].
re-tracto (*retrecto*), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to take hold of or handle again; to take in hand again, undertake anew, etc.: *arma*, Liv.: *ferrum*, Virg.: *vulnera*, to feel again, Ov. 2. Fig. to reconsider, revise: *locus orationis a me retractandus*, Cic.: *appy* = *tracto*; *muna* *Caes* *peniae*, to handle, meddle with, Hor. II. to draw back, refuse, decline, be reluctant: *Abol.*: *veniet tempus et quidem celeriter et sive retractabilis sive probabilis*, Cic. 2. With *Acc.*: to withdraw, retract: *dicta*, Virg.

retractus, a, um, Part. [retraho]. II. Adj. lying back, remote, distant: *emporium in intimo sinu Corinthiaco*, Liv. Comp.: *retractior a mari murus*, id.

re-trāho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to draw back, withdraw, to call back: *aliquem*, Cic.: *aliquem in urbem*, Caes.: *castra intra penitus*, Liv. (ii) Esp. to drag or bring back: Caes. 2. Fig.: *postquam poeta vetus poetam non potest retrahere ab studio*, to deter, Ter.: *aliquem a republica*, to cause to withdraw, Cic. II. to draw forth or bring up anew; to bring to light or make known again: *aliquem postero die ad eosdem cruciatus*, Tac.: *oblitterata aera monumenta*, id.

re-trecto, v. retracto

re-tribūo, bi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to give back, return, restore, repay: *populo pecuniam acceptam*, Liv.

retrō, adv. [from re and the suffix -tro; cf. *citro*, *ultra*, *intro*, etc.] Of place: backwards, on the back side, behind: with words implying motion: *vestigia retrō sequor*, Virg.: *referri*, id.: *ora retrō flectit*, Ov. (ii) With words implying rest: *quid retrō atque a tergo fieret*, *non laboraret*, Cic. II. Of time: back; in past times, before, formerly: *quodcumque retro est, is past*, Hor. III. In other relations, back, behind, in return, on the contrary, on the other hand: ut omnia, *quae sine ea* (*honestate*) *sint*, *longe et retrō* *ponenda censeat*, in the background, Cic. (Hence O. Fr. *riere*, whence *arrière*, *derrrière*, and Eng. *rear*.)

retrō-āgo, āgi, atum, 3. v. a. to drive or turn back, etc.: *capillos a fronte*, to push back, Quint. II. Fig. ordinem, to reverse, id.

retrō-cēdens, entis, Part. retiring, receding: *retrocedentes*, Liv.

retrō-grādior, 3. v. n. dep. to go back or backwards, to retrograde. Plin.

retrorsum and **retrōversum**, adv. back, backwards, behind: opp. to *avversum*, forwards: *vestigia nulla retrorsum*, Hor. II. back, backwards, in return, in reversed order: *ex terra aqua, ex aqua oritur aer, ex aere aether*; *deinde retrorsum vicissim ex aethere aer*, Cic. (Hence It. *ritroso*.)

retrō-versus (*vorsus*), and *synoep.* *retro* (*retorsus*), a, um, adj. turned back or backwards: *Medusae ipse retroversus squalentia prodidit ora*, Ov.

re-trūdo, no per f., sum, 3. v. a. to thrust back: Pl.: *simulacra deorum retrusa atque abdita, thrust away out of sight*, Cic.

retrūsus, a, um, Part. [retrudo]. II. Adj.: *thrust back*, and so lying out of the common reach (fig.): Cic.

re-tundo, tūdi (retrudi, Phaedr.), tūsum (retundus, Pl.), 3. v. a. lit. to hammer back; hence, to blunt, dull:

gladios in rempublicam restrictos, Cic.: Hor. || Fig. to weaken, restrain, etc.: collegam, Tac.: impetum erumpentium, Liv.

retusus (retusus), a, um, Part. (retundo). || A. d. j.: blunted, blunt, dull: ferrum, Virg.: tela, Ov. 2. Fig.: ingenua, Cic.

reus, i, m., and **rea**, ae, f. [res]. In law, orig. a party to an action (res), a plaintiff or defendant; subsequently, the party accused, defendant, prisoner, etc.: reos appello non eos modo, qui arguuntur, sed omnes, quorum de re discutitur (all whose case is being discussed); sic enim olim loquebantur, Cic. || Transf. in gen.: one who is bound, responsible, liable: cons. tr. with Gen.: ut suae quisque partis tutelae reus sit, answerable for, Liv.: voti reus, bound by his vow (his prayer being granted), Virg. || (iii) one accused or arraigned, a defendant, prisoner: also, one condemned, a criminal: quis erat petitor? Fannius. Quis reus? Flavius, Cic. Fem. ut a socrus adolescentis rea ne fiat, id. With a definition of the crime or the punishment, aliquem rei capitalis reum facere, id. de ambitu, id. 2. Transf. in gen.: reus fortunae ejus dicit, accused of the ill fortune of, Liv. (Hence it. rio, reo.)

re-valesco, lili, j. v. n. incep. to grow well again; to regain one's former strength or condition; to recover: Ov. || Fig.: Laodicea (tremore terrae prolapsa), Tac.

re-velo, xl, otum, j. v. a. to carry or bring back: Diana Segestem Carthagine reventa, Cic.: praedam inde, Liv. 2. Reflect.: to drive, ride, or sail back, to return: equo citato ad urbem reductus, id.: non satis est Ithacam revehi? Hor. || Fig.: ad paulo superiorem aetatem reducti sumus, have gone back, Cic.

re-vello, vell, vulsum, j. v. a. to pluck or pull back: to pull or tear out, off or away: tela de corpore, Cic.: caput aervice, Virg.: saxum e monte, Ov.: herbas radices to root up, id.: scuta manibus, Caes.: proximos terminos agri, to remove the landmarks, Hor. || Fig.: veteres avias allici de pulmone, to root out old prejudices, Pers.

re-velo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to unveil, uncover, lay bare: caput (opp. to involvere), Suet.: frontem, Tac.

re-venio, veni, ventum, 4. v. n. to come again, come back, return: reveni, ut illum persequar, Pl.: in urbem, Tac. || Fig.: in eum nunc hac re venit res loquim, Pl.

re-vera, v. res, no. II.

re-verbero, i. v. a. to beat or cast back, to repel (rare) saxa, Sen. || Fig.: iram Fortunae, id.

reverendus, a, um, Part. (revereor). || A. d. j.: inspiring awe, venerable, reverend: mox, Ov.

reverens, entis, Part. (revereor).

reverent, i. v. a. to respect, honour, revere: aliquem, Pl.: Cic. Mor. freq. with inanim or abstr objects: dicam non reverens assentandi suspicionem, non regarding, id.: multa adversa reverens, dreading, apprehending, id.: Liv. (Hence Fr. révérent.)

re-vertor, i. v. a. to sweep back, to scatter again: Pl.

reversio (revers), onis, f. [revertor] a turning back before one arrives, the act of returning: quam valde ille reditu vel potius reversione mea laetatus, Cic. 2. Of things, a return: sebrum, id.

reversus, a, um, Part. (revertor)

re-vertor (-vort), verti, j. v. n. to turn back, to come back, return (used almost exclusively in the perfect tenses, the imperfect tenses being taken from revertor, q. v. the pres. imperf. occurs in Lucr. as disting. from redeo, re-vertor signifies to turn back, esp. without having carried out one's intention) legati ad eum reverterunt, Caes.: Deiotarus eum ex itinere revertisset, Cic. || Fig.: nisi ad superiorem consuetudinem revertisses, id.

re-vertor (-vort), versus (-vors), j. v. n. dep. [verto] to turn back, turn about, to come back, return (rarely used except in imperfect tenses, the perfect occurs sometimes in the later authors; e. g. Vell. Quint. Tac. cf. revertor) inde illico revertor domum eo, Pl.: reversus ille, Caes.: revertetur silva, O.: hunc in locum revertuntur, Cic. (ii) Of things: quis neget Tiborem reverti posse, i. e. flow backwards, Hor.

|| Fig.: nescit vox missa reverti, id.: ad sanitatem, Caes. 2. Esp. to return from a digression, reverti to: discodo parumper a somnolis, ad quem mox revertar, Cic.

|| A. d. j.: respectful, regardful, reverent sermo erga patrem imperatoremque reverens, de se moderatus, Tac. Comp.: nihil reverentior leniorve erga senatum, Suet.

reverenter, adv. respectfully: Plin. Ep. (vmp: Tac. Sup.: Suet.)

reverentia, ae, f. [revereor] respect, regard, fear, awe, reverence: adversus homines, et optimi cuiusque et reliquorum, Cic. legum, Juv.

re-vereor, itus, 2. v. a. dep. to stand in awe or fear of, to respect, honour, revere: aliquem, Pl.: Cic. Mor. freq. with inanim or abstr objects: dicam non reverens assentandi suspicionem, non regarding, id.: multa adversa reverens, dreading, apprehending, id.: Liv. (Hence Fr. révérent.)

re-vertor, j. v. a. to sweep back, to scatter again: Pl.

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revinctus, a, um, Part. [revincio]

re-video, 2. v. n. to see again, visit again: nunc ad heram revidebo, Pl.

re-vincio, vincti, vinctum, 4. v. a. to bind back or backwards; to bind fast, fasten: ancorae pro funibus ferreis catenis revinctae, Caes.: aliquem ad saxa, Ov. 2. Fig.: mentem amore, Cat.

re-vincio, vici, victum, j. v. a. to conquer, subdue: victrices caeterae consilii juvenis revinctae, beaten back, Hor.: revicta conjunctio, repressed, Tac.

|| Fig.: to convict; to refute, disprove: nunquam hic neque suo neque amicorum iudicio revinctur, Cic.

revinctus, a, um, Part. (revincio).

re-viresco, rui, j. v. n. incep. to become or grow green again: laetae silvae, Ov. 2. Transf. to grow young again, to flourish, revive: ad renovandum bellum, Cic.: domus Germanici, Tac.

re-viso, j. v. n. and e. A. Neutr.: to look back on, to come again to see: ut ad me revisas, Pl. || A. c. t.: to go or come to see again; to revisit: tu modo nos revise aliquando, Cic.: urbem, Lucr.

re-vivisco (revivesco), vixi, j. v. n. incep. to come to life again, to revive: reviviscat M'. Curius aut eorum aliquis, Cic. || Fig.: res publica, id.

revocabilis, e, adj. [revoco] that may be recalled or revoked, revocable (poet.): usu. with neg.: cum jam revocabile telum non fuit, Ov.

revocamen, inis, n. [id.] a calling back, recall: Ov.

revocatio, onis, f. [id.] a calling back or away, a recalling: a bello, Cic.

|| Fig.: ad contemplandas voluptates, id. 2. In rhetor.: verbi, a withdrawing, revoking, id.

re-voco, avi, atum, i. v. a. to call back, recall: de meo cursu rei publicae sum voce revocatus, Cic.: Caesar in Italiani revocabatur, Caes. (ii) Esp. milit. t. t.: to call back, to order to return or retreat: legiones revocari atque itinere destitute jubet, id.: naves, id. Transf. in gen.: fluctus et flumina signo jam revocare dato, to recall them as by word of command, Ov. 2. Transf. of things, to draw back, turn back, etc. oculos meos, id.: pedem ab alto, Virg. 3. To call for a repetition of a speech, etc.; to enquire an actor, etc.: Livius (Andronicus), quem saepius revocatus vocem obtundisset, Liv.: primos tres vocem revocasse dicitur Socrates, Cic. || Fig.: in gen.: to call back, recall, resume, to regain, recover: to draw off, withhold, restrain, transfer, etc. se, to recall oneself in speech, going back and beginning again, id.: facilius sicut in vitibus revocantur ea, quae sese nimium profuderunt, are checked, pruned, id.: veteres artes, Hor.: primae revocabo exordia pugnae, Virg.: aliquem a morte, i. e. to save from, id.: magni est ingenti revocare mentem a sensibus, to call off from, Cic. 2. Esp. with ad and Acc.: to apply, reduce, refer: omnia ad suam potentiam, id. 3. To recall, revoke, retract, cancel: si facta mihi revocare liceret, Ov.: libertatem, Tac. || (iii) to ask back again, to invite in return (rare): Cic. || (iv) to call again, summon anew (rare): tribuni revocatos se easdem tribus renuntiabant, Liv.

re-volo, i. v. n. to fly back: Cic.: Virg.

revolvibilis, e, adj. [revolve] that may be rolled back (poet.): Ov.

revolutus, a, um, Part. (revolve).

re-volve, volvi, volutum, j. v. a. to

roll back: to unroll, unwind, to revolve, return: fluctus (hibernus Auster), Tac. (pontus) aestu revoluta resorbens saxa, rolled back down the beach, Virg. (ii) Reflect.: to return: itaque revolvor identidem in Tusculanum, Cic. Poet. of time: secula, Ov. 2. Esp. to turn over, read over, repeat: tuas adversus to Origines revolvam, Liv. || Fig.: iterum revolvare casus Iliacos, to go through or experience again, Virg. (ii) Reflect.: to return to: in eandem vitam te revolutum denuo video esse, Ter. 2. Esp. to relate again, repeat: sed quid ego haec nequiquam ingrata revolve? Virg.

re-vómo, ál, 3. v. a. to vomit forth again, to disgorge: salso fluctus pectoris, Virg. vorat haec raptas revomitque carinas, Ov.

re-vólvo, v. reversio.

re-vólvo and **re-vórtor**, † revert.

revólvens, a, um, Part. [revolve] **rex**, régis, m. [rego] a monarch, king: during the Republic, i. q. tyrant, despot: Cic. (On the Roman kings, v. Smith's Ant. 320 seq.) The name rex continued to be used for a particular priest: called, rex sacrorum, sacri-ficus, sacrorum: v. sacrificulus and Smith's Ant. 321. 2. Adj. (poet.) ruling, that rules or sways: populum late regem, Virg. 3. Esp. like the Gr. βασιλεύς, the King of Persia: Ter.

4. Of Jupiter, as king of gods and men: divum pater atque hominum rex, Virg. Also of other deities, as rulers of the realms assigned to them: aquarum, Neptune, Ov.: umbrarum, Pluto, id || 1. Transf. head, chief, leader, master, with various applications e. g. of the lion: Phaedr. the queneber: Virg. the Eridanus, as the principal river of Italy: id.: a governor, preceptor: pueritiae, Hor. the leader, king in children's games: id.: the protector, patron of parasites: Juv. 2. the son of a king or chief, a prince: Virg. In pl. reges sometimes = the royal family, the king and queen, etc.: Liv. 3. a powerful, rich, or fortunate person: Hor. (Hence it. rey, Sp. rey: Fr. roi.)

Thapsódia, ae, f. = παρυσία, a rhapsody: secunda, the second book of the Iliad, Nep.

rhēda (raeda), ae, f. [a Gallic word, acc. to Quint] a four-wheeled carriage: Caes. (v. Smith's Ant. 322.)

rhēdārius, a, um, adj. [rheda] pertaining to a rheda: muli Varr. || Subst. rhedarius, il, m. the driver of a rheda, a coachman: Cic.

rhēno, onis, v. reno.

rhētor, ōris, m. = ῥήτωρ, a teacher of rhetoric, a rhetorician: Cic. || an orator: Nep.

rhētorica, ae, and **rhētoricōs**, ōis, f. = ῥητορικὴ, the art of oratory, rhetoric: Cic.

rhētoricōs, adv. in an oratorical or rhetorical manner, rhetorically: Cic.

Rhētoricus, a, um, adj. = ῥητορικός, pertaining to a rhetorician, rhetorical: ars, a treatise on rhetoric, Cic. 2. Subst.: rhetorica, orum, n. plu. a treatise on rhetoric: id.

rhinōcēros, ōtis, m. = ῥινόκερος, a rhinoceros: Mart || Meton. a vessel made of the rhinoceros's horn: Juv. **rhō**, indecl = ῥω, the Greek name of the letter r: Cic.

rhombus, i, m. = ῥόμβος, a magician's circle: Ov. || a kind of fish, the turbot: Hor.

rhomphaea (rumpia), ae, f. = ῥομφαία, a long javelin used by certain barbarous nations: Liv.

rhythmicus, i, m. = ῥυθμικός, one who pays attention to or teaches the art of preserving rhythm: Cic.

rhythmos or -us, i, m. = ῥυθμός, symmetry, harmony, rhythm in music or speech: Quint.

rica, ae, f. a veil to be thrown over the head, worn by Roman women. Pl [Etym uncertain]

ricinium, n, n. [rica] a small mantle with a sort of cowl attached to it, worn esp. by women and mourners: Cic. v. Smith's Ant. 322

rictum, i, v. rictus, ad init.

rictus, ōis, m. (rictum, i, n.: Cic.: plur.: ricta, Lucr.) [rictus] the opened mouth (esp. in laughing): Hor.: in plur.: Ov. Of animals, gaping, distended jaws: id.

ridēo, rīsi, risum, 2. v. n. and a. Neutr. to laugh: Hor. 2. Esp. to laugh pleasantly, to smile (disting from cachinnio, which is to laugh aloud); and with ad or Dat. to smile on: dulce, to have a sweet smile, id. ridere ad patrem, Cat.: cui non risere parentes, whose parents never smiled on him, Virg. (ii) Transf. of things, to smile, to look cheerful or pleasant: florum coloribus almus ridet ager, Ov. With Dat.: tibi ridet aequora ponti, smile upon thee, look brightly up to thee, Lucr. 3. to laugh in ridicule, to mock: Hor. || Act. v. to laugh at, laugh over: joca tua, Cic. Pass: haec ridentur vel sola vel maxime, id.

2. to smile upon: quasi muti silent neque me ridet, Pl. 3. to laugh at, ridicule, jeer: aliquem, Cic. Pass: Pyrrin ridetur largitas a consule, id. [Cf. Gr. κρίζω (for κριό-ω), Borei κριόδμεν = γελάν; in the Latin word initial k has been lost.] (Hence It. ridere. Fr. rire.)

ridibundus, a, um, adj. [rideo] laughing: Pl.

ridiculārius, a, um, adj. [ridiculus] that invites laughter, laughable, droll, funny: Pl.

ridiculē, adv. laughably, jokingly, humorously: Pl.: Cic. || ridiculously, absurdly: id.

ridiculōsus, a, um, adj. [ridiculus] laughable, facetious, droll: parasitus ridiculosisimus, Pl.

ridulōsus, a, um, adj. [rideo] moving to laughter, laughable, droll, funny,

amusing, facetious: facie magis quam facietis ridiculus, Cic.: inest lepos ludisque hac comedia: ridicula res est, Pl. Poet. with Inf.: ridiculus totas simul obsorbere placentas, appy. exort- ing laughter by swallowing (obsorbere = obsorbendo), Hor. 2. Subst.: ridiculus, i, m. a jester, buffoon: Pl. (f) ridiculum, i, n. a laughing matter; a jest, joke, etc.: in Jaciendo mittere- doque ridiculo genera plura sunt, Cic.: mibi solae ridiculo fuit, I had the joke all to myself, Ter. || In bad sense, laughable, silly, absurd, ridiculous: hujus insania, quae ridicula eet aliis, mihi tum molesta saepe fuit, Cic.: Hor.

rigēo, 2. v. n. to be stiff or numb, to stiffen, esp. with cold: frigore, Cic.: gelu, Liv. prata rigent, Hor. (ii) In gen. gelido comae terrore rigebant, stood on end, Ov.: vestes auroque ostroque rigentes, standing out stiffly, Virg.: Ov. [Prob. not cogn. with Gr. ῥίγνω, which seems to be for ῥίγνω, and to be akin to Lat. frigus. Perh connected with rego through the notion of straightness.]

rigesco, gū, 3. v. n. incep [rigeo] to grow stiff or numb; to stiffen, harden, esp. with cold (poet): vestes, Virg. In gen.: stillata sole rigescunt electra, Ov. 2. Transf. to stand erect, to bristle up: sensi metu riguisse capillos, id.

rigidē, adv. in a straight line, stiffly: Sen. || rigorously, severely: Ov.

rigidus, a, um, adj. [rigeo] stiff, hard (esp. with frost); rigid: prunae, Lucr.: Niphates, stiff-frozen, Hor.: aqua, Ov.: crura, Cic.: quercus, Virg. Comp.: Cic. 2. Poet.: of that which causes stiffness: mors, making the body stiff and rigid, Lucr. || Fig.: hard, rigid, inflexible, hardy, stern, rough: Sabini, strict, severe (in morals), Hor. rigidus et tristes satellites, inflexible, Tac. (Hence Fr. roide)

rigo, avi, atum, i v. a. to wet, moisten, water, bedew: tumidus rigat arva Nilus, Hor.: lucum perenni aqua (fons), Liv. 2. Poet. transf.: natos vitali rore, to suckle, Cic. poet.: ora allicuius aqua, Prop. || to convey water or any other liquid = irrigo (rare): aquam Albanam emissam per agros rigabile, Liv. 2. Fig.: hinc motus per membra rigantur, are directed, conveyed, Lucr. [For vrig-o; cf. Gr. ῥίγνω (in which ῥ=F); Goth. rign, Germ. regen, Eng. rain, are cognate, initial v having been lost in these languages, as in Latin.]

rigor, ōris, m. [rigeo] stiffness, rigidity, coldness, numbness, firmness: Alpinus, Ov.: septentrionalis, Tac.: torpentibus rigore nervis, with stiffness, Liv. ferri, hardness, Virg. || Fig.: hardness, inflexibility, severity, rigour: te tuus iste rigor postique sine arte capilli decet, severe simplicity, Ov.: disciplinae, Tac.

rigūus, a, um, adj. [rigeo]. Act. i.

that waters, irrigates: rigui in valibus amnes, Virg. || P. a s. s. watered, well watered: hortus, Ov.

rima, ae, f. [for rig-ma, from root of *ringere* (cf. examen for ex-agn-men)] a cleft, crack, chink, fissure: angusta, Hor.: naves rimis faticunt, spring leaks, Virg.: explere, to stop up, Cic. Post.: ignea rima micans, a flash of forked lightning, Virg.

rimor, atus, i. v. a dep. [rima] to lay open, tear up, turn or grub up: rastris terram rimantur, Virg. || Transf.: to pry into, search, examine, explore: haruspex pectora pullorum rimatur, Juv.: humum plus et lanceis, Tac. 2. Fig.: to examine thoroughly, investigate: Cic.: secreta, Tac.

rimosa, a, um, adj. [id] full of cracks, chinks, or fissures: fores, Prop.: cymba, leaky, Virg. || Fig.: quae rimosa bene deponuntur in aure, i. e. that cannot keep a secret, Hor.

ringor, ctus, i. v. n. dep. to open the mouth wide, to show the teeth (rare) Pomp. || Fig.: to be vexed, angry, to chafe, snarl: Ter.: Hor. [The root ring means "to split, cleave," v. rima and rixa.]

ripa, ae, f. the bank of a stream: flumini, Caes. Transf.: the shore of the sea (rare) Hor. Fig.: ripis superat mihi atque abundat pectus laetitiae meum, overflows its banks with joy, Pl. [Ety. uncertain] (Hence It. riva: Fr. rive, also It. arrivare, Fr. arriver.)

ripula, ae, f. dim. [ripa] a little bank or margin: Cic.

risosus, i, m. = *πίρκος*, a trunk, chest: Ter.

risio, ōnis, f. [rideo] a laughing, laughter, laugh (rare): quot risiones! Pl.

risor, ōris, m. [id] a laughter, mocker, banterer: Hor.

risus, ūs, m. [id] a laughing, laughter, laugh: risum movere, Cic.: miros risus edere, id. (Hence It. riso, Fr. ris.)

rite, adv. (perh. Abl. of an obsolete *ritus*=ritus) with due religious observances or *rites*, according to religious usage: deos rite apprecat, Hor.: rebus divinis rite perpetratis, Liv. || Transf.: in gen., in a proper or just manner: duly, rightly: hunc deum rite beatum dixerimus, may filly call, Cic.: rebus rite paratis, Virg. 2. according to custom or usage: canepetres Scythae, quorum plastra vagantur trahunt domos, Hor.

ritus, ūs, m. a religious usage or ceremony, a rite: sacra diis aliis Albano ritu facit, Liv.: tempestates quae populi Romani ritibus consecratae sunt, Cic. || Transf.: in gen., a custom, usage, manner, mode, way: cognosce Sabinae gentis ritus, Ov.: Aegyptios Judaeosque ritus compescit, Suet. 2. Adverbially, in Abl. sing. with Gen.: after the usage, manner, or fashion of: pecudum ritu, like mere

brutes, Cic.: fluminis, like a river, Hor. With adj.: suo ritu res quaeque procedit, Lucr.: novo sublimi ritu mobar atrium, in the new fashion, Hor. Humorously, cantharino ritu astare, to stand with arms akimbo (like the handles of a jar), Pl. [Ety. uncertain.]

rivalis, e, adj. [rivus] pertaining to a brook: Col. || Subst.: rivalis, ium, m. plu., those who use the same brook, neighbours: Gell. 2. Transf.: rivalis, is, m. one who has the same mistress as another; a competitor in love, a rival: eadem est amica ambobus; rivalis sumus, Pl. Proverb: se amare sine rivali, to be one's own sole and unrivalled admirer (of one who is vain beyond measure): Cic.: Hor.

rivalitas, ātis, f. [rivalis] rivalry in love: Cic.

rivulus, i, m. dim. [rivus] a small brook, a rill, rivulet. Prud. || Fig.: rivulos consecret, fontes rerum non videre, Cic.

rivus, i, m. a small stream of water, a brook: omnia flumina atque omnes rivus Caesar averterat, Caes. Proverb: e rivis flumina magna facere, to make mountains of molehills, Ov.

2. Of other liquids: lactis, Hor. sanguinis, Virg. Fig.: liquidus fortunae rivus, 'a stream of gold,' Hor. [Cf. Skr. ri, to drop, flow.] (Hence It. rio, O. Fr. rui, and through low Lat. riveillus, Fr. ruisseau.)

rixa, ae, f. a quarrel, brawl, dispute, strife: ecce nova turbata atque rixa, Cic.: rixa ac prope proelium fuit, Liv.: Academiæ nostrae cum Zenone magna rixa est, controversia, Cic. || In gen., a battle, contest (rare): cum Oceano rixa, Flor. Of beasts: Ov. [Perh. properly 'a split,' 'breath', v. ringor, rima.]

rixor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [rixa] to quarrel, brawl, wrangle, dispute: cum aliquo de aliqua re, Cic. || Transf. of things: to oppose; to clash, disagree: Sen.

robiginosus (rubig.), a, um, adj. [robigo] rusty: strigili, Pl.

robigo (rub.), ūis, f. rust of metals hoc quidem pol. e robigine, non e ferro factum est, Pl. 2. Transf.: blight, mildew, smut, mould, etc.: Hor.: Ov.

|| Fig.: ingenium longa rubigine laesum torpet, i. e. disuse, id. [From robur (Fest.) = ruber, q. v.] (Hence Fr. rogne.)

roborens, a, um, adj. [robur] oaken, of oak: pons, Ov.

robōro, avi, atum, i. v. a [id] to make strong; to strengthen, invigorate, confirm: artus, Lucr. || Fig.: invigilantem perpetua constantia, Cic.: recti cultus pectora roborant, strengthen, impart fortitude to, Hor.

robur (old form robus), ōris, n. hardness, strength: duri robora ferri, Lucr. || a very hard kind of oak: Plin. (H) In gen., an oak: fixa est pariter cum robore cervix, i. e. was pinned fast

to the oak, Ov. (H) oak timber: naves totae factae ex robore, Caes. Fig.: robur et aes triplex, 'heart of oak,' Hor. (iv) the trunk of an oak: anoso robore quercum, of an old and sturdy trunk, Virg. 2. In gen., any very hard kind of tree or wood: id. 3. Meton. of things made of oak or hard wood: in robore accumbere, on oaken benches: Cic.: of the wooden horse before Troy: Virg.: of a club: Ov.

4. Esp. the dungeon of the prison at Rome, built by Servius Tullius (called also Tullianum): Liv.: v. Smith's Ant. 72. || Fig.: puer, strength, force, vigour: virtutis, Cic.: Italum, prowess, Hor. 2. the strongest, most effective, or best part, the pith or kernel; of soldiers, the flower, etc.: versaris in optima civium vel flore vel robore, Cic.: senatus robur, Liv. So in plur. robora virorum, 'hearts of oak,' id. [Cf. Gr. ῥοβ-ῖον, ῥω-μῆ] (Hence It. robere; Fr. rouvre.)

robustus, a, um, adj. [robus; v. robur] of oak, oaken: stupens, Liv.: fores, Hor. 2. Transf.: hard, firm, solid, hardy, robust: lapides, Plin.: robusti et valentes satellites, Cic.: transit in aestatem post vel robustior annus, gaining strength, Ov. || Fig.: robusta et stabilis fortitudo, Cic.

rodo, si, ūis, v. a to gnaw: quod clipeus mures roscit, Cic.: pollicem dente, Hor. 2. Transf.: to eat away, corrode, consume: ferrum (robigo), Ov. || Fig.: to backbite, disparage: talk ill-naturally of: inconvincit, Cic. Hor. [Perh. cogn. with rado.]

rogalis, e, adj. [rogus] pertaining to a funeral pile: flammur, Ov.

rogatio, ōnis, f. [rogo] an asking, an entreaty, request: rogatione alicujus aliquid facere, at his request, Cic. 2. in rhetor a question, interrogation: id.

|| Esp. a proposal to the people for passing a law or decree, a proposed law or decree, a bill (so called because the people were solicited to vote for it) ad populum, Caes.: ad plebem, Liv. quae (rogatio) a consubiliata lata est, was proposed, introduced, Cic.: intercedere rogationi, to veto a bill, id. rogationem antiquare, to reject it, Liv.: v. Smith's Ant. 225.

rogationūla, ae, f. dim. [rogatio] a little question: Cic.: an unimportant bill or proposed law: Auct. pro dom.

rogator, ōris, m. [rogo] a leggar, mendicant: Mart. || Esp. one who proposes a law to the people: Lucil.

2. an officer who took the votes in the comitia, a polling clerk: Cic. 3. Transf. in gen., one who makes a proposal, a proposer: id.

rogatus, ūs, m. [id.] a request, suit, entreaty (only in Abl. sing.): Cic.

rogatio, ōnis, f. [rogo] for rogatio, a proposed law: Pl.

rogito, avi, i. v. a. freg. [rogo] to ask or inquire frequently or eagerly: multa super Pnemo rogatus, asking

many questions, Virg. II. to pray, entreat: aliquam ad cenam ut veniat, Ter.

rogō, avi, atum, (rogasit for rogaverit, Cic.), i. v. a. to ask for information, question, interrogate: constr. the pers. asked in Acc. & the thing asked, in Acc., Abl. with de, or depend. clause; hence, freq. with double Acc.: quid me istud rogas? Inquam: Stoloris roga, Cic.: de ista virgine, to ask about her, Ter.: rogavi pervenissetne Agrirentum, enquired whether, Cic. Absol.: prius respondes quam rogo, Pl.

2. Esp. in public affairs, rogare aliquem (sententiam), to ask one for his opinion or vote: Cic.: primus rogare sententiam, being asked his opinion first in order, Sall. (ii) rogare populum or legem, or absol.: to propose a law, introduce a bill: plebem, Cic. legem, id. Absol.: ego hanc legem, uti rogas, jubendam censeo, L'y. Pass. impers.: nunc rogari, ut populus consules creet, the proposal is now made, id. (iii) to propose or offer for election: with Acc. (or Nom. with pass.) of the word designating the office; and sometimes with Acc. denoting the elective body qui plebem Romanam tribunos plebi rogaret, id.: comitia consilium rogandi habuit, for the election of, Cic. 3. Milit. i. l.: rogare milites sacramenta, to administer an oath to them, Caes. 4. In law, to propose a stipulation, Pl. II. Transf. to ask a favour, beg, request, solicit: constr. the pers. asked in Acc., or Abl. with ab: the request expr. by Acc. or by Subj. clause. hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic.: otium divos roga, he begs of the gods for rest, Hor. transisse Rhenum esse non sua sponte, sed rogatum et accessum a Gallis, Caes.: id ut facias, te etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic.: also with aliquis of ut: Caesar rogat, finem transi faciat, Caes. Proverb. malo more quam roga, I had rather buy than beg, Cic. [Ety. uncertain.]

rogus, i. m. a funeral-pile: in rogum illatus, Cic. Poet.: defugunt avidos carmina sola rogos, escape destruction, Ov. Meton. the grave: operat umbrosas lurida porta rogos, Prop. [Primary sense apply 'a heap'; cf. Sicilian πορε, a corn-magazine; Goth. rikan, to heap.]

rostratū, orum, m. plu. a kind of light-armed Roman troops, who usually made the first attack and then retired, skirmishers: Liv. [Ety. uncertain.]

rosēo, 3. v. n. incept. [ros] to begin to be condensed into dew; and in gen. to become liquid: Ov.

rosidus, a, um, adj. [id.] bedewed, wet with dew: terga jugi, Prop.

rosifer, ēra, erum, adj. [ros ferro] dew-bringing [poet.]. Lucr.

rōro, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [ros] to drop or distil dew (only in 3rd pers.). Neutr.: (Aurora) toto rorat in orbe, Ov. More usu. impers., dew

falls: Suet. Act.: tellus roratā mane pruina, distilled from the skies, Ov.

II. Transf.: to drop, trickle, drip, distil. Neutr.: rorat pennaque sinuque, drip or shed moisture, id. Act.: to bedew, to moisten, wet: circumstant, lacrimas roantes ora genasque, Lucr. Absol.: pocula roantia, sprinkling cups, 'light and dewy, not drenching like a heavy rain' (Long), Cic.

rōs, rōris, m. dew: nocturnus, Caes.: gelidus, Virg. Plur.: gelidos rores, Cic. poet. II. Transf. in gen., any distilling moisture [poet.]: ros salis, sea-water, Lucr.: also absol., ros, water, Virg.: lacrimarum, Ov. Of perfumes Syrius, Tib. 2. ros marinus, marinus ros, or in one word, rosmarinus, and neut., rosmarinum, rosemary: marino rore, Hor.: also simply ros, Virg. [The word has perh. lost initial v. (cf. radix), and is thus cogn. with Gr. ῥόσιν.]

rōsa, ae, f. a rose: also used of other similar flowers, such as the rose-mallow, etc.: sera, 'the last rose of summer,' Hor. Cic. Collect roses, wreaths of roses, etc. sertis redimiri iubebis et rosa? id. in multa rosa, crowned with many a rose (or, on bed of roses), Hor. As a term of endearment, mea rosa, my rose, my rosebud, Pl. [Perh. for vrosa (for loss of v, cf. radix) = vrod-ia (as Clausus = Claudius), and so cogn. with Gr. ῥόδον, Aol. ῥόσιν.] (Hence Fr. Eug. rose.)

rosārium, i, n. [rosa] a place planted with roses, a rose-garden. Col. more freq. plu.: Virg.

rosārius, a, um, adj. [id.] of roses, rose-: absorptio, a drink flavoured with rose, Suet.

roscidus, a, um, adj. [ros] wet with dew, dewy: mala, Virg.: dea, i. e. Aurora, Ov. II. Transf. moistened, watered, wet (rare) roscida rivis saxa, Virg.

rosētum, i, n. [rosa] a garden or bed of roses: Virg.

rosēus, a, um, adj. [id.] of roses, rose-: vinculum, Sen. 2. rose-coloured, rosy: rosea sol alte lampade lucens, Lucr.: Phoebeus, Virg.: labella, Cat. v. (Veneris), Virg.

rosidus, a, um, adj. [ros] for roscidus: Ov. (dub.).

rosmarinum and **rosmarinus**, v. ros, n. II. 2.

rostra, v. rostrum, n. II. 2.

rostrātus, a, um, adj. [rostrum] having a beak or crooked point; beaked, curved: navis, Cic.: ora navium rostrata, Hor.: corona rostrata = corona navalis a crown ornamented with small figures of beaks of ships, given to him who first boarded an enemy's vessel: Plin.: cf. (Agrippae) tempora navali fulgent rostrata, corona, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 118): columna rostrata, a column adorned with the beaks of conquered vessels, erected to commemorate a naval victory, Liv.: esp. that

in the Roman forum, erected in memory of the victory of Duilius: Quint. (v. Smith's Ant. 102)

rostrum, i, n. [rodo] the bill or beak of a bird; the snout or muzzle of an animal. eibum arripere aduncitate rostrorum, Cic.: of swine: Ov.: of dogs: id. (ii) Of human beings, snout: Pl.

II. Transf. of similarly shaped objects: the curved point of a bill-hook: Col. Esp. the curved end of a ship's prow, a ship's beak: neque his (navibus) nostrae rostro nocere poterant, Cic. Hence, 2. Rostra, orum, n. plu. the Rostra, an erection between the Comitium and the forum, from which speakers delivered their addresses, so called from being adorned with the beaks of ships taken from the Antiates. It was transferred by Caesar to a corner of the forum (v. Smith's Ant. 322) Liv.: in Rostra escendere, as we say, 'to mount the rostrum,' Cic.: aliquem defunctum laudare e more pr. Rostris, Suet.

rōsus, a, um, Part. [rodo]

rōta, ae, f. a wheel: Pl.: Ov. Esp. a potter's wheel: currente rota cur urceus exit? Hor. (ii) a wheel for torture, τροχός: in rotam escendere, to mount the wheel, be placed upon it, Cic.

2. Meton. a car, chariot [poet.]: si rota defuerit, tu pede carpe viam, Ov. (ii) a disk, solis, Lucr. II. Fig.: fortunae rotam pertimescere, 'Fortune's wheel,' i. e. fickleness, inconstancy, Cic. Poet.: impatiens vecta Thalia rotis, i. e. in elegiac metre, Ov. [Cf. Skt. ratha-; Germ. rad. The word is from same root as radius, q. v.] (Hence Fr. roue)

rōto, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [rota]. Act.: to turn or swing round; to whirl about: Learchum bis terque per auras more rotat fundae, Ov.: ensem fulmineum, to brandish, Virg.: fumum (flammae), to send curling up, Hor. Reflect.: to turn or roll round, to revolve: circum caput igne rotato, Ov.

2. Fig. aut curtum semine roto torqueat enthymema, brandished (like a missile), Juv. II. Neutr.: to turn or roll round, to revolve (rare): saxa rotantia late impulerat torrens, Virg.

rōtula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little wheel: Pl. (Hence Fr. rôle)

rōtundē, adv. roundly: Col. II. smoothly, elegantly: apte ac rotundē, Cic.

rōtundo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [rotundus] to make round, to round off: Cic. II. Fig.: of a round sum of money: mille talenta rotundentur, let a round thousand be made up, Hor.

rōtundus, a, um, adj. [rota] round, circular: stellae globosae et rotundae, Cic. Comp.: Hor. II. Fig.: rounded off, i. e. presenting no salient angles to the world: (sapienti) in se ipso totus teres atque rotundus, with nothing for fortune to lay hold of, id. 2. Esp. of style, round, well-turned, smooth,

polished, elegant: verborum quasi rotunda constructio, Cic.: Graids dedit ore rotundo Musa loqui, Hor. (Hence *It. rotondo*; Fr. *ronde*.)

rūbē-fāso, feci, factum, 3. v. a. to make red or ruddy, to redden (poet.): solas sanguine, Ov.

rūbellus, a, um, adj. dim. [ruber] reddish: vinum, Mart.: Pers.

rūbens, entis, Part. [rubeo] II. A d. j.: red, crimson: rubenti murice, Virg.: rubente dextera, Hor. 2. red with shame, blushing: os, Tib.

rūbēo, 2. v. n. [v. ruber] to be red or ruddy: ocelli flendo rubent, Cat.: aviaria sanguineis bacis, Virg. II. Esp. to colour up, blush: Cic.

rūber, bra, brum, adj. red, ruddy: sanguis, Hor.: flammus, O. Oceanus, the Erythraean (i.e. Indian) Ocean, Hor. Poet. leges majorem (because their titles were written in red letters), Juv. (Cf. Skr. *rudh-ira-s*, Gr. *i-ρὺθ-πο-ς*: Goth. *raud-s*, Eng. red, ruddy, O. H. G. *rāt*. For lat. b from orig. dh, cf. uber.) (From *rubeus* (Varr.)=ruber comes Fr. *rouge*.)

rūbescō, hāi, 3. v. n. incip. [ruber] to grow or turn red, to redden: Aurora, Virg.: tempora matutina, Ov.

rūbēta, ae, f. (ruber) a kind of toad living among bramble-bushes, prob. the common toad: Juv.

rūbēta, orum, n. plu. [id.] bramble-thickets: Ov.

rūbēns, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to the bramble-bush, bramble: virga, Virg.

rūbēundulus, a, um, adj. dim. [rubicundus] somewhat red, reddish: Juv.

rūbēundus, a, um, adj. [rubeo] red, ruddy: os, Pl.: cornu, Hor.

rūbidas, a, um, adj. [id.] red, reddish (rare): ampulla, Pl.

rūbigō, etc. v. rubig.

rūbor, ōris, m. [ruber] redness (of all shades) candore mixtus rubor, Cic.

II. Esp. a blush: verecundus, Ov.

2. Meton. bashfulness, sense of shame: ruborem incutere, Liv. Hence, (1) shame, disgrace: censoris iudicium nihil fere damnato nisi ruborem affert, Cic.: rubori esse alicui, to be a disgrace to anyone, Liv.: also in same sense, Nom.: nec rubor est, Tac.

rūbrīca, ae, f. [ruber] (sc. terra), red earth: Vitr. 2. Esp. red earth for colouring, red ochre, red chalk: Hor.

II. Meton. the title of a law, the rubric (because written in red) Paul. Hence, 2. a law: Quint. Pers.

rūbus, i, m. a bramble-bush, black-berry-bush: Virg.: Hor. II. a black-berry: Prop. (Perh. cogn. with ruber, from the colour of the fruit.)

ructo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. freq. to belch, eructate. Neutr.: Cic. II. A c. t.: to belch up: glandem, Juv. (Cf. Gr. *i-ρὺθ-ω*; Lat. *i-rug-o* (in Enn); and v. rumen, rumino.) (Hence Fr. *rotter*.)

ructor, i v. dep. 1. q. ructo, to belch: Varr.: versus ructatur, belches forth, Hor.

ructus, ūs, m. [v. ructo] a belching, eructation: Cic.

rūdēs, entis, m. (f.: Pl.) [etym. unknown; acc. to the ancients from rudo, on account of the rattling] a rope, line, cord, esp. of the rigging of a ship: a stay, halyard, sheet, etc.: plur. collect. the rigging, cordage: Cic.: stridor rudentum, Virg.

rūdiarius, ii, m. [rudis] a gladiator presented with the rudis (q. v.), i. e. discharged: Suet.

rūdimentum, i, n. [rudis, adj.] a first attempt, or essay: a beginning: civilium officiorum rudimenta, Suet.

2. Esp. of milit. affairs militare: Liv.: dura rudimenta belli, Virg. pomeo, to pass one's novitiate, Liv.: prima rudimenta castrorum duci approbavit, passed through his apprenticeship in war to the satisfaction of, Tac.

rūdis, e, adj. prop. in the natural state, not improved by art, hence, unwrought, untitled, unformed, rough, raw, wild: campus, Virg.: humus, Ov.: aes (opp. to signatum), Plin. lana, Ov.

2. Transf. of artificial things, ill-made, rudely finished, coarse: basia, Virg. textum, Ov. 3. Poet.: new, untried: illa (carina, sc. Argo) rudem cursu prima imbuat Amphitriten, not yet sailed on, Cat. II. Fig.: rude, unpolished, uncultivated, unskilled, awkward, clumsy, ignorant, and with Gen., unacquainted with, inexperienced in, etc.: forma ingeni impolita et plane rudis, Cic.: rude et Graecis intactum carmen, Hor.: rudis adhuc aetas, Tac. With in and Abl. rudis in re publica, Cic. With ad. gens ad oppugnandum urbium artes rudis, Liv. Also with modal Abl. Ennius ingenio maximus, arte rudis, Ov. (1) As trans. adj. with Gen.: rorum omnium rudes ignarique, Cic. agnium, Hor. Comp. and Sup. do not occur [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence *It. rozzo*, rude, Fr. *rude*.)

rūdis, is, f. a slender stick or rod: a stirring-stick, spatula: ferrea, Plin. II. Esp. a staff used by soldiers and gladiators in their exercises, a foil: (milites) rudibus inter se in modum justae pugnae concurrerunt, Liv. A gladiator received such a rudis when honourably discharged (v. rudiarius). tam bonus gladiator rudem tanto cito accepti? Cic. Fig. spectatum satus et donatum jam rude, i. e. discharged from service, Hor. (From the root *rudh*, to grow; cf. A-S. *rōd-a*, Eng. rod, O. H. G. *ruota*.)

rūdo (rūdo, Pers.) Ivi, Itum, 3. v. n. to bray, bellow, roar: intentivo rudis ille (asellus) sono, Ov. gemitus leonum rudentum, Virg. Transf. of men (Cacum) insecta rudentem, making an unusual roaring, id. [From I. E. *ru*, whence Gr. *ω-ρῶ-ω*, and Lat. *ru-mor*, *rav-us*.]

rūdus, ōris, n. stones broken small and mixed with lime for plastering walls, etc.; rough-cast: Vitr. II. Esp.: old rubbish of decayed buildings, ruderi accipiendo Ostiensens paludes destinabat, Tac. III. a piece of brass: v. raudus. [Ety. uncertain.]

rūdusculum, i, v. raudusculum.

rūfūsus, a, um, adj. dim. [rufus] reddish, rather red: Pl. II. Subst.: rutuli, the military tribunes chosen by the general himself, opp. to the comitatus, who were chosen by the people, so called after one Rutilius Rufus, Liv.

rūfus, a, um, adj. red, reddish: rufus quidam, red-headed, Pl.: Ter. [V. ruber, rufus is perh. provincial Italian, orig. *dh* in the middle of a word not being in Lat. represented by *f*, cf. Umbr. *rufu* and *v. scrota*.]

rūga, ae, f. a wrinkle (usu. plur.). non caui, non rugae, auctoritatem arripere posuit, as signs of age, Cic. Sing. Ov. Juv. (For *ruga*, cf. A-S. *wrinc-le*, Eng. wrinkle, O. H. G. *run-za* (for *runc-za*), in which last, as in *ruga*, initial *r* is lost.)

rūgō, avi, atum, 1. v. n. [ruga] to become wrinkled or creased: vide palliolum ut rugat, Pl.

rūgōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] wrinkled, shrivelled: populi, Hor. Poet. senecta, Tib. frigore, shrivelled with cold, Hor. II. Transf. creased, corrugated: cortex populi, Ov.

rūina, ae, f. [Two: a rushing or tumbling down, a falling down, fall, grandis, Lucr.: monumentorum sarcinamque, Liv. 2. Esp. of buildings, a tumbling or falling down, ruin, turris repentina ruina, Caes. tecta Peneth disiecta non lem ruina, Hor. ruinam dare, to come down with a crash, Virg. also trahere, in like sense, id. Plur. tantum in impendit ruinae, nisi sufficere firmiter, Pl.

impavidum ferent ruinae, Hor. II. Meton. that which tumbles or falls down (poet.) caeli, as it were the sky itself coming down: a violent storm, Virg. 2. Esp. a building that has tumbled down, a ruin, ruins: mostly plur. ruinis templorum templa aedificata, Liv. III. Fig. a catastrophe, disaster, overthrow, destruction, etc. in hac ruina rerum, id. ille dies utramque duct ruinae, the destruction of both, Hor. Plur. praetermitti ruinas fortunarum tuarum, i. e. bankruptcy, Cic.

rūinōsus, a, um, adj. [ruina] going to ruin, ruinous (rare): aedes, Cic.

II. Poet. fallen, ruined: domus, Ov.

rūmen, inis, n. the throat, gullet: Fest. [For *rug-men*; v. ructo.]

rūmex, icis, f. sorrel: Pl.

rūmificō, i, v. a. [rumor facio] to report: Pl.

rūminatio, ōnis, f. [rumino] a chewing over again, chewing the cud, rumination: animalium, Plin. 2. Transf. a doubling: a repetition, re-

turn: coracis, id. || Fig.: *a thinking over, revolving in the mind, ruminating*: quodiāna, Cic.

rumino, i. v. n. and a. [rumen] to chew over again, chew the cud, to ruminate. Neutr.: bos ruminat, Col.

2. A. c. t. Virg **rumor**, ōris, m. *unauthenticated report, hearsay, rumour*: multa rumor fingebat, Caes.: manat per compita rumor, Hor. (ii) The purport of the rumour is expressed by *acc* and *inf*, by a clause, by *de*, rarely by *Gen*: rem te valde bene gessisse rumor erat, Cic.: de vita imperatoris dubii rumores alati sunt, Liv. belli civilis rumores, Tac. || *common or general opinion, the popular voice; fame, reputation*, whether good or bad adversus famam rumorēque hominum firmus, Liv.: qui erit rumor populi, si id feceris? Ter. aliquid accipere secundo rumorē, i. e. with general approval, Tac. (From I. E. ru, to sound, make a noise; whence r-u-d-u, rau-is, rau-cu-s, q. v.) (Hence Fr. rumeur.)

rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, i. v. a. to burst, tear, rend, to burst asunder or in pieces, force open, etc. (As distinguishing from *frango*, *rumpo* usu denotes a force exerted from within the body acted upon: *frango* an external force. But this distinction is not always adhered to. Also *rumpo* usu implies a more violent action than *frango*.) rana rupta jacit corpore, having burst herself, Phaed. torrens plagas (aperit), qd. pontem, to break down, Liv. non quid vis venti rumpere nubem, to force open, Lucr. With *pron* reflect or reflectively: me rupti causa carendo tuu Pl. Hor. So of imperia, subjects: se nubibus imber ruperat, hail burst forth, Virg. **2. Transf** with quasi-cognate *acc*, viam, iter, to force a passage, Liv. Virg. fontem, means to break forth, Ov. || Fig.: to break, violate, destroy, annul, interrupt, etc.: sacramenta religionum, Liv. fidem iudicium, id.: jus gentium, id. iniquitas, to annul, Hor. ne me e somno exaltet, et rumpatis vesibus, break in upon, interrupt, Cic. Poet. rumpit has imo pectore voces, gives vent to, Virg. **2. To break off suddenly, cut short**: silentia, Ov.: moras, Virg. (Cf. Skr. lup, "rumpere," which is for orig. rup.) (Hence It. rompere, Fr. rompre.)

rumosculum, i. m. dim. [rumor] idle talk, common gossip (rare) Cic.

rūna, ae, f. a kind of dart: Cic.

runoia, ae, f. [Cogn. with runco; cf. Fr. pucier] the quantity of the i seems uncertain a plane

runoo, i. v. a. to weed out: spinas, Cat. || To deprive of hair: Pers.

rūo, ōi, ātum (rūsturus, a. um, Ov.) j. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to fall with violence, rush down, to fall down, go to ruin: Cic.: Liv. Poet.: ruit arduus aether, pours down in rain, Virg. **2. Transf** to rush on,

hurry: (Pompeium) ruere nuntiant et Jam Jaque adesce, Cic.: In aquam caeli rubeant, Liv. Poet.: ruit Oceano nox, hastens up from, Virg.: ruit ver, hastens to its close, id. || Fig.: to go to ruin, fall, sink (rare): nemo est qui intelligat, ruere illam rem publicam, Cic. Pass impers: ferme fugiendo in media fata ruitur, men rush upon destruction, Liv. **B. Act.** to cast down with violence, to dash or hurl to the ground; to prostrate: immanem molem volvantque ruuntque, Virg.: cumulus ruit male pinguis arenae, breaks down, levels, id. **2. Transf.** to cast, turn, or throw up, rake up: quum mare permotum ventis ruit in utus arenam, casts up, Lucr.: unde divitiis aenisque ruam, dic augur, acervos, dig up, Hor. (Cf. Gr. ῥύω.)

rūpes, is, f. a rock (a natural cliff): whereas saxum is any mass or fragment of stone: see also cautes, scopulus. ex magnis rupibus nactus planitiem, Caes.: inter saxa rupeque, Liv.: cauae, caverns, grottoes, Virg. (From root of rumpo; cf. Germ. ruff, Eng. reef.) (From low Lat. rupea comes Fr. roche.)

rūptor, ōris, m. [rumpo] a breaker. Fr. r. foederis, a violator, Livy.

rūptus, a. um, Part. [rumpo].

rūrcōla, ae, adj. m. f. n. [rus colo] that tills the ground, that lives in the country, rural, rustic (poet.): boves, Ov. Ceres, id. aratrum, id. Subst. rūrcola, ae, m. a husbandman, rustic: Col. an oz. Ov.

rūrgēna, ae, m. [rus and gen in gigno] born in the country, Subst. a countryman, rustic: Ov.

rūro, i. v. n. or rūror, i. v. n. dep. [rus] to live in the country (rare) Pl.

rursus or less freq. **rursum**, ade. contr. from revorsus or revorsum, from reverti; cf. prorsus and sursum] backwards, back, up, to prorsus: trepidari cursari sursum prorsum, Ter. || Transf. on the contrary, in return, again: succurrat Pulchro Varenus. Hic rursus fert subsidium Pulchro, Caes.: Hor.: hi rursus in vicem annu post in armis sunt, these again in their turn serve in the field, Caes. **2. aquin, anew**: te suam (causam) rogavit rursum ut ageres, Ter. Helveti rursus in stare coeperunt, Caes.

rus, rūris (plur. only in Nom. and Acc.), n. the country, as opp. to the town, lands, fields, a country-seat, farm, estate, etc. (rare with prep): in the country, ruri (Locative), Pl.: Ter.: Cic.: less freq. rure, Pl.: Liv. Impl.: rura, country fields, Hor.: laudat inq. rura, large farms, Virg.: quum rus homines eunt, to their country-seats, Pl. [Ety. uncertain.]

ruseum (also rustum), i. n. butcher's broom: Virg.

rusus, a. um, adj. red (rare): pinguis, Cat. [For rud-tu-s; cf. Gr. ῥύος, and v. rutilus.] (Hence It. rosso; Fr. roux.)

rusticānus, a. um, adj. [rusticus] pertaining to the country, rustic, country (a neutral word; whereas rusticus usu. denotes a person of rustic, unpolished manners): homines ex municipiis rusticani, Cic.

rusticatio, ōnis, f. [rusticor] a living in the country, country life: Cic.

rusticōs, adv. in a countryfied manner, clownishly, awkwardly: loqui, Cic. Comp.: rusticus toga defuit, Hor. Sup. not found.

rusticitas, atis, f. [rusticus] the manners of country people, rustic behaviour, rusticity: inq. good and (more freq.) in bad sense: antiqua, Plin. Ep.: Ov.: alijque rusticatis arguere, Suet.

rusticor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [id.] to live in the country, to rustic: Cic. Fig.: (hanc studia) pernecant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur, are our companions in the country, id.

rusticulus, a. um, adj. dim. [id.] rather rustic or coarse: libellus, Mart.

rusticus, a. um, adj. [rus: cf. silvaticus] pertaining to the country, rural, rustic, country: vita, Cic.: homo, id. Subst.: rusticus, i. m. a countryman, rustic, peasant: Ov.: Hor.: plur.: rustici, country-people, rustics: omnes urbani, rustici, Cic. (ii) rustica, ae, f. a country-girl: Ov. || Transf. countr-y-like, countryfied, in good or (more freq.) in bad sense, i. e. plain, simple; coarse, awkward, clownish, etc.: rustica vox et agrestis quosdam delectat, Cic.: convicia, Ov. In good sense: mores, simple and uncorrupted, Cic.

rūta caesa, or ruta et caesa [ruo]. In law, every thing dug up (ruta) and cut down (caesa) on an estate without being wrought, and which is reserved by the owner at a sale: the minerals and timber: Cic.

rūta, ae, f. = ῥύτις, a bitter herb, rue: Plin. || Fig. bitterness, unpleasantness: rursus exspecto Leptam, ad quos rutam puleio mihi tu sermonie utendum est, Cic. (Hence Fr. and Eng. rue.)

rūtābūlum, i. n. [ruo] a fire-shovel, oven-rake: Suet.

rūtīlo, avi, ātum, i. v. a. and n. [rutilus]. Act.: to make or colour red: Liv. || Neutr.: to be reddish; transf. to have a reddish glow (poet.): rutilantia arma, Virg.

rūtīlus, a. um, adj. red (Inclining to golden yellow): caput, Pl.: fulgor rutilus quem Martium dicitis, Cic. [For rud-tu-s; cf. rursus for rud-tu-s.]

rūtīrum, i. n. [ruo] a spade, shovel: Liv.

rūtīla, ae, f. dim. [ruta] a little bit of rue: Cic.

rūtus, a. um, Part. [ruo].

S, indecl. *n.* or (agreeing with the Latin alphabet. Its form was taken from that of *San* in the Doric alphabet of Cumae, which had been itself derived from the Phoenician *šāin*. The Latin sibilant thus represented corresponded phonetically to and descended from, a primitive Indo-European sound which in Sanskrit was represented by *s* and sometimes by *ś*. Latin *s* in the middle of words corresponds to Greek *σ*. Initial *s* has as its regular representative in Greek the spiritus asper; thus we have *sal* = *αλς*; *salus* = *αλλομαι* (for *αλ-γομαι*); *sedes* = *εζομαι*; *semi* = *ημι*; *sepem* = *επτα*, sequor = *επομαι*; *sex* = *εξ*; *serpo* = *ερπω*; *silva* = *υλ-φυ*; *sus* = *υς* (Gr *υς*, however, being also found). Initial Latin *s* sometimes represents original *sv*, cf. *salum* with Eng. *swell*, *sopor* and *somnus* (for *sopnus*) with Skr. *suap-nas*; *sudo* with Skr. *svi-d-jāmi*: in these cases sometimes *σ*, sometimes the spir. asp., sometimes even the spir. lenis, corresponds in Greek, cf. *σάλος*, *ὑπνος*, *ἰδω*. In the earlier periods of the Latin language, before *z* came into use, *z* in words borrowed from the Greek, was represented by *ss*, thus *μαζα* became *massa*, *ἄττικω* *atticisso*, *κωμάω* *comissor*. Original initial *s* before a consonant has been lost in many Latin words: as *caedo*, *castrum*, *cena*, *cutis*, *jullo*, *jules*, *pituita*, *taurus*, *tego*, *torus*, etc. In instances like those of *scribo* beside *γράφω*, *scruta* beside *γράφω*, etc., we are to regard the *s* as original, and preserved in Latin, but lost in Greek.

II, *s* had, as in English, two different sounds, a sharp and a flat (or weak). It had the sharp sound at the beginning of words, as also in the middle of words before and after other consonants, and hence can be followed by the sharp mutes only (*c*, *p*, *t*). But between vowels it had the weaker sound, which was like that of English *z*, or of *s* in Fr and Eng. *rose*. Hence in this position it was often changed to *r* (see article on letter R). Final *s* had the weak sound, and therefore could be preceded by *b*, as in *urbis*, *plebs*, *abs*. Its weakness led to its frequent disappearance, as in such nominatives as *nauta* (*ναυτης*), *porta*, and in *ille*, *iste*, etc. Its loss took place especially in the popular Latin of the oldest, and again of the most recent, period, before and after the influence of a living literature tended to conserve the sound. Hence in the ante-classical poets down to the time of Cicero, final *s* was often dropped before words beginning with a consonant, as *Fulvivi* 'Nobilior, vivu' per, gravi' terra, Hyperion' cursum Hence also arose the secondary forms of the second person sing. of pass. and dep.

verbs, as *pater* for *pateris*, *amare* for *amaberis*, etc.; and perhaps the Gen. ae (for *ai*) of the first declension is to be explained as having arisen from *ais*. Hence, too, such forms as *ain'*, *satin'*, *scin'*, *viden'* for *aisne*, *satsine*, *scisne*, *ridesne*; also *mage* for *magus* and the like. **III**, Changes of *s* within the Latin language. 1. As we have seen, between vowels it very commonly becomes *r*. 2. It is assimilated before *f* in the compounds of *dis*: e.g. *diffido*, *difficilis*, *diffuso*. 3. With the gutturals it combines to form *x*, e.g. *rex* = *reg-s*, *pax* = *pac-s*, to the perfects *rexi*, *dux*, *rexi*, from *rego*, *duco*, *verbo*. **IV**, In the Romance languages initial *s* commonly remains unchanged, sometimes in Ital it becomes *z*, e.g. Lat. *sapphirus*, *soculus* It. *zaffiro*, *zoccolo*. When followed by *h*, *c*, or *t*, it frequently has a prebend *e*, and in French is often omitted, e.g. Lat. *species*, *spiritus*, Fr. *espece*, *esprit* (Sp. *espíritu*), Lat. *scribere*, *scula*, *stabulum*, Fr. *ecrire* (Sp. *escribir*), *schelle*, *étale*. *S* medial is often lost before a consonant in French, the omission (which did not take place in old Fr.) being indicated by a circumflex over the preceding vowel; e.g. Lat. *episcopus*, *apostolus*, *asinus*, *bestia*, *jacere*, *crecere*, Fr. *épique*, *apître*, *asse*, *hôte*, *pâtre*, *croître*, etc. Sometimes medial *s* becomes *sc* (It.) or *ss* (Fr.), e.g. Lat. *vesica*, It. *vescica*, Fr. *ressie*; Lat. *designare*, Fr. *dessiner*, very rarely it is changed to *r*, as in *offraie* from Lat. *ossifraga*, *Maiselle* from *Massilia*. When medial *s* becomes final in French, it is sometimes changed to *z*, as in *nez* from *nasus*, *chez* from *casa*, or to *x* as in *époux* from *sponsus*, *roux* from *rusus*, *foux* from *tussus*, the suffix *-ous* regularly becomes *-eux*.

V, As an abbreviation, *S* denotes *sacrum*, *semis*, *soli*, *suus*, etc. *S. A. S. P.*, *sub auspicio* dedicavit. *S. C.*, *senatusconsultum*. *S. P. S. P. Q. R.*, *Senatus Populusque Romanus*.

sabbata, *orum*, *n. pl.* = *שַׁבָּת* (a Hebrew word) the day of rest among the Jews, the Sabbath = our Saturday: Suet. **II**, Transf. of other Jewish holidays: Ov. *triceima*, the thirtieth Sabbath (not known), perh. the 10th day of the Jewish month *Tasri* (= October), i.e. the great Day of Atonement (or perh. a mere piece of unmeaning jargon), Hor. (From *sabbati dies* comes Fr. *samedi*.)

sabbatarii, *orum*, *m.* *sabbath-keepers*, i.e. Jews: Mart.

Sabellus, *i. m.* the Sabellian or Sabine, i.e. Horace, as the owner of an estate in the Sabine territory: Hor.

sabinus, *a, um, adj.* Sabine: hebra, a kind of juniper, the sabin, Ov.

2, Subst. *Sabinum*, *i. n.* (sc. vinum), Sabine wine: Hor. (H) *Plur.* (sc. *praedia*): Horace's Sabine estate: id.

sabulo, *onis*, *m.* coarse sand, gravel: Varr.

sabulosus, *a, um, adj.* [sabulo] full of sand, sandy, gravelly: terra, Plin.

sabulum, *i. n.* coarse sand, gravel: Curt.

saburra, *ae, f.* [cogn. with *sabulo*, sand] sand for ballast: Liv. (Hence It. *zavorra*.)

saburro, *no perf.*, *atum*, *i. v. a* [saburra] to fill with ballast, to ballast: Plin. **2**, Transf.: ubi *saburratae* sumus, *clammed full*, conically for saturata, Pl.

saccipèrium, *ii, n.* [saccus pera] a pocket for a purse: Pl.

sacco, *no perf.*, *atum*, *i. v. a* [saccus] to strain through a bag, to strain, filter: Caelubia, Mart. **II**, *saccata aqua* (opp. to turbida), Sen. **II**, Transf.: *saccatus humor corporis*, i.e. urine, Lucr.

sacculus, *i. m. dim* [id] a little bag, esp. for money, a purse: Juv.: *sacculus plenus aranearum*, i.e. an empty purse, Cat.

saccus, *i. m.* a sack, bag: Cic. *ire ad saccum*, to go a-begging, Pl. *sacci nummorum*, money-bags, Hor. [Root *sak*, to stuff, pack, cf. Gr. *σακκω* (for *σακ-ω*), *σακ-κός*] (Hence It. *sacco*, Fr. *sac* also verb, It. *saccheggiare*, Fr. *saccager*.)

sacellum, *i. n. dim* [sacrum] a small unroofed sanctuary, a chapel: Cic.

sacer, *ēstra*, *sacerum* (*plur. sacra*, Pl.), *adj.* consecrated to a divinity, holy, sacred, adverbial (opp. to profanus), Cic. *iura sacra* iura lecti, Ov. *tempius*, Hor. *commissum*, *acrimine ostentat*, *actum*, Cic. *Poet. vitiis* (sacred to Bacchus), Hor. *fontes*, Ov. *vates* (because dedicated to Apollo), Hor. *lapis*, a stone landmark, a boundary stone, Liv. *sacrum*, Juv. (cf. Ov. *Fast. I. 641*) of the divinity itself, Vesta, Prop. With *Gen.* dies *Dianae*, Vesta, With *Dat.* Jovi *querens*, Ov.

2, Transf. in gen., awful, venerable (rare), silentium, Hor.: *patrius memoria*, *sacred*, Quint. Of the emperors *sacra* *Caesaris* *aure* *frui*, Mart. occupations, Suet.

II, In bad sense devoted to a divinity for destruction, forfeited; and absol.: *accusad*, *criminal*, *impious*, *wicked*: with *Dat.* *caput Jovi*, Liv. *absol.*: *intestabilis* et *sacer* *esto*, Hor. **2**, Transf. in gen., *accursed*, *execrable*, *detestable*, *horrible*, *infamous*, etc.: *consum* *malus*, *egsum* *sacer*, *sceleratus*, Pl. of things, *fames* *auri*, Virg. *Etym* uncertain, *sancio* is cogn., but not Gr. *σας*, which is from the orig. root represented by Skr. *yag*, to worship.]

sacerdos, *ōtis*, *comm.* [sacer and the root of dare, donum] a priest; a priestess: publici, Liv.: *Jovis*, *Sat. Plen.*: *sacra* *Cerieris* *per* *Græcos* *semper curata* *sunt sacerdotes*, Cic. In apposition: *regina*, i.e. *Rhea Silvia*, Virg.

Sarcastically: Ille popularis sacerdos, i. e. *Clodius* (who smuggled himself in among the priestesses of the Bona Dea), Cic.

sacerdōtālis, e, *adj.* [sacerdos] of or belonging to priests, priestly, sacerdotal: Plin.

sacerdōtium, n, n [id.] the priesthood, the office or dignity of a priest: Cic.

sacrāmentum, i, n [sacro] In law, the sum which the parties to a suit at first deposited with the tresviri capitales, but for which they subsequently gave security to the praetor (so called because the sum deposited by the losing party was used for religious purposes, exp. for the sacra publica, or, perhaps because the money was deposited in a sacred place): Cic. 2. Meton a civil suit or cause: sacramentum iustum iudicaverunt, id. Transf. in gen. iusto sacramento contendere, contrariis, id. II. Milit. t. an. with taken by newly enlisted soldiers: not not of so formal and comprehensive a nature as the iuramentum which was afterwards substituted for it, but sacramentum is very freq. used in the same sense as iuramentum (v. Smith's Ant. 374) ut omnes sacramento adf. i. rogaret, should administer the oath of allegiance to them, Liv. iustis sacramentum apud se deo iubeat juri, to swear allegiance before him, Cic. 2. Transf. in gen. any oath, solemn obligation or engagement: non ego perhuldam dixi sacramentum, I have sworn no faithless oath, Hor. ex. iuvens sacramento quodam nexi, Just. prima sacramentorum, i. e. of military service, Juv. (Hence Fr. sci-

sacrarium, ii, n. [sacer] a place for keeping holy things, also, a place for propit., a shrine, sacristy, an oratory, chapel. Romanorum sacrorum, Liv. ante ipsum sacrum Bonae Deae, Cic. Plin. v. vetito temere sacria probo, Ov. II. Transf. illa arcana (naturalae) in interiore sacratio clausa sunt, sanctiores, Sen.

sacrātus, a, um, *Part* [sacro] II. Adj. hallowed, consecrated, holy, sacerdot. sacra jura parentum, Ov. jura Graiorum, Virg. (Hence Fr. sacré)

sacres, v. sacer, ad init.

sacrificiōla, ae, *comm* [sacer colo] one who conducted the sacra, a sacrificing priest or priestess: Tac.

sacrifer, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [sacer fero] bearing sacred things: Ov.

sacrificiālis, e, *adj.* [sacrificus] belonging to sacrifices, sacrificial: Tac.

sacrificatio, ōnis, f. [sacrificus] a sacrificing, sacrifice: Cic.

sacrificium, ii, n. [id.] a sacrifice: Cic. Drules sacrificia publica ac privata procurant, Caes.

sacrificio (in Plaut. also sacrifico), avi, atum, i, v. a and n. [sacer facio] to make or offer a sacrifice, to sacrifice, to offer to the gods. Act. ullum turis granum, Pl. ignavam suam, Ov. in fauis pecora, Liv. II. Neutr. with dat. of deity to whom, and Abl. of thing with which. Jovi argento, Pl. Junoni hostis, Liv. Absol. Pl. Cic. Pass. impers. pure. t. caste a matronis sacrificatum, Liv.

sacrificulus, i, m [sacrificus] a sacrificer, sacrificer, priest, sacrificulus a. v. a, Liv. I. p. i. phi, rex sacrificulus, sacrificial king: id.

sacrificus, a, um, *adj.* [sacer facio] belonging to sacrifice, sacrificial (poet.) securis, Ov. os, of those sacrificing, praying, id.

sacrilegium, ii, n [sacrilegus] the robbing of a temple, stealing of sacred things, sacrilege: Liv. Plur. Suet. II. violatio or profanation of sacred rites or religious duties (rare): Sen.

sacrilegus, a, um, *adj.* [sacer lego] that steals sacred things, that robs a temple, sacrilegious: sacrilegas admove-re manus, Liv. Us. subst. sacrilegus, i, m. one who commits sacrilege, Cic. II. Transf. in gen. that violates or profanes sacred things, sacrilegious, impious, profane: o genera sacrilega: Ter. Sup. exte fano, sacrilegissime, Pl. 2. Subst. parricida, sacrilege, perjure, id. Fem. Ter. Ov.

sacro, avi, atum, i, v. a [sacer] to set apart as sacred: to consecrate or devote to a deity. agrum Veneri, Ov. laurum Phoebus, Virg. 2. to devote or doom to destruction, to declare accursed: de sacando cum bonis capitales, Liv. 3. Transf. in gen. to set apart, consecrate, devote, give: alicui honorum, Virg. (ii) to doom: Parcae telus sacrarunt Evandri (Hale-stum), id. II. Meton to render sacred or inviolable, to hallow, consecrate, canonize: iudus, quod in Capitolio sacrum fuisse, had been decreed inviolable, Liv. (ii) Hence, of a deity, to worship or honour: sacra Vestae, Ov. 2. Transf. in gen. to render inviolable, to immortalize: atqueum Laelio plectro, Hor. (Hence Fr. sacré.)

sacrosanctus, a, um, *adj.* [sacer sancio] lit. consecrated with religious ceremonies, hence meton. decreed inviolable, sacred, inviolable, sacrosanct: magistratus, Liv.: accusator, Tac.: possessiones, Cic.

sacrificio, v. sacrificio, ad init.

sacrum, i, n (strictly neut. of sacer, q. v.) a holy or sacred thing, a religious act, a sacrifice: in pl. sacred rites, religious worship, religion: omne sacrum sapiente dextra, every sacred thing, Hor.: sacrum id Vulcano cremavit, as an offering, Liv. Proverb.: inter sacrum saxumque stare, to stand

between the victim and the flint-stone, i. e. to be in straits, Pl. II. Most freq. plur.: sacra deo-que penates ac aedibus suis eripuisse dixit, sacred utensils, holy things, Cic.: sacra Jovi facturus erat, Ov. 2. divine worship or religion in gen. (Romulus) Sabinos in civitatem ascevit, sacris communicatis, Cic. Baccha, Ov. 3. the private religious rites of a gens, a family, etc.: eisdem uti sacris, Cic. Pro-verb. hereditas sine sacris, i. e. great profit on easy terms = a rose without thorns (because the sacra privata were very expensive), Pl. v. Smith's Ant. 324. 4. Poet. poems (as sacred to the Muses) Quint.: v. 5. Transf. in gen. sacra, secrets, mysteries: Tac. saeculum, v. saeculum.

saeclularis and **saeculum**, v. saecul. **saepe**, adv. often, oftentimes, frequently: Cic.: minime saepe, least frequently, very rarely indeed, Caes. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: Pl. II. With numero, and in one word saepenumero, again and again, over and over again, very frequently: Caes. [Ety. uncertain.]

saepe-numero, adv. v. saepe, II. **saepe**, 19, v. sepi.

saepio, v. sepio.

sacra, saetiger, etc. v. set-

saeve, adv. fiercely, ferociously, cruelly, barbarously, etc.: saeve et atrociter, Suet. Lucan. Comp.: lumina Gorgone saevius igne micant, Ov. Sup.: Imp. Claud. ap. Suet.

saevidicus, a, um, *adj.* [saevis dico] spoken furiously or angrily: Ter. **saevio**, i, itum, 4 v. n. (past imp.) saevibat, Lucr. [saevis] to be fierce or furious, to rage: lit. of animals lupus, Ov. II. Transf. of persons, to be furious, mad, violent, angry, etc.: in suae, Just. ah, ne saevi tantopere, Ter.: pater ardens saevit, quod filius uxorem recusat, stois, Hor.: saevite in tergum et in cervices, break your rage, Liv. Poet. with dat. or Inf.: qui mihi nunc saevit, Ov.: manus impia saevit sanguine Caesaris Romanum extinguere nomen, id. Pass. impers.: constat Troja capta in ceteros saevitum esse Trojanos, that all the cruelties of war were practised on, Liv.: saevius saevit, quam, etc., there was more savage cruelty shown, Flor. 2. Of things: ventus, Caes.: saevit amor ferri, rages, Virg.

saeviter, adv. ferociously, cruelly: Pl.

saevitia, ae, f. [saevis] a raging, rage, fierceness, ferocity: lit. of animals: canum, Plin. II. Transf. of persons: feroceness, savagery, cruelty, barbarity, violence, harshness, severity, etc.: feneratorum, Sall.: creditorum, cruel greed, Tac. 2. Of things: maris, Vell.: temporis, severity, Sall.: annonae, intolerable dearth, Tac.

saevitiles, ae, f. (for saevitia) [id.] fierceness, cruelty: Tac. (ad. saevitiam).

saevus, a, um, *adj.* roused to fierce-

ness (while *ferus* signifies *fierce* by nature), *raging, furious, ferocious*, etc. Lit. of animals: *leones, Lucr.: saevior leaena, Virg.*

II. Transf. of persons: *fierce, cruel, barbarous, violent, harsh, severe*, etc.: *mater, imperiosa, Hor.: novercae, fell, Virg.: Proserpina, Hor.: cum tyranno saevissimum et violentissimum in suos, Liv. Hector, stern, terrible = saevus, Virg.: Aeneas in arms, id. Poet. with Inf.: quaelibet in quemvis opprobria fingere saevus, merciless, Hor.* 2. Of things: *pelagus, Ov.: ventus, Cic.* [Ety. uncertain.] *saga, ae, f.* [sagus] a female diviner or fortune-teller: *Cic.*

sagacitas, ais, f. [sagax] keenness of perception, acuteness, sagacity: esp. of dogs, keenness of scent: *canum ad investigandum sagacitas narium, Cic.* II. Fig. intellectual acuteness, shrewdness, sagacity: *id.*

sagaciter, adv. keenly, with quickness of scent: *Col. Comp.: Cic.: Hor. Sup.: Cic.* II. Fig. acutely, shrewdly, sagaciously: *id.: Liv.*

sagatus, a, um, adj. [sagum] clothed in a mantle or sagum: *Cic.*

sagax, acis, adv. [cogn. with sagio, v. sagax] having keen senses, sagacious, esp. of dogs, keen-scented: *sagax nasum habet, Pl.: canes, Cic.*

II. Fig. intellectually quick, keen, acute, shrewd, sagacious: (homo) animal hoc providum sagax, *id.* With ad.: ad suspiciendum sagacissimus, *id.* With Gen.: utilium rerum, *sagax* in perception of, *Hor. Sup.: sagacissimus prodigiorum, most skilled in the interpretation of, Just.* With in or simple Abl.: vir in conjecturis sagacissimus, *id.* civitas rimandis offensis sagax, *keen to mark, Tac.* With Inf.: sagax quondam ventura videre, *shrewd to foresee, Ov.* (Hence Fr. *sagece*.)

sagina, ae, f. a stuffing, cramming, fattening, feasting: multitulinem non auctoritate sed sagina tenebat, *Cic.*

II. Meton. food, feeding, nourishment: gladiatoria, *rationes, Tac.* 2. a fatted animal: este, efferte vos, *saginum caedite, kill the fatted beast, Pl.*

3. fatness produced by much eating, corpulence: corporis, *Just.* (From the root *sak*, to load, cram, v. *sacrus*. In Greek also there is a fluctuation between *s* and *g* in words from this root; cf. *σάγος* and *σάκος*;) (From the kindred low Lat. *sagimen* come It. *sauime*; Fr. *sain-doux*.)

sagino, avi, atum, i, v. a. [sagina] to fatten animals: boves ad sacrificia, *Varr.* (II) Of persons: to cram, feast: saginare plebem populares rursus, *ad jugulenter, Liv.* II. Fig. rei publicae sanguine saginari, *Cic.*

sagio, 4 v. n. to perceive quickly or keenly by the senses or by the intellect: *Cic.* [Ety. uncertain: v. *sagax*.]

sagitta, ae, f. an arrow: *Pl.: Cic.* II. Meton. a constellation, the Arrow: *id.* [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence It. *sagitta*.)

sagittarius, a, um, adj. [sagitta] of or belonging to an arrow, arrow: *calamus, good for making arrows, Plin.*

II. Subst.: sagittarius, *li, m.* an archer, Bowman, a sort of light-armed soldier, either foot or horse; usu. plur.: *Caes. Sing.* collectively: *leviss armatura cum equite sagittario, Tac.* 2. the constellation of the Archer or Sagittarius; otherwise called *Arctienus*. *Cic.*

sagittifer, era, erum, adj. [sagitta fero] arrow-bearing (poet.): pharetra, *Ov.: Parthi, armed with arrows; Cat.* *sagitti-potens, entis, m.* for Sagittarius, the constellation of the Archer: *Cic.*

sagitto, no perf., atum, i v. n. [sagitta] to discharge arrows: *Just.: Curt.*

sagmen, inis, n. a tuft of sacred herbs plucked in the Capitol by the consul or praetor, the carrying of which marked the Roman fetiales and ambassadors as inviolable: *Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 326.)* [Cf. sacer, sacro.]

sagulatus, a, um, adj. [sagulum] wearing a sagulum: *Suet.*

sagulum, i, n. dim. [sagum] a small military cloak; esp. the purple cloak of general officers (=paludamentum). *Cic.: Caes.*

sagum, i, n. a coarse woollen mantle, e.g. of servants. (Cato: of the Germans Tac. 2. Esp. of soldiers, a military cloak (opp. to the toga, the dress of peace) *Caes. (v. Smith's Ant. 326.)* Hence, *saga* sumere, *ad sagare* ire, to put on the sagum, i q. to prepare for war, *Cic.: in sagu esse, to be under arms, id.: in sing.* of an individual *id.* [Acc. to Polybius, a Celtic word, but perh. along with Gr. *σαγος*, to be referred to *sak*, root of *σαττα, σαγη, v. sagina*.]

sagus, a, um, adj. [prob. cogn. with sagio, sagax, as Cic. supposes] presaging, prophetic: *aves, Suet.*

sal, salis, m. salt multos undulosalis, *Cic. Plur.: the Meton. (poet.): the brine, the red sea-water; spuma; salis aere ruebant, the briny foam, Virg.* III. Fig. intellectual acuteness, shrewdness, wit, facetiousness, sarcasm, a witicism: *Cic.: Cato inimitator nostris oratoribus leporem quendam et sal-m est consecutus, Cic. hic diecitur iambis, ille Bionis sermonibus et sale nigro, biting or pungent wit, sarcasm, Hor. Plur.: ur-Lini sales, refined wit, Cic.* 2. good taste, elegance: *tectum plus salis quam sumptus habebat, Nep.* [Cf. Gr. *αλ-; Goth and Eug. sal-t.*] (Hence Fr. *sel*.)

salaco, oms, m. = *σαλακων, a swaggerer, braggart: Cic.*

salamandra, ae, f. = *σαλαμάνδρα, a salamander: Mart.*

salvutium, li, A. a tiny man, a mawkish: *Cat.* [Ety. unknown.]

salarium, li, n. (sc. argentum; cf. *calcearium*) [sal] orig. the money given to soldiers for salt, salt-money, hence,

in gen., a pension, stipend, allowance, salary: *Suet.: Tac.* (Hence Fr. *sa-laire*.)

salarius, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to salt, salt: annona, the yearly revenue from the sale of salt, *Liv.* II. Subst.: salarius, *li, m.* a salt-fish seller: *Mart.* 2. salaria, *ae, f.* (sc. via) the salt road: *Cic.*

salax, acis, adj. [salio] lustful, wanton, salacious: *urries, Ov.* II. Transf. that provokes desire (poet.): *crucas, id.*

salēbra, ae, f. (orig. adj.: sc. via) [id., cf. saltus] a jolting or uneven place in a road, a rut: demonstrant astrasalebras, *Prop.: spiritus, catching, stoppage, spasm, Val Max.* II. Fig. of style: harshness, ruggedness, unevenness: *Cic.* Of a speaker: haeret in salebra, *striks in a rut, i e comes to a stand-still, id.* 2. tristitia, shock or cloud of sadness, *Val. Max.*

salāris, e, adj. [Salii] of or belonging to the Salii (priests of Mars), Salian: *carmen Numae, which Numa directed the Salii to chant, Hor.* II. Transf. of banquet (from the sumptuous feasts at the Salian processions), splendid, sumptuous: *cum epulati - mus salarium in modum, in right Salian fashion, Cic.: dapes, Hor.*

salāritas, is, m. [id.] the office or dignity of a Salii (priest of Mars): *Cic.*

salictum, i, n. [contr. from salicetum, from salix, a plantation or the bet of willows: *Cic.* (Hence It. *saliceto*: Fr. *saussure*.)

salientes, ium, f. plu. (sc. aquae) [salio, springs, fountains: *Cic.*

salignus, a, um, adj. [salix] of willow or willow-wood, willow: *fu-tis, Hor. crato-umbonum, Virg.*

salii, orum, m. pla [salio; hence, prop. the Leapers; a college of 12 priests dedicated to the service of Mars Gradivus, who, armed and bearing the ancilia, made solemn processions, with songs and dances, through Rome on the kalends of March: *Liv. Cic. Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 326)*

salillum, i, n. dim. [for salinulum, from salinum] a little salt-cellar: *Pl. (It. reads scintillula)*

salinae, arum, f. plu. (sc. fodinae) [sal] salt-works, salt-pits: *Cic.*

salinum, i, n. (sc. vas) [id.] a salt-cellar: *Hor.*

salio, li, at, saltum, 4 v. n. and a. Neutr. to leap, spring, bound, jump: *calamo salientes duere pisces, Ov.: de muro, Liv.* 2. Transf. of things rising, Virg.: in trecta grandis, dances, rebounds, *id.* Of a fountain, saliente aqua, playing, *Suet.* forte pio placant et saliente sale, cracking and hopping, *i e in the fire, Tib. Hor.* II. Fig.: aliena negotia centum per caput et circa saltant latus, dance or flit like gnats, or o'er head and shoulders, *Hor.* B. Act.: of animals, to leap,

cover · Ov. [Cf. Gr. ἁλαμαί (for ἁλ-
yo-mai).] (Hence Fr. *salinier*.)

salipōtens, entis, adj. *he that rules the sea*, v. c. Neptunus, Pl. (dub.)

salisubūli (-āli), orum, m. plu. [Salisulsi] *the dancing priests of Mers* (v. Salir) : Cat

salilunca, ae, f. *kind of nard* : Virg.

saliva, ae, f. *spittle, saliva* (in gen. sense; while sputum is that already spit out) : Cat : Juv. || *Fig taste, flavour, longing, appetite* : Mothym nael Graia saliva meri, Prop : Aetna tibi salivam movet, *makes your mouth water*, Sen. [Cf. Gr. σάλιων.]

salix, icis, f. *a willow-tree, willow* : Virg [Cf. Arcad. ἑλίχη, willow; O II G. salaha.]

salmācidus, a, um, oīly [confr from salgama, (pickles preserved in brine) and acidus] of water, *having a salt and sour taste, brackish* : aquae, Plin. As sub. : salmādae, arum (sc. aquae) *brackish springs or streams* : Flor. (dub.)

salsamentarius, a, um, adj. [salsamentum] of or belonging to *salted fish* : vana, Col || sub. : salsamentarius, ii, m. *a dealer in salt-fish*. Suet.

salsamentum, i, n [-salsus] *fish-pickle, brine*. Cic || *salted or pickled fish*, u-u, plur Ter

salsē, adv. *wtily, acutely, facetiously* : Cic Sup id

salis-pōtens, entis, adj. *he that rules the salt sea*. v. c. Frater Jovis, Neptune, Pl (dub Fl. reads salpōtens)

salsūra, ae, f. [salsus] *a salting, pickling* : Col Transf : ita mēsa animae salsura event, i. e. *a smell of some salted food, sourness*, Pl

salsus, a, um, adj. [sal] *salted, salt-l.* -salsum est, *is too salt*, Ter : fruges (as a sacrifice), Virg Post epithet of the sea, of blood, of tears, etc : salt, briny, aquor, Lucr : sudor, Virg Subst : salsa, orum, n plu *salted things, salted food* : Pl 2. Fig sharp, acute, witty, facetious Hor : Cic Subst. n plu. mveni ridicula et salsa multa Graecorum, id. (Hence Fr sauce)

salātiō, ōnis, f. [salto] *a dancing, a dance* : Cic Plur. : Pl

salātor, ōris, m [id] *a dancer* : Cic Suet.

salātorius, a, um, adj. [saltator] of or belonging to *dancing, dancing, saltatory* : orbis, *a dancing in a ring*, Cic

salātrix, icis, f. [salto] *a female dancer, dancing-girl* : Cic.

salātus, ūs, m [id.] *a (religious) dance* (rare) : Liv. Plur. : Ov.

saltem (sometimes in MSS. saltim), adv [an accus. form; prob. cogn. with salis, salivae]. *at least, at the least, at all events*. Affirmatively, with the preferable alternative stated : si illud non licet, saltem hoc licebit, Ter. cum defendere aut sequi saltem, *fading that, at last*, Caes. (II) In-

terrogatively : quis ego sum saltem, si non sum Sostia? *tell me, at least who I am, then who am I, pray?* Pl. 2. Without statement of another alternative : saltem tenet hoc nos, and he pleases us at any rate by that, Hor

|| Negatively, with non, neque = ne . . . quidem, *not even, nor even* (elliptical usage) : non deorum saltem, si non hominum, memores, instrunt aciem, *not even heeding the gods (which they might at least have done)*, Liv

saltim, v. saltem, ad init.

salto, avi, atum, i v. n. and a. freq [salio] *to dance* (including pantomime and gesticulation). Neutr. : tu inter eas restim ductans saltabis, Ter 2. Fig. of an orator, *to speak in a hopping, disconnected manner*, i. e. in disjointed clauses. Cic || Act. v. to represent by dancing and gesticulation, i. perform in a pantomime or play : tragediam, Suet. : Cyclopa, *to play the part of*, Hor. (Hence Fr sauter)

saltilosus, a, um, adj. [saltus] *full of woods or forests* : loca, Sal. : Liv.

salvus, ūs, m. [salio] *a leaping, leap, spring, bound* : saltu uti, Cic. praecipes saltu sese in fluvium dedit, Virg

|| *a pass or passage through mountains or forests* : Pyrenaeos saltus, the passes, Caes. saltu angusto superatis montibus, Liv. Hecor, 2. *a forest-glade, woody valley, forest-pasture*, Virg. latibris aut saltibus se cupire, Caes. || Transf in coarse usage. Pl 1. IV Fig. : saltus damni, *a critical or ticklish situation*, id [Saltus, of places, seems to mean rising ground, hence rocky, uneven ground, such as is often overgrown with bushes and brairs; cf. salobra.]

salisber, v. salubris.

salubris, e (masc saluber, Ov. : but salubris, m., Cic), adj. [salus] *promoting health, healthful, wholesome, salubrious, salutary, serviceable, beneficial* : partes agrorum, Cic saluberrimae regiones, Caes. : somnus (cf. "nature's soft nurse"), Virg. With Dat : gravi malvae salubres corpori, good food, Hor 2. Fig. : princeps, i. e. *mindful of the good of others*, Suet : quicquid est salubre in oratione, sound, solid, Cic : justitia legesque, Hor consilia, Tac.

|| Transf : of that which is in a state of health, healthy, sound, vigorous : corpus, Liv : Sal.

salubritas, atis, f [salubris] *healthfulness, wholesomeness, salubrity* : aquarum, Liv. : vinorum, Plin.

2. Fig. : a means of safety. Cic

|| *a state of health* : corporum, Tac. Fig. : Aitcae dictionis, healthy vigour, Cic.

salubriter, adv. *healthfully, wholesomely, salubriously* : refrigerari salubriter, Cic. 2. In gen. sense, advan-

tageously, beneficially = solutariter. trahit bellum salubriter, Liv. : ferro leges, salutariter, Veil.

salum, i, n *the high sea, the main* (only in sing.) : in salum nave erectus, Liv. || Transf. in gen., *the sea* (poet.) : rapidum salum tulistis truculentaque pelagi, stormy surge, Cat : spumante salo, as the wave foams, Virg.

2. *a sea-voyage* : tirones salo nauseaeque confecti, i. e. by hendiads, sea-sickness, Caes. : Virg. 3. *the current of a river* : Stat. || Fig. of mental disquietude, etc. : aerumnoso navigare salo, "a sea of troubles", Cic poet. [Cf. Gr σάλοσ, (restless motion), σαλεύω; Eng. swell.]

salūs, ūtis, f. [the stem salut- = salvo-t; v. salvus] *a sound or whole condition, health, welfare, prosperity, preservation, safety*, etc. : in bodily sense : quod cum salute ejus fiat, so long as he does not injure his health (by over exertion), Ter. : agrorum salutem ab Asculapio datam, Cic. (ii) In gen. sense : life, safety : orat ut suae ac militum salutis consulat, Caes. : una salus victis nullam sperare salutem, i. e. *the vanquished must find safety in the courage of despair*, Virg. (iii) Freq. in Plaut as a term of endearment : my life, my love : quid agis, mea salus? Pl. 2. Transf. : *a wish for one's welfare, a greeting, salutation* : Perentia impertit tibi multam salutem, like our "sends her kind regards or best wishes to you", Cic. : so at the beginning of a letter, salutem dicere alicui : usually abbreviated, S. D. (salutem dicit), S. D. M. (salutem dicit multam), S. D. P. (salutem dicit plurimum) : v. Cicero's letters passim : and elliptically, without dict. : Anacharsis Hannoni salutem, id.

3. *Salus* was personified as a Roman goddess : v. Dict Biogr. 364. (Hence Fr salut.)

salūtāris, e, adj. [salus] *belonging to well-being, healthful, wholesome, salutary, serviceable, beneficial, advantageous* (a word of more extensive meaning than salubris) : constr. absol. with Dat., or prep. and Acc. : res utiles et salutares, Cic. : oratio, Liv. : littera, i. e. A. written on voting tablets = absolvo, *the saving letter*, Cic : digitus, *the fore-finger* (perh. as used in saluting), Suet. : res corporibus, Cic. : stella Jovis ad ortus puerorum, id. Rarely of persons : civis, id. Ssp. does not occur.

salūtārter, adv. *profitably, beneficially, salutarily* : uti armis, Cic. Comp. and Sup. does not occur.

salūtatio, ōnis, f. [saluto] *a greeting, saluting, salutation* : communis, i. e. *such a civility as is paid to anybody*, Cic. : facere, Liv. Rarely of a written greeting : Cic. 2. Esp. a ceremonial visit, morning call : Sen. (ii) In collect. sense; *the callers themselves* : ubi salutatio effluxit, when the stream of morning callers has subsided, Cic. 3. Under the emperors :

of paying respects by attending at court: Suet.

salutator, ōris, m. [id.] one who greets; a greeter, saluter: Stat. II. Esp. "one who makes complimentary visits, a visitor; and under the emperors, one who appears at court, a courtier: Suet.

salutatrix, icis, f. adj. [id.] saluting: pica, Mut. II. Esp. that makes complimentary visits, that pays court: turba, the crowd of clients who come to salute their patron in the morning, Juv.

salutifer, era, ōrum, adj. [salus fero] (poet. for salubris) health-bringing, salubrious: Ov.

salutigerulus, a, um, adj. [salus gero] that carries salutations or messages: pueri, errand boys, pages, Pl.

saluto, avi, atum, i, v. a. [salus] to keep safe, to preserve (v. rare): Plin. II. to greet, wish health to, pay one's respects to, salute: quos postquam salutavi, had given "good day" to them, Cic. quem sui Caesarem salutabant, saluted as Caesar, id. Of paying reverence to a divinity: deos, Pl. augurium clamore, welcome, Virg. (ii) to bid farewell, to take leave (rare): saluto te, priusquam ca, Pl. pupium de rupe salutant, wave farewell to, Stat. 2. to visit out of compliment to pay one's respects to: Curtius venit salutandi causa, Cic. 3. to receive one's visitors (rare): mane salutamus domi et bonos viros multos, id. 4. Under the emperors, of the *litterae*: Suet.

salvō, ate [salvus] well, in good health, in good condition or circumstances: Pl. Ellipt. "Satin' salute?" (sc. agitur, res se habent, etc.). is all well, Liv. Ter (dub.: al. satin' salvae).

salvē, imper. v. salvoe

salvō, 2. v. n. [salvus] to be well or in good health: once in pmt. v. with play on *salve*. As *Salve*. St. Satis mihi est tuae salutis, nihil moror, non salvo, as if, perh. "hail": I want none of your "hail": I'm not hale, Pl. II. Use found in the Imperative and Infyn only, as a term of salutation: salvo, salveto, salvete, God save you, how are you? I hope you are well, and, salvete jubeo, I bid you good-day, welcome, etc.: Ly. Charmidem Lyseites salutat. Ca. Non ego sum salutis dignus? Ly. Immo salvo, Calicles, id.: jubeo te salvete voce summa, id. In fut. simp.: salvēbis amico (Cic. rone, my son begs to be remembered to you, Cic. As a morning greeting: mane salvete, vesp. valere dicere, good morning, good evening, Suet. In addressing a divinity or any revered object: salvete vera Jovis proles (sc. Hercules), hail to thee, Virg. (ii) With accessory notion of favour shown to the invoker: mihi salvete rite vocanti, be propitious to me, Hor. 2. Sometimes with vale, in taking leave, farewell, good-bye, adieu: vale, salvo (cf. our tautological

"good-bye, and God bless you"): Cic. 3. Hence also in bidding farewell to the dead: salve aeternum mihi, make me Pallas, aeternumque vale, I bid you hail forever, and forever farewell, Virg.

salvus, a, um, adj. safe, unhurt, well, sound (expr. less than incolumis, q. v., often implying simply the preservation of life): saluum atque incolumem exercitum, safe and sound, Cic.: nunquam salvissimis exiit virtutis muliebris, while their friends are living, Liv. Poet. chaste, unsullied: Penelope, Prop. 2. Freq. with a noun in Abl. absol., without violation of, saving: salvo officio, Cic.: salva fide, id. II. Esp. with esse, to be free, from difficulties, to be well circumstanced, or in a good condition: salvus sum, salva spes est, ut verba audis, I am all right: Pl.: ne sim salvus, si may I do, if, Cic. 2. Salvus sis, for salvo, how do you do? good day to you: Heaven bless you: Ge. humi compellabam Salvus sis. In Et tu salve, Pl. Comp and sup. do not occur. [Cf. Gr. ὁσος (Sant) and ὁσος-σπος, also ὁσος = satus: Goth. sal, good, Germ. selig] (Hence *salva* f.)

sambuca, ae, f. = σάμβυκα, a stringed stringed instrument of a very sharp, shrill tone: Pers.

sambucina, ae, f. [sambuca cano] a woman that plays on the sambuca: Pl.

sambucistria, ae, f. = σάμβυκα-στρία, a woman that plays on the sambuca: Liv.

Sāmius, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Samos, Samian: Lep. mag. pl. Samia, orum, Samian ware, which was exceedingly fragile (cf. Pl. Bac. 2, 24).

Samnites, ium (Gen. Samnitum, Cic. n. m. plu. [Samnium] to Samnites. Transf. a class of gladiators v. m. t. with Samnate weapons: Liv. Cic. Rarely in sing. Samnites, Lucil. in Cic.

sānābilis, e, adj. [sano] that can be healed, curable (rare): vulnus, Ov. Of the mind. Cic. Comp. Cels. Sup. does not occur.

sānatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a healing, curing: corporum, Cic.

sancaptis, idis, f. a fictitious spice: Pl.

sancio, xi, ctum, 4. v. a. (Part. perf. sancitum, Lncr.) [from the same root as sacer, q. v.] to make sacred or inviolable, to appoint or decree as sacred or inviolable, to establish, appoint, ordain, also, to make irrevocable or unalterable, to confirm, ratify, sanction (mostly of laws or other public proceedings): leges, Cic.: tabulas, Hor. Pass. haec igitur lex sancitur, be made binding, Cic. Joci- dum, to ratify, Liv. Virg. (ii) The thing decreed, also expr. by *Acc* and *Inf*, de, or Subj., usu. with lege or legibus: omnes liberos esse sancit,

Suet.: Liv.: eadem fuit (causa) nihil de hac re leges augendi, id.: xii tabulis sancitum, no quis, Tac. Poet. with depend. clause: quid quoque quant, sancitum extat, it is fixed what... Lncr. (iii) With non-personal subject: at hoc Corneliae leges non sancit, Cic. II. Transf. to forbid under pain of punishment, to enact a penalty against: Solon capite sancit, si qui non, etc., made it a capital offense, id.

sancō, adverb. solemnly, religiously. Of observances: Jurare, to swear solemnly, Pl.: Ter. 2. scrupulously, conscientiously: illas (tabulas) sanciantur sancit, Cic. 3. In moral sense: conscientiously, purely: dicere aliquid, in a pure (innocent) sense, Quint. Cic.

sancitōmōnia, ae, f. [sancitus: cf. actiōmōnia, parimonia, etc.] sacredness, sanctity, moral purity, chastity, etc. Cic.: Tac.

sancitō, ōnis, f. [sancio] an establishing or decreeing as inviolable, under penalty of a curse (in a law it is that part which sets forth the penalty attached to a breach of it): sancitōis sacra et sunt pōna, quum caput eius qui contra fecit, eorum est, Cic.: leges sancitōnem poenae quoque continent, id. Liv.

sancitās, atis, f. [sancitus] inviolability, sacredness, sanctity, temple inviolable, Liv. II. moral purity, holiness, virtue, fcty, integrity, sanctity, etc.: exemplum veteris sanctitatis, Cic.: deos piosque pietas et fides et sanctitas, id.: fonnariū, Liv.: dicit, choralis delectatio, Hor.

sancitor, ōris, m. [sancio] an enactor, a donor, legum, Tac.

sancitus, a, um, Part. [sancio] II. Adj. v. rendered sacred, sanctified, inviolable (sacer signifies consecrated to a deity, and so includes the idea of sanctity, i. e. inviolable): hence what is sacer is also sanctus, but the reverse is not necessarily true: also sanctus is freq. in moral sense: corruptus, Cic.: fides indutatum, Liv.: acerrimum sanctus, a reserved fund of the State, to be touched only in case of need, id.: Cic.: v. acerrimum.

2. Transf. v. venerabile, de iure, sacred, pure, holy, etc. fons, id.: dies, Hor.: virgines, id.: sanctissima conjux, hollowed, i. e. as being dead, Virg. After Augustus, a title of the emperors, Ov. 3. In strictly moral sense, irreproachable, free from guilt or vice: homines sanctissimi, Cic.: mores, Juv. amores, pure, chaste, Cic. (Hence It. Sp. *santo*; Fr. *Eng. saint*.)

sandaliarius, a, um, adj. [sandalium] of or belonging to sandal's: Apollo Sandaliarius, who had a statue in the Sandal-street (in the fourth region of Rome), Suet.

sandāligerulae, arum, f. plu. [sandalium gerulus] sandals who carried their mistresses' slippers: Pl.

sandalium, *li*, *n.* = σαδάλιον, *a slipper, sandal*: Ter

sandapila, *ae*, *f.* *a common kind of dier for people of the lower classes*. Suet.: Juv. [Etym. unknown.]

sandix (sandyx), *is* (*f.*, Grät.) *f.* = σάνδις (σάνδις), *a colour like vermilion, perh. scarlet*: Virg.

sāns, *adv.* *soberly, sensibly, reasonably, discreetly* (rare): amari, Pl.: non ego sanus bacchabor Edonis, *no less wildly*, Hor. 2. Like valde (*i.e.* valide), well, indeed, truly, forsooth, right, very, etc.: odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrant, Cic.: oratio sane longa, id. (ii) In answers: *of course, to be sure, etc.* M.: Tu moneri numme vis? Ita. Sane volo, *by all means, certainly*, Pl. (iii) Doubtful *indeed, to be sure*: beneficium magnum sane! *no doubt*, Plaut. (iv) With other adverbs: esse adhibitum has sane bene, *right well, very well*, Pl.: sane quam, *how very, i.e. very much indeed, exceedingly* (cf. admodum quam, *valde quam*), conclusa est a te tam magna lex sane quam brevi, Cic. (v) With negatives: haud sanum dicitur, *not very long since*, Pl.: nihil sane esset, *absolutely nothing*, nothing at all, Cic. (vi) In restrictive clauses: *then of course, to be sure, and so, certainly*: haec si volui non probamus, *sane, id est, non*, Pl.: With Imperative: *then, play then, if you will*: tu ego Sosia nolum (see, tu esto sane Sosia), Pl.

sanguen, *ius*, *v.* sanguis

sanguinari, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [sanguis] *belonging to blood, blood-*: Plin.

II. Fig.: *blood-thirsty, sanguinary, savage*: Juventus, Cic.: bella, Just.

sanguineus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] *consisting of blood, bloody, blood-stained*, minor, Cic.: guttae, Ov.: Mayors, Virg.

II. Transf. *blood-coloured, blood-red*: Luna, Ov.: Julia (anguis), Virg. (Hence It. sanguigno)

sanguino, *i* *v* *n* [id.] *to be blood-thirsty, sanguinary*: sanguinans eloquentia, Tac.

sanguinolentus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] *frill of blood, blood-stained, bloody*, minor, Tib.: pectora, Ov. 2. Transf. *blood-red; color, id.* II. Fig. *bloody, sanguinary*: palma, Auct. Hl.: lictora, wounding, offensive, Ov.

sanguis, *ius*, *m.* (old form neut. sanguen), Cic.: Lucr.) *blood* (only sing.): Cic.: Liv.: mittere, *to bleed, let blood*, Cic. 2. Transf.: *blood, i.e. consanguinity, descent, race, stock, family*: sanguine conjuncti, blood-relations, id.: progeniem Trojanam sanguine duci, Virg. Hence (ii) Meton. *a descendant, offspring* (poet.): reges, deorum sanguinem, Hor. II. Fig. *rigour, strength, force, spirit, life*: sanum ac sanguinem civitates, Cic.: inviolate, id. Of style: id.: Quint. [Etym. uncertain.]

sānīes, *em*, *e*, *f.* (Gen. and Dat.

not found) *corrupted blood, bloody matter*: Virg.: Tac. II. Transf.: venenī, slaves: of serpents, Ov.: Virg.: of Cerberus: Ilor. [Etym. uncertain.]

sānitās, *ātis*, *f.* [sanus] *soundness of body, health*: incorrupta sanitas esse, Cic.: ad sanitatem dum venit curatio, *while the cure is being perfected*, Plaut. II. Fig.: *soundness of mind, right reason, good sense, discretion, sanity*, etc.: animi, Cic.: ad sanitatem redire, id. 2. Of style: *correctness, propriety, regularity, purity*, etc.: Atticae dictionis quasi sanitatem perdere, *healthy tone*, id.: eloquentiae, Tac. 3. Rarely of other abstract things: *victoriae, solidity, permanence*, id. (Hence Fr. santé)

sanna *ae*, *f.* [σάρνας] *a mimicking rump, a smacking*: Pers.

sannio, *ōnis*, *m.* [sanna] *one who makes mimicking grimaces, a buffoon*: Cic. (Hence It. zanni; Eng. zany)

sāno, *avi*, *atum*, *i* *v* *a*. [sanus] *to make sound or healthy, to heal, cure*: aliquem, Cic.: vulnera, id. II. Fig. *to heal, correct, restore, repair, allay, quiet*, etc.: id.: mentes, Caes.: domestica mala, Liv.

sanguālis (sanguat), *e*, *adj.* [Sancus, cf. arcuatus, from arcus] *belonging to Sancus*: avis, *a bird sacred to Sancus, the young of the osprey*, Liv.

sānus, *a*, *um*, (sanun), for sanusne, Pl.: sanus, id.: sanun, id. *adj.* *physically sound, whole, healthy*: pars corporis, Cic.: sanum recteque valentem, Hor.: Comp. Pl. 2. Transf. in gen. *safe, sound* (rare): res publica, Cic.: civitas, Liv.: nare sagaci aera non sanum sentire, "snuff the tainted gale," Lucan. II. Fig.: *sound or sound, rational, sane, sober, discreet*, etc.: satini sanus es? *are you in your senses?* Ter.: vix sanae mentis estis, Liv.: pro sano loqueris, *like a rational being*, Pl.: male sani poetae, *i.e. with the frenzy of inspiration*, Hor.: male sana ludu, *lure-suck*, Virg. With ab. ego sanus ab illis (vitus), *free from*, Hor.: Comp. id. Sup.: Cic.

2. Of style: *sound, correct, chaste*: oratores, id.: [Cogn. with Gr. σα-ος] (Hence It. sano; Fr. sain)

sāps, *ae*, *f.* *must or new wine boiled thick*: Ov.: [v. sapio] (Hence Fr. sève)

sāperda, *ae*, *m.* = σαρπέρας, *an inferior kind of salt fish from the Euxine, a kind of herring*: Pers.

sāpiens, *entis*, Part. [sapio]. II. *Adj.*: *wise, sensible, discreet, judicious*: homo, Cic.: Ov.: opp. to insanus, Hor.: Of abstract things: opera, Pl.: excusatio, Cic. 2. Subst.: *a wise man, a sage, a philosopher* = σοφός: statueret quid sit sapiens, vel maxime videtur esse sapiens, id. Of the seven wise men of Greece: id.

sāpienter, *adv.* *sensibly, discreetly, prudently, judiciously, wisely*: facere, Pl.: videre, Cic.: Comp.: Pl. Sup.: Cic.

sāpiēntia, *ae*, *f.* [sapienti] *good sense, discernment, discretion, prudence, wisdom*: non aetate, verum ingenio adipiscitur sapientia, Pl. II. Esp. *wisdom, a deeper insight into the nature of things, got by learning and meditation*: philosophia = σοφία: illa sapientia, quam σοφίαν Graeci vocant, Cic.

sāpio, *ivi* or *ii*, *j* *v* *n* and *a*. *to taste; to taste, smack, or savour of*: nil rhombus, nil dama sapit, *has no flavour*, Juv. With Acc. denoting the taste: quaevisit quidam saperet estimus, *what it tasted like*, Plaut. (ii) *to have a taste or a sense of taste*: nec sequitur, ut cui cor sapiat, *el non sapiat palatus*, i. e. *that the wise man has no sense of taste* (a play on words), Cic.

2. Transf.: *to smell of or like*: istic servus quid sapit? Ch. Hircum ab alis, *does he savour of* (a pun), Pl. (ii) fig. patrum, *smack of, i.e. resemble*, Pers. II. Fig. neutr.: *to have sense or discernment; to be sensible, discreet, prudent, wise, etc.*: qui sapere et fieri possit quae sentiat, Hor.: malo, si sapias, cavebis, *if you are wise*, Pl.: Cic. 2. Act.: *to know, understand*: Caes.: quanquam quis, qui aliquid sapiat, nunc esse beatus potest? Cic.: nil parvum, *give one's mind to nothing trivial*, Hor.: [Cogn. with sapa and perh. with Gr. σῶς (v. sucus), also with Germ. saß. In σάπης and σοφός we have the same root, with aspirate for tenuis] (Hence It. sapere, sapere, Fr. savoir.)

sāpo, *ōnis*, *m.* [a Germ. word] *soap*: Plin. (Hence Fr. savon)

sāpor, *ōris*, *m.* [sapio] *a taste, relish, flavour* (of the taste produced by anything; whereas gustatus prop denotes the sense of taste): asper in ore, Virg.: dulcis, Hor.: Plur.: in genere saporum, Lucr. II. Transf. for gustatus, *a sense of taste, a taste*: seorsus sapor oris habet vim, id. 2. Meton.: *that which tastes well, a dainty, delicacy* (usu plu.) Tib. Sing.: et tantum gallae admiscere saporem, *flavour, i.e. juice*, Virg. III. Fig. of style: vernaculus, *taste, elegance*, Cic. (Hence Fr. saveur)

sapphicus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *of or belonging to Sappho, Sapphic*: Musa, i. e. Sappho (as a tenth Muse), Cat.

sarcina, *ae*, *f.* [sarcio] *a package, bundle, burden, load, pack*: Pl.: Hor. (ii) More freq. plu. *baggage* carried by the soldiers, and thus different from impedimenta: hanc (legionem) sub sarcinis adoriri, Caes.: the sarcinae were piled together before a battle: Liv. Poet. of the fruit of the womb: Ov. II. Fig. *a weight of cares or griefs*, "a pack of sorrows": id.

sarcinarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [sarcina] *of or belonging to burthens or baggage*, pack-: iumenta, Caes.

sarcinātor, *ōris*, *m.* [sarcio] *a packer, butcher, mender of old garments*: Pl.

sarcinatus, a, um, adj. [sarcina] laden, burdened: homines, Pl.

sarcinula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little sack or bundle (mostly plur.): Cat: puellae, her marriage portion, dowry (cf. troussée, dim. trousséau), Juv.

sarcio, sarsi, sartum, v. a. to patch, botch, mend, repair, restore, etc.: aedes, Pl. Poet.: lapsas ruinas generis (apum), Virg. II. Fig. to make good, make amends for; to correct, repair: detrimentum in bello acceptum, Caes.: male sarta gratia, ill-patched up reconciliation, Hor.: damna, Cic. [Ety. uncertain.]

sarcophagus, a, um, adj. = σαρκοφάγος (flesh-devouring): lapis, a kind of limestone used for coffins, Plin.

II. Transf. subat: sarcophagus, i, m. a grave, sepulchre, Juv. **sarcolum**, i, n. [sario = sarrio] a light hoe, Hor.

sardonius, schus, comm. = σαρκόνιον, a precious stone, sardonius: Juv.

sardous, a, um, adj. = Σαρδός (Σαρδός, Sardina) of or belonging to Sardinia: herba, a poisonous plant, prob. a kind of crow-foot, Virg. (dub.)

sargus, i, m. = σαργός, a kind of sea-fish esteemed by the Romans: Ov.

sario, v. sarrio

sarissa, ae, f. = σάρισα (σάρισα), a long Macedonian lance: Juv.

sarissophoros, i, m. = σαρισσοφόρος, a Macedonian lancer: Liv.

sarmen, inis, n. [sarpo, 'to trim, prune'] = sarmentum, twigs, brushwood: Pl.

sarmentum, i, n. [id.] twigs, brushwood: a faggot, fascine (usu plur.): Cic.: Caes. Liv.

sarracum, i, n. a kind of waggon or cart: Quint. II. Transf. the Wain, a constellation: in plur.: frigida Boëae, Juv.

sarranus, a, um, adj. [Sarra = Tyre] Tyrian: ostrum, Virg.

sarrio (sario), ūi and ūvi, tui, 4 v. a. to hoe the soil; to weed. Pl.

sarritor (contr. sartor), ōris, m. [sarrio] a hoer, weeder: Varr. II. Fig. sator sartorque scelerum, i. e. cultivator, promoter, Pl.

sarritus, a, um, Part. [sarrio].

sartigo, inis, f. a frying-pan: Juv.

II. Fig.: sartagolouendi, a hotch-potch, medley, Pers. [Ety. uncertain.]

sartor, ōris, m. a patcher, mender [from sarcio]. II. = sarritor, q v.

sartus, a, um, Part. [sarcio]. II. A dj. mended, repaired, put in order, only in phrase sartus tectus, adj. uenit. plur. sarta tecta (sc. aedificia), in good repair: aedem Castoris sartum tectum tradere, Cic.: omnia sarta tecta exigere, Id.

II. 2. Fig.: sarta tecta tua praepcepta usque habui mea modestia, have kept unbroken, Pl.

sāt, adv. v. satis.

sātāgito, v. satis, IV. 1.

sātāgo, v. satis, IV. 2.

satelles, itis, comm. an attendant, a

life-guard: plur. attendants, escort, retinue: regii satellites, Liv.: administri et satellites sex Naevii, Cic.: Hannibalis, followers, satellites, Liv.

2. Transf. (mostly poet.). Jovis, the eagle, Cic. poet.: Orbi, Cerebus, Hor. II. Fig.: sensus (hominum) satellites, the ministers of the soul, Cic. Esp. in bad sense, an accomplice, abettor, etc.: scelus, id [Ety. uncertain.]

sātias, ātis, f. [satis] a sufficiency, abundance, plentifulness: fessus sātias videndi, Lucr.: Pl. II. Esp. subjectively, satiety, a loathing disgust: studiorum, Ter.: vini, Liv.

satiētas, ātis, f. [id.] a sufficiency, abundance: neque ulla orandi sātias satiētas est, Pl. II. Esp. subjectively, the state of being glutted or sated, satiety, loathing, disgust: cibi satiētas et fastidium, Cic. 2. Fig. provinciae, i. e. having had more than enough of it, id.: dominationis, Sall.: amoris, Ter.

sātīn and **sātīne**, for sātīne **sātīo**, āvi, ātūm, i v. a. [satis] to fill, satisfy, to sate, satiate: turtures, Col. famim, Ov. sātīum, Mart. desideria naturae, to satisfy, appease, Cic.

2. Transf. of things, to fill sufficiently, to satiate, impregnate with, ignea doriibus, Ov. II. Fig. to fill, satisfy, content, to glut, satiate, liliunde, Cic.: sātīatus somno, Liv. Poet. with Gen.: quum sātīata fornicae dextera caedis erat, hōi had enough of, Ov.

2. Esp. to overfill, to satiate, disgust, pass to be cloyed, su. of. primum numerus agnoscut, deinde sātīat, Cic. senem et prosperis adversisque sātīatum, who had had ample measure of, etc., Tac.

sātīo, ōnis, f. [saro] a sowing, a planting: Cic. Virg. Plur. In coner sense; sown fields: Cic. (Hence: Ir saron.)

sātīra, v. satura

sātīs and contr. **sāt**, indecl. adj. or subst. and adv. As adj. or subst. enough, sufficient: duo talenta pro nostra ego esse decrevi sātī, Ter. (n) As the predicate of a proposition with esse (sometimes understood in oblique oratio), having for its subject an Inf. sātīs erat re-ponderi, Cic. vos sātīs habebatis animam re-tinere, vere content, Sall.: ad eas res biennium sibi sātīs esse duxerunt, Caes. (in) With Gen.: verborum, Pl.: firmitatis, Cic.

Hor. 2. Form. sātī tantum sātī habes: Ter. perdere posse sātī or, Ov. With Gen.: signi, Ter. II. As adv.

enough, sufficiently. With verbs ut sātīs ostendit, Cic.: agitur tamen sātīs, all goes on satisfactorily, id. (n) With adjectives: pabuli sātīs magna copia, Caes.: quae jam sātīs inna delecta terra mihi, what lquest depth of earth can yawn deep enough for me? Virg. Sometimes to be rendered, tolerably, moderately: tumultus sātīs grandis, Caes. (in) With adverbs or adver-

bial phrases: sātīs audacter, Pl.: non sātīs honeste, Cic.: quid vos? sātīn recte? do you get on pretty well? Ter.

2. Form. sāt, scio, Pl.: lactantibus omnibus bonis, etiam sāt bonis, passably good, Cic.: sāt diu, Pl.

III. Temp. sātius, prop. more satisfying, hence, in gen. better, preferable: as adj., only as the predicate of a proposition with esse, having an Inf. or Acc. and Inf. for its subject: bono vince sātius est quam malo more injuriā vincere, Sall.: nonne fuit sātius, would it not have been better? Virg.

2. As adv.: rather (v. rare): Varr.

IV. Particular phrases: sāt agito (also in one word, sātāgito), to have enough to do, have one's hands full, to be troubled: sāt agitas tu tuarum rerum, Pl. 2. Sātis agito or sāt ago (also in one word, sātāgo), to satisfy, pay a creditor, nunc sātāgo, he pays up, id. (n) to have enough to do, to have one's hands full; to be in trouble: is suarum rerum sātāgo, Ter. ego nocte hac proxima in somnis ego sātīs et fui homo exercitus, Pl.

3. sātīs accipio, caveo, do, exigo, peto offero, etc. to take, give, ask, offer, sufficient bail or security: sātīs accipio, Cic. sātīs do (also as one word, sātīdo), id. Hence: sātīdato, by giving bail or security, id. (The root is sa = a (or a) in sātī (or a-sātī, Aristarch.) v. sātūr and cf. Goth. sātī-s, (sated, full.) (From ad sātī, Ir. assat. Fr. assier.)

sātīdatio, ōnis, f. sātīdo, v. satis, IV. 1.] a giving of bail or security: Cic.

sātīdātō, v. satis, IV. 1.]

sātīdō, v. satis, IV. 1.]

sātīs-factio, factum, i, v. n. and a (often separately) to give satisfaction, to satisfy, content: with Dat.: sātīs, Cic.: domino, id. officio, id. vitae vel aetate vel factis, i. e. to live a sufficiently long and active life, Id. With in and Abl.: qui (histriones) in di-simulibus personis sātīs-faciebant, id.

Absol.: quomodo tandem non sātīs-facit id. 2. Esp. to satisfy, pay, or secure a creditor: Id.

3. To give satisfaction (by word or deed), to make amends, to make (a satisfactory) excuse or apology: with Dat.: Aedus de injuriis, make reparation for injuries, Caes.: Cic. Absol.: missis ad Caesarem sātīs-faciendi causa legatis, Caes. 4. With Dat. and object clause: to satisfy any one by proof, to demonstrate sufficiently: Cic.: Nep. Illucce. It sātīs-fare; Fr. satisfaire.)

sātīs-factio, ōnis, f. [sātīs-facio] a satisfying of a creditor by security; a giving security or bail: Ulp. II. amends, reparation, excuse, apology: Cic.: (Caesar) Ubiorum sātīs-factionem accepit, Caes.

sātīs, better; rather: v. satis, III.

sātōr, ōris, m. [saro] a sower, planter: Cic. 2. Poet. transf.: a beggetter, father, creator: hominum at-

que decorum, i. e. Jupiter, Virg. **Fig. a promoter, author:** litia, Liv.

sātrāpēa or **sātrāpiā**, ac, f. = *σατραπεία*, the office or province of a satrap, a satrapy: Curt.

sātrāpēs, is, plur. *satrapac*, m = *σατραπῆς* [a Pers word] a governor of a province of the Persian empire, a viceroy, a satrap: nom *satrapes*, Ter. **Gen.** *satrapis*, Nep: Acc. *satrapen*, id: *satrapam*, Curt.: plur. **Nom.** *satrapac*, Nep.

sātur, ūra, ūrum, adj [v satis] full of food, sated, that has eaten enough: a mensa sargent saturi, poti. Pl. With Abl: quadrupes succo ambrosiae, Ov. With Gen: omnium rerum, Ter. **2.** Transf. of things (1) Of colour, full, deep, strong, rich, color, Plin. (ii) In gen well filled, full, rich, abundant, fertile: praepropia, Virg. (iii) fatid, plump: aves, Mart. **Fig.** of matter for oratory: rich, fruitful, opp to dry, simple (very rare). nec satira jejune (dicta), Cic.

sātūla, a, f. (sc lant) [satur] orig (acc. to the glaucomarum) a dish filled with various kinds of fruits, a plate of fruit, hence also, food composed of various ingredients, a medley, also, etc: lex satira, a law containing provisions relating to matters essentially different, Test. Hence, per satiram, in the gross or lump, without order, confusedly: quasi per satiram exquisitis secretis, Sall. **Fig.** Also without satira, a satire, i. species of poetry peculiar to the Romans (entirely different from the Greek Satyr) sunt quibus in satira videtur minus aceri, Hor. (v. Smith's Ant 329)

sātūreia, ac, f. (also *neul plus*) saturia, orum, Ov. though this is perhaps another plant the vulgar name for the pot-herb cunila, sava-y: Col.

sātūrīcas, ātis, f. [satur] fullness, repletion, satiety: Pl. **Transf.** fullness, plenty, abundance: Cic.

Sātūrnalia, orum and um, ibus, n. plur. [Saturnus] a general festival in honour of Saturn, beginning on the 17th of December and lasting several days, the Saturnalia: Liv. Cic. (v. Smith's Ant 329)

Sātūrnus, a, um, adj [Saturnus] Saturnian = numerus, Saturnian rhythm or metre: Hor.

Sātūrnus, i, m the deity Saturn: Cic.

sātūro, avi, atum, i. v. a [satur] to fill, glut, cloy, satiate: Cic: apes, Virg: armenta, id. **2.** Transf. of inanimate things: to fill, furnish abundantly, saturate with: constr. with Abl and less for Gen: fimo pingui sola, id. pallam murice, to saturate, to dye richly, Ov. **Fig.** mens saturata bonarum cogitationum copulis, Cic. **2.** to cause to loathe, to disgust with (for satiare): hac res vita: me saturant, Pl.

sātus, a, um, Part. [sero]. **II. As**

subst: satus, i, m. a son (lit. begotten of); sata, ac, f. a daughter (both with Abl): satus Anchisa, i. e. Aeneas, Virg: satae Pelia, the daughters of Pelias, Ov. (ii) sata, orum, n. plu standing corn, crops: Virg: Ov.

sātus, ūs, m. [id] a sowing, planting: Cic. **2.** a begetting, producing: origin, descent: id. **II.** Meton: seed Fig: philosophia praeparat animos ad satus accipiendos, id.

sātūrisus, i, m dim. = *σατυρίσκος*, a little Satyr: Cic.

sātūrus, i, m = *σατύρος*, a kind of sylvan deity resembling an ape, with two goat's feet, a Satyr: capripedes Satyros, Lucr: Cic. **2.** a Greek satyric play, i. e. in which Satyrs were introduced (not to be confounded with satira, q v) satyrorum scriptor, Hor.

II. a kind of ape, perh the Chimpanzee, Sumia Troglodytes. Plu.

sauciatio, ōnis, f [sancio] a wounding: Cic.

sancio, avi, atum, i. v. a [sancius] to wound, hurt. Cic: genus ungue, Ov. Esp. to wound mortally: Cic. Transf. of the breaking up of the ground: sancit ut durum vomer admissus humum, Ov. **Fig.** to damage, impair, lacerate: lammam, Pl. cor odio, id.

sancius, a, um, adj wounded, hurt: ex acie effertur sancius, Cic. taunis, Virg. **2.** Transf. in gen, smitten, injured, infatigable, sick, distempered, etc: gladiator, Cic. Of intoxicated persons (like iustus): Galli hesterni nicro sancit, Just. **3.** Of things. (tollus) sancia vomeribus, Ov. securi trabis, id. malus Africa, stained, cracked, Hor. glacies sole, stricken, melting, Ov. **II.** Fig. wounded, hurt, offended, injured, amiss, Cic.

2. Esp. wounded, smitten by love: regina gravi sancia cura, Virg. [Laym uncertain]

savior, sāvium, v. suav

saxatilis, e, adj [saxum] that dwells or is joined among rocks: columbae, which inhabit towers, Varr. (ii) Subst. saxatilis, a rock-fish. Ov.

saxetum, i, n [id] a rocky place (rare): Cic.

saxcus, a, um, adj [id] of rock, rocky, stony: scopulus, Ov. umbra, of the rocks, Virg.

saxificus, a, um, adj. [saxum facio] that turns into stone, petrifying (poet): vultus Medusae, Ov.

saxifragus, a, um, adj. [saxum frango] stone-breaking, stone-crushing: undae maris, Poet. ap Cic.

saxosus, a, um, adj [saxum] full of rocks or stones, rocky, stony: montes, Virg. **II.** Subst: saxosa, orum, n. plu. rocky or stony places: Quint.

saxillum, i, n dim. [id.] a little crag or rock: Cic.

saxum, i, n. any large, rough stone; a detached fragment of rock: a rock

(in gen; whereas rupes means an undetached rock, cliff). e saxo sculptus, Cic. magni ponderis saxa, Caes. accipiens sonitum saxi de vertice pastof, Virg. Proverb. i. saxum volvere, i. e. to strive in vain (alluding to the stone of Sisypus) satis diu hoc jam saxum volvo, I've been at this uphill work long enough, Ter. (ii) inter sacrum saxumque stare; v. sacrum, I. **II.** Esp. the Tarpaeian rock: horribilis de saxo jactus, Lucr: Cic. [From the root sak, to cut, cleave; v. sevo] (Hence It. sasso)

scabellum (scabillum), i, n. dim. [v scammum] a low stool, foot-stool: Varr. **2.** Transf. an instrument of the castanet kind, worked with the foot, esp used in dramatic representations: Cic. (Hence It. sgabello; Fr escabeau)

scaber, bra, brum, adj. [scabo] rough, scurfy: manus, Ov.: scaber intonsusque homo, Hor: tofus, porous, rugged, Virg. scabros morsu rubiginis inses, fretted, Lucan. **2.** scabby, mangy, itchy: oves, Pl.

scabies, em, e, f. [id.] a roughness, scurf: scabies et salsa robigo (ferri), i. e. scurf of salt rust, Virg: mall, i. e. a mouldy or rotten apple, Juv. **2.** Esp. the scab, mange, itch: Virg. Hor. **II.** Fig.: an itching, longing, prurience: Cic: lucri, Hor.

scabillum, i, v. scabellum. **scabiosus**, a, um, adj. [scabies] rough, scurfy: far, mouldy, Pers. **II.** scabby, mangy: boves, Col.

scabo, scabi, v. a. to scratch, to scrape: caput, Hor. [Cogn. with scatteo: in scabo, scaber, etc., p has been weakened to b]

scena, scaenicus, v. scena

scaeva, ae, f. [scaevus] a sign or omen observed on the left hand side (strictly fem of foll adj, with avis understood) bona scaeva est mihi, Pl. canina, taken from the barking of a dog, id.

scaevus, a, um, adj left, that is on the left (rare) Vitr. **II.** Fig.: awkward, perverse, stupid, silly: Geil.

2. unfavourable, unlucky: App. [Cogn. with Skr. sayas-s (from orig. skar-ya-s), "laevus, sinister"] Gr σκαίος]

scāla, ae, f. [for scand-la, from scandō] a ladder, flight of steps, staircase: Cels. Rare in sing., usu. plur.: Sall: Virg: scālas ponere, to fix, Caes. (Hence Fr. échelle, and, through low L. scalarium, Fr. escalier.)

scālum, i, m = *σκαλμός*, a peg to which an oar was strapped; a thoul or thole pin, row-lock: scālum nullum videt, not even a thoul-pin, i. e. no trace of a boat, Cic. (Hence Fr. échome)

scalpellum, i, n. dim. [scalprum] a small surgical knife, a scalpel, lancet: Cic. (Hence It. scarpello.)

scalpo, psi, ptum, i. v. a. to carve, scrape, scratch, engrave: Cic. Post.

sepulcro querelam, to carve. Hor. II. Fig. to tickle, titillate: tremulo intima versu. Pers. [Perh. rad. the same with γαλφο (cf. sculpi, γαλφο); if so, the φ in the Greek word must have arisen out of an earlier π.]

scalprum, i, n. [scalpo] a sharp cutting instrument: a chisel, knife, etc.: Liv. : a pen-knife: Tac.

sculptor, ōris, m. [id.] a cutter, graver, user of gems, while sculptor was a worker in marble: Vell. : Pun.

sculptura, ae, f. [id.], the act of cutting, carving, or graving in stone: Plin. II. Meton. a carved figure, a carving, sculpture: Suet. : Vitr. (v. Smith's Ant. 330).

scalpūrio, 4, v. n. [id.] to scratch: Pl. (dub. : al. sculpt)

scambus, a, um, adj. = κκαμβός, bou-legged (pure Latin, varus) Suet

scammōnea, ae, f. = σκαμνωια, a plant, scammony: Cic.

scamnum, i, n. a bench, stool, step, etc.: scamnis considere longis, Ov. [For scap-nu-m: the root scap, to support, is seen in Gr. σκαπ-τω, σκαπ-τρον, Lat. scapus, q. v. and scopus, scopio (the stalk of grapes): O H. G. skaf-t, Eng. shaft. In the dim scabellum, p has been weakened to b.]

scando, di, sum, 3, v. a and n. A c. t. : to climb, mount, clamber, or get up, to ascend: malis, Cic. Capitolium, Liv. 2. Fig. : gradus aetatis, Lucr. : scandit aetatis vitiosa naves cura, Hor. II. Neutr. : to mount, rise, ascend, in aggerem, Liv. : in domos superas, Ov. 2. Transf. of things: scandentisque Asii consunt vertice murus, raising itself up, Prop. [Cf. Skr. skand, "salire, -candere," whence also σκαπ-αλιν, a trap-spring, snare.]

scandūla, v. scindula.

scāpha, ae, f. = σκάφη, lit. any thing scooped out; a light boat, a skiff: scaphae longarum navium, perh. gugs, Caes. : biremis, Hor.

scāphium, ii, n. = σκάφιον, dim. of σκάφη, a concave vessel or basin, a drinking-bowl: Lucr. : Cic. 2. a chamber-pot: Juv. : Mart.

scāpūla, arum, f. pl. the shoulder-blades, in men and animals: Cels. : Ov. II. Transf. the shoulders, back, in gen. : qui in nostras scapulas cicatrices indidit, have cut me over the shoulders, Pl. [Perh. from root scap, to support: v. scamnum.]

scāpus, i, m. [v. scamnum] a shaft, stem, stalk, trunk, etc.: Col. : Plin. : Sen. : a weaver's yarn-beam: Lucr.

scārus, i, m. = σκαρός, a kind of sea-fish much esteemed by the Romans, the Cretan scarus (still called scaros in the Greek coast): Ov. : Hor.

scātēbra, ae, f. [scatēo] a bubbling or gushing up of water (rare) Virg.

scātēo, 2, v. n. (scatit, Lucr. : scatere, id.) to bubble, gush, spring or flow forth, well out (poet.) fons scatit, Lucr. II. Transf. to be plentiful;

to abound: cuniculi scatent in Hispania, Plin. 2. With Abl. : to gush forth or overflow with; to swarm, or abound with: arx (Corinthi) scatens fontibus, Liv. : scatentem belnis pontum, teeming with, Hor. With Gen. : terra ferarum scatit, Lucr. 3. Fig. amas pol, misera: id tuus scatet animus, is full of it, Pl. [Ety. uncertain.]

scātō, v. scateo, ad int.

scātūrgo, ius, f. [scaturio] spring water, a spring: in plur. : Liv.

scātūrio, 4, v. n. [scatēo] to flow, or gush out (rare): Pall. II. Transf. like scateo: to be full of, to abound with: Col. 2. Fig. (Curio) totus hoc scaturit, he is overflowing with it, Cael in Cic.

scaurus, a, um, adj. with large or projecting ankles: Hor. [Prob. cogn. (as well as Gr. σκαῖρος) with scavis.]

scāzōn, ontis, m. = σκάζων (Limping an iambic trimeter, with a p and e or trochee in the last foot, giving the effect of a limp: Plin.

scēlērātē, adv. impiously, wickedly, infamous: Cic. Sup. : id.

scēlērātus, a, um, Part. [scelero] II. Adj. : polluted, profaned by crime (poet.) : terra, Virg. (in Ep.) as adv. propr. : denoting places polluted with crime: e.g. sceleratus Vetus, the street in Rome where the daughter of Servus Tullius dove over his corpse: Liv. : Campus, where unchaste Vestals were buried alive: id. : Porta, through which the 300 Fabii marched to meet their death, Flor. : Castra, in which Drusus died, Suet. : so scelerata sedes, the place of punishment for the wicked in latroes: Ov. : sceleratum hinc n. Virg. 2. Transf. : impious, wicked, accursed, infamous, flagitious, and Subst. a bad or impious person: a wretch, miscreant: Cic. Comp. : Ov. Sup. : Sall. Of things: conjugatio, Liv. : vox, Cic. Poet. : subit na sceleratas summi potestas, i. e. to take satisfaction for her crimes (acc. to others, to take an accursed or guilty vengeance), Virg. 3. baneful, pernicious, etc. sinapis, Pl. Virg. Sup. : frigus, Plin.

scēlērō, no perf., atum, i, v. a. [scelus] to pollute, defile, desecrate (rare and poet.) : manus, Virg. : sanguine dextram, Stat.

scēlērōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of wickedness, vicious, abominable, accursed: Ter.

scēlērē, adv. wickedly, impiously, abominably, detestably: Liv. : Humorously: tu scelesti suspicari, ego ἀφελος scripsi, waggishly, rogushtly, Cic.

scēlēstus, a, um, adj. [scelus] wicked, villainous, infamous, accursed, abominable; knavish: homo, Ter. facinus, Cic. : Liv. Subst. : a wicked person, a knave, rogue, scoundrel: Pl. : Ter. Comp. : Pl. Sup. : id. As a term of reproach: scelesti, you knave!

you wretch! id. : scelesti, Ter. II. Transf. : calamitous, unlucky: scelestior annus, Pl.

scēlus, ōris, n. a wicked or impious action, a crime, sin, enormity: Cic. scelere obrui, Liv. With Gen. obj. : solus legatorum contra jus gentium interfectorem, the crime of murdering the deputies, id. II. Meton. : as a term of reproach, rascal, scoundrel, and of women, drab, baggage, etc. : Pl. : Ter. 2. a misfortune, calamity: quid hoc est scelus? Ch. Perin, id. [Cf. Goth. skah, 'I owe,' Germ. schul-d. The proper sense of the root seems to be 'to slip,' and thence 'to fail, come short']

scēna (scæna), ae, f. = σκηνή, the scene of a theatre (strictly, a wall at the back of the stage, with columns, doors, etc.), in gen. the stage: in scena esse Roscium intiligaat, Cic. Plur. : scenis aggitatus Orestes, tormented on the stage, i. e. in Aeschylus's trilogy, the Orestes, Virg. II. Fig. : the stage of the world, the public. Cic. scene survive, to live to be seen, Iuv. in the public eye, id. 2. outward show, parade, pretz: criminus, Tac. 3. a background like the scene of a theatre: silvis cornus, a background with (joined by) waving woods, Virg.

scēnālis (scæ-), ae, adj. [scena] belonging to the stage, scenic, theatrical (rare: for scenicus), species: Lucr.

scēnicus (scæ-), a, um, adj. = σκηνικός, belonging to the stage, scenic, theatrical: actors, players, actors, Cic. : ludii, theatrical representations, Liv. 2. Subst. : scenicus, i, m. a player, actor: Cic. applied to Nero (from his love for the stage), a stage hero, Tac. II. Transf. : fictitious, pretended: rex, a stage-king, Flor.

sceptrifer, ōra, ōrum, adj. [sceptrum ferō] sceptre-bearing (poet.) Ov.

sceptrum, i, n. = σκῆπτρον, a regal staff, a sceptre: Cic. Virg. Poet. in plur. by way of amplification: celsa sedet Aedon arce sceptrata tenens, sceptre in hand, id. II. Fig. and poet. in plur. kingdom, rule, dominion, authority: id.

sceptrichus, i, m. = σκῆπτρχος, a sceptre-bearer, a high officer of state in the East: Tac.

schēda (scēda, Cic), f. = σχῆμα, a strip of papyrus bark. Plin. : a leaf of paper, Cic.

schēma, ae, f. and ātis, n. = σχῆμα, a shape, figure, form, fashion, manner, etc. Firm : exemplar imperatoris schēma, Suet. Neutr. : geometrica schēmata descripta, Vitr. II. Esp. in rhetor. a figure of speech, rhetorical figure : pure Latin, figura Quint.

schoenobātes, ae, m. = σχοινοβάτης, a rope-dancer: Juv.

schoenus, i, m. = σχοῖνος, a reed or grass of an aromatic kind. Cat. Pl. II. a measure of distance among the Persians. Plin.

schōla, ae, f. = σχολή (leisure);

hence) *lecture devoted to learning, a learned conversation or debate, a lecture, dissertation, etc.*: diurnum quintque scholas, at Græci appulant, in totidem libros contuli, *discussions*, Cic. II. Meton a place for *learned conversation or instruction, a school*: e philosophorum scholis, id. 2. the *disciples of a teacher, a school, sect*: id. (Hence *It. scola*, Sp. *escuela*, It. *scuola*.)

scholasticus, a, um, adj = σχολαστικός, *belonging to a school, scholastic*: controversæ, Quint. 2. scholastica, orum, n. plur. *school exercises*, id. II. Subst. scholasticus, i, m. one who *teaches or studies rhetoric, a lecturer in the schools, a mere rhetorician*, Tac.

scida, a, v. scheda
sciens, entis, Part. [scio] II. Adj. *knowing, having knowledge*, freq. to be rendered by adv., *knowingly, intentionally, etc.*: prudens, vius, vivus vidensque pereo, *with my wits about me, and my eyes open*, Ter. habebat igitur scientiam et videns consulationem, Cic. 2. *knowing, understanding, acquainted*: the *skillful, skilful* for expert in, scientia vincta, Hor. quæ (maxime) scientiam gubernatæ nitunt, Cic. With *sci* + locum, scilicet Poet. with *Inf.* *electroscium*, Hor.

scienter, adv. *knowingly, wisely, skilfully, expertly, etc.*: Caes. Comp. : Cat. Sup. id.

scientia, a, f. [scire] a *knowing, a being skilful in, knowledge, science*, Pl. ex scientia scientia atque usus, Catullus, Caes. aliquis vii, Cic. est autem ea non utitur, scientia tamen per se sciri potest, in them, *scientific*, Pl. : linguæ Galliæ, Caes. With *in* and Abl., or *de* (rare): in *genibus interpretandis*, Cic. : *de omnibus*, Pl.

scilicet, adv. [= scire licet, 'one may know'], cf. vide licet and i licet, hence *it is evident, clear, plain, or manifest*: of course, evidently, certainly, etc. With *Acc* and Inf. (ante-cess.) optimum sit ita scilicet faciant, *very good, of course she will do so*, Pl. (ii) As simple adv. a. *interitas expectabam nondum sciret, not yet to be sure*, Cic. unde scilicet omnibus enaviganda, *that stream, you know, that we must all cross* (i.e. the Styx), Hor. Often followed by sed, tamen, sed tamen: certainly, no doubt, ... but still, etc. : Cic. (iii) Elliptically: esp. in answers. E. Abi ad meam sororem si latuit. Le. Et gratulator meae sorori si scilicet, *of course, certainly*, Pl. 2. *Ironically*: of course, to be sure, doubtless, forsooth: Ter. scilicet is supers labor est, Virg.

II. As an explanatory particle: namely, to wit, that is to say: Brutus terram osculo contigit: scilicet, quod, etc., namely, accusat, Liv. : sub

nomine alieno, nepotum scilicet et uxoris sororisque, Suet.

scilla (-quilla), a, f. σκίλλα, a sea-um, sea-leaf, squill: Plin. II. a small fish of the lobster kind, which was supposed to defend the pinna, v. pinnophyllax; in this sense more usually written squilla: Cic. prob. a pinnæ or brachii: Hor.

scin' for *scine*.

scindo, scidi, scissum, 3. v. a. to rend, split, cleave, tear, or cut asunder. cum is lignum, Virg. : capillos, Ov. : quidam, Cic. : vestem, to tear open, Liv. : vallum, to break down, Caes. pontem, Tac. : agmen, to cut through, id. scindit se nubes, Virg. : ferro æquor, plough the soil, id. : et faciat scissas laceranda ruga genas, furrowed, Prop. Reflect. scinditur in gemmas partes circumfluis aumis, Ov. Proverb. accumulatum, to tear off any one's travelling cloak, i.e. to press him to stay, Ca. II. Fig. dolor in meum, tear open, i.e. reveal my grief, id. : genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno, divides, branches off, Virg. [Cf. Ter. σκιδαν; Goth. skaid-an, to sever, Germ. skid-an; in the Germanic words the regular change of orig. d does not take place.] (Hence *Fi* scinder.)

scindula (also scandula), a, f. [scindo] a shingle, used for roofing: Hut.

scintilla, a, f. dim [cf. Gr. σπυρίθ, Goth. skenan (to skim)] a spark: Virg. : Liv. II. Fig. a spark, glimmer, faint trace: ingenii, Cic. (Hence *Fr* étincelle.)

scintillo, avi, i v. n. [scintilla] to sparkle, gleam, flash: templâ caeli, Lucr. : oleum testa ardent, sputters, Virg.

scintillilla, a, f. dim [id] a little spark (rare). Cic.

scio, ixi or ii, itum (old past imperf. scilbam, Cat. : ful scio, Ter. Pass. : scilatur, Pl. : Prof. sum, scisti, Ov. : so regularly Inf. scisse, Cic.), 4 v. a. to know, to understand, perceive; to have a knowledge of or skill in, etc. : constr. with *Acc*, *Inf.* *Acc* and *Inf.*, depend clause, or absol. : less freq. with *de*: artem, Hor. : quod sciam, for aught I know, as far as I know, Cic. vincere scis, you know how to conquer, Liv. : scire se illa esse vera, Caes. : quo quaque res in elinet, Cic. : haud scio an, v. an, no. II. Absol. : in scunt, qui hic afferunt, Pl. With *de* of legibus instituendis, de bello, de pace, scire, to know about, have knowledge of, Cic. Ironically, *scio*, of course : Ter. Elipsum as a threat. scin' quomodo? you know how (I'll serve you)? Pl. [The rad. notion is that of distinguishing (cf. de-scio-scio, to separate) and deciding (cf. plebiscitum) The same root is seen in Gr. σκῆω (for σκείω), to split.]

scipio, onis, m. a staff (carried by persons of rank or station): eburnus, carried by the viri triumphales, Liv. :

given as a present from the Roman nation to friendly princes: id. [Gr. σκίπυρ and σκίπυρ (cf. σκίπυρ) indicate a root skip, a weaker form of skap, to support, on which latter v. scamnum.]

scirpæus (sirp.), a, um, adj. [scirpus] of rushes, rush-: simulacra, images of men made of rushes, which were thrown into the Tiber annually, Virg. II. Subst. : scirpea (sirp.), a, f. a basket-work of rushes to form the body of a waggon (esp. for carrying manure), id. : a hamper : Just.

scirpiculus (sirp and sirp.), a, um, adj. [id] belonging to rushes: falces, Cato. II. Subst. : scirpiculus, i, m. and scirpula, a, f. a basket made of rushes, a rush-basket: Prop. : Pl.

scirpus (sirpus), i, m. [cogn. with γριπός as scilio with γριπός] a rush, or reed-grass: Pl. Proverb. : nodum in scirpo parare, to seek a knot in a bush, to find a difficulty where there is none: Pl. : Ter.

sciscito, i v. a. = sciscitor, to ask, inquire, etc. : Pl.

sciscitor, atus, i. v. freq. a. dep. [scisco] to inform oneself; to ask, inquire, question, examine, interrogate, etc. : constr. the subject of inquiry in *Acc*, or *Abl.* with *de*: the person asked in *Abl.* with *ex* or *ab*, or in *Acc* : also with *depend. clause*, and absol. : Epicuri ex Velleio sciscitabar sententiam, I was inquiring of V. what the opinion of Epicurus was, Cic. : de victoria, to ask about, id. : quid sit, Ter. : ab utroque sciscitor, cur repente existerint, Cic. : deos, to consult, Liv. : singulus, Suet.

scisoo, scivt, scitum, 3 v. a. incep. [scio] to seek to know; to search, inquire: Pl. 2. to learn, ascertain : ut illi id factum sciscerent, id. II. Of the people, to approve, assent to a motion or law; hence, to appoint, enact, decree, ordain : quæ sciscerent plebes aut quæ populus juberet, enacted and passed into law, Cic. : rogationem magno consensu plebes sciscitavit, Liv. Pass. : multa perniciose sciscitantur in populo, many pernicious enactments are made, Cic.

2. Sometimes of an individual : to approve, assent to, vote for : primus scivit legem de publicanis, id.

scissura, a, f. [scindo] a tearing, rending, dividing; a rent, cleft: Sen. scissus, a, um, Part. [scindo]. II. Adj. : split, cleft, divided: folia, Plin.

2. Fig. : genus vocum, cracked, discordant, Cic.

scitamenta, orum, n. plu. [scitus] delicate food, dainties: Pl.

scite, adv. skrewdly, cleverly, skilfully, tastefully, elegantly: perscribere, Cic. : loqui, Liv. : Sup. : Pl.

scitor, atus, i. v. freq. a. dep. [scio] to seek to know : to ask, inquire (poet. = sciscitor) : scitari et quaerere causas, to explore, Virg. : ex aliquo, to ask, inquire, Hor. : oracula Phoebi, to enquire of, consult, Virg.

scitulus, a, um, adj. dim. [scitus] pretty, neat, trim, elegant: facies, Pl. **scitum**, i, n. [scisco] an ordinance, statute, decree, esp. with plebs (plebei) or, if one word, plebscitum, an ordinance or decree of the people, a plebscite; opp. to senatusconsultum, a decree of the Senate: quae (lex) post a plebscito Canuleio abrogata est, Cic.: de altero acilite scitum plebis est factum rogantibus tribunus, Liv. Populi is used instead of plebis when the decrees of other nations are spoken of: Cic.: but also later, populi scita, decrees of the Roman people, Tac. (ii) Without plebs: scita ac iussa nostra, Cic. Rarely of other public or official ordinances: Pontificis, Liv.

scitus, a, um, Part. [scio and scisco] **II.** Adj.: knowing, shrewd, acute, experienced, skilful, etc.: convivator, accomplished, clever, Liv. Comp.: non sum scitior, quae hos rogem, i. e. I know no more than I did, Pl. With Gen.: vadorum, acquainted with, Ov. (ii) Of things: fit, suitable, proper, judicious, sensible, witty, etc.: sermo, Cic. Absol.: in phrase, scitum est, it is a shrewd saying or plan: Cic. hoc scitum est, periculum ex allis facere, tibi quod ex usu sit, Ter. **2.** Transf.: smart, beautiful, fine, handsome, etc.: puer, id.: satis, inquit, scita est, she is good-looking enough, id.: nox, fine, i. e. convenient, Pl.

scitus, ūs, m. [scisco] an enacting (rare and only in Abl.): neque populi iussa neque plebi scito, Decr ap Cic. **2.** a decree or enactment of the plebs: Liv.

sciurus, i, m. = σκίυρος (the shadow-tail'), a squirrel: Mart.: Plin.

scōbis, is, f. [scabo] powder or dust produced by sawing, rasping, etc.: saw-dust, scrapings, filings, etc.: Hor.

scōmber, bri, m. = σκόμπος, a kind of tunny, a mackerel: Pl.: Cat.

scōpae, arum, f. plu [scopae cogn. with scapus (q.v.)] thin branches, twigs, shoots: Cat. **II.** Meton.: a broom, besom: inauditis volo fletu efferte huc scōpas, Pl. Proverb: scōpas dissolvere, to undo a besom, i. e. to throw anything into confusion, Cic. (Hence dim. Fr. cōvillon)

scōpos (-us), i, m. = σκοπος, a mark, aim: Suet.

scōpūlōsus, a, um, adj. [scopulus] full of rocks, rocky, craggy: mare, Cic.

II. Fig.: intelligo quam scopulōsus difficultie in loco versor, id. **III.** Transf.: of the back of a sea monster, rugged as rocks: Val. Fl.

scōpūla, i, m. = σκόπελος, a projecting point of rock: a rock, cliff, crag, esp. a rock or ledge in the sea: Caes.: of a promontory: Hor.: scopulus Mavoris, of the Aeopagus, Ov.

II. Fig.: a difficulty, danger, harm, evil, etc.: qui te ad scopulum ecranquillo inferat, Ter.: (Piso et Ga-

binus) geminae voragine scopulique rei publicae, i. e. pests, Cic. (Hence It. scoglio, Fr. caucil.)

scōrpio, ōnis, m. [scorpiō and us, ii; Ov. and Cic. poet], m. = σκορπιος, a scorpion: Pl. **II.** Transf. a military engine for throwing darts, stones, and other missiles, a scorpion: Caes.: Liv. **2.** the Scorpion, one of the signs of the Zodiac: Ov.: Cic. poet.

scōrpiōs (-us), v. scōrpio. **scōrtātor**, ōnis, m. [scortor] a fornicator: Hor.

scōrtēus, a, um, adj. [scortum] made of hides or leather, leathern: Ov.

scōrtor, i v n. dep [id] to practise fornication: Pl.: Ter.

scōrtum, i, n. [cf cor-tum for scortum] a skin, hide: Varr. **II.** Transf.: a hailot, prostitute, a lewd person of either sex: Hor.: Cic.

scōrtātor, ōnis, m. [scro] one who hawks or hunts: Pl.

scōrtāus, ūs, m. [id] a hawking, hemming: Ter.

scōrō, i v n to hawk, hem: Pl.

scriba, ae, m. [scribo] a public clerk or writer, employed in keeping the public account and copying: a secretary, scribe, notary: Cic. (v Smith's Ant 330)

scriblita (scribliti), ae, f. a kind of tale: Pl.

scribo, psi, ptum (perf. sync scripti, Pl.), 3 v. a. prop. to scratch with a sharp point; hence, to write, draw, make lines, letters, etc.: carmen, to carve, inscribe, Prop. lineam, Cic. iugitivo stigmata, to brand, Quint. **II.** Esp. with the id. a of fut. Ilectual action, to compose, describe, to draw up, communicate in writing: de re publica multa Cic.: bellum, to write the history of, Liv.: formam et situm agri, to describe, Hor.: carmina, id. Of letters, etc.: (astolam, Cic. With personal object: quis Martem digni scripsit? who could depict, Hor. Absol.: stultit materiam vestris, qui scribitis, aequam vitibus, ye who write verse, id. Of letters, usually with ad and acc. of pers., and de with Abl. of thing: me scis scripsisse ad deum, Cic. (ii) With acc. and Inf.: in litteris scribit se celeriter affari, Caes. (iii) With depend. clause: nec scribis, quam ad deum te expectemus, Cic. (iv) A request or command is expressed by Subj., with or without conj. expressed: Scipioni scribendum, ut bellum remitteret, Liv.: scribit Labienus, veniat, Caes. **3.** to draw up a law, decree, treaty, etc.: leges, Cic. Esp. in the phrase, senatusconsulto scribendo, or simply scribendo idesse, or ad scribendum esse, to witness the drawing up of a decree of the Senate; to subscribe it: id. **4.** Milit. t. t. to enroll, enlist, levy: milites, Sall. legiones, id. Hence poet. transf. scribe tui gregis hunc, enroll him among your retainers, Hor. **5.** In law dicam scribere (allicui), like dicere

γράφειν τι, to bring an action against (v. dica): testamentum, Cic.: hence with personal object: aliquem heredem, to appoint or designate any one as heir, id.: aliquem tutorem liberis, to appoint him guardian, id. Of contracts, notes, drafts, etc.: pulchre scripti: scitum syngraphum Pl. (From a root skrabb, to dig, scratch into, whence scrobis, scrofa, and Gr. γραβω, in which γρ is for skr, as in γράφω (v. scruta) and γράφος (v. scripus).) (Hence It. scribere, Sp. escribir; Fr. écrire.)

scribium, i, n. [perh. from scribo] a case or box for keeping books, papers, letters, etc.; an escritoire: scribium cum litteris afferre, Sall. In plur.: calamus et chartas et scribia posco, Hor. **II.** Transf. a case or casket, in gen Plin. (Hence It. scrigno; Fr. écrin)

scriptio, ōnis, f. [id] the act of writing: Cic. **II.** Esp. a composing in writing, composition: id. **III.** the written wording, text of a law, etc.: id.

scriptito, avi, atum, i v a. freq [id] to write regularly or often: in palmarum foliis, Plin. et haec et scilicet aliquid aliud ad me scribas velim vel potius scriptites, write from time to time, Cic. **II.** to compose in writing: id.

scriptor, ōnis, m. [id] a writer, scribe, secretary: Cic.: scriptor libranus, transcriber, Hor. **II.** Esp. one that composes in writing: a writer, composer, author, etc. With Gen.: totum scriptor, an historian, Liv. Absol.: ille scriptor politissimus, Ly-sias, Cic. **2.** Legat. t. t. a drawer up, compiler, legum (Numa), id.

scripta, la, arum, n. plu dim [scriptum, the times on the board in the game of duodecim scripta (v. foll art)] Ov.

scriptum, i, n. [scribo] something written or drawn: a line, duodecim scripta, a game played on a board divided into squares by twelve lines: duodecim scripta ludere, Cic. (v Smith's Ant 221) **II.** a written composition, a treatise, book, work, etc. Lucili scripta Hor. **2.** scriptum legus, and sim. y. scriptum, a written ordinance, law: Cic. (Hence Fr. écrit)

scriptura, ae, f. [id] a writing, written characters: mendum scripturae, an error in writing, Caecin in Cic. **2.** Esp. a writing, composing, composition: assidua ac diligens, Cic.

3. Meton. something written, a writing (rare) ne cum poeta scriptura exanesceret, Ter.: diurna actorum, register, Tac. ne scriptura indicium daret, Just. **II.** In jurisprudence and law, a tax paid on public pastures: Cic. **2.** a written law: Suet. **3.** a testamentary provision: Cic.

scriptus, a, um, Part. [scribo] **scrobia**, is, m. less freq. f. [v. scribo] a ditch, dike, trench: Plin. **2.** a grave: Tac.

scrofa, ae, f. a breeding-tow: Juv.

[V. scribo; the creature was so called from its rooting habits. The word is perh. provincial Italian, as is inferred from the *f* instead of *b* from orig. *bh*]

scrofipascus, *i*, *m*. [scrofa pasco] one who keeps swine: Pl.

scrupēus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [scrupus] pebbly, rough, rugged, stony (poet. and rare) spelunca, shingly, Virg.

scrupōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj* [id.] full of sharp or rough stones, jagged, rugged. via, Pl. II. Fig.: hard, arduous: Lucr

scrupulōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj* [scrupulus] full of small sharp or pointed stones; rough, rugged, jagged (rare) Fig. tanquam e scrupulosis cotibus enavigavit oratio, i. e. has got into safe waters, Cic. II. Fig.: very nice, exact, precise, careful, scrupulous: disputatio, Quint

scrupulum, *i*, *v* scrupulus.
scrupulus, *i*, *m* dim [scrupus] a sharp or pointed pebble: Sol II. Transf. the smallest division of weight (the 24th part of an ounce), a scruple (in techn. sign. mostly neut. scrupulum) Cic. III. Fig.: uncer- tainty, difficulty, trouble, anxiety, doubt, scruple: alium evellere, to rid anyone of a cause of uneasiness, id. Suet.: qui fuit in re hac scrupulus, the difficulty, Ter.

scrupus, *i*, *m* a rough or sharp stone (rare) Petr. II. Fig.: anxiety, solatute, uneasiness = scrupulus (cf. [Cf O H G. scarf (-sharp)]

scruta, *orum*, *n* plu (loci) with scru; v scribo] old or broken stuff, trash, tuppery. Hor.

scrutator, *ōnis*, *m* [scrutor] a searcher, & ruttinizer, examiner, investigator: Suet.: Just. Poet. profan- da, a fisherman, Stat. Fig.: a worker, enquirer into: fati, Lucan

scrutatus, *a*, *um*, *Part* [scrutor]
scrutor, *atus*, *i*, *v* a dep [scruta]

to search carefully, examine thoroughly, explore; to search, examine a person domos, naves, Cic. loca abditia, Sall. Of personal obj-cts: Ku Ostende nunc manum dexterae. Nunc laetam ostende. Jam scrutari mitto, to search you, Pl. Cic. Phr.: ignem gladio v. gladius. II. Fig.: to examine thor- oughly; to investigate: vases sordes, etc. nomina ac vultus, alacritatem trititumque coecum, scrutinize, Tac. 2. Transf. to search into; to search out, find out: fibras insipient, mentes deum scrutantur in illis, Ov. sua Caesaris fata, to pry or peer into, Tac. (Hence Fr. *scruter*.)

sculpo, *psi*, *ptun*, *3*, *v* a. [v. scal- po] to carve, grave, chisel in stone, bronze, wood, etc.; to form by carving, graving, etc.: Cic. Hor

sculpōneae, *arum*, *f* plu. an in- ferior kind of wooden shoe, "sabots": Pl

sculptilis, *e*, *adj* [sculpo] formed or produced by carving, graving, etc.

(poet.): opus dentis Numidae, i. e. carved ivory, Ov.

sculptor, *ōris*, *m* [id.] one who works in marble, wood, etc.; a sculptor (v. sculptor). Plin

sculptura, *ae*, *f* [id.] a carving in stone, wood, etc.; sculpture: Quint.: gemmae, Suet.

sculptus, *a*, *um*, *Part* [sculpo].
scurra, *ae*, *m* a buffoon, jester, a person who made it his profession to play the part of jester at the tables of the rich urbani assidui cives, quos scurras vocant, Pl. Zeno sarcastically called Socrates, scurra Atticus: Cic.

II. a town-lounger, a jop, fine gentleman, dandy: tu urbanus vero scurra, deliciae populi, rus mihi tu obiectas? Pl. [Etym. unknown]

scurrilis, *e*, *adj*. [scurra] buffoon- like, jeering, scurrilous: jocus, Cic

scurrilitas, *ātis*, *f*. [scurrilis] buf- foones, j, scurrility: Quint. Tac

scurriliter, *ade* [id.] jeeringly, like a buffoon: Plin Ep

scurror, *i* n n dep [scurra] to play the buffoon: Hor

scutella, *is*, *n*. [scutum, cf. σκῆτρος] the thong of a sling: Liv.

scutarius, *a*, *um*, *adj* [id.] of or belonging to a shield: fabricae, shield- factories, Veg. II. Subst.: scuta- rius, *m* a shield-maker: Pl.

scutatus, *a*, *um*, *adj* [id.] armed with a scutum or oblong shield: co- hortis, Caes. II. Subst.: scutati, *orum*, *m* plu, troops armed with shields, opp to the equites: Liv.

scutella, *ae*, *f* dim [scutra; cf. scutula, i] a saucer or flat bowl, a cup. dulcinea potiones, Cic. (Hence Fr. *cuille*)

scutloa, *ae*, *f* a lash, whip (less severe than flagellum) Hor. [Cf Gr. σκῆτρος; Lat. cutis, which are for σκῆ- τρος, scu-ti-s]

scutigerulus, *i*, *m*. [scutum gero] a shield-bearer: Pl

scutra, *ae*, *f* a flat dish or pan (to heat things in): Pl

(1) **scutula**, *ae*, *f* dim. [scutra; cf. scutella] a little dish or platter of a nearly square form. Mat. II. Transf. a diamond- or lozenge- shaped figure: formam Britanniae auc- tores oblongae scutulae vel bipenni as- simulavere, Tac

(2) **scutula** (scytala or scytale), *ae*, *f* = σκυτάλη (a staff, stick), a wooden roller or cylinder: Caes. II. a roller for sending secret dispatches, in use among the Spartans. The dispatch was written on a ribbon of leather or papyrus wound round the roller (v. Smith's Ant 311) Nep (dub.) Aus. II. a kind of snake: Lucan.

scutulatus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [scutula] diamond- or lozenge-shaped, checkered: Juv.

scutulum, *i*, *n*. dim. [scutum] a small shield: Cic.

scutum, *i*, *n*. an oblong shield,

made of wood covered with leather; a buckler (whereas clipeus denotes a round shield, a target): scutum pro clipeo, Liv.: equestris, of the cavalry, id. Fig.: scuto vobis magis quam gladio opus est, i. e. defence rather than attack, id. [Cf. Gr. σκῆτρος, σκῆτρος, Lat. cutis. The root is sku, to cover.] (Hence It. *scudo*; Sp. *escudo*; Fr. *écu*)

scymnus, *i*, *m*. = σκύμνος, a cub, whelp: leonum, Lucr.

scyphus, *i*, *m* = σκύφος, a cup, goblet: Pl.: Cic.: Hor

scytala and **scytale**, *es*, *v*. scutula (2)

sē, *pron*. reflect v sui.
sē or **sēd**, *insep* prep denoting, (1) separation or division; e. g. se-curus = sine cura, *frer* from care, sepono, to lay aside; separo, to separate. **sēd-it**, a going apart, separating, etc. (ii) a reversal of the sign. of the root: e. g. se-jungo, to disjoin.

2. = semi, half; as, se-libra, se-modius. 3. = sex; as se-mestris.

sebum (also **seum**), *i*, *n*. tallow, suet, grease: Pl. (Hence It. *sevo*, *sego*; Fr. *sui*.)

sē-sēdo, *cessi*, *cessum*, *i*, *v* n. to go apart or aside, to withdraw: Constr. absol., with *ab*, *de*, or *abl* alone (the last two mostly poet.): secedant improbi, secedant se a bonis, Cic.: de confu, Ov. nostro corpore, id.: ad deliberandum, Liv. Of inanimate subjects, to remove, withdraw, and esp. in perf., to be distant: (luna) quantum solis secedit ab orbe, recedes, Lucr.: villa xvi milibus passuum ab urbe secessit, Plin. Ep. 2. In polit. sense; to separate, revolt, secede: plebes a patribus secessit, Sall. II. Fig.: to dissent from an opinion: Sen

sē-cerno, *crēvi*, *crētum*, *3* v a. lit to sift apart; hence, to put or set apart, to sunder, sever, separate, constr. the thing separated in Acc. or Nom with *pass*, that from which it is separated in Abl. alone (poet.) or depend on *ab*, or (less freq.) *ez*: flores calathis, to separate in baskets, Ov.: piaie litto genti, to set apart for, Hor.: inermes ab armatis, Liv.: e grege imperatorum, id. me Nympharum chori secernunt populo, distinguish, Hor.

II. Fig.: to separate, disjoin, dissociate; discern: hocce ego homines excipio et scerno libenter, distinguish, Cic.: sua a publicis consiliis, to separate one's own interests from those of the State, Liv.: justo secernere iniquum, Hor. 2. to reject, set aside: Cic.: minus idoneos Senatores, Suet.

sēcōspita, *ae*, *f*. [eco] a long iron sacrificial knife: Suet.

secessio, *ōnis*, *f*. [secedo] a going aside, subscription, Cic.: seces- sione facta, after they had withdrawn, Liv.

II. an insurrectionary with- drawal or separation; a secession: milites vesperi secessionem faciunt, hold a mutinous meeting, Caes. Esp

of the *secessions* of the plebs: *secessio* ab decemviris facta est, Liv.

secessus, ūs, m [id.] a *going away*, *departure*, *separation*: *avium*, Plin.

2. Esp. *retirement*, *solitude*, a *retreat*: *carmina secessum scribentis et otia quaerunt*, Ov.

Meton a *retreat*, *recess*: est in secessu longo locus, Virg. 2. Fig. of the *by-paths* of study (as opp to its main object): Quint.

seclus, ade v *secus*.

seclūdo, si, sum, 3 v a. [claudo] *to shut off*, *shut in* a *separate place*, *to shut up*, *seclude*: *aliquid autro*, Virg.

2. In gen. *to separate*, *sunder*, *shut out* or *off*: cur luna quæ ter tram secludere solis lumine, Lucr. dextrum cornu, quod erat a sinistro seclusum, Caes. 11. Fig. *to shut off*, *seclude*: a libero spiritu atque a communi luce seclusum, Cic. 2. *to separate*, *remove*: secludite curas, *shut out*, *dismiss*, Virg.

seclum, v. *seculum*.

seclūsus, a, um, Part. [secludo] 11. Adj.: *separated*, *remote*, *secluded*: *nemus*, Virg. Comp and Sup. do not occur.

seco, cū, ctum, i. v a *to cut*, *cut off*, *cut up*: *pabulum*, Caes. *marmora*, *saw into slabs*, Hor. *sectus elephan- tus*, *carved ivory*, Virg. 2. Esp. in surgery, *to operate on*, *to cut off* or *out*, *amputate*, *excise*, etc. *varices*, *aliqui*, Cic. 11. Transf. *to scratch*, *tear*, *wound*, *hurt*, *injure*: *acuto nequer ungui*, Hor. *teneras plantas tibi* (glacies), Virg. 2. *si quem podagraecat*, *torturans*, Cat. 2. *to divide*, *separate*: *sectus orbis*, *half the world*, Hor. *in longas orbem qui secure vias*, Ov. (1) *With the idea of motion*, *to run*, *sail*, *flow*, or *fly through*, etc.: *ales avis geminis scat æra pen- nis*, *cleaves*, Cic. *post ventos* (Cyllenia proles), Virg. *So, scate viam* (vias), *to take one's way*, *to travel a road*: *ille viam scat ad naves*, id. Hence *perh-*, *quam quisque scat spem*, *marks out for himself*, *pursues*, id. 111. Fig. *to cut up*, *to satirize*: *secuti Lucilius urbem*, Pers. 2. *to divide*: *causas in plura genera*, Cic. Hence, like *dirimere*, of disputes, *to decide*: *lites*, Hor. [From root *sak*, on which v. *saxum*; cf. O. H. G. *sah-s*, a knife.] (Hence It. *segarre*, Fr. *scier*.)

secoṛdia, ae, v *secoṛdia*, ad vit.

secoṛatio, ōnis f [secoṛno] a *dividing*, *sundering*, *separation*: Cic.

secoṛeto, ade. *apart by oneself*, *separately*: *eo nunc ego secreto* to his foras seduxi, Pl.: *consilia secreto* ab aliis coquere, Liv.: *secreto in occulto* cum aliquo agere, Caes. 2. *in secret*, *secretly*: *aliquid audire*, Cic.

secoṛtus, a, um, Part. [secoṛno] 11. Adj.: *separate*, *apart*: *imperium*, Liv. *fuit per se secretum*, *existed apart by itself*, Lucr. 2. Esp. *retired*, *remote*, *lonely*, *solitary*, *secret*: *loca*, i. e. *without witnesses*,

Hor. *montes*, Ov.: *vastum ubique silentium*, *secreti colles*, *deserted by the enemy*, Tac. 3. *private*, *secret*: *invadit secretissimos tumultus*, Sen.

Hence subst.: *secretum*, i, n *retire-*

ment, *solitude*, *secrecy*, and Meton a *solitude*, *retreat*: Quint. Plur.: *se-*

a vulgo et *scena* in *secretis* *removere*, Hor. (comp. in *secretoria Germanici*, *into the more remote parts*, Tac. 4.

hidden, *concealed*, *secret*: *artes*, Ov. (comp. *libertus ex secretionibus* *minist-*

teris, i. e. a *confidential servant*, Tac. Subst. *secretum*, i, n *some-*

thing secret, a *mystery*, *secret*: *f. Min-*

ervae) *secreta*, i. e. *the mysteries*, Ov.

5. *uncommon*, *rare*, *recondite*: *figuræ*, Quint. 6. *deprived of*, *want-*

ing: *with sb* or *Gen.* (ibid., Lucr. *in-*

guri, id. (Hence It. *segreto*, Fr. *secret*.)

secta, ae, f. (acc. to some, a *pass-*

part of *sepor*, others make it *peri-*

part of *seco*, *se, via*) a *path*: hence, *Fig. a way*, *mode*, *manner*, *method*, *view*, Cic. 11. Esp. a *school* or *sect*

of philosophy: *Stoicatum*, Tac. **sectarius**, a, um, adj. [seco] *gilded*, *castrated* *vervax*, Pl.

sectator, ōris, m [sector] a *fol-*

lower, *attendant*, *in plura* a *train*, *retinue*, *suite*: Cic. 11. Esp. a *fol-*

lower, *adherent* of a *sect*, etc. Suet. **sectilis**, e, adj. [seco] *cut*, *clipt*, *di-*

vided, etc. (ibid., Ov. *paymenta*, *monie*, Suet. 11. *that may be cut*, *portum*, *cut-leek*, *claves*, Liv.

sectio, ōnis, f. [id.] a *cutting*, *cut-*

ting off, *cutting up*: *corporis* (hu-

manis), Gell. 11. Legal t. a *buying*

in lots at *auction* of *property* *belonging*

to the state, whether taken in *war* or *confiscated* (the usual meaning), *also*

the things so sold, *body*. Cic. *sec-*

tionem *oppidi* *vendit*, Caes. 2. *con-*

fiscation of *property* *publica-*

torum, Just.

sector, ōris, m [id.] *one who cuts*, a *cut-*

ter: *coll-um*, a *cut-throat*, Cic. 11. a *pur-*

chaser of *the public sale* of *goods* *captured* or *confiscated* *by*

the state: id. *fac* (Sextii's Ant. 331).

sector, atus, i. v a *freq* dep. [se-

quor] *to follow* *continually* or *regularly*

in either a good or a bad sense, *to run*

after, *attend upon*, *to chase*, *pursue*, *quidem* *te jam sector* *quintum* *hunc*

annum, Pl. *Chrysogonum* (Scribi), *the*

equitum *manus* *quæ regem ex more*

securatur, Tac. *aratum*, *to follow*, Tib.

Abol.: *sectabantur multi* (of the train

of a candidate), Cic. 2. Esp. *to chase*, *hunt* *animals*: Virg. Hor. 11. Fig. *to*

follow after, *to pursue* *eagerly*. *in-*

imram ac *trium* *pra-dam*, Caes. *in-*

minutis *virtutibus*, *to seek out*, Tac. *habitu*

vultumque ejus, *to copy*, id. *With*

depend *Subj* clause: *nulle secta-*

ris, nisi quo locorum sera moretur, *to*

hunt out where the rose lingers late, Hor.

sectūra, ae, f. [seco] a *cutting*, *cut*

(rare). Varr. 11. Meton. plur., *dig-*

gings, *mines*. *acrarie secturæ*, *copper*

mines, Caes. (dub.: *al. structuræ*).

sectus, a, um, Part. [seco] **secūbitus**, ūs, m. [seco] a *lying*

or sleeping alone: Cat.: Ov.

se-cūbo, ūi, i. v n *to lie alone*, *sleep*

by oneself: Liv. Suet. 11. Transf.

to live alone or *in solitude*: *miles*

depositis *amoris* *secubat* *armis*, Prop.

seclūaris (saec), e, adj. [seculum] *be-*

longing *to a seculum* or *age*: *ludi*, *se-*

cular *games*, *celebrated* at the *expira-*

tion of a *long period* (under *Angus-*

tus, after 110 years), Suet. Tac.: *car-*

men, a *hymn* *sung* at the *secular*

games, a *secular* *hymn*, Suet.

seculum (note prop. *saeculum*, *conti-*

seculum, *saeculum*), i, n a *genera-*

tion, *age*, *period* of a *man's life* (37½

years, i. e. *one-third* of a *century*): *se-*

cula *hominum*, Cic. (1) *In more*

gen *sense*, *autumn*, *the golden age*, id.

Pythia, i. e. *the times* of the *De-*

luge, Hor. 2. Meton *the people*

living at *any one period*, *a generation*,

an age: *scit alicuius quæ altero seculo*

prosent, Caes. in *the* *hugus* *seculi*

insolentia Cic. (1) *Hence, the spirit*

of the age, *the times*: *nec cor-*

ruptum et *contemptum* *seculum* *vocatur*,

the fashion, Tac. 3. *a period* of

a hundred years, a *century*: *seculo*

festas *videmus* *lucis*, Hor. 4. *In gen*

an indefinitely long period (usu-

ally *long*) *seculi* *adit* *seculis*, *by a*

long time of *years*, Virg. *Sing* *longo*

putidam (autum) *seculo*, Hor. 11. a

race, *generation*, *offspring* (freq. in

Lucr) *usu* *plur* *secla* *propagare*, Lucr. [1] *secla* *interit*]

seculum, i, cum, no VI

secundae, animi, f. pl. [secundus]

a *part*, *second* *anterior* *parts*, i. e.

in *dramas* Plin. Fig. *qui* *fuit*

M. Crassi *quasi* *secundum*, i. e. *who*

ranked *next* *to* *the* *secundas* *frons*,

to *play* *second* *fields*, Hor.

secundani, ōrum, m. plu [secunda,

se *legis*, *soldiers* of the *second* *legion*

(like *puniani*, *tertiani*, *decimani*, etc.), Liv. Tac.

secundarius, a, um, adj. [secundus]

belonging *to the second* *class*, *sort*, or

quality: *secundate*, *moulding*, *infer-*

iorum *pains*, *seconds*, Suet. 11. Of

abstract things—*status*, Cic.

secundo, ade *secondly*: Cic.

secundo, i. v a [Secundus] *to di-*

rect *favourably*, *to adjust*, *adapt*, *ac-*

commodate: *tempus* *rel*, Pl. (dub.)

11. *to favour*, *further*, *second*: *di-*

recta *secundum*, Virg. *rite* *secunda-*

rectum *visus*, *make* *the vision* *favourable*, id.

secundum, adv. and prep. Adv

after, *behind*: *Am* *Age*, i. tu *secun-*

dum *So* *Sequitur*, *subsequent* *to*, Pl.

11. Prep. with *Acc.* of *space*, *after*, *behind*: *de* *hac* *secundum* *vos*

me, id. (1) *denoting* *direction* or

position, *by*, *along*: *favore* *iter* *secun-*

dum *mare*, Cic.: *legiones* *secundum*

flumen *duxit*, *along* *the banks* of, Caes.

(hi) denoting addition, *following upon, besides*: secundum ea multae res eum hortabatur, id. **3.** Of time, *immediately after, after, next to*: hunc diem, id. proclum, Liv. (ii) denoting extension, *during*: quitem, *during sleep*, Cic. **3.** Of rank or quality; *next to*: secundum et liberis nostris, id. **4.** Fig.: *following the nature or dictates of, in accordance with, according to*: tigna prona et fastigata, ut secundum naturam fluminis procumberent, *the way of the stream*, Caes.: secundum naturam, *agreeably to*, Cic. (ii) *according to the will of, in favour of, to the advantage of*: secundum eam (partem) item judices lar, Liv.

secundus, a, um, adj. [sequor] *following in time or order, next, second*: aliquem obligare secundo sacramento, *promise amissis*, Cic.: heres, *the next or second heir*, id.: mensa, *the second course, dessert*, Virg.: partes, *second parts, inferior parts* (v. secundae, Cic.): hic erit a mensis tunc secunda dies, *i.e. the last day but one of the month*, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *following, next, second in rank, value, etc.*: Ajax prius ab Achille secundus, Hor. **2.** *concomitant, subordinate, inferior*: pangs, id. With Dat., and Abl. of respect: haud ulli veterum virtute secundus, *second to none in*, Virg. **III.** Of currents of wind or water, *following; favourable*: secundo flumine iter facere, *down the stream*, Cic.: tota iter in secundum anxi laborante, *i.e. swinging into and floating down with the current*, Liv.: navei secundis ventis cursum continui suum, Cic. Poet. (Nepotianus) curru dat lora secundo, *to his nobly gleeking chariot*, Virg. **2.** *propitious, favourable*: secundo portus, *propitious*, Cic.: res, opp. to adversus: secundo portus, *propitious*, Cic.: rumor, Hor.: clamore secundo exit, *amid cheers*, Virg. Juv. id.: res, opp. to adversus, *propitious*, Cic.: consilium, Caes. Plur. absol. for secundae res, *age, me in this secondis respice, good fortune*, Ter. Comp.: secundiore equitum proelio hostris, *having proved more favourable for our troops*, Caes. Sup.: leges plebi, Liv.

securus, adv. *fearlessly, unconcernedly, quietly*: Suct. **II.** *safely, securely*: Plin.

securicula, ae, f. dim [securis] *a little axe, a hatchet*: Pl.

securifer, era, erum, adj. [securis] *axe-bearing*: Ov.

sechriger, era, erum, adj. [securis] *axe-bearing* (poet.): Ov.

securis, is (acc. secum, Pl.: Cic.; Abl. securi, Pl.: Cic.) *f. [seco] an axe or hatchet*: rustica, Cat.: Virg.: for sacrificing: Hor.: a pickaxe: Stat.

(ii) *a battle-axe*: Virg.: anceps, *a two-edged axe*, Ov. (iii) *an executioner's axe* (borne by the lictors in the fasces): Liv.: Cic. **II.** Fig.:

grayorum rei publicae infligere securim, *to give a heavier blow to*, id. **2.** *power of life and death; supreme authority, dominion, sovereignty* (from the axe in the fasces), usu plur.: Caes.: Hor.: Tac. (Hence it scure)

securitas, atis, f. [securus] *freedom from care, unconcern, composure*: Cic. **2.** *security, i.e. false confidence of safety; carelessness, heedlessness, negligence*: frequentissimum initium esse calamitatis securitatem, Vell. **II.** Transf. objectively, *freedom from danger, safety, security*: securitati ante quam vindictae consulere, Tac.

se-curus, a, um, adj. [cura] *free from care, careless, unconcerned, easy, untroubled, fearless, quiet, composed*: constr. with ab, de, Gen., or Subj.: ut, meis ab tergo tutus, securus bellum Nubidi inferam, *without anxiety*, Liv. securus Herminippus Temum prohibetur, Cic.: Ceres nata securia recepta, *tranquil since she had found*, Ov. securior ab Samnibus, *less apprehensive of danger from*, Liv.: de bello Romano, id. With Gen.: ne sp. securus futuri, Ov. With Subj.: securus, cadat an reo stet fabula talis, *careless whether*, Hor.: unice securus sapienter unconcerned, id. **2.** Of things, *tranquil, serene, cheerful, bright*: otia, Virg.: dies, Tib.: securior materia, Tac. (ii) Meton. (effect for cause) *that frees from care or anxiety; batteries, care-dispelling*, Virg. **3.** *careless, careless, heedless, negligent* (rare): caestrosus jurisdictio, *careless of legal subtilties*, i.e. simple, summary, off-hand, Tac. **II.** Transf. objectively, *free from danger, safe, secure* (= tutus), hostis nullum locum quoniam aut securum esse meret, Liv. With Gen.: loca securia ejusmodi casuum, *thought to be safe from such disasters* (floods), Tac. (Hence Fr. sûr.)

securus, a, sex: v. securus.

secus (Comp. acc. to some, seculus, sequus, seculus; v. infr. fin.) adv. and prep. **A.** Adv.: *otherwise, differently*: id secus est, Cic.: recte secusne, *whether rightly or otherwise*, id. pro bene aut secus consulto, *for good or ill*, Liv. With quam or atque: ne quid tunc secus quam volumus, *otherwise than as we would*, Cic. **2.** With negat.: *not otherwise, i.e. even so, just so*: fit obvium Clodio hora fore undecima aut non multo secus, *or thereabouts*, id. With Gen.: neque multo secus in vis virum, *of but little inferior strength*, Tac. With ac or quam: ejus salutem non secus ac meam tuere debeo, *just as I would my own*, Cic.: nunquam secus habui illam, ac si ex me esset lata, Ter.: non secus quam, Ov. Esp. in the poets, non (haud) secus ac, to introduce a comparison: non secus ac patris acer Romanus in armis, Virg. **II.** Elliptically, *otherwise than might be wished, i.e. ill, badly*: magna consolatio est, etiam si secus acciderit, *even*

if things go ill, Cic. (bellum) secesserat, *had turned out badly, ended in defeat*, Sall. **III.** (comp.: with negatives). instat non secus ac rotae ensem, *none the less*, Virg.: nihilo secus, *nevertheless*, Ter.: Caes. In negative questions, *quid diximus tibi sequis quam velles*? Pl. **B.** Prep. with acc.: *by, beside, along*: Cato: Plin. **2.** Affixed to a pron. it signifies *side*: e.g. alitrinsecus, *on the other side*, utrinsecus, *on both sides*; circumsecus, *on all sides, round about*. [Secus is by some regarded as cogn. with Gk. εκας. Secus (or setius) is prob. not connected with secus, but with Gk. σέως, cogn. with segnis; others make it = Gr. σέως (σέως)]

seculor (sequor), oris, m. [sequor] *one that follows another, a follower, attendant*: App. **II.** Esp. *a pursuer, a gladiator who fought with a retiarius*: Juv. v. Smith's Ant. 195

sed (est), cogn. denoting limitation or correction, *but, yet* (standing first in its sentence; and more emphatic than autem, q.v.). Cic. **II.** In transitions and resumptiones: sed ad instituta redeamus, id. Hence after parentheses, *but, now, I say, etc.*: qui ut peroravit (nam . . . etc.) — sed ut peroravit, *but, as I say, id.* **2.** In breaking off: sed quid ego haec autem nequiquam ingrata revolvo? *but why do I recall*, Virg. **III.** After negative clauses, to denote opposition or addition: *but, on the contrary*: non ego herus tibi sed servus sum, Pl. Several times repeated: non heros nec dominos appellat eos, sed patriae custodes, sed patres et deos, Cic. **2.** In a climax, non modo (solum) . . . sed et sed etiam (et, quoque), *not only, but also*: id. Caes. (ii) Non modo (solum) non . . . sed, sed etiam; sed ne . . . quidem, *not only not . . . but, but even, but indeed, but not even*, etc. (to denote diametrical opposition) judicetur non modo non consil, sed etiam hostis Antonius, Cic. Also (when the sense is sufficiently obvious), without the second non in the first clause, and with ne quidem in the second, doubly negative. quod mihi non modo irasci, . . . sed ne dolere quidem impune licet, *not only not to be angry, but not even, id.* **3.** In affirmative clauses by way of climax or addition, *but in fact, but also—and moreover* (cf. quo, no. II.): ego te hodie reddam maledum, sed vino, probe, Pl. Usually with etiam (or et): hic mihi primum meum consilium defuit, sed etiam obfuit, Cic. [Abl., with shortened vowel, of the reflexive pronoun, meaning orig. 'by itself,' hence *apart from, getting aside*, except, only, etc.]

sed, v. particula sed.
sedate, ad, calmly, tranquilly, sedately: Pl.: Cic.
sedatio, oris, f. [sedo] *an allaying, assuaging, calming*: Cic.
sedatus, a, um, Part. [sedo]. **II**

Adj. : composed, moderate, calm, quiet, sedate; oderunt sedatum celeres, Hor. : of things: annis, tranqui, Cic. : sedatus tempus, id.

sēdēcīm (sedecim), *card. num.* **adj.** [sex decem] sixteen: Pl.: Caes. : Liv. (Hence Fr. seize.)

sēdēcūla, ae, f. *dim.* [sedes] a little seat, a low stool: Cic.

sēdētārius, a, um, *adj.* [sedeo] belonging to sitting, sedentary (rare): sutores, Pl.

sēdēo, sēdi, sessum, 2. v. n. to be seated, to sit (denotes a position or *to alight*; whereas sūdo denotes an action = to *alight, sink down, settle*): hi stant ambo, non sedent, Pl.: cum tot summi oratores sedent, remain sitting, Cic. With in and Abl. denoting the seat or place: sedilibus in primis, Hor. With simple Abl. (poet.): vestibulo, Virg.: sedibus altis, Ov. With other prepositions and adverbs: inter ancillas, Pl.: ante fores, Ov.: sub arbore, id.: apud quem, Cic. 2. Esp. of magistrates, etc.; to sit in council, in court, on the bench: ejus igitur mortis sedetis ultores, id. Also, of the assessors of the judges: id. 3. to continue sitting; to remain in a place; hence, to be inactive; to linger, loiter, etc.: sedemus desides domi, Liv.: sedet qui timuit, sat still, staid at home, Hor. Prov.: compressis, quoad ant, manibus sedere, to sit with folded hands, Liv. (ii) Esp. in war, to remain encamped, keep the field; and of blockading armies, to sit down before a town: dum apud hostes sedimus, Pl. sedendo expugnare urbem, by blockade, i. e. starrng out the defenders, Liv. 11.

Transf. : to rest or settle down: sedet nebula densior campo, id.: clava sedit in ore viri, struck home, Ov.: Tac.: esca quae simplex olim tibi sederit, sat well on your stomach, suited you, Hor. Hence, poet. of wounds: plagam sedere cedendo areolat, from penetrating, Ov. 2. Esp. to sit close, to hold or hang fast; to be firm, immovable: librata quum sederit (glans), stuck tight (in the sting-pouch) while being stung, Liv.: sedit in ingento Cressa relicta tuo, Ov. 3. Of fixed resolution, to be resolved on, settled: animo fixum immotumque sedere, Virg.: id sedet Aeneas, is so settled by him, id. [Cf. Skr. sad, "sit," Gr. ēdōs, ēdōtai, ēdōp; Goth. sit-an, Eng. sit.] (Hence It. sedere, Fr. seoir.)

sēdes, is (Gen. plur. sedium, Liv.; usu. sedum), f. [sedeo] a seat, chair, throne, etc.: in iis sedibus, quae erant sub platano, Cic.: sedes honoris sui, Liv. Poet. si priores tenet sedes Homerus, the foremost seat, the first rank, Hor. 11. **Transf.** in gen., a seat, dwelling-place, residence, habitation, abode, temple, etc.: Sing.: In omni sede ac loco ferrum flammamque metuemus, dwelling, Cic.: (ulmus) nota quae sedes fuerat columbis, abode,

haunt, Hor. Poet.: sedes scelerata, = sceleratorum, i. e. the infernal regions, Ov. (ii) **Plur.** (usu. of the dwellings of several) : qui incolunt eas urbes non haerent in suis sedibus, Cic.: ut aliud domicilium, alias sedes petant, settlements, Caes. Also of the dwelling of a single person: in ea civitate domicilium et sedes collocavit, Cic. (iii) Of the abode of the dead, a resting-place: Tac.: Virg. 2. Of things, a seat, place, ground, situation, foundation, etc. **Sing.**: num montes moliri sede sua paramus? to push from their place, Liv.: nec mens mihi nec color certa sede manet, resting-place, Hor. **Plur.** : In sedibus luxuriae collocari, Cic.: turrim convellimus altis sedibus, from its base, Virg. (Hence It. seggia; Fr. siege; Eng. see of a bishop)

sēdile, is, n. [id.] a seat, bench, stool, chair, etc. **Sing.** : membra senex posito jussit relevare sedili, Ov. **Plur.** : seats in the theatre: Hor.: rovers' benches, Virg.

sēditio, ōnis, f. [sēd itio] a going apart, hence an insurrectionary separation, civil discord, mutiny, sedition: Caes.: Cic. 2. Fig. seditionem facit lien, occupat praecordia, multities, and takes possession of the stomach, Pl.: maris, tumult, commotion, Stat. 11. **Transf.** in gen. dissension, discord, strife, quarrel (rare): domestica (opp. to fraterna concordia), Liv. pantomimorum, Suet.

sēditiosus, a, um, *adj.* [seditio] factious, turbulent, mutinous, seditious: tribuni plebis, Cic.: oratio, Caes.: voces, Liv. 11. **Transf.** in qualified sense (facete): ea est enim seditiosa, mutinosa, rebellious, Cic. (ii) **troubled, uneasy**: vita, id.

sēdo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and 1. [samo root as sedeo] A ct.: to settle, still, calm, allay, assuage, appease, check, stop, etc.: incendia, Ov.: sitim, to quench, Lucr.: vira, to bring to rest (i. e. into port), Prop. pestentiam, Liv.: populi impetus, Cic. tumultum, Caes.: contentionem, Liv. Rarely with a personal object at vix a magistratibus juvenus sedaretur, was brought to order, id.: tumultuantes milites, Just. Reflect. : sedatis fluctibus, having subsided, Cic.

11. **Neutr.** : to become quiet, to lull, subside (late): postquam tempestas sedavit, Gell.

sēdūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to lead aside or apart; to lead away, carry off, etc.: me solum foras, Ter.: singulos separatim, Liv.: quod a te seductus est tuoque beneficio adluc vivit, was withdrawn, taken out of the way, Cic. Poet.: vacuos ocellos, to avert, withdraw, Prop.: mons aedaci seductus in aethera dorso, high upraised, Stat. 2. Fig.: consilia seducta a plurimum conscientia, withdrawn, secluded, Liv. 11. to put asunder, separate, divide

(poet and rare): seducti terras unda duas, Ov.: of persons: id. With Abl.: quum mors animā seduxerit artus, Virg.

seductio, ōnis, f. [seduco] a leading aside, testium, Cic.

seductus, a, um, *Part.* [seduco]. 11. A *dj.*: distant: ex alto seductus aethere longe despectat terras, Ov.

sedulitas, atis, f. [sedulus] assiduity, application, zeal, sedulousness: Suet.: Cic. 11. officiousness, obtrusiveness: sedulitas stulte quem diligit urget, Hor.

sēdulo, adv. diligently, sedulously: rem mandatum exsequi, gerere, Pl.: comparare quae opus sunt, Liv.: argumentari, Cic.: negare, emphatically, Ter. Esp. with facere, to do one's best; absol. or foll. by it, ne: id. 2. on purpose, designedly, intentionally: tardius sedulo incedere, to walk more slowly on purpose, Liv.

sēdūla, a, um, *adj.* [Perh., with lengthened vowel (as in sedes), from root of sed-eo; cf. as-sid-uus] diligent, industrious, assiduous, sedulous: Cic.: puer (minor), Hor. brachia, laborious, Ov.: apus, busy, id. 11. officious, obtrusive: Tib.: Hor.

seges, avis, f. a corn-field: Cic.: Caes.: Virg.: Hor. 2. Meton. standing-corn, a crop: segēs alta, Ov. matura, Caes. **Plur.**: segēs collibus et campis habere, Lucr. With Gen.: segēs firmis, Liv. Poet. of the armed men springing from the dragon's teeth: segēs (phrasi) vinorum, Ov. Also of things planted thickly together, like standing corn: ferrea ulorum segēs, Virg. 11. Fig.: a field, ground, soil: segesem ac materiam gloriae, Cic. 2. a crop, fruit, produce (poet. and rare) Ov. [Itym. uncertain.]

sēgestro, is, n. a covering, wrapper of straw or hides. Suet. [Perh. cogn. with -agum, q. v.]

segmentatus, a, um, *adj.* [segmentum] ornamented with strips of tinsel, etc.; trimmed, flounced, purfled (rare): cunae, Juv.

segmentum, i, n. [seco] a cutting, a piece cut off, a slice: Plin. 2. **Plur.** segmenta, strips of tinsel, brocade, etc.; trimmings, flounces: Ov.: Juv. 11. Esp. a zone or segment of the earth Plin.

segnis, adv. slowly, lazily: Liv. **segnis**-pēs, edis, m. [segnis] slow-foot, poet. of a jaded horse: Juv.

segnis, c, adv. slow, lingering, sluggish, inactive, unenergetic: quia tardius irent propter onus segnes, moving heavily, Hor.: (equus) segnior annis, that has lost his fire, Virg.: flumini aquae, sluggish streams, Curt.: indoles, dull, Tac.: signiores castigat atque incitat, Caes.: obsidio, Liv.: pes, laggard, Hor.: campus, idle (because left fallow), i. e. unproductive, Virg.: carduus, barren, id. With ad, or in and Abl.: ad imperandum, Cic.: in exsequendis conatus, Suet. With

Gen. (as trans. Adj.): occasionum baud segnis, *prompt to seize*, Tac. With *Inf.* (poet.): nodum socrere, *reluctant, refusing to unite*, Hor. [Elym. uncertain.]

segniter, adv. *slowly, sluggishly, unenergetically*; Liv. (Comp.: id. *Esp* freq. with negatives: *not the less actively, with undiminished zeal*: neque segnit, Tac.: nihilo segnit bellum parare, Sall)

segnitia, ae, f [segnis] *slowness, dilatoriness, sluggishness, inactivity*: Tac Liv Cic

segnities, em, e, f [id] *slowness, sluggishness, inactivity*: Virg. Liv. Suet

sē-grēgo avi, atum (in tmesi, seque gr-gari, Lucr.), i v a. [grēx] *to separate from the flock*; oves, Plaut.

II In gen. *to set apart, to separate, remove*: aliquem a republica, Cic captivos, Liv. 2. **Fig** virtutem a summo bono Cic pugnam, dividi, separare, i. e. engage the antagonists singly, Liv

sē-jūgātus, a, um, adj. *disjoined, separated* (rare), Cic

sējūgis, is, m (se currus) [sex jugum] *a team of six horses, a chariot driven by six horses*: Liv.

sējunctim, adv. *separately*. Tib. **sējunctio**, ōnis, f [sejunct] *a disjunction, separation, division* (rare), Cic Quint 2. **alienation, disagreement** (in fable of the limb- and the belly). Flor

sējunctus, a, um, Part [se-jung] **sē-jungo**, ūxi, ūctum, i v a. *to dis-unite, disjoin, separate*: Alpes Italam a Gallia sejungunt, Nep: aliquem ex fortissimorum civium numero, Cic II. **Fig** defuncto sejuncta a voluntate ac sententia leges, utterly removed from or foreign to, id. se a labore forens, Tac. With Abl. corpore sejunctus dolor, Lucr

selectio, ōnis, f [seligo] *a choosing out, choice, selection*: Cic

selectus, a, um, Part [seligo]

se-libra (sēl, Mart), ae, f [semi] *a half-pound*: Liv

sē-ligo, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a. *to gather apart, to select, choose*: exempla, Cic: aliquem socrum, Ov II. **Esp** judices selecti, the judges in criminal suits selected by the praetor: Cic

sella, ae, f dim [for sed-la, from root of sedeo] *a seat, chair, stool*: Cic *a mechanic's work-stool*: id. *a teacher's chair*: id. *a portable chair or sedan*: aut sella, aut lectica transire, Suet: called also sella gestatoria, id. *Esp* a magistrate's seat or chair: Cic: sella curulis. v. curulis

sellaria, ae, f [sella] *a room furnished with seats or settles, a drawing-room*: Plin.: Suet.

sellariolus, a, um, adj. *of or for sitting*: popinae, for lounging, tipping, Mart.

sellisternia, ōrum, n. plu. [sella sternu] *religious ban-*

quets offered to female deities (because, at table, the women sat upon sellae, chairs or benches, while the men reclined upon lecti, whence lectisternium) Tac.

sellula, ae, f dim [sella] *a little seat or stool*; also, a sedan: i. lac.

sellularius, a, um, adj. [sellula] *belonging to a chair*: quaestus, sellularij occupationes or trades, Gell. II. Subst. sellularius, n. m. *a mechanic*, Liv

sēmānimis, v. semianimis.

sēmel, adv. num once, a single time: semel in vita, Cic: semel atque iterum, once and again, i. e. twice, Suet. In a more gen. sense: pecuniam semel atque iterum dare, repeatedly, Cic: Caes. II. Transf: but once, once for all: aut vitam semel atque ignominiam tuire, Liv. (u) Of speech, at once, in a word, briefly: Cic 2. Of succession, the first time, first = primam: his in potestatem pervenisse Caesaris, semel ad Corfinium, iterum in Hispania, Caes. Without iterum, etc.: cum ad idem, unde semel profecta sunt, cuncta astra redierint, i. e. originally, Cic 3. In gen., to denote simple antecedence; once, only, at some time, at any time: freq with ut, ubi, quando, cum, si, etc.: quod semel dixi, haud mutabo, what I have once said, Pl: proclivius ad perniciem, cum semel coepit, labitur, Cic: Flor With participles: ut incitato semel multi adederint impetum, when once set in motion, Liv. [The root means "one", cf sim-plex, singular; the words given on similis are also prob cogn]

semen, ōnis, n that which is sown, seed of plants and animals: Cic: Ov Of the germs or elements of other bodies (of fire, water, stones, etc.). Lucr: Virg. II. Transf: a shoot, used for propagating; a graft, scion, set, slip, cutting: id. 2. a stock, race: genus ac semen, Cic 3. posterity, progeny, offspring, child (poet): Ov

III Fig origin, occasion, cause, as we say, 'the root': of persons, an author, prompter, instigator, etc. malorum omnium, promotor, sower, Cic Plur: semina discordiae, germs, seeds, elements, Tac seditiosos, semina discordiarum, promoters, sowers, Liv. [The root is sa, to sow; cf sa-lu-s, and O H G sa-mo, seed. For the e in semen, cf se-ri (=se-so), perf sē-ri; Goth sēth-s, Eng seed]

sementifer, ēra, ērum, adj [sementis ferō] *seed-bearing, fruitful*: Virg

sementis, is, f [semen] *a sowing*: Cic Plur: sementes quam maximas facere, to sow as large breadths of grain as possible, Caes. Proverb: ut sementem feceris, ita metes, as you sow, so will you reap, Cic. 2. Fig: malorum sementem esse factam, id.

II Transf seed-time: per sementum, Cato. 2. Meton sementea,

the growing crops, young corn: tene-lac, Ov. (Hence Fr. semente.)

sementivus, a, um, adj. [sementis] *belonging to sowing*: feriae, that occur at seed-time, Varr.: called, also, sementina dies, Ov.

semermis, v. semiermis.

semerstris, e, adj [sex mensis] *of six months, half-yearly*: regnum, Cic: imperium, Caes.: dux, Liv.: aurum, the ring of the military tribunes (who seem to have held office for six months), Juv

semēsus, a, um, adj. [semi ēdo] *half-eaten, half-consumed*: Hor.

semet, v. sui.

semi- (before vowels sometimes sem-, and before libra, mēstris from mensis), and modius, sē-) an inseparable particle employed as a prefix, denoting, half-, demi-, semi-: e. g. semēstris, semi-monthly; semesus, half-eaten; semdeus, demigod, etc. [Cf. Gr. ἡμι-, O H G. sēmi-]

semi-adsēptus (quinguesyl.), a, um, adj. *half-opened*: janua, Ov.

semi-ambustus, a, um, adj. *half-burned, half-consumed*: cadaver, Suet.

semi-animis (in verse, quadrisyl.), e, adj. [animus] *half-alive, half-dead*: Virg: Liv.

semi-animus, a, um, adj. *half-alive, half-dead*: Lucr.: Juv.: Liv.

semi-āpertus, a, um, adj. *half-opened, half-open*: fores portarum, Liv.

semi-barbarus, a, um, adj. *semi-barbarous*: Galli, Suet.

semi-bis, bōvis, m, adj. *half an ox (and half a man)*: vir, i. e. the Minotaur, Ov.

semi-caper, pri, m. *half a goat*, epithet of Pan, etc.: Ov.

semi-circulus, i, m. *a half-circle, semicircle*: Cels.

semi-crēmātus, a, um, adj. *half-consumed in the flames*: membra, Ov.

semi-crēmus, a, um, adj. [cremo] *half-consumed in the flames*: stipes, Ov.

semi-crūdus, a, um, adj. *half-raw*: exta, Suet.

semi-cubitalis, e, adj. *a half-cubit long*: hastile, Liv.

semi-dēus, a, um, adj. *half-divine*: Dryades, Ov.: heroes, i. e. the Argonauts, Stat.: canes, i. e. Anubis (the dog-headed deity of Egypt), Lucan.

Subst.: a demigod; demigoddess: semideique deique, Ov

semi-doctus, a, um, adj. *half-taught, half-learned*: Pl.: Cic.

semi-ermis (semern), e, and semi-ermus, a, um, adj. [arma] *half-armed, badly or indifferently armed*: Liv.: Tac

semi-fectus, a, um, v. semesus.

semi-factus, a, um, adj. *half-made, half-finished*: opera, Tac.

semi-fer, ēra, ērum, adj. [ferus] *half-feral, half man and half beast*: caput Panis, Lucr.: pectus Tritonis, Virg. Subst. sing. and plur. of the

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Centaurus: Ov. II. Fig.: *half-wild, half-savage*: *Cacus*, Virg.

semi-fultus, a, um, adj. [fulcio] *half-propped*: Mart.

sem-germanus, a, um, adj. *half-German*, *semi-German*: *gentes*, Liv.

semi-graecus, a, um, adj. *half-Greek*, *semi-Greecian*: Suet.

semi-gravis, e, adj. *half-intoxicated*: Liv.

se-migro, avi, i. v. n. *to go away, remove from*: a patre, Cic.

semi-hians, antis, aag. *half-opened, half-open*: *labellum*, Cat.

semi-homulo, inis, m. *a half-man, i.e. half man and half beast*: *Centauri*, Ov.

II. Fig.: *half-human, savage*: *Cacus*, Virg.

semi-hora, ac, f. *half an hour*: Cic.

semi-lacer, era, erum, adj. *half-lacerated, half-mangled*: Ov.

semi-lautus, a, um, adj. *half-washed*: *crura*, Cat.

semi-liber, era, erum, adj. *half-free*: Cic.

semi-lixa, ac, m. *half a sutler, one little better than a sutler*: Liv.

semi-marinus, a, um, adj. *half in the sea*: *corpora*, Lucr.

semi-mas, aris, m. *a half-male, hermaphrodite*: Ov. Liv. II. Adj. *gelded, castrated*: *ovis*, Ov.

semi-mortuus, a, um, adj. *half-dead*: Cat.

seminarium, ii, n. [semen] *a nursery-garden or bed, a seed-plot*: Cato. Fig.: *seminarium rei publicae, the nursery-garden of the State (viz. the family)*, Cic.

seminator, oris, m. [semino] *an originator, producer, author*: Cic.

II. Fig.: *omnium malorum, id*

semi-necis (Nom. does not occur), adj. [nec] *half-dead*: *alicui semineci rapere arma*, Virg.

seminium, ii, n. [semen] *a race, stock, breed*: Pl.: *leonum*, Lucr.

semino, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] *to sow (rare)*: Col. 2. Transf. *to beget, engender, procreate*: Pl. (ii) Of plants, *to bring forth, produce*: visum quod non sua seminat arbor, which an alien (lit. not its own) tree propagates, Virg. (Hence Fr. *semer*.)

semi-nudus, a, um, adj. *half-stripped*: *consules*, Liv. 2. *half-unarmed, i.e. unprotected*: *pedes prope seminudus genere armorum, id*.

semi-paganus, i, m. *a half-rustic, half-a-c clown*: Pers.

semi-perfectus, a, um, adj. *half-finished*: *opera*, Suet.

semi-pes, pedis, m. *half a foot*: Virg.

semi-placētīnus, i, m. *a half-Placentine*: Cic.

semi-plenus, a, um, adj. *half-full*: *scrobes*, Col.: *favi, id. oaves, half-manned*, Cic.: *stationes, Liv.*: *legiones, with but half their full strength*, Veil.

semi-pūtatns, a, um, adj. *half-pruned*: *vitis*, Virg.

semi-rasus, a, um, adj. *half-shaven*: *ustor*, Cat.

semi-rēduotus, a, um, adj. *half bent back*: Ov.

semi-rēfectus, a, um, adj. *half-repaired*: *classis*, Ov.

semi-rūtus, a, um, adj. *half-pulled down, half-demolished, half-ruined*: *murus*, Liv.: *vallum*, Tac.

semis, -sis, m. [semi as] *half a unit, a half (for dimidium)*: *Africæ*, Plin.: Suet. II. Esp. *half an as, a semi-as (as a coin)*; in the time of Cic and foll. of small value (v. as): Cic. In plur.: *semisibus et trientibus remissis, i.e. the payments of a half or one-third as, id.* Hence, *non semisibus homo, not worth a groat, i.e. worthless*, *Vatin* in Cic. 2. As a rate of interest, *one half per cent a month, or six per cent. per ann.* (cf. *bes, tricus*, etc.). *semisibus magna copia (pecuniae) est, to be had at six per cent.*, Cic.

3. As a measure of dimension *half a juger of land*: *biua jugera et semisibus agri assignati*, Liv.

semi-senex, nis, m. *an elderly man*: Pl.

semi-sēpultus, a, um, adj. *half-buried*: *ossa*, Ov.

semi-somnus, a, um, and *semi-somnis*, e, adj. *half-asleep, drowsy*: Pl.: Cic. Liv.

semi-sūpinus, a, um, adj. *half bent backwards, half-supine* (poet.) Ov.

semita, ac, f. *a narrow way, a path, foot-path, lane, etc.*: *omnibus viis notis semitæque*, *Caes.*: *angusta et ardua*, Liv. 2. Transf. *opere (formicæ) omnis semita fervet*, Virg. II. Fig. of any kind of by-path: *fallentis vitæ, the pathway of a hidden life*, Hor.: *tranquillæ vitæ*, Juv.: Cic. [Ety. uncertain.]

semitalis, e, adj. [semita] *belonging to foot-paths or by-ways*: *doi, whose statues were placed in by-ways*, Virg. (Cat.)

semitarius, a, um, adj. [id.] *belonging to or frequenting foot-paths or by-ways*: *mochi*, Cat. (Hence It. *sentiero*; Fr. *sentier*.)

semi-ustulo (*semustulo* and *semiustilo*), atum, only in Part. perf. and gerundive, i. v. a. *to half burn*: *semiustulatus effugit*, Cic. (Ger part only in Suet., once.)

semi-ustus (*semustus*), a, um, adj. *half-burned, charred*: *Enceladi fulmine corpus*, Virg. II. Fig.: *scopulare incendium priore consulatu semustulum effugisse, had all but perished in the flames* (fig.), Liv.

semi-vir, i, m. adj. *half-mach*: (i) *half-man and half beast*, as the *Centaur Chiron*: Ov. (ii) *an hermaphrodite*: id. II. Transf., as adj.: *unmanned*: of a priest of *Cybele*: Juv.

2. Fig. *unmanly, effeminate*: et nunc ille *Paris cum semiviro comitatu*, Virg.

semi-vivus, a, um, adj. *half-alive*,

half or almost dead: *ibi hominem fumo excruciatum, semivivum reliquit*, Cic.

II. Fig.: *semi-vivis vocibus, with half-expiring words*, id.

semi-vocalis, is, f. (sc. littera) *a semivowel* (acc. to the old grammarians, seven: f, l, m, n, r, s, x): Quint.

semi-vonarius, ii, m. *a maker of small guides*: Pl. [But the word cannot metrically stand in Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 42, where alone it is found, and the reading is prob. wrong.]

se-mōdius, ii, m. *a half-modius*: Juv.

semōtus, a, um, Part. [semoveo]. II. Adj.: *remote, distant*: *collonum petunt semoto a multibus loco*, *Caes.* 2. Fig.: *omnis divini natina semota a nostris rebus, cut off from*, *Lucr.* *cura semotus metueque, exempt from*, id.

se-mōveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, v. a. *to move or p. t. aside; to separate*: Ter.

II. Fig.: *Statu ab ea disciplina omnino semoveendus est, must be kept quite distinct from it*, Cic.

semper, adv.: *ever, always, at all times, for ever*: *quod bis accidit semper biotum xiv spatio, twice every 24 hours*, *Caes.* (In Ter. And. 1, 1, 4, taken by some as adj., like Gr. *æw* with art.: *heri semper lenitas, i.e. continual good temper*.) With quotidia, perenne, assidue, etc.: *lucrum ut perenne vobis semper suppetat*, Pl.: *semper assidue*, Ter.: *semper et ubique*, Quint. [*Semper*, from the root, meaning 'one,' which is found in *semi-*, q. v. for the termin. of *semi-*, *pauci-semper*, etc.]

semperiternus, a, um, adj. [semper; cf. *hæsternus* from *hest* (*heri*), *a ternus* from *æternus*, and *tacturnus* from *tæce*)] *everlasting, perpetual, continual, imperishable* (the ordinary word for everlasting, whether in strict sense or used vaguely thus distinguishing from *æternus*, *eternal*, which is properly applicable only to what is absolutely eternal). Cic.: Ter.

sem-unica, ac, f. *the twenty-fourth part of an as*: Varr. 2. In gen., *a twenty-fourth part of any whole*: *quid herodem ex deduce et semuncia Cæciani*, i. e. *to all but one twenty-fourth part*, Cic. Hence, transf. *a trifle*: *semuncia recti, a grain of principle*, Pers. II. Esp. of weight, *the twenty-fourth of a pound*: *semuncia auri*, Liv.

semun-iarius, a, um, adj. [semuncia] *amounting to one twenty-fourth of an as or of any unit*: *onus, interest at the rate of one twenty-fourth of the capital*, i. e. *about four per cent. per ann.*, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 177).

semustus, a, um, v. *semustus*.

senariolus, i, m. [senarius] *a little, insignificant senarius, or verse of six feet*: Cic.

senarius, a, um, adj. [seni] *consisting of six each*: *numerus, the number*

siz, Macr. • II. Esp.: *versus, a verse consisting of six feet* (usu. iambica): Quint.: and Subst. *senarius*, II, m.: Cic.

senātor, ōris, m. [v. *senex*] a member of the Senate, a senator of Rome or some other state: Cic.: Caes.: Liv.

senātorius, a, um, adj. [senator] belonging to a senator, senatorial: gradus, degree, Cic.: ordo, Caes.: litterae, speeches made in the Senate, Cic.

senātus, ūs, m. (Gen. *senati*, Pl.: Cic.) [senex; cf. *γενοῦν* from *γενῶν*] the council of the elders, the Senate or supreme council at Rome (concerning whose origin, constitution, powers, etc., v. Smith's *Ant.* 372 seqq.) vocare *senatum*, Liv. in *senatu* sedere, to sit among the senators (in the orchestra of the theatre), Suet. 2. the Senate of other nations. *Aeduarum*, Caes. II. Fig. *αἰσιν*, id. i.e. consultation: de re *argentaria* *consilium*, "a committee of ways and means," Pl.

senātusconsultum, v. *consultum*, II

senecta, ac, f. [senectus, *adj.* s. *sc.* *sc.*] old age, senility (= *senectus*, chiefly poet.) Ter.: Virg.: Hor.

senectus, a, um, *adj.* [senex] aged, old (rare) *actas*, Pl.

senectus, utis, f. [id.] old age (as a natural state, whereas *senium* implies decay, decrepitude: only in *senio*) Cic. Meton. obducta solvitur fronte: *senectus*, gloom, haggardness, Hor. *Concilio* age, i.e. hoary hairs: Virg. Of old men: Cic. Juv. 2. Fig. of style; full maturity: Cic. (ii) Of things (for *vetustas* poet. and rare) *vinum*, Juv. vos (tabellae) *cariora* *senectus* rodant Ov.

senēto, 2, v. n. [v. *senex*] to be old (rare) Cat.

senesco, ntis, 3, r. n. *insep* [senex] to grow old, become aged, to grow hoary: *senium* *actas* *senescit*, Cic.: *tactus* *senescimus* *annis*, Ov. II. Meton. to grow weak, to waste away, wane, decline, etc.: *Hannibalem* *jani* et *fama* *senescere* et *viribus*, *va* *declinans*, Liv. *amore* *senescit* *habendi*, *pines* *away*, Hor. 2. Of things: *homo*, *diao* to a close, Cic.: *luna*, *vane*, *id.* *continua* *messe* *senescit* *ager*, *becomes* *exhausted*, Ov.: *senescere* *civitatem* *otio*, Liv.: *morbus*, Cic.

senex, senis, (Nom. and Acc. of *neutr.* plur. in *Posit.*, and of *neutr.* sing. in *comp.* do not occur Orig. (Gen. *senilis*, Plaut.) *adj.* (Comp. *senior*) old, aged, advanced in years: *nemo* *est* *tam* *senex* *qui* *se* *annum* *non* *putet* *posse* *vivere*, Cic. *Comp.*: *grandior* *seniore*, Lucr.: *anni*, Ov. II. Subst. an aged person, an old man or woman (used somewhat widely): *ut* *tum* *ad* *senem* *senex* *de* *senectute*, Cic.: *senem* *in* *patriam* *revertimur* (of Hannibal, who was not yet fifty years of age), Liv.: *hanc* *toto* *mala* *ferre* *senem*, *this* *old* *woman*, Tib. 2. (Comp. *senior*,

an elderly person, sometimes (esp. in the poets) also = *senex*, an aged person: Virg. (ii) Esp. with reference to the classification of citizens as seniors (over 45) and juniors (Servius Tullius) *seniores* a *junioribus* *divisi*, Cic.: *centuria* *juniorum* *seniorumque*, Liv. [Cf. Gr. *ἔως*, *ἔρος*, (in *ἐν* *καὶ* *ῥέα*), Goth. *sm-ista*, oldest. With the c in *senex* = c of *κ* in *γυναικ-* (*γυνή*)] (From *senior* come *It.* *signore*, Sp. *senior*; Fr. *seigneur*, *sire*, Eng. *sir*.)

seni, ae, a, num. *adj.* distrib. [for *sex* = 6; for loss of *x*, cf. *semestris*] *siz* each: *senis* *horis*, *every* *siz* *hours*, Liv.

II. Transf. for *sex*, *siz*: *tradidit* *natalibus* *actis* *his* *puerum* *senis*, *past* *his* *twelfth* *birthday*, Ov.

senidēni (or *separ*), ae, a, num. *adj.* distrib. *sixteen* *each*: Liv.: Tac.

senilis, e, *adj.* [senex] belonging to old people, aged, senile: *prudencia*, Cic.: *animi*, Ov.: *artus*, id.: *guttur*, Hor.: *statura* *incurva*, of an old man, Cic.

senio, ōnis, m. [seni] the number *siz*, a *siz* on *duo* Suet.

senior, ōris, v. *senex*

senium, ii, n. [v. *senex*] the feebleness of age, decline, decay (cf. *senectus*) *senio* *confectus*, Suet.: *senus*, *decili*. In wider sense of the universe, *omni* *morbo* *senio* *carere*, Cic. 2. *debility*, *exhaustion*: *lentae* *velut* *tabis* *senio*, Liv. Meton. an old man, old fellow: with *max* *pron.* (v. rare) *ut* *illum* *di* *deaeque* *senium* *prudent*, Ter. 2. *variation*, *grief*, *trouble*: *tota* *civitas* *confecta* *senio* *est*, Cic.: *senio* *et* *maioris* *consumptus*, Liv.: *inhumanae* *Camenae*, *moroseness*, *clunkiness*, Hor.

senso, orum, n. plu [sentio] *sensations*, *thoughts*, *ideas*: Cic.

sensibilis, e, *adj.* [sensu] perceptible by the senses, *sensible* (rare): Sen.

sensifer, era, erum, *adj.* [sensu] producing sensation: Lucr.

sensilis, e, *adj.* [sentio] endowed with sensation, sensitive: Lucr.

sensim, adv. [id.] prop. perceptibly: hence slowly, gently, softly, gradually: *sensim* *tarde* *potius*, Cic. *tentare* *animos*, Liv.: *sensim* *et* *sapienter* *amare*, Ov.

sensus, a, um, Part [sentio].

sensus, ūs, m. [id.] the faculty of feeling, perception, sensation, sense, etc. Of the body: *tactus* *corporis* *est* *sensus*, Lucr.: *oculorum*, *aurium*, Cic.: *videndi*, *audiendi*, id. II. Of the mind, sentiment, emotion, affection; sense, capacity, inclination, disposition, etc.: *humanitatis*, id.: *valde* *mihi* *placebat* *sensus* *ejus* *de* *re* *publica*, *political* *views*, id.: *eo*, *erat* *eadem*, *quo* *Alcibiades* *(senu)*, *Nep.*: *sensus* *communis* (and with *hominum*), the common sense or judgment of mankind as to the decencies and proprieties of life; social tact: Quint. Juv.: Hor. 2. Meton.: the thinking faculty, understanding, reason, common sense,

"brains" (rare): Phaedr. 3. Esp. of discourse, sense, meaning, signification: Hor. (ii) a sentence, period: Quint. Hence, *communes* *sensus* (corr. with *loci*), *common* *places*, Tac. (Hence Fr. *sens*.)

sententia, ae, f. [sentio] a way of thinking: opinion, sentiment: a purpose, determination, decision, etc.: *adhuc* *in* *hac* *sum* *sententia*, Cic.: *si* *honestatem* *tueri*, *ac* *retinere* *sententia* *est*, *if* *one's* *purpose* *is*, id.: *de* *sententia* *alicujus* *aliquid* *facere*, *gerere*, *scribere*, etc., according to any one's wish: id. Liv., etc.: *numis* *stulte* *iacunt*, *mea* *quidem* *sententia*, *in* *my* *opinion* *at* *least*, Pl.: *ae* *mea* (*tua*, etc.) *sententia*, or simply, *ex* *sententia*, to one's mind or liking: Cic.: *praeter* *animi* *sententiam*, *beyond*, i.e. *contrary* *to* *one's* *liking*, Pl. Proverb.: *quoth* *hominis*, *toto* *sententiae*, *every* *one* *has* *his* *own* *opinion*, Ter. 2. Esp. legal t t, an official determination, a decision, sentence, judgment, vote: Cic.: M. Cato (*judex*) *sententiam* *dixit*, *pronounced* *the* *decision* *or* *sentence*, id. Pl. r. *ex* *animi* *mei* (*tui*) *sententia*, in the formula of an oath, to the best of my (your) knowledge and belief: (maiores) *jurare* *ex* *sui* *animi* *sententia* *quomodo* *voluerunt*, id. As corroborative phrase: *me* *quidem*, *ex* *animi* *mei* *sententia*, *nulla* *oratio* *laedere* *potest*, *by* *my* *faith*, Sall. II. Transf. of discourse, sense, meaning, signification, etc. legis, Cic. 2. a sentence, period: id. 3. Esp. a philosophical aphorism, an apophthegm, maxim, axiom: id.

sententiōla, ae, f. dim. [sententia] a little sentence or aphorism: Cic.

sententiōse, adv. *sententiously*: Cic.

sententiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [sententia] full of meaning, pithy, *sententious*: *genus* *dictionis*, Cic.

senticiētum, i, n. [sentis] a thorn-brake: Pl.

sentina, ae, f. the lowest part or sink in the hold of a ship, also the bilge-water: Cic.: Caes. II. Fig. of a degraded political position: *nunc* *autem* *vix* *est* *in* *sentina* *locus*, Cic. 2. a resort of bad characters: *ii* *Romani*, *sicuti* *in* *sentina*, *confluxerant*, *a* *common* *sink* *of* *iniquity*, Sall.

3. the dregs, refuse of the people, rabble: *sentina* *rei* *publicae*, Cic.: of camp followers, refuse, scum: Val. Max. [Ety. unknown.]

sentio, si, sum (perf. *sensi*, *senti*, Ter.), 4, v. a. to discern by the senses: to feel, hear, see, etc.; to perceive, be sensible of: *calorem* *et* *frigus*, Lucr.: *suavitatem* *cibi*, Cic.: *colores*, Lucr.: *odores*, id.: *sonitum*, Pl.: *famem*, Liv. With *Inf.* or *Acc.* and *Inf.*: *sentire* *sonare*, *to* *hear* *sounds*, Lucr.: *aperiri* *fores*, Pl. 2. to feel, experience, suffer, undergo, endure: *quid* *ipse* *ad* *Avaticum* *sensisset*, Caes.: *tecum* *Philippos* *et* *ceterum* *fugam* *sensi*, Hor.

Of things as subjects transitum exercitus (ager), Liv.: pestilentem sentient Africum fecunda vitis, Hor. II. Of the mind, to feel, perceive, observe, notice: constr. with Acc., Acc and Inf., depend. clause, de, or absol. With Acc.: nunquam illum me minima quidem re offendi, quod quidem sentierim, that I have perceived, Cic. (ii) with Acc. and Inf.: quod quid cogit, me scire sentiant, id (iii) with depend. Subj. clause: victrices catervae sentire, quid mens, quid indoles possit, Hor. With Indic. in rel. clause: sentio, quam reif. agitis, Pl. (iv) with Part. in Nom. (Gr. constr.): sensit medius delapsus in hortos (gāter? ēpēōrōi), saw that he had fallen, Virg. (v) with de: hostes de profectioe eorum senserunt, became aware of their retreat, Caes. (vi) Absol.: mentes sapientium quum e corpore excessissent, sentire ac vigere, are possessed of intelligence, Cic. 2. To think, deem, judge, suppose: iocundus an ita sentiens, id quid gravis de vobis sentire possunt? what words, opinion can they entertain of you? Caes.: qui omnia de re publica praeclara atque egregia sentirent, were full of the most noble and generous sentiments, Cic.: abs te seorsum sentio, I differ from you, Pl.: tecum sentio, I agree with you, id. 3. Esp. in law and jurisprudence, to vote, declare, decide: sedens ita assenti, qui mihi inissime sentire visi sunt, Cic. [Etym. uncertain]

sentis, is, m. (fem. Ov.) a thorn, briar, bramble (u-u plur.) Virg. Caes. II. Transl. of thicket hands: Pl. [Etym. uncertain.]

sentisco, 3 v. n. insep. [sentio] to perceive, observe: Lucr.

sensus, a, um, adj. rough, foul (from neglect, as ground left to thorns and thistles), (poet and rare): loca senta sita, Virg.: rabus, Prud. II. Transl. vid. o sentum (hominem), equalium, aegrum, dirty, uncared for in appearance, Ter. [Prudent implies a connection between sensus and sentis, but this is doubtful. The true meaning of sensus seems to be "foul, squalid"]

seorsum, adv. (seor-us, Pl.: Luer, etc.) in the poets, also dissyl. per synaer. [for se-orsum] asunder, separately, apart. With ab: seorsum ab rege exercitum ducere, Sall. With Abl.: seorsum corpore, apart from, Lucr. Absol.: in custodia habitus, by oneself, Liv.: omnibus gratiano habeo et seorsum tibi praeterea, to you individually, Ter.

separabilis, e, adj. [separo] that may be separated, separable: Cic.

separatim, adv. asunder, apart, separately. With ab: separatim a reliquis, Caes. Cic. Absol.: separatim singulae omni civitatum copias collocare, Caes.: with singuli, Liv.: with quisque, Caes.

separatio, omis, f. [separo] a separating, severing, separation: Cic.

separatim, comp. adv. less closely: Cic. (Post. not found)

separatus, a, um, Part. [separo] II. Adj. separate, distinct, particular, different. With ab: quaestiones a complexu rerum, Quint. With Abl.: (animalia) alienis, Vell. Absol.: privati ac separati agri apud eos nihil est, private and distinct (from the public land), Caes.: volumen, Cic.: tu (Bacchus) separatus vividus in iugis, remote, lone, Hor.

se-paro, avi, atum, i v. a. to put apart, to separate, divide. With ab: separati Antonis Octavus Phocas ab arvis, Ov. With Abl. (poet v.): Sexton Abydena separat urbe fretum, id. With simple ab: nos male separat, parts us, id. II. Fig.: to treat or consider separately; to distinguish, except: a perpetuo historis aliquid separare, to treat it in a distinct work, Cic.: summi consilium ab reliquis, to detach themselves from the rest, ad fin. themselves, Caes. (Hence It. *separare*, to sever)

sepelibilis, e, adj. [sepelio] that may be buried. Pl.: that may be concealed: scititia, Pl.

sepelio, ivi or ii, pultum (perf. sep. h. Per.) 4 v. a. to bury, inter. Cic. II. Fig.: to put an end to, to destroy, ruin, suppress, etc. patriam, id. dolorem, to put an end to, id. nullus sum: sepultus sum, I'm lost, Ter. 2. Poet. sepultus, buried in deep sleep, slumbering: huiusmodi urbana somno viroque sepultum, Virg. [Etym. uncertain]

sepēs (saep.), is, f. a hedge, fence: Virg. Poet. of any inclosure: portarum, Ov. [If cogn. with Gr. *saepos* this word supplies an example of Lat. p from orig. k. v. lupus]

sepia, ae, f. = *saepes*, the cuttle-fish, which is capable of changing a black, inkly liquid. Cic. This liquid was used for ink. Pers. (Hence It. *seppia*, Fr. *seche*.)

sepimentum (saep.), i, n. [sepio] a hedge, fence, inclosure: Cic.

sepio (saep.), psi, ptum, 3 v. a. [sepies] to surround with a hedge, to fence in, inclose: sepit comitum et curiam, Cic.: castra tectis parietum pro muro, Liv.: feram venantium coronā, hem in, Virg.: (rex) sepit se tectis, shut himself up, id. obscuri gradientes aere sepit, fenced round, enveloped, id. II. Fig. (inventa) memoria sepire, to fix them in one's memory, Cic.: omnia pudore apta, all access closed, Liv.

sepīola, ae, f. dim. [sepia] a little cuttle-fish: Pl.

se-pōno, pōsi, pōstum, 3 v. a. to put or place apart or aside, to separate, pick out, etc. Cic. primitivum magno Jovi, Ov.: se et pecuniam et frumentum in decem annos seposuisse, he had stored up enough for ten years

use, Liv. 2. Esp. to banish, exile: aliquem in provinciam specie legationis, Tac.

II. Fig.: ut alius aliam sibi partem, in qua elaboraret, seponeret, Cic.: materiam senectuti seposui, have set apart, reserved for my old age, Tac.: seposuit Aegyptum, had specially reserved (the administration of) it, id.: Jovem curas seposuisse, had laid aside, Ov.: iurbanum lepido dicto, to distinguish, Hor.

sepositus, a, um, Part. [sepono]

II. Adj. (poet and rare) distant, remote: tons, Prop. 2. select, choice: vestis, a sumptuous garment, Tib. 3. distinct, private: gloria, Ov.

sepsse, pron. reflect. [v. ipse] oneself: Cic.

septem, card. num. adj. seven: colles, i.e. Romae, Hor. II. Esp. subst.: the seven sages of Greece. Cic. (It. *Sette sapienza*, Gr. *ἑπτα σοφία*, Goth. *sebon*, Germ. *sieben*, Lith. *septa*) (Hence It. *sette*, Sp. *siete*, Fr. *sept*.)

september, his, adj. [septem] of or belonging to the seventh month of the old Roman year (which began with March), of or belonging to September: mense Septembri, Cic.: Libanus septembris, Liv.: Septimbris horis, in the (unhealthy) time of September, Hor.

septemdecim, v. septendecim: **septem-fluus**, a, um, adj. [fluvius] seven-fold-running: Nilus, having seven mouths, Cy.

septem-geminus, a, um, adj. seven-fold (poet v.): Nilus (as having seven mouths), Cic.: Virg. Roma, city of the seven hills, Stat.

septem-pēdalis, e, adj. of seven feet, seven feet high: Pl.

septem-plex, his, adj. [plexus] seven-fold (poet v.): clipeus (of oxen) in seven layers, Virg.: Nilus (as having seven mouths), Ov.

septemprīo, v. septentrio

septemvir, v. septemviri

septemvīralis, e, adj. [septemviri] belonging to the septemviri, septemviral, auctoritas, Cic.

II. Subst.: septemvīrales, num. m. plu. the septemviri: id.

septemvīratūs, ūs, m. [id.] the office of the septemviri, the septemvirate: id.

septem-viri, orum, m. plu. [vir] a board or college of seven men, the septemviri, the public v. c. 10, 2) Tac. II. for dividing lands: Cic. Song: id.

septēnārius, a, um, adj. [septeni] consisting of seven, septenary: numerus, the number seven, Pl.: cum tam bonos septenarios (se versus) fundat ad tibiam, heptameters, Cic.

septendecim (less correctly, septemdecim), card. num. adj. [septem] seven each: duo fascēs, candidis involuti, septenos habere libros,

Liv. **II.** Transf for septem, seven: dispar septenis fistula cannis, Ov. *Sing* : sevenfold : gurgis, of the Nile, Lucan.

septentrio, ōnis, *f.* septentriones.

septentrionalis, e, *adj.* [septentri-ones] belonging to the north, northern: oceanus, Plin. **II.** Subst. septentrionalia, tum, *n. plu.* the northern regions: Britannia, Tac.

septentriones (septempriones), um, *m. plu.* (septemtrio, prop. (as if "septentriones," acc to Grill 2. 21. 7), the seven ploughing-oxen = v. triones, hence as a constellation) seven stars near the north pole, belonging to the constellation called the Wain, or the Great Bear; also, the seven stars of the Little Bear: neque se septentriones quoquam in caelo commovent, Pl.: in lunas: gurgite caruleo septem prohibere trione, Ov. **2.** Translating either of the two constellations above named major septentrio, Ursa major or the Great Bear; Viti, minor septentrio, Ursa minor or the Little Bear, etc. **II.** Meton. the northern regions, the north: Caes. Suet. latus oris spectat, septentrio a Macedonia oligentur, Liv. In the sc. Hyperboreos: in die tuere septentriones venti, Cic. *Sing.* : acc. septentriones, Liv.

septies, -iens, *adv.* nam [septem] seven times, Cic.

septimānus, a, um, *adj.* [septim-] belonging to the number seven: Nonae, falling on the seventh day of the month (i.e. March, May, July, and October), opp. to quintana, which fell upon the fifth day, Varr. **II.** Subst. septimanus, orum [septima-], *m. plu.* soldiers of the seventh legion: Tac. Hence lt. *settimaia*, Fr. *septième*.

septimontialis, e, *adj.* [septem montes] belonging to the feet of the seven Hills: sacrum, Suet.

septimum, *adv.* v. septimus, fin. **septimus** (septimius), a, um, *num. adj.* and [septem] sevenfold: Cic. **II.** Phi. die septim (locative), on the seventh day: ibi mercurat dixit esse die septimi, Pl. **2.** septimum, *adv.* for the seventh time: Marius tam feliciter septimum consul, Cic.

septimundecimus, a, um, *num. adj.* and [septemtrius], Cic. **II.** Phi. die septim (locative), on the seventh day: ibi mercurat dixit esse die septimi, Pl. **2.** septimum, *adv.* for the seventh time: Marius tam feliciter septimum consul, Cic.

septingentesimus, a, um, *num. adj.* and [septemtrius], Cic. **II.** Phi. die septim (locative), on the seventh day: ibi mercurat dixit esse die septimi, Pl. **2.** septimum, *adv.* for the seventh time: Marius tam feliciter septimum consul, Cic.

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Septuennis, e, *adj.* [septem annus] of seven years, seven years old: Pl.

septum (saep-), i, *n.* [sep] an inclosure, a hedge, fence, barrier, wall, etc. (usu plur): quibus enim septis tam minantes beluas continebimus? Cic. quavis multa meis exiret victima septis, fulta, Virg. **II.** Esp. septa, the great inclosure in the Campus Martius, where the Roman people assembled to vote: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant 107)

septunx, unci, *m* [septem uncia] seven, twelfths: Liv. auri, seren viciis, id. **II.** seven pieces or things of one kind: of cups in drinking, Mart.

septus (saep-), a, um, *Part* [sep]o]

sepulcralis, e, *adj.* [sepulcrum] of or belonging to a tomb, sepulchral: Ov.

sepulcrētum, i, *n.* [id.] a burial-place, cemetery: Cat.

sepulcrum, i, *n.* [sepel]o] a grave, sepulchre: Cic. Fig. Toga nefas, commune sepulcrum Europae Asiaeque, Cat. **2.** c. monumental tomb, monument: Cic. cu (Africanus) super Carthaginem virtus sepulcrum condidit, Hor.

sepultura, ae, *f* [id.] burial, interment, sepulture: mos sepulturae, Liv. antiquissimum sepulturae genus, Cic. *Plur.* : ab Euhemero et martres et sepulturae demonstrantur deorum, id.

sepultus, a, um, *Part* [sepel]o]

sequax, acis, *adj.* [sequor] following or seeking after, pursuing (poet.). (Aradas) Latro dare terga sequaci, pursuing, Virg. : curae sequax, dogging days, Lucr. : flammae, darting, Virg. : capreae, perscuting, id. : fumus, penetrating, searching, id. **2.** Of materials, yielding, pliable, sticky: Plin. : tralles, Val. : viscum, id.

II. Fig. naturas hominum varias moresque sequaces, following upon them, Lucr.

sequens, entis, *Part.* [sequor]

II. *Adj.* next in order of time, following: sequenti die, Liv. : sequens actus, succeeding, Tac. **III.** Subst. an epithet: Quint.

sequester, tris (orig form, sequester, tris, *m.* In law, a depository or trustee, in whose hands the thing the right to which was disputed was placed, till the dispute was decided: tu istunc hodie non fores, nisi das sequestrem aut arbitrum, quous hanc res arbitrata fiat, Pl. **II.** a go-between or agent (in cases of bribery): aut sequestres aut interpretes corrumpe judicii, Cic. **2.** a mediator: Menenius Agrippa, qui inter patres et plebem publicae gratiae sequester fuit, paece-maker, Sen. [Poth. cogn with sevens: a mediator, umpire, or other indifferent party, who stands apart from both the litigants]

sequestra, ae, *f* [sequester] a female go-between, mediatress: pace se-

questra, i. e. under the protection of the Peace, Virg.

sequius, v. secus.

sequor, secutus (sequutus), i, *v. a.* *depo* to follow, to come or go after, to attend: with -ic: ex urbe amicitiae causa Caesarum, Caes. Absol. servosque sequentes, Hor. Of things: neque ulla (arbor) brevem domum sequetur, i. e. follow him to the grave, id. **2.** Esp. to chase, pursue: hostes, Caes. : teras, Ov. : fugacem, Hor. Absol. : hunc sequenda facere, Caes. **3.** to follow in time or order; and, of consequences, to succeed, result, ensue: sequitur hunc annum nobilis clade Romana Caudina pax, Liv. **4.** to male possumus imita, sic cetera sequuntur, Cic. : sequitur clamor, Virg. **4.** Of a possession or inheritance, to follow, i. e. to fall to: ut urbes captae Aetolos sequuntur, Liv. **5.** to go towards or to. Formas, Cic. **6.** to come off, away or out, to come of itself: of an arrow-head or bullet imbedded in the flesh. cum scrutantes, qua vellat, telum non sequitur, Liv. : nec vox aut verba sequuntur, come at our call, Virg. **7.** Fig. opp. to the notion of being constrained, to come naturally to. non quaestum esse numerum sed sequentem, cf. "lipped in numbers, and the numbers came," Cic. **II.** Fig. : to follow, succeed, result, ensue: patrem sequuntur liberi, succeed to the rank or condition of their father, Liv. : damnatum poenam sequi oportebat, ut igni cremaretur, to befall him, Caes. **2.** to follow in the track of: to comply with, conform to: naturam optimum bene vestrum ducem, Cic. : vos vestrumque factum omnia deinceps municipia sunt secuta, have followed, imitated, Caes.

3. to pursue an end or object; to strive for, aim at: utilitatem, Cic. gratiam Caesaris, Caes. **4.** Of discourse, to come next in order, to succeed: Cic. **5.** In logical conclusions, to follow; with Inf. clause: sequitur esse immutabiles causas, id. More freq with Subj. : sequitur, ut falsa (enuntiatio) sit, id. [The root is *saq*, whence *Ski saq*, and Gr *ἐπ-ομαι* (with *π* from *κ*, as in *ἀερ-α*, v. *lingu-α*, *ἴππος*, v. *equus*)] (Hence lt. *sequire*; Fr. *suivre*)

sequutio, sequutor, etc v. sec.

sera, ae, *f* [sero, r] a movable bolt or bar for fastening doors: Ov.

serenitas, atis, *f* [serenus] fair or serene weather: caeli, Cic. **II.** Fig. : fairness, serenity of fortune, disposition, etc. : praesentis fortunae, Liv.

sereno, avi, atum, i, v. a. [id.] to make clear, fair, or serene, to clear up (poet.) caelum (Jupiter), Virg. Absol. : luce serentini, in unclouded, clear daylight, Cic. poet. **II.** Fig. : spem fronte serenat, wears on her brow the calmness of hope, Virg.

serenus, a, um, *adj.* clear, fair, bright, serene, cloudless: caelo sereno, Lucr. : caeli regio, a clear quarter of

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the heavens, Virg.: postquam ex tam turbido die serena et tranquilla lux redit, Liv. Poet.: unde serenas ventus agat nubes, perh. that indicate fine weather (opp. to humidus Anser), Virg. 2. Subst.: serenum, i, n a clear, bright, or cloudless sky, fair weather: Priverit sereno per diem totum rubrum solem fuisse, in perfectly fair weather, Liv. Plur.: soles et aperta serena, Virg. II. Fig.: cheerfulness, glad, joyous, tranquil, serene. aevum, Lucr.: vultus, Cat.: trons, Cic. [Prob. from the same root as Gr. *serenos*, and *seras*, *seras*, which have l for orig r.] (Hence Fr. *seren*)

serescere, i, v. n. *incept* [appy. cogn. with *serenus*] to grow dry: vestes resercent, Lucr.

seria, ae, f. a cylindrical earthen vessel for preserving liquids, fruit, salted provisions, etc., a large jar: Ter.: Liv. [Ety. uncertain.]

seriatus, a, um, adj. [sericus] dressed in silk: Suet.

sericus, a, um, adj. [Seres, the Chinese] Seric, i. e. silken: pulvilli, Hor. vestis, Tac.: carpenta, lined or curtained with silk, Prop. II. Subst. sericum, i, n. silk: Amm. Plu. serica, orum, n. Seric garments, silks: Prop.

series, em, e (Gen. and Dat. dub.), f. [sero, i] a row, succession, series, chain: vinculorum, Curt. juvenum (in dancing), Tib. 2. Fig. rerum, succession of events, Cic.: annorum, Hor. Absol.: cetera series deinde sequitur, Cic. II. Esp. an unbroken line of descent, lineage: Ov.

serio, adv. in earnest, seriously: Liv.

seriōla, ae, f. dim. [seria] a small jar: Pers.

serius, a, um, adj. [perh. contr. of *severius*, which would be related to *severus* = *φειδός* to *φείδος*] grave, earnest, serious (properly only of things) graves seriaeque res, Cic.: quæstione, Suet.

2. Subst.: serium, i, n. and more freq. seria, orum, n. plu. earnestness, seriousness; serious matters or discourse: aliquid in serium convertere, Pl.: joca, seria (cum aliquo agere), things gay and grave, Cic.: sed tamen amoto quæramus seria ludo, Hor.

sermo, ōnis, m. [sero, = *sera oratio*, i. e. connected speech] a speaking or talking with, talk, conversation, discourse: multa inter sese vario sermone serebant, Virg.: sermonem cum aliquo conferre, Cic.: dum longior consulto ab Ambrosio instituitur sermo, Caes. 2. Esp.: literary conversation, disputation, discussion: Laeli de amicitia, Cic. 3. the language of common life: at quis scribit, uti nos, sermoni propiora, i. e. verse which is more akin to every-day speech, Hor. Hence (ii) meton.: a satire (from its conversational style) ille (delectatur) Bionis sermonibus et sale nigro, id. 4. common talk, report, rumour: vulgi sermo, Cic. 5. Meton.: a topic of

conversation: filius meus per uicem sermo est omnibus, is the town's talk, Pl.: nunc inter eos tu sermo es, i. e. they are talking about you, Prop.: dabimus sermonem illis, give them a handle for calumny, Cic. II. Transf.: language, diction, dialect, etc.: patin sermonis egestas, poverty of our native speech, Lucr.: Hor. (Hence Fr. *sermon*.)

sermocinatio, ōnis, f. [sermocinor] a conversation, disputation, discussion: Quint.

sermocinor, atus, i v. n. dep. [sermo] to talk with, to converse, discourse about (rare), Cic. II. Esp. to discourse upon literary or philosophical subjects, to dispute, discuss: Suet.

sermunculus, i, m. dim. [id] common talk, tittle-tattle, ramour (rare) Cic.

(1) **serō**, serū, sertum, i, v. a. to put in a row, connect, join, plant, interweave, entwine, etc. Lit. only in Part perf.: accipiunt sertas nardo florentes coronas, Lucan. loricae, linked, Nep. II. Fig. to join, connect, to combine, compose, contrive: cuius (tati) lege immobilis rerum humanarum ordinatur, is linked in an unbroken chain, Liv.: certamina cum Patribus, to join, engage in, id.: ex bellis bella serendo, by making one war lead to another, id.: Virg. [Cf. Gr. *serpō* and *εἶπα* (epō, epō, epō), also *op-pōs*, a necklac, *op-pia*, *op-pia*.]

(2) **sero**, serī, sātum, i, v. a. to sow, plant: with acc. author of seed of plant, or of land sown, etc.: oleam et vitum, Cic.: frumenta, Caes.: sata messes, Virg.: jugera, Cic.: sulcos, Tib. 2. Transf.: to beget, bring forth, produce: esp. in p. part satae Nativitate, Ov.: and with ab, id. most freq. with simple Abl.: sate sanguine divum, sprung from, Virg. II. Fig. to originate, propagate, produce, to cause, occasion: exerce, etc. leges, instituta, rom publicam, Cic.: civiles discordias. Liv.: invidiam in alios, Tac.: rumores, Virg.: nisi ex aeternitate causa causam serens hoc erit effectura, cause producing cause in endless succession, Cic. [For *sero*, a redupl. form from root *sa*, cf. part *sa-tum*; Goth. *sa-ian*, to sow, O H G *sa-mo*, seed; v. semen.]

serō, adv. in the evening, late, at a late hour: eo die Lentulus venit sero, Cic. 2. at a late period: doctores acri sero repertos, Quint. Comp.: Ov. serus occuri, sooner or later, Hor. Sup.: quam serissime, Caes. II. too late: Ter.: Cic. (freq.). Comp.: serius a terra procvctae naves, Caes.

serpens, entis, f. (sc. bestia) less freq. m. (sc. draco) [serpo] a creeping thing, esp. a snake, serpent: quaedam serpentes ortae extra aquam, Cic. Musc.: Virg.: Hor. In apposition with draco: Suet. II. Transf.: the Serpent, a constellation, i. q. anguis and draco: Ov.

serpentina, ae, m. [serpens and gen. in *gigno*] sprung from a serpent: Ov.

serpentipēs, pēdis, m. [serpens pes] serpent-footed: Ov.

serpēstra (serpīr), orum, n. plu. knee-splints or bandages for straightening the crooked legs of children: Varr. Humorously of officers, who hold the soldiers in check: Cic. [Ety. unknown.]

serpillum, i, v. serpyllum

serpo, psi, ptum, i, v. n. to creep, crawl (cf. repo): serpere anguiculus, Cic.: serpentina scila ferarum, the serpent tribes, Lucr. 2. Transf. of things, to move slowly or imperceptibly: lster in mare, Ov.: flamma per continua, making its way from house to house, Liv.: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, Cic.: quies, steals on, Virg. II. Fig.: to extend imperceptibly: used rather of an unperceived than of a slow progress, to goad abroad, increase, prevail: neque script, sed volat in optimum statum res publica, does not creep, but soars, Cic.: ne latius serperet res, speak, Liv.: script nescio quo modo per omnium vitas amicitia, entwines itself with, Cic. Of a crawling style: script humi tutus, crawls along the ground (over rises to grandeur), Hor. [Cf. Gr. *εἶπα*, v. *εἶπα*.]

serpyllum (serpillum), i, n. [ἐρπύλλιον] thyme, wild thyme. Virg. In pl.: olentia, id.

serra, ae, [perh = *ser-ra*, from *sero*] a saw. Cic. (Hence Sp. *sierra*, a range of mountains, from their peaks showing against the sky like the teeth of a saw.)

serratus, a, um, adj. [serra] saw-edged, serrated: nunt, notched on the edge, Tac.

serūla, ae, f. dim. [id] a small saw: Cic.

serum, i, n. [sero, i] a wreath of flowers, festoon. usu plur.: Cat. Cic. Also, seria, ae, f. Prop.

serus, a, um, Part. [sero, i].

serum, i, n. the watery part of curdled milk, whey: Virg. II. Transf. of other things; the watery part, serum: Plin. Cat. [Cf. Skr. *sera-s*, curdled milk; Gr. *ὀρός* (in which spir len. irregularly replaces s, as in *εἶπα*, *ὀρός*, v. *sero*, *sucus*).]

serus, a, um, adj. late: sero a vesper, Ov.: sera nocte, Prop.: annis, ripe years, age, Ov.: gratulatio, Cic. (Comp. rare) (bellum) spe omnium serius, later than all expected, Liv. Poet. for posterior. aetas (opp. to praesens), Ov. Sup.: successores quam serissimi, Vell. (ii) Poet. for adv. sero, of one who does anything late: serus in castrum redeas, Hor. (me) arguit ingenio serum accessisse labori, Ov. With Gen.: o seris stadiorum, ye late-leaved = *ὀσπυαβεί* (cf. II ii), Hor. (iii) Neut. sing. and plu. adv.: sera comens Narcissus, late-flowering, Virg. (iv) Neut.

as *Subst.*: serum esse diel, a late hour of the day, Liv.: in serum noctis, id. *Absol.*: in serum dimicatione protracta, Suet. II. too late: Kalendae, Cic.: condiciones pacis, Suet. (ii) Poet. for adv. tunc decaut metuisse tunc. nunc sera querelis haud iustis assurgis, Virg. [Perh from root of sero (r), with the notion of extension in length, protraction, as in series, for s from rad s, cf. sodes, tégula.] (Hence Fr. soir.)

serva, ae, f. [servus] a female slave: Hor.: Liv.

servabilis, e, adj. [servus] that can be saved or rescued: Ov.

servans, antis, Part. [id.]. II. Adj. Keeping, observant of: with ten. Rhipheus servantissimus aequi, Virg.

servator, oris, m. [id.] one who attends to, a watcher, observer: Olympi, Lucan.: cruentus Bebryn nemoris keeper, haunter, Stat. II. Esp. a preserver, deliverer, saviour: rei publicae (opp to peritor), Cic. servatorem liberatoreque acclamantibus, Liv. aris (anser), saviour of the Capitol, Lucr.

servatrix, icis, f. [id.] she that keeps or preserves, a (female) saviour, deliverer, Ter. Ov.

servilis, e, adj. [servus] of or belonging to a slave, slavish, servile nuptiae, Pl.: vestis, Cic. tumulus, a servile war, Caes. terror, dread of a servile insurrection, Liv.: manus, a band of slaves, Hor.

serviliter, adv. slavishly, servily: Cic.: Tac.

servio, i, vi or ti, itum (past Imperf servivis, Pl.: fut. servibo, Ter.), 4 v n [servus] to be a servant or slave, to serve, he in service: in liberata terra libertatorem ejus servire, Liv.: qui libertate caret, serviet aeternum, Hor.: Juste, Cic. With Dat. aliquid, Pl.: imperat aut servit collecta pecunia cuicque, is either his master or his slave, Hor.: victoribus, Just. With apud to be a slave in anyone's house: apud nos, Cic.: Liv. With kindred loc.: servitutum servire, Pl. Cic. Liv.

II. In gen., with Dat. of object to be devoted or subject to, to be of use or service to; to gratify, accommodate, to have respect to, or care for, to consult, accommodate oneself to, etc. ut jam mihi servirem, consulere meis, consider my own interests, Cic.: auribus aliquid, i. e. to please his ears [by saying what will gratify], Caes. In certis rumoribus, to give heed to, allow oneself to be influenced by, id.: temporis, Cic.: commodis republicae, id.

2. In law, of buildings, lands, etc., to be subject to certain burdens or services (of real property), to be mortgaged: id. (Hence, from Part. serviens, It. *sergente*. Fr. *sergent*; Eng. *sergeant*.)

servitium, ii, n. [id.] the condition of a slave or servant, slavery, servitude: Sall.: aliquem servitio levare, to free

from slavery, Hor. Transf. in gen., servitude or subjection of any kind: corporis, Sall. 2. Meton.: servants, slaves (collectively): Cic.: ita nunc servitium ist, such are servants nowadays, Pl.: calorum servitute teritis pars, Vell. Esp. in pl.: servitia = servi, slaves (cf. ministerium): servitia silent, Pl.: concitare, to stir up the slaves to revolt, Cic.: Sall.

servitritius, a, um, adj. [servus tritus] galled by slavery, as a term of abuse: Pl.

servitudo,inis, f. [servus] slavery, servitude (rare for servitus) Liv.

servitus, utis, f. [id.] the condition of a servus; slavery, servdom, servitude. Caes.: Cic. With Dat.: opulento homini, bring a rich man's servant, Pl.

II. Transf in gen.: servitude, subjection: Caes.: officii tanti, Cic.

2. In law, liability (of lands, houses, etc.) to certain burdens, payments, or services: id. 3. Meton. slaves, servants (collectively): adde quod servitus crescit nova, i. e. devoted lovers, Hor.

servo, avi, atum (old fut. perf. servasso, Pl.), i v a to save, deliver, keep unharmed, preserve, protect, etc. Qui ceteros servavi, ut nos periremus Cic.: pol me occidistis, amici, non servastis, Hor. aliquem ex periculo, Caes.: urbem inulamque Caesari, id. rem suam, Hor. 2. to uphold, keep, retain, observe, etc. ordines, Caes.: ordinem laboris quietisque, Liv. custodias, id. cursus, Cic.: fidem, Pl. missa, id.: leges juraque, Hor. 3. Esp.: to store, keep, lay up, reserve: Massum, id.: se temporibus aliis, Cic. With Dat.: quasdam res judicio voluntate multitudinis, id. 4. to keep or maintain in a certain condition: urbem et cives integros incolumesque, id.: se castum, id.

II. Transf. to give heed to, pay attention to, to watch, observe: iter aliquis, Caes.: sidera, Virg. haedos, keep watch over, id.: pumaria dederat servanda draconi, to be guarded, Ov. With Subj.: quum decemviri servassent, ut unus fascies haberet, had kept to the rule, Liv. *Absol.* 'serva' take care! look out! beware! Hor. 2. Esp. in augury, to observe an omen (de caelo servare, to watch for (tokens) from the skies, Cic. 3. to keep to a place; to dwell in, inhabit (pocet) nidum, to stay at home, Hor.: nymphae sorores, centum quae silvas, centum quae flumina servant, Virg. [Etyim uncertain] (Hence It. *servare*.)

servula, ae, f. dim. [servus] a young female slave, servant-girl: Cic.

servulocia, ae, f. [servulus colo] she that rears upon slaves: Pl.

servulus (servol.), i, m. dim. [servus] a young slave, servant-lad: Cic.

servus (-os), i, m. a slave, servant (most gen. term for a person in bondage, whereas famulus denotes rather a servant as member of a household). Cic. Fig.: cupiditatum servi, id. [Cf. Hom. εἰς-σpos=δουλεία, from εἶπω, to which Lat. sero corresponds. For sense, cf. nexus.]

servus, a, um, adj. slavish, servile, subject: libera servaque capita, i. e. servi, Liv.: o imitadores servum pecus! servile herd, Hor. II. In law, of buildings, lands, etc.; liable to certain burdens or services: praedia, Cic.

secceni, and its derivatives, v. secceni, etc.

seccennaris, e, adj. prob. a year and a half old [sesqui, annus]: boe, Liv.

seccuncia, ae, f. [sesqui uncia] one and a half unciae, & e a twelfth and a half of a twelfth=one eighth. Cels. Adj.: copulae seccunciae, an inch and a half thick, Pl.

secelis, is, f.=σεσέλις, a plant, hartwort, seceli, Cic.

sesqui, adv. num. [perh contr. from semis que, 'and a half'] one half more, more by a half: Cic. (who uses the word once only): usu. employed as a prefix to words denoting number or quantity, with the signifi. of once and a half. Joined with the numerals octavus and tertius, like the Greek ἐντρίτος, etc., it denotes a unit and such a fraction over as the numeral designates: see foll. articles.

sesqui-alter, era, erum, adj. one and a half (ἐμειρεπρος): Cic.

sesqui-libra, ae, f. a pound and a half: Cato. Col.

sesqui-modius, ii, m. a peck and a half: Cic.

sesqui-octavus, a, um, num. adj. = Gr. ἐμειρεπρος, containing one and an eighth, or nine eighths; bearing the ratio of nine to eight: Cic.

sesqui-opus, eris, n. the work of a day and a half: Pl.

sesqui-pedalis, e, adj. of a foot and a half, one foot and a half in length, breadth, or diameter. Caes.

II. Fig. to denote excessive length, half a yard long. verba, Hor.

sesqui-pes, pedis, m. a foot and a half (in length, breadth, etc.): Pl.

sesqui-laga, ae, f. lit. a blow and a half, sesquialaga interlectum (esse), it had taken a blow and a half to kill him, Tac.

sesqui-plex, icis, adj. [plico] once and a half as much: sesquiplez aut duplex aut par. Cic.

sesqui-tertius, a, um, num. adj. = Gr. ἐμειρεπρος, containing one and a third, or four thirds, bearing the ratio of four to three: intervallum, Cic.

sessibulum, i, n. [sedeo] a seat, chair: Pl.

sessilis, e, adj. [id.] of or belonging to sitting, fit for sitting upon: tergum (equi), Ov. II. Transf. of plants, growing close to the ground, low, dwarf: lactuca, Mart.

sessio, onis, f. [id.] a sitting: status, incessus, sessio, accubitus, Cic. Esp.

(d) *a sitting idly, a loitering, tarrying*: id. (n) *a sitting or session for discussion*: pomeridianus, id. 2. Meton: *a seat, sitting-place*: sessiones gymnasiarum, id.

sessito, avi, i. v. n. freq. [id.] *to sit much or long (rare)*: Cic.

sessiuncula, ae, f. dim. [sessio] *a little meeting or company, for conversation*: Cic.

essor, oris, m. [sed-o] *one who sits, a sitter (rare)*: in the theatre: Hor. 2. upon a horse, & rider: Suet.

II. Esp.: *one who dwells in a place, a resident*: sessores veteris urbis, Nep. **sestertium**, i, m. [sestertius] originally gen. pl. of sestertius (q. v.), *a sestertius*: used also as neut. subst. = 1000 sesterties: sexcenta sestertia, 600,000 sesterties, Cic. Esp. with adv. num.: v. foll. art. fin.

sestertius, ii, m. (Gen. pl. usu sestertium) [comit. from semis tertius] (also written HS i. e. II. et Semis, or for L.L.S., i. e. libra, libra et semis, as our £ = librae), prop. adj. (se numus, which is sometimes expressed), lit. *the third a half*, i. e. *two and a half*, *a sestertius*, a small silver coin, equal to two and a half asses, or one fourth of a denarius (about 24d. English: v. Smith's Ant. 341). The sestertius was the ordinary Roman unit in matters of account. (1) Sums below 1000 sesterties are expressed by a cardinal numeral e. g. centum sestertia. (2) Multiples of 1000 are expressed by a cardinal numeral with sestertia (v. sestertium) septem denarii sestertia, 7000 sesterties, Hor. (iii) Sums of 1,000,000 and upwards are expressed by the numeral adverb in -ies with sestertium (strictly Gen. pl., but declined as a neut. sing.), or with the proper case of sestertius, centena millia being understood: sestertium sexages, i. e. sexages centena millia sestertia, 6 millions, Caes. in sestertio vices parum se splendide gessit, *on a fortune of two millions*, Nep. 2. In gen.: numo sestertio or sestertio numo, *for a small sum, for a trifle*: Cic.

set, v. sed, adv. int.

seta (saeta), ae, f. *a thick, stiff hair of an animal, a bristle* (usu. plur.): of a boar Ov. of a goat. Virg. Sing.: seta equina, Cic. 2. Transf. of stiff, bristly human hair Ov. II. Meton.: *anything made of bristles*, *a casting-line*: id. Mart. [Etym. unknown.] (Hence Fr. saie.)

setānia, ae, f. and **setānium** (-on), i. n. = *gravia and setānium*, a kind of medlar: Pl.: Plin. (in Pl. form in -um, perh. a kind of bread.)

setiger (saet.), ae, f. rum, adj. [seta gerō] *having coarse hair or bristles*, *bristly* (poet.): sus, Lucr.: pecus, Ov. Subst.: setiger, *the bristle-bearer*, poet. for a boar, id.

setius, v. secus.

setosus (saet.), a, um, adj. [seta] *covered with coarse hairs or bristles*,

bristly: aper, Virg.: fons, Hor.: vbera, whip-lashes made of hair, Prop. seu, adv. v. sive

severē, adv. gravely seriously, austere, rigidly, severely: voluptatem secerne a bono, Cic. Comp.: Caes. Sup.: Cic.

severitas, atis, f. [severus] *seriousness, gravity, sternness, strictness, severity* either in good or in bad sense severitatem in senectute proba acerbiter nullo modo, Cic.: imperii, Caes.

severitudo,inis, f. [id.] *gravity, austerity, severity (= severitas)*: Pl.

severus, a, um, adj. *serious, grave, strict, austere, stern, severe*; in aspect, demeanour, conduct, etc.: civis, Cic.: omnium gravissimus et severissimus, ad agricola, hardened by toil, Lucr. adimam cantere severis, from abstemious (from wine), Hor. 2. harsh, rough, crabbed, rigid (rare): Neptunus saevus severusque, Pl. II. Of things: vultus severior et tristior, Cic.: Euleonium, rough, harsh-flavoured, Hor. tragedia, stately, id. fulvus voces crevere severis, harsh simplicity of the lyre (which had, originally, no symphonies), id. 2. gloomy, dreary, inexorable: annuum severum (Cyclops), Virg. uncus, Hor. pelage severa, ruthless, Lucr. [severus, prob. from the same root as Skr. sev, "venerari," (which appy = se-sev-) and Gr. σέβωμαι.]

se-vōo, avi, atum, i. v. a *to call apart or aside, to call away to*: plebem in Aventum, Cic. singulos, Caes. Of inanimate objects (rare): de communis ad se in privatam domum sevocabat, put aside, subtracted, Cic. II. Fig.: *to call off, separate, withdraw, remove*: curam sevocat a doctis virginibus (i. e. Musis), Cat.

sebum, i, v. sebum

sex, (card. num. adj.) *six*: sex navae, Pl.: suffragia, Cic. [cf. Sans. shash, Gr. ἑξ; Goth. sahs, Eng. six] (Hence It. sei: Sp. sei: Fr. six.)

sexagenarius, a, um, adj. [sexagenus] *or containing sixty*: Fr. sixty years old, and Subst. a man of sixty, a sexagenarian. Quint.

sexageni, ae, a, distrib. num. adj. [sexaginta] *sixty each*: Liv. Cic.

sexagesimus, a, um, num. ord. adj. [id.] *sixtieth*: Cic.

sexagies (-en-), adv. num. *sixty times*: Cic.: Cic.

sexaginta, (card. num. adj.) [sex] *sixty*: Cic. (Hence It. sessanta, Fr. soixante.)

sex-angulus, a, um, adj. hexagonal: cera, Ov.

sexcentarius, a, um, adj. [sexcenti] *consisting of six hundred*: Caes.

sexcenti (more correctly sexcenti), ae, a, distrib. num. adj. [sexcenti] *six hundred each*: Cic.

sexcentēni (secent-), ae, a, distrib. num. adj. = sexcenti, *six hundred each*: Suet.

sexcentēsimus (secent-), a, um, ord. num. adj. [sexcenti] *six hundredth*: Cic.

sexcenti (secenti), ae, a, card. num. adj. [sex centum] *six hundred*: Cic. II. Transf. *an indefinitely large number, any amount, etc.* sexcentiae ad eam rem causae possunt colligi (as we say, "a thousand things"), Pl.: Cic.

sexcenties (secent-), adv. num. [sexcenti] *six hundred times*: Cic. II. Transf.: *an indefinitely large number of times*: Pl.

sexcento-plāgus, i, m. [plāga] *a man of six hundred stripes*: Pl.

sexdecim, v. sedecim.

sexennii, e, adj. [sex annus] *six years old*: heras, Pl. sexenni die, in a term of six years, Caes.

sexennium, i, n. [sexennus] *a period of six years*: Cic.

sexies (-us), adv. num. *six times*: Liv.

sexprimi (also separately, sex primum, ord. num. pl. [sex primum] *a board or college of six magistrates in municipal towns*: Cic.

sexth-dēcīmāni, orum, m. plu. [sexta decima, sex legio] *the soldiers of the sixteenth legion*: Tac.

sextans, antis, m. [sex] *a sixth part of an as, a of any unit*: heredes in sextante, i. e. entitled to one-sixth of an inheritance. Cic. 2. Esp. as a coin; *the sixth part of an as*: exhibit cum pl. i. sextantuli scollati in capia, Liv. 3. Of weight Plin. 4. As a hand-measure: *the sixth part of a juger*: Varr. 5. As a liquid measure, *the sixth part of a sextarius, or two cyathi*: Suet.

sextarius, i, m. [sextus] *the sixth part of a measur., weight, etc.*: Plin.

II. L.S. as a liquid measure, *the sixth part of a congius, about a pint*: Cic. (Hence It. sestiere, Fr. setier.)

sextilis, e, adj. [id.] *of or belonging to the sixth month of the old Roman year (which began with March)*: Sextili mense, Hor.: Kalendae, Liv.

2. Subst. sextilis, is, m. *the month of August* (afterwards called Augustus, in honour of the emperor Augustus): Cic.

sextīla, ae, f. dim. [id.] (sc. pars) *only the sixth part of an uncia, and accordingly the seventy-second part of an as*: facti herodem ex duobus sextulis M. Fulcium, to a paltry thirty-sixth of his property, Cic.

sextus, a, um, ord. num. adj. [sex] *the sixth*: sextus ab urbe lapsus, Ov.

II. Neutr. adv.: sextum, *for the sixth time*: sextum consul, Cic.

sextus-declīmus, a, um, ord. num. adj. *sixteenth*: Cic.

sex-ungula, ae, f. *six-claws*: of a papilionis woman, Pl.

sexus, ūs, m. (seūs, indecl. n.) *sex, male or female*: Cic. liberi utriusque sexus, Suet. (ii) Form secus (esp. with virile or muliebri) *libero*

rum capillum virile secus ad decem millia capta, Liv. Cic [Prob from *seco*, hence *secus* or *sezus*, a separation or distinction.]

si (orig. but obsolete form, *sei*) [I. E. form *sei*, cf. Goth *seis*, 'so', 'see', 'as', Gr *ai* and *ei* are also cogn.], *conj.* *if*. Used in conditional clauses. *Const.* *in recta oratio*, with *Indic* when the condition may be assumed to be *real*, with *Subj* when the condition puts a possible or imaginary case. It is always foll. by *Subj* in *oratio obliqua*. With various tenses of *Indic*: *si vis, dabo tibi testes, if you wish (as doubtless you do)*, Cic. *si quis anteā mirabatur, if they admired before (as they did)*, id. *si animum contulerit in istam rationem, al. alte spectare si voles, id. de is te, si qui me forte locus adiunxit, commonebo, id. (n) Esp. in syllogistic reasonings, si oportet velle sapere, assuming that it is our duty, id. (m) With *quod*, and *ut*, but *ut*: *quod si in philologia tantum interest, quod tandem in causis existimandum est*, id. *II.* With *Subj* after *Immo* nullo pacto possumus, *Immo, ut si deo opto, non ideo vult de deo, si de deo accidisset*, Cic. (n) With *ac* in comparisons, *just as if* or *as if*, *ut sciam, id. (m) To express a wish*, *si nunc se nobis hunc autem arbore ramus ostendat, oh if that!* Virg. *III.* With the verb understood, *aut nemo, aut, si quisquam, id. sapiens vult, he if any one*, Cic. *IV.* Transf. in dependent clauses expressing an interrogation or doubt, it nearly coincides in meaning with *utrum* (*if, whether, if by chance, to see if*), *fatis incerta foris, si Jupiter animi esse velit urbem, whether he will*, Virg. (Hence *It se, Fr si*)*

sibilo, *v. e. n. and a* [-sibilus] *N. e. t.* *to hiss, to whistle*: (serpens) *sibilat ore*, Virg. *II.* *Act* *to hiss at, hiss down*: *populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo ipse domi, Hor.* (Hence *Fr siffler*)

sibilus, *i. m.* (*Plur* in the poet, -sibula, *orum*) *a hissing, whistling*: *veniens sibilus auri, Virg.* *sibilo dare squam, by a whistle, Liv.* *Plur.* *zephyri sibula, Lucr.* *ov.* *II.* *Esp.* *a contemptuous hissing, a hissing at or off*: *sibulum metuis?* Cic. *Usu plur.* *e. secula sibilis explodi, to be hissed off the stage, id.* [Prob cogn. with *σφύρα*, a hollow tube, pipe; *sibilus* is a sound such as is made by a whistle of hollow reeds.]

sibilus, *u. m. adj.* [-sibilus] *hissing, whistling* (poet.) *colla colubrae, Virg.*

sibylla (*sibylla*), *ae, f.* = *σῖβυλλα*, *a female soothsayer, prophetess, Sibyl*: Cic. Virg.

sibyllinus, *a. um, adj.* [-sibylla] *of or belonging to a sibyl, sibylline*: *libri, Cic.* *versus, id.*

sio, *adv.* *in this manner, in such a manner, so, thus* (thus disting. from *ita*, in the *aforsed manner*, and

from *tam, adeo*, which denote *degree or intensity*): referring to what has been said; *sive sic est, sive illo modo, videri possunt, Cic.* *2.* *Calling attention to what is going to be said, thus, as follows*: *sic est acerba fata Romanos agunt, thus it is, this is the explanation, Hor.* *3.* *Of present circumstances*: *sub alta vel platano vel hac pinu jacentes sic temere, carelessly, as we are doing, id.* (n) Hence, *colloq.*, *tolerably, so, so*: *Ja. Quid regeat? Cic.* *Sic tenetur, how's he getting on? so so, but poorly, Ter.* *II.* *Esp. in comparisons, usu. with ut or other conj.* (cf. *sicut*) *quid dulcius, quam habere, quicum omnia audeas sic loqui, ut secum, just as, precisely as, Cic.* *apud cum ego sic Ephesti fui, tantum domi mea, id.* *ipse mea legens sic afficiat interdum, ut Catonem, non me aliqui existimem, I feel as if, id.*

2. *Less freq.* = *adeo*, *in such a degree*: *cupis responso iudices sic exarserunt, ut, were so enraged, that*, id. *3.* *To denote quality, so, of such a sort, such*: *sic est vulgus ex veritate pauca aestimat, thus is the way with the multitude, id.* *4.* *To denote assent, just so, precisely, yes*: *Sub regno igitur ubi esse placet omnes animi partes? L. Mihi vero sic placet, id.* *5.* *In protestations or wishes, like the Greek οὕτως, so, so truly, so surely, etc.* (poet.) *sic te diva volens Cyprum regat, Hor.* *6.* *Stating terms or conditions* (cf. *ita, 13*): *sic si, on the one condition that, but only if*: *sic demum lucos aspicias, thus only shall you at last look on, etc., Virg.* *Liv.* [*Sic* is the locative, with demonstr. suffix *ce*, of the stem *so-, sa-*, identical with Gr *ὁ, ἡ* (5)]

sica, *ae, f.* [cogn. with *seco*] *a curved dagger, a poniard*: Cic. *2.* *Meton.* *assassination, murder*: id.

sicarius, *u. m.* [-sica] *an assassin, murderer*: *inter sicarios accusare, to accuse of assassination, Cic.* *defendere, to defend from such a charge, id.*

siccē, *adv.* [*sic* with demonstr. suffix *ce*] *thus, so* Pl. (dub.)

siccē, *adv.* *dryly, without damp* *ut hoc sicce stabulatur, Col.* *II.* *Fig.* *firmly, solidly, drier*, Cic.

siccine, *adv.* [*sicce*, with the interrog. suffix *ne*] *a demonstr. interrog. particle, thus? so?* *siccine hoc fit? fors scidibus me cives? is it thus I am scolded?* Pl.

siccitas, *ātis, f.* [*siccus*] *dryness*. Of places, in Sipontina siccitate, Cic.: paludum, Caes. *2.* *Of the weather, dryness, drought*: *siccitate insignis annus, Liv.* *Plur.* *of prolonged drought*: Caes.

3. *Of the human body, freedom from gross humors*: *opp. to rhuem, catarrh, etc.* *toughness, firmness, solidity*: Cic. *II.* *Fig.* *orations, want of ornament, id.*

sicco, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [*id*] *to make dry, dry up*: *herbas, Ov.*: *pa-*

ludes, to drain, Cic.: *dea sidereo siccata vitum collectat ac aestu, parched, Ov.* *Poet.*: *ovis ubera, to suck dry, to exhaust, Virg.* *calices, to drain, drink off, Hor.* *2.* *Esp.* *to dry or heal up* a humour *ad fluminis undam vulnera siccatat lymphas, was staunching, Virg.* (Hence *Fr secher*)

siccocūlus, *a. um, adj.* [*siccus oculi*] *dry-eyed*: Pl.

siccus, *a. um, adj.* *dry*: *glabrae, Hor.*: *oculi, tearless, Quint.*: *panis, dry bread, Seng.* *vox, dried with heat, husky, Ov.* *of constellations that do not dip into the sea, i. e. do not sink below the horizon, id.* *carinae, high and dry, Hor.* *agrae, godwady, i. e. snow, Mart.* (n) *Subst.* *siccum, i. n.* and *plur.* *sicca, orum, dry land, a dry place*: in sicco, on the shore, Liv. *2.* *Esp.* *of the weather, dry, without rain*: *Camis, Tib.* *dies, Hor.* *3.* *Of the body, dry; opp.* *to rheumy, catarrhal, etc.* *tough, solid, vigorous*: *Cat.* *4.* *dry, thirsty*: *unius diu siccis sumus, Pl.* *Hence, Transf.* *abstemious, temperate, sober*: *opp.* *to vinolentus, Cic.* *siccis dura propositus deus, i. e. to those who refuse the cup, Hor.* *II.* *Fig.* *firm, solid* in argument (of orators): Cic. *2.* *dry, insipid, jejune*: Tac. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence *It secco, Fr sec*)

sicillitissimus, *i. v. n.* [*Siculi*] *to imitate Sicilian manners*: Pl.

sicillula, *ae, f. dim.* [*sicilis*, a sickle, cf. *sica*] *a small sickle*: Pl.

sicubi, *adv.* [*si* and *cubi* = *ubi*, q. v.] *if in any place, if any where, where-soever*: *sicubi nactus eris, Cic.* *sicubi est certamen, scutis magis quam gladiis geritur, Liv.*

sicula, *ae, f. dim.* [*sica*] *a little dagger*: Cat.

sicundē, *adv.* [*si* and *cunde* = *unde*] *if from any place (rare)*: Cic. Liv.

sic-ūt and **sic-ūtī**, *adv.* *so as, just as, as*: *sicut dixi, faciam, Pl.* *sicuti ego accipi, Sall.* (n) *Corresp.* *to ita, itidem, sic* *sicut tuum vis gnatum tuae superesse vitae, ita te obtorser, as truly as you wish, Pl.* *II.* *Esp.* *to assign a reason, inasmuch as, since (rare)*: id. *2.* *To confirm a statement, with esse, as indeed it is (was), as it really is (was)*: *sit istas res magna, sicut est, Cic.* *Less freq.* with other verbs: *quod fore, sicut accidit, videbat, Caes.* *3.* *To introduce a comparison; as it were; ut seec splendore animi et vitae suae sicut speculum praebat civibus, Cic.* *4.* *To introduce an example; as, for instance, etc.* *quibus in causis omnibus, sicut in ipsa M.* *Curn, fuit summa de iure dissenso, id.* *5.* *just as, exactly as, with esse*: *sicut eram, Inqno, Ov.* *6.* *as if, just as if* = *quasi (rare)*: *sicuti Jurgio laecestus foret, in Senatum venit, Sall.*

sicuti, *v. sicut.*

sidereus, *a. um, adj.* [*sidus*] *of or belonging to the stars, starry* (poet.) *caelum, Ov.*: *sedes, Virg.*: *dea = Nox,*

Prop.: ignes, the stars, Ov. II. Transf.: heavenly, divine: Ircus, Col.: sanguis, Val Fl.: (Aeneas) sidero flagrans clipeo et caelestibus armis, Virg.

sido, sidi and sēdi (v. Neue, n. 501), j. v. n. [same root as sedeo; cf. Gr. *sidō*], to seat oneself, to sit down; to settle, alight (whereas sedeo denotes an actual resting position) quaestisque diu terris, ubi sidere detur, Ov.

2. Of things, to sink down, settle: sidebant campi, Lucr.; sederunt medio terra fremuntque solo, Ov. sedisse immensos montes, subsided, Tac. tum quorū, in toto non sidere pallia lecto, will not settle & remain lying, Prop.

3. Naut. t. t.: to stick fast, be stranded: ubi eae (cymbae) sederunt, Liv.

4. To sink down, to sink out of sight: non flebo in cineres arcem si disses paternus Cadmus, Prop. Fig.: sidente paulatim metu, as the alarm subsided, Tac.

sideris, *ēris*, n. a group of stars, a constellation: illi sempiterni ignes, quae sidera et stellae vocantur, Cic. siderum motus, id.: occidente jam sidere Vergiliarum, the constellation of the Pleiads, Liv.: Ariadnaeum, i. e. Ariadne's crown, Ov. Plur. of a single constellation (poet.): Arcetur sidera, Virg. 2. A heavenly body, a planet: sidera, quae vocantur errantia, Cic. 3. Meteor. season, also climate, weather, etc. quo sidere terram vertere conveniat, under what sign, at what time, Virg. triste Minervae, the grievous tempest sent by Minerva, id.: grave sedit et imbiem vitare, Ov. 4. Fig.: in allusion to the influence which the constellations were believed to have upon the health or the destiny of men, star, destiny: Cic.: Liv.: Prop. II. Transf. in poetry: the sky, the heavens: (Hercules) flammis ad sidera missus, Juv. Poet. If a great height: everunt actas ad sidera pinos, uplifted to the sky, tall, Virg.: Prop. (ii) Fig.: the height of fame, fortune, success, etc.: tum nomen cantantes sublime lerent ad sidera cecini, id. III. As term of comparison, to denote any glorious or beautiful object: sidere pulchrior ille, Hor. (ii) ornament, pride, glory: o sidus Fabulae, Maximus, genus ades, Ov. As term of endearment: love-star, etc.: Suet. [Etym. uncertain.]

sideris, *sies*, etc., v. sum, ad mit.

sigilla, *orum*, n. plu. dim. [signum] little figures or images: Cic. Of the impression made by a seal-ring, a seal: in cetera sigilla anulo imprimere, id. for securing doors: odisee claves et sigilla, Hor. In sing.: ignoti anuli sigillum, Curt. [From sigillum comes Fr. sceau (O. Fr. scel from siet).]

sigillatus, a, um, ad, [sigilla] furnished or adorned with little images or figures: scyphi, Cic.

signator, *oris*, m. [signo] a sealer, signer: a witness to a will: falsus, a

forger, Sall.: Suet. 2. a witness to a marriage contract: Juv.

signatus, a, um, Part. [signo] 1. A d. j.: shut up, guarded, preserved: Prop.

signatorius, a, um, ad, [id.] of or belonging to sealing: anulus, a signet-ring, Val. Max.

signifer, *erae*, *drum*, adj. [signum] (fero) bearing signs, figures, or images (poet.): puppis, painted with images, Lucan. II. Esp. bearing the heavenly signs or constellations, starry: aether, Lucr.: orbis, the zodiac, Cic. III. Subst. milit. t.: signifer, *eri*, m. a standard-bearer, ensign: signifero interfecto, signo amisso, Caes. 2. Transf.: a leader, head, chief, etc. non-trac causas, Cic.: conjurationes, Suet.: seditionibus pantomimorum: signifer singulari spectatore aderat, perh. Juleman, id.

significans, *antis*, Part. [significo] II. Adj. of style, expressive, significant: graphic, distinct, clear: Quint. Of orators. id. Comp.: id. Sup.: Gell.

significanter, *adv.* clearly, distinctly, significantly, graphically: Quint. Comp.: Cic.

significatio, *onis*, f. [significo] lit. the making of a mark or sign, hence, an indicating, denoting, signifying, an expression, indication, sign, token, etc. Cic. ignibus significatione facta, a signal being given, Caes. With suby. *ten* ex significatione Gallorum, demeanour, id. With obj. *ten*: victoriae, news, tidings, id. With *ter*, and *inf*: Cic. With suby.: significatio me peccat, ne, etc., Suet. II. Esp.: a sign or token of assent, an expression of approbation, applause: Cic.

2. In rhet. *significanter*, *emphasis*: id. In grammar: meaning, sense, signification: id.

significo, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, v. a. [signum] facio] lit. to make a mark or sign, hence, to show by signs, to show, point out, make known, indicate, to intimate, notify, signify etc. Constr. with Acc. (or Nom. with pass.). Acc and Inf., depend clause with suby. or de, the person to whom the thing is signified in *dat*: aliquid aliquid, Cic.: significare coeperunt, esse in eius fidem venire, Caes. nuntii significat, quid velit, intimare by a nod, Ov.: significare coeperunt, ut dimitterent, to express by signs their wish for dismissal, Caes.: significare de fuga Romanis coeperunt, to give them warning of, id. 2. Esp. to betoken, foreshow, prognosticate, portend: futura, Cic. 3. Of words, to mean, import, signify: id.

signo, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, v. a. [signum] to mark, mark out, designate: curi regem in cortice, Virg.: signata sanguine plumas est, Ov.: moenia aratro, id. saxa nomine, to inscribe, id. cruor signavit herman, had dyed, id.: ora puer prima signans intonsa juvenata,

showing, Virg.: humum pede certo, to press, Hor.: yocis infinitos sonos paucis notis, to express, indicate, Cic.

2. Esp. to mark with a seal; to seal, seal up: libellum, id.: volumina, Hor.

3. To mark with a stamp; hence, to stamp, to coin: aes argentum aurumve, Cic. Hence, fig. patris signatur imagine vultus nata, is stamped with her father's likeness, is the image of her father, Mart.: signatum memori pictore nomen habet, imprinted, impressed, Ov. 4. To distinguish, adorn, decorate (poet.): pater ipse suo supremum iam signat honore, Virg. II. Fig.: to point out, signify, indicate, express (rare for significare): nomen (Caeta) signat ossa, id. fama signata loco est, Ov. 2. To mark, remark, observe (poet.): ora sono discordia, Virg.

3. To seal, attest, ratify: jura, Prop.

signum, *i*, n. a mark, token, sign: ut fures tarum rerum, quas ceperunt, signa commutant, Cic. serviti, Ov. With Acc. and Inf.: Ter. II. Esp. a military standard, ensign (including the aquila) signifero interfecto, signo amisso, Caes. Hence, milit. t. t. signa subsequi, to keep in order of battle, id. ab signis discedere, to leave the ranks, Liv. signa relinquere, to desert, Sall. signa movere, to advance, Liv. signa ferre, to break up the camp, Caes. ferre signa in hostem, advance to the attack, Liv. signa convertere, to wheel or face about, Caes.: signa inferre (in aliquam), to advance to the attack, to take up, id. conferri cum aliquo, to engage with, Cic. Liv. but conferre signa also means simply, to bring the standards together (to one place), to concentrate troops, id. Caes. (ii) Esp. the standard or ensign of single cohorts and maniples; opp. to aquila, the standard of an entire legion: Cic. Hence, meton.: a cohort, manipulus: octo cohortes in fronte constituit, reliqua signa in subsidio artius collocat, Sall.

2. A military sign, or signal, given by a wind-instrument, by the tesserae, etc.: a watchword, password: signum tuba dare, Caes.: receptum dare, Liv. 3. In gen.: a sign or token, a prognostic, symptom: Cic.

4. An image, figure, statue, picture, etc. pictum in pariete, Pl.: aeneum, marmoreum, eburneum, Cic. esp. in pl.: id. 5. An image or device on a seal-ring: a seal signet: imprimit his signa tabellis, Hor.: litterae integris signis praetoribus traduntur, Cic.

6. A heavenly body, a constellation: Lucr.: nox carlo diffundere signa parabat, Hor. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. *segno*, Fr. *signe*.)

silanus, *i*, m. a fountain or jet of water (usually spouting from a head of Silenus): Lucr.

silens, *antis*, Part. [sileo] II. A d. j.: still, calm, quiet, silent: nov., Ov.: hucus, Virg.: umbrae, v. e. the dead, id. Subst.: silentes, um, pl.: the dead: Ov.: Val. Fl.

silentium, ii, n. [id.] *a being still or silent, stillness, silence*: Ter. Cic. ut nulla fore pars orationis silentio praeteriretur, *in silence, without applause*, id. but *us praeterire silentio* means, *to say nothing about*, id. Poet. for open forthright *silentia* demerit, *I tell of, disclose*, Ov. Of the stillness of night. Caes. Poet. plur.: *silentia noctis*, Lucr. Virg. Of the stillness, quietness of the fields *ruris*, Ov. 2. Esp. in augury, *freedom from disturbance*, hence *faultlessness, perfectness* in taking the auspices, Cic. 3. the condition of not being spoken of, *obscurity and inaction*: Sall. 4. repose, inaction, tranquillity, etc.: *silentium* omniumque inter armatos, Liv.

sileo, ii, 2 v. n. and *a* to be still or silent; to keep silence; not to speak of, to be silent respecting (implying a cessation of all noise; whereas *taceo* refers prop. to silence from speech only) *sileo* et *taceo*, *be still and refrain from talking*, Pl.: when used with *rel* to speak, it has a stronger meaning than *taceo*. Nente quasi non silent, *have no more to say than the dumb*, id. quum ceteri de nobis silent, Cic. Act. tu hoc *silebis*, id. *Pars* no more quidem post tot secula *sileantur*, Liv. *Poss* imperis de jurgio *sileatur*, Ter. With relative clause, sed, quae variari nullo est, *silet*, Ov. 2. Of things (mostly poet.) to be hushed and still: *inusta silet nox*, Virg. a quora, id. Act. si chartae silent quae bene feceris, Hor. II. Transf. to remain inactive, to rest, cease: *silent* leges in et arma, Cic. [Cf. Goth. *ansil-an*, to become still.]

siler, ier, n. *a kind of brook-willow*, at river: Virg.

silesco, 3. v. n. in cep. [*sileo*] to become hushed and still (rare) Virg. (v. Ter.)

silex, icis, m. (f: Virg. Ov. etc.) *a pebble-stone, a flint, flint-stone*: *silex* in caedre, Cic. *silex* vias torquet, Liv. With lapis *illa* mulier lapidem *silecem* subigere, ut *se amet*, poetast, *a flint-stone*, Pl. With saxum *porcum saxo silece percussit*, Liv. 2. Fig. of a hard-hearted person: non *silece nati sumus*, Cic. II. In gen., *a rock, crag* (poet.) Virg. Lucr. [Ety. uncertain.]

silicernium, ii, n. *a funeral feast*: Caecil. in Fest. Hence, a term of abuse applied to an old man; *old dry-bones*. Ter. [Ety. uncertain, the second element is perh. *cerna* for *cerna*=*cerna*.]

siligo, inis, f. *a kind of very white wheat, winter-wheat*: Col. II. Transf. *fine wheaten flour*: Juv. [Ety. uncertain.]

siligua, ac, f. *a pod or husk of leguminous plants*: Virg. 2. Transf. plur.: *pulse*: Hor. [Ety. unknown.]

silus, i, m. = *σῖλος*, *a kind of satirical writing among the Greeks*: Cic. (dub.)

• **sillybus**, i, m. = *σίλλυβος*, *a strip of parchment attached to a volume, on which was written the title of the work and the author's name*: Cic. (dub.) at *stillybus*.)

silo, onis, m. for *silus*, *one who has a snub-nose*: Pl.

silurus, i, m. = *σίλουρος*, *a river-fish, prob. the sheat-fish*: Juv.

silus, a, um, adj. having a broad, turned-up nose, *snub-nosed*: Cic. [Ety. unknown.]

silva (less correctly *sylva*), ae (old Gen. *silvai*. *silva* as a trisyl. Hor.), f. *a wood, forest, woodland*: Cic. Caes.

2. Transf. a plantation of trees, *a grove; a growth or crop of other plants*: inter *silvas* Academi, Hor. 3. In plur. only; *trees* (poet.)

silvarum alia pres-os propaginis arcus expectant, *other trees*, Virg. II. Fig. any crowded mass, *an abundance, quantity*: ubertas et quasi *silva* dicendi, Cic. Poet. of darts: Virg.

horrida maeae *silva* comae, *a bristling forest*, Juv. [Cf. *δῶλ=σύν-φα*; for *i* from *u*, cf. *libet*, *libet*] (Hence *It. selva*.)

silvāni (sylv), orum, m. plu. [*silva*] the gods of woods and fields, *sylvan* deities: Ov.

sivesco (sylv), 3 v. n. in cep. [id.] Of the vine, to grow or run wild, to run to wood: Cic.

silvestris (sylv), e, adj. [id.] of or belonging to a wood or forest, overgrown with woods, *woody*: collis, Caes. locus, Cic. homines, *living in woods, foresters*, Hor. *silvestria* secla ferarum, *forest-haunting*, Lucr. *ingultra, forest saplings, brushwood*, Virg. *betula*, i.e. *a she-wolf*, Cic. II. Transf.

Of plants and animals, *growing wild, wild*: oliva, Ov. corna, Hor. 2. In gen. for *agrestis, sylvan, rural, pastoral* (poet.) Virg.

silvicola (sylv), ae, com. [*silva* color] *inhabiting woods, sylvan* (poet.) Fannus, Virg. Pales, Ov.

silvi-cultrix (sylv), icis, f. adj. [id.] *living in the woods*: cervia, Cat.

silvifragus (sylv), a, um, adj. [*silva* frangere] *breaking up or shaking the forest or trees*: flabia venti, Lucr.

silvōsus, a, um, adj. [*silva*] *full of woods or trees, woody*: saltus, Liv.

simia, ae, f. [prob. from *simus*] *an ape*: Cic. 2. As a term of abuse, *vide*, *ut fastidit simia* Pl. (Hence *It. scimmia*, Fr. *singe*.)

similis, e, adj. like, resembling, similar: constr. with Gen. or Dat. (the latter more freq. of external resemblance), likewise with *inter*, *atque*, and *ab* (1) With *ten*: *similes avorum*, Lucr. in magistratu privatorum *similes*, Cic. Comp.: *Attolitur similiores*, id. Sup. hic noster quaestus accipit *similium*, Pl. (ii) With *dat*: *filius patri similis*, Cic. Comp.: *omnia castris quam urbi similiora*, Liv. Sup. puro *simillimus* anni, Hor. (iii) With Gen. and Dat. together:

neque lac lacti magis est simile quam *ille* ego *similis* est mei, Pl. (iv) With *inter*, denoting mutual resemblance: *homines inter se cum forma tum moribus similes, resembling each other*, Cic. (v) Before an adverbial sent., with *atque* (ac), *ut*, *sic*, *langquam* *si*: *ut similli ratione atque ipse fecerit suas injurias persequantur, in like manner* as, Caes. *similes* sunt, *ut si qui dicant*, Cic. (vi) Absol. quod in simili culpa versabantur, Caes. Comp.: *nihil hoc simili est similis*, Pl. Sup.: *simillimos dicit esse*, id. [Cf. Skr. *samā*, together, *sama-s*, like, equal; Gr. *ἴσος*, ὅμοιος, ὁμολόος, Lat. *sim-ul*, *sim-ut*; Goth. *sama*, Eng. *same*. V. *se-mel*.]

similiter, adv. in like manner, similarly: Cic. Comp.: *similiter imitari, nearer the truth*, Phaedr. Sup.: Cic. With *atque* (ac), *ut* *si*: *similiter* ut si dicat, id. Sup.: *simillime atque, in exactly the same way* as, id.

similitudo, inis, f. [*similis*] *likeness, resemblance, similitude*: with Gen.: id. ex similitudine floris lilium appellabant, Caes. With Dat.: Cic. With cum: id. With *inter*: id. Absol.: *amicitiam similitudo* (allicit), *likeness leads to friendship*, id. Plur.: sunt quaedam animi similitudines cum corpore, id. II. Esp. in rhetor. a comparison, *simile*: id.

similo, v. simulo.

simiolus, i, m. dim. [*simius*] *a little ape*, as a term of abuse. Cic.

simultu, adv. old form=*simul*, together, at once, at the same time: non ego cum vino *simultu* (ubi imperium tuum, Pl.) [V. *similis*]; the formation of *sim-ut* is obscure.]

simius, ii, m. (cf. *simia*), *an ape*: Hor.

simplex, icis (Ab. *us* *simplici*; *simplex*, Lucr.), adj. [*one-fold*], for *sem-plex* (v. *semel*), from *plico*, single, simple, uncompounded, unmixed: plus *vice* *simplici*, more than once, Hor. natura, opp. to *concreta* ex pluribus naturis, Cic. dicem *lambi* simplicis ordine intrantur urbem, *one by one*, Liv.: *esca, plain food*, Hor. *simplex munditias, plain in thy neatness*, id. II. Esp.: in a moral sense, without dissimulation, open, frank, artless, honest, ingenuous, etc.: vir apertus et *simplex, single-minded*, Cic. Of things: cogitationes, *straightforward*, Tac. Comp.: *simplicior quis est, too guileless, unsophisticated, too blunt* Hor. Sup.: *dux*, Vell. (Hence Fr. Eng. *simple*.)

simplicitas, atis, f. [*simplex*] *simplicity, simplicity*: Lucr. II. Esp. in a moral sense, *plainness, frankness, honesty, candour*, etc.: Liv.

simpliciter, adv. *one by one, simply, plainly, naturally, directly*: frondes postiae, Ov.: *quidam luderum simpliciter* *alebant, merely, only* Liv. II. *plainly, openly, honestly, candidly*: *simpliciter et palam* *ludat*, 961

without any disguise, above-board, Suet. *Comp* : simulates simplicius nutritæ, opp. to *callide, frankly*, Tac. *Sup* simplicissime loqui, id

simplicis, a, um, adj. [v. simplex and duplus] *simple*: mors, Prud. II. Subst.: *simplicium*, i, n *that which is single or simple, the simple sum or number*: duplum simplicium, Cic

simpulium, i, n a small ladle. Proverb: excitare fluctus in simpulo, i. e. to make "a storm in a teacup," i. e. much ado about nothing, Cic [Ety. uncertain]

simpvium, ii, n a vessel for making libations of sacrifices, Cic [Ety. uncertain]

simul, adv. [v. similis] *at once, together, at the same time*: Constr. absol., with various particles, part also with simple Abl. *simul esse*, to be together, in company, Cic and ellipt. Quintus frater, legatus, mecum simul, id. Strengthened with *una*. i mecum una simul, Pl. With *cum* quas (res) tecum simul didici, Cic With *et*, *et...*, *que*, *atque*, etc. ut cresceret simul et negligentia cum audacia hosti, Liv. militibus simul et de navibus desiliendum, et in fluctibus consistendum, et cum hostibus erat pugnandum, at one and the same time, Caes. With simple Abl. (v. rare) *simul his*, Hor. II. Particular combinations. *Simul simul*, analogous to the Gr. *αὐτὰ πρὸς αὐτὰ*, *as well as, both*, *and*, *partly* and *partly*: ad eum in castra venerunt, simul sui purgandi causa, simul in delictis impetrant, Caes. 2. *Simul atque* (*simul ac*), and in one word, *simulatque* (*simulac*), less freq. *simul ut*, as soon as. constr. with *per* *hul* quam simulac tali periret pester teneri, Virg. omne animal simul ut ortum est, seipsum diligit, from the first moment of its birth, Cic 3. Less freq. *simul alone* = *simul atque*, as soon as: nostri simul in arido constituerunt, in hostis impetum fecerunt, Caes. (From *in-simul* comes Fr. *ensemble*, from low Lat. *ad-simul-are*, Fr. *assembler*.)

simulac, v. simul, no II. 2.
simulacrum, i, n [simulo] *a likeness, an image, form, representation, portrait*, etc. atque, Cic. Liv. *simulacra* oppidorum, Cic. (ii) Adverbially: *ad* or *per* *simulacrum*, in the form of, after the pattern of (rate). aurata aedes ad simulacrum templi Veneris collocata, Suet. 2. *a form, shade, phantom, apparition*, etc. *ειδωλον*, Lucr. Virg. Ov. (ii) *an ideal repr. sentat. conception*: *conception*: Lucr. (ii) *a sign, type, emblem*: *simulacris* pro litteris utitur, Cic. (iv) *a portraiture of character* non iustorum simulacrum viri cognosce (Catonis), Liv. (v) *a likeness or similitude*. Pl. II. Fig.: *a shadow, semblance, appearance*, etc.: *simulacrum* aliquod ac vestigium civitatis, Cic. *simulacra*

virtutis, id. *belli simulacra, the mockery of war*, Lucr.

simulamen, ius, n [id.] *a copy, imitation* (poet and rare). Ov.

simulans, autis, Part [simulo] II. Adj.: *imitating, imitative* with Gen. v. Ov.

simulâre, adv. *feignedly, pretend- edly, not sincerely*. Cic

simulatio, ônis, f [simulo] *a false show, a feigning, pretence, feint, deceit, hypocrisy*, etc. With Gen.: *insimiae*, Cic. rei frumentariae, a pretended anxiety about, Caes. Absol.: *ex omni vita simulatio dissimulatioque tollenda est*, Cic

simulator, ônis, m [id.] *a copier, imitator* (poet and rare) figuræ, Ov.

II. *a pretender, counterfeiter*, etc. Absol.: in omni oratione simulatorum Socratem accipimus, fond of irony, Cic. (ii) Adj., with Gen.: *ammus- cimus rei libet simulator ac dissimul- ator, capable of assuming or hiding any character*, Sall.

simulatque, v. simul, no II. 2.
simulo (also *simulo*), avi, atum, i v a [simulis] *to make like, to imitate, copy, represent*. Catonem, Hor. Homer illa Minerva simulata Menonem, Cic. simulata Trona, a counterfeit Phoe- bus, Cic. simulata Phry, Ov. simulata magnus Pergama, made to resemble its great original, Virg. II. Esp. to assume the appearance of, to feign, pretend, counterfeit, simulate, to pretend the thing is, that is not (whereas dissimulo = to pretend the thing is not, that is) nec ut erat nichil, nec ut vendat, quicquam simulabat aut dissimulat vi bonus, Cic. atum, to take the form of, Ov. Hannibal ærum simulabat, pretended to be sick, Liv. Esp. in Part. perf.: simulata sedulitas, Cic. simulata mente, with its united feeling, Virg. With *ac* and *int*: illi reverti sibi in simulacris simulaverunt, Caes. With *quasi* quasi fuerim simulabo atque audita eloquar, Pl. Absol.: *cur simulat*, Fer. (Hence It. *sembrare*, Fr. *sembler*.)

simulas, âtis, f [Gen. pair simulatio, Liv. passim] *simul, and there- fore orig. a coming together, an encounter, hence a hostile encounter, dissension, rivalry, rivalry, jealousy, grudge, animosity*. mostly Plur. *simulas* cum aliquo habere, exerceere, to be at feud with, Caes. Cic. hinc simulas cum Curione intercedebat, Caes.

simulus, a, um, adj. *den* [simus, rather flat-nosed or pug-nosed] Lucr.
simus, a, um, adj. *flat-nosed, snub-nosed*: capellæ, Virg. [cf. Græc. *simos* and perh. Lat. *se-lus*]

sin, conj. [apocop. from si ne] *if however, if on the contrary, but if*, after si, ni i, quando, dem: constr. same as that of si (q. v.). si domi sum, non est amicus sin foris sum, amicus domi est, Pl. si ita est, faciat, sin aliter, respondeat mi, but if it is not

so, Ter : accusator illum defendet, si poterit sin minus poterit, negabit, if however he cannot, Cic. Strengthened with *autem*, or *vero*: id. After nisi, quando, and dum: Pl. II. Without a preceding si: orat ac postulat, rem publicam suscipiant Sin timore defugiant, etc., Caes. Strengthened with *autem*: Cic

sinâpi, is, n (sinapis, fem Pl) = *garum, mustard*: Plin. (Hence Fr. *sencé*.)

sincêre, adv. *uprightly, honestly, frankly, sincerely*. dicere, Ter. loqui, Cic

sincêritas, âtis, f. [sincerus] *clean- ness, soundness* corporis, Val Max. II. Fig. vitæ, Val Max. Sen. Thædi

sincêrus, a, um, adj. *clean, sound, unguiped, whole, real, genuine*: omnia fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris intermiscere, Cic. corpus, Ov. vas, Hor. genus, unum, id. pure (of descent), Tac. II. Fig. judicium, sententia, unumquodque, Cic. Minerva, puri, chaste, Ov. gaudium, unum, id. undisturbed, Liv. concordia, Tac. [Liv. v. *sin*]

sinciput, p, n [scm caput, half a head of the smoked cheek or chop of a hog] Juv. Pers. II. Meton. the brain non tibi sanum est, adolescens, sinaput, Pl.

sindon, ônis, f *a fine fabric*: relation of law in sin, Mart.

sinê, prep. with *ab* without at (v. s. sine regnum sit, Cic. Without a case, referring to a proceeding non age- mus, cum fratre an sine ad. After its case (poet. familiar sine thura lique- scunt, without pray, Hor. (Hence It. *senza*, Fr. *sans*.)

singulâtim (not *singulatum*, in same MSS. agilitatem), adv. *absol.* singulis non singulis: omni by omni, singula singulâtim potius quam genera- tum atque univere loqui, particu- larly, Cic

singulâriter, adv. v. singulariter
singulâris, e, adj. [singulus] *alone, one of a time, single, solitary, singular* non singulare non solvamus (v. s. homines), i. e. *solitary*, Cic. Alii aliquos singulares ex navi egre- ssos atque conspicientes, Caes. locis, re- lectis, singulis, Suet. 2. Esp. in gram. of the singular number can. Varr. 3. Subst. singulares, nom. m. plu. a peculiar kind of troops, post a select body-guard, Tac. II. Fig. *singular* unique, unparalleled, extraordinary: Cic. virtutis optimi singulares, very high reputation for, Caes. In a bad sense nequitia ac tur- pitud. Cic. (Hence Fr. *singulier*.)

singulâriter, adv. contr. singula- rit, Lucr. i, singly, separately: Lucr.

2. Gram. II. In the singular number. Quint. II. Fig. particu- larly, exceedingly. aliquem diligere,

singulârius, a, um, adj. [singu-

laris] *single, separate, peculiar*: catenae, perh. *single* (i.e. one to each man, allowing independent movement, opp. to gang-chains). Pl.

singulātīm, *ade* v *singullatīm*
singūli, v *singulus*

singultim [singultus], *adv.* with sobs or sobbing Transi loqui, to speak in broken sentences, Hor

singultio, 4 *v n* [id.] *to sob, hiccup*. **Colo**. 2. *Transi* of a hen, *to cluck* - **Col** 3. *to throb* with pleasure *Yema*. **Pers**

singulto, no *peñ*, atom, i v n
and a [id] Neuti *to sob, hiccup.*
Quint 2. Transf poet *to gurggle*
orps' or co's. / *trans-gessanguine*
Suzo late, Auct. *Suzo late gestaurs*
ora manu. Var Fu II. Act of the
death-agony annuam, *to gasp one's*
life out. Ox

singultus, ūs, *m* a sobbing, speech interrupted by sobs *fletus cum singultu*, (Cic.) II. Transf. of dying persons, *choking gasp* Virg. [Itym. uncertain] (Hec. "It *singhiozzo*, fr. *singulo*.)

singulus, a. um, distrib. atom each, one, single, *Singuli* sent *one to each*, *one apiece*, *separate*, *singula* (rarely by singulare for unus) numo singulo multabatur, cell. *Pueri* (used to be translated as *little boys*) *each* in singulis homines iuvenca, *each* *boys* to *each* man, *the* *five* *singulos* *lupos* *parvos* *habuit* *S. each one a dog*, *Lix* *indies* *est* *S. every-day*, *every-day* *est* *S. hostium* *numerus*, etc. II. In gen. *singula*, *separate*, *individually*, *homines* *cum* *(agnatione)* *vos universi*, *each* *one*, *the* *sons* *of* *each* *father*, *Sing* *et* *stid* *homines* *et* *stid* *stid*, Pl.

sinister, tra, trum (Comp. sinister-adv.) **1**, left, on the left, on the left-hand side; cornu, 1-r nipa, Hor. In plur. sinister, those on the left, the left wing, Liv. Comp. tota, Ov. II. Fig.: awkward, wrong, perverse, improper mores, Virg. **2**, unlucky, adverse, unfavorable, bad, etc. arboribus satisque Notus peccorie sinister, id interpretato, Tac. **3**, In augury, lucky, favorable, auspicious (because the Romans in taking the auspices turned the face towards the south, and so had the eastern or fortunate side, i.e. the left), Sinistra cornu, Virg.: tountrous, Ov. (In a limited time it means ace. to Greek customs, unlucky, unfavorable, inauspicious (cf. sup. 2) - di, precor, a nobis omnes removevete sinistram, id. Ilium uncertain.)

sinistērītas, ātis, *f* [sinister] *awkwardness, perversity* (v. rare). Plm
En

sinistra, ae. f. [sinister] (sc. manu-) the left hand: sinistra impedit satis commode pugnare non poterant. Caes. Used in stealing: nata ad furta sinistrae, Ov. hence, of a thief's accomplices: Poci et Socration, duae

Anistrac Pisonis, Cat. 2. Transf.: *the left side*. cur a dextra corvus, a sinistra cornix faciat ratum? *on the left*. Cur

sīnistrē, *adv* badly, unfairly,
wrongly, perversely Hor

sinistrorsus and **sinistrorsum**,
adj. [cont. from **sinistro**-or-us, from
sinister vorto] *towards the left side, to
the left* hinc (Hercynia silva) se
flectit **sinistrorsus**. (Caes.)

sino, *siv*, *situm*, *3. v a* (old *Subj*
pres *sint*, *Pl* *dub + perf* *sii*, *Te*
supj *per*, *pres*, *Att* in *3c* : *sint*, *Te*
per *sins*, *sint*, etc., *Pl* : *liv* *past*
per *sintet*, *id*) orig. to *set down*,
leave, *let* as in *Part. perf* *situs* (q. v.)
Hence, *usu trans* : to *let*, *suffer*, *allow*, *permit* : *consti* *usu* with *Acc*
and *Inj*, *Subj*, or *absol* : rarely with
Acc : (q. v.) *Alidos equitare multos*.

-sine: vinnū ad se importari, Caes.:
 sine pa-at duris (captivus) aiet-
 que, Hor. *Abol.*: -suspense, vinci-
 verba, andon sum, sine, Pl. With
 -sine ante arma viris et cedite for-
 tibus sine to men, Virg. Sometimes
 the -sine is used elliptically, as in Eng.,
 and an *Idem* (to be, I mean, do, go,
 etc.) is to be supplied, quous es,
 -sine me, let me (go), Ter. II. Esp. in
 colloquial language, sine, lit.: with
Sabj.: tenent sine iura flicus, Virg.
 So abnē pulchre ludicor: sine 'be it
 so' vry good? Pl. 2. sine modē,
 wily let, i c. of only: cur me ver-
 bois? Patrar. Sine modē advenat se-
 nex? 3. sine ir-sim (smant), ne-
 piddit -sine, et, God-ford, Heaven-
 forfend, i. -sine, Juppiter. 4. sine
 -sine, i. -sine, i. -sine, i. -sine, i.
 is formed like -h (from -r-ho, etc.) is
 prob. a weakened form of ea, to sow,
 plant set, lay down, vinnē sēto (2).

sinum, *l. n* (masc sinus, Pl) a large, round swelling sides Var. *l. n* unc.

sĩnũo, avi, atum, i r a [sinus¹ to
wind, cure, to bone (augues) sinu-

ant immensa volumine terga, *they told*
in co's their enormous length of back
Virg imposito patulos calamo sinua-
verat arcus, *bent*, O. Chaucer in gen-
dones in Chatter usque sinuatur, ex-
tends in a curve, Tac

sINUOSUS, a. um. adj. [id.] full of windings or curves, winding, sinuous. *flexus anguis*, Virg. *sinuoso in pectore*, in my inmost heart: Pers. II. big of style, full of digressions, diffuse. *historia*, Quint.

sĭnus, ūs, m. a curved surface, a curve. Meton. the folds, bosom of a garment, etc. *sinu ex toga facto*, Liv.

Of the bend or belly of a sail - Prop. Ov. 2. Esp
the hanging fold of the upper part of
the toga, the bosom of a garment (v.
Smith's Ant 378 seqq) cedo mihi ex
ipsis sinu litteras Syracusanorum
Cic. - paternos in sinu ferens eos
Hor. Proverb. sinu laxo ferre alii

quid, i. e. to be careless about a thing, id.) Hence (ii) the bosom of a person: manum in sinum alicui inserere, Ter.: scortum in sinu consulis recubans in his lap, Liv. (iii) Transf: a purse, money, which was carried in the bosom of the toga: semper amatorum ponderat illa sinus, Prop. (iv) Meton: a garment, in gen. (poet.). Tynio pro-

drat apta sinu. Tib. 3. *a bay, bight, gulph*; ex alto sinu ab litore ad urbem inflectitur, Cuf. (u) Transf. *the land forming a gulf, a bend or curve of coast*; segubitus in sinu Aeanum castatus, Lav. Tac II. Fig.: *the bosom, i. e. love, protection, asylum, etc. (usually in the phrases, in sinu esse, habere, etc.) iste Viro sit in sinu semper ut complexu meo*; Cuf. *negutium sibi in sinuum delatum esse dicebat, committed to his guardianship, care, id. : falsa in sinu avi perdidit rat, had become a master of duplicity under his care, Tac 2, the inmost part in sinu moenia atque in sinu ubi sunt hostes, in the heart of the city, Sall 3, a place of concealment : ut in sinu gaudent, in their bosoms, as we say, in their sleeve, i. e. in secret, Cuf. (Etyim uncertain.)* [Hence It. *seno*, Fr. *sein*.]

sīpārium, *i*, *n* [cogn. with supparium, *σιπάριος*, orig. a little sail; hence, transf.] the smaller curtain in a theatre, the "act-drop" (drawn up between the scenes of a comedy; different from *aulacum*, the main curtain. v. Smith's *Ant* 344). Cic: *Juv* Fig. post *siparium*, "behind the scenes," Cic. 2. Meton = comedy, opp. to *cothurnus*, tragedy, Sen. II. a curtain or screen over judges' seats: Quint.

sīpho (sifo), ōnis, *m* = σίφων (a small pipe), a *siphon*, called also diabetes. Sen

sīpolindrum, *s. n.* a fictitious name
of a spore: Pl (dub. al cepolindrum)
sīquando, and separ **si quando**,
adv referet: Cn Liv. Virg.

siquidem (*siquidem*, in the poets and *separatim* *siquidem*), *conjunction* if indeed, if as a matter of fact, if at least, if only *quæ* mihi *ventura* est, *siquidem* *ventura*, *senectus*? *Ov.* II, *although* *tuasne* est? *I.a.* *rogitas*? *siquidem* *hercle* *Jovis* *fuit*, *meus* est *tamen*, *Pl.*
 III. *namquam* *as*, *since* *quæ* res *et illi*, *et multis* . *exitio* *fuit*; *siquidem* *sub specie* *indiarum* *omnes* *inter-*
fecti, *Just.* . *Cic.*

siremps (sirempse, Pl), *adj.* [contr from **si** (=sic) **rem ipsam**] *like, the same* · Sen

sîrên, 18, *f* = Σειρήν, a Siren. Poet transf improba Siren desidia, the maschievous Siren sloth, Hor

SIRIS, sirit, etc., v. **SINO**, *ad init.*
SIRIUS, n, m = *σείριος*, *the dog-star*
SIRIUS: **Virg**: **Tib.** Adj: *ardor, the*

blaze of *Sirius*, i. e. the fiery *Sirius*
Virg

sirpe, is, n. [σῖρπιον] a plant, also called silphium and laser: Pl.

sirus, i, m. = σῖρος, a pit to keep corn in, an underground granary: Curt.

sis: Subj. of sum. II. Contr. from sis vs: v. volo, ad init.

sisto, stiti, stitum, 3 v a and n [from root stā, with redupl; cf. στῆμι (for σῑ-στῑ-μι)]. Act: to cause to stand, to set, put, place: constr. with Abl., in and Abl., ad, super and Acc., and adv.: monstam sacrata sistimus arce, we place it standing, Virg.: tertia lux classem Cretaeae sistet in oris, will bring the fleet to anchor, id.: jaculum (ei) sistit in ore, plants, id.: huc siste sororem, fetch, id.

2. Esp. in law - to raise to appear before a court, and reflect: to present oneself, to appear: vas factus est alter ejus sistendi, safety for his appearance, Cic. (ii) Transf. reil in gen.: to show oneself, to appear, be present: des operam, ut te ante Kal. Jan., ubicumque erimus, sistas, id.

3. To stop, stay, keep back, arrest. sistere aquam fluvii, Virg.: invehentem se jam Samnitum, Liv.: sanguinem, to staunch, Tac. (ii) Fig.: sistere tuas querelas, Ov. 4. To set fast, to fix, fasten, prop, support: mobiles (dentes) sistere, Plin. (ii) Fig.: rem Romanam, Virg. (iii) To place in a certain condition: vos salvas, Pl. servitio vacuum me, set me free, Prop. 5.

To establish, fix definitely, decide upon: status dies, the day of trial appointed, agreed upon with a peregrinus, Fragm. XII Tab. ap. Cic. 6. To set up, build, erect (rare): alcujus effigiem, Tac. II. Neutr.: to set oneself, to stand: capite sistere, Pl. 2. Esp.: to present oneself, to appear before a court on the appointed day, Cic. 3. To stand still, to stop, stay, remain (mostly poet.): amnes sistunt, Virg. 4. To stand fast; to last, endure: rem publicam sistere negat posse, Cic. Esp. impers. pass.: sisti non (nec, vix) potest, (the State) cannot hold out or stand: plebem aere alieno demersam esse, nec sisti posse, nisi, etc., it would be all over with the State, Liv.

sistrum, i, n = σῖστρον, a metallic rattle used by the Egyptians in the rites of Isis, and other festivals; perh. a tambourine or tumbrel: Ov. Hence sarcastically, as the war-trumpet of the wanton Cleopatra: Virg. **sitella**, ae, f. dim. [situla] a kind of urn used in drawing lots when partly filled with water: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 345).

situlosus, a, um, adj. [sitis] thirsty: quidam, Sid. 2. Transf. of things: very dry, parched, arid: Apulia, Hor.

sitiens, entis, Part [sitis]. II. Adj.: thirsting, thirsty, athirst. Tantalus, Hor. Poet. indolent sitiens lagena, i.e. of moderate capacity, Pers. 2. Transf. of place,

plants, etc.: dry, parched, arid: hortus, Ov.: Virg. 3. Fig.: thirsting for, desiring eagerly: with Gen.: virtutis, id.

sitienter, adv. thirstily, eagerly, greedily: sitienter quid expetens, Cic.

sitio, ivi or ii, 4 v n, and a, [sitis]. Neutr.: to thirst, be thirsty: in medio siti flumine potans, Lucr. 2. Transf. of things: to be dried up or parched, to want moisture: testa siti tellus, is athirst, Ov. II. Act.: to thirst after: quo plus sunt potae, plus sitiuntur aquae, are thirsted for, Pl. 2. Fig.: to long for, thirst for, desire eagerly, covet, sanguinem, Cic.: libertatem, id.

sitis, is, f. thirst (only in sing.) fauces urit sitis, Hor.: sedare, Lucr.: levare, Ov. 2. Transf. of things: dryness, drought, aridity: Camis arenti torreat arva siti, Tib. II. Fig.: strong or ardent desire: cupiditatis, Cic. With Gen. obj.: libertatis, id. [Ety. unknown.] (Hence, Ital. sete. Sp. sed, Fr. soif.)

sittylus, v. silylus

situla, ae, f. a bucket Pl. Used for drawing lots = sitella (q. v.), id. [Ety. unknown.]

situs, a, um, Part [simo]. II. Adj. lying, situated: in ore sita lingua est, Cic. Rarely of persons: nobilissimi totius Britanniae eoque in ipsis penetralibus siti, Tac. (ii) Esp. of lower position: locus in media sita situs, Cic. (iii) Of the dead buried, interred: Liv. Hence, in epitaphs, hic situs est, hic siti sunt, etc.: Tib. (iv) built, founded (rare): Philippopolim a Philippo sitam, Tac. 2. Fig.: (voluntates) in medio sitas esse dicunt, Cic. (ii) Esp.: situm esse in aliquo or in aliqua re, to rest with, depend upon some one or something: hujusce rei potestas omnis in volas sita est, id.: cui spes omnis in fuga sita erat, had lain, ball. (From situs comes Ir. etc.)

situs, ūs, m. [id.] situat-m, local position, site: terrae, Cic.: castrorum, Caes. Poet.: monumentum situ pyramidum altius, the structure (abstr. for coner), Hor. Plin. opportunitas situs uribus, Cic. II. rust, mould, mustiness (as of objects long lying neglected), etc.: iniquit arma situs, Ov.: Pl. per loca sita situs, squalor, Virg.: situ desuere, by inaction, id. (ii) filthiness of the body: Ov. 2. Fig.: of the mind, a rusting, a wasting away, dullness: senectus victa siti, Virg.: marcescere otio sitique civitate, indolence, inactivity, Liv. 4.

sive (old orthogr. seive, and hence, by apocope, seu, conj.) [si ve] or et = vel si. After si and with conditional signifi: si omnes atobii declinabunt, sive aliae declinabunt, Cic.: si ego volo seu nolo, Pl. (ii) Without si (rare) besides Italotexanus robore naves, seu plures compleve valent,

Virg. II. Repeated, in stating two or more alternatives: sive (seu) ... sive (seu) be it that ... or that, whether ... or: sive timore perterriti, sive spe salutis inducti, Caes.: sive deae seu sint dirae volucres, Virg. Repeated several times: quibus (Cimmerius) aspectum solis sive deus aliquis, sive natura admerat, sive loci situs, Cic. With a corresp. si: sive immolaris, sive avem asperexis, si Chaldaeum, si haruspiciem videris, si fulserit, id. 2. With another particle (aut, vel, ne or an). (saxum) seu tubidus imber proluit, aut annis solvit sublapsa vetustas, Virg. 3. Alone, in suggesting an equiv. or preferable alternative = vel ut nihil Platonius illud, seu quis dixit aliud, perlegamus esse valium, or whoever else said it, Cic. esp. sive potius, or rather: sive etiam, or even, id.

smaragdus (also smar), i, c = σμαράγδος, a transparent precious stone of a bright green colour: including not only our emerald, but also the beryl, jasper, malachite, etc.: Plin.: Lucr. lib. Ov. (Hence It. smeraldo, Fr. émeraude.)

smāris, idis, f = σμαρίς, a small out-look of inferior quality: Ov. **smilax**, ācis, f = σμῖλαξ, bindweed, a kind of convolvulus: Plin. Personified, a maiden changed into the convolvulus: Ov. **sōbōles**, sōbōlesco, v. sobol

sōbriē, ade in sobriety, temperately, frugally: vivere, Cic. 2. moderately, sensibly, circumspectly: agere, Pl.

sōbrietas, ātis, f [sobolus] temperance in drinking: Sen. Val. Max. **sōbrinus**, i, m and **sōbrina**, ae, f. [cousin for sororinus from soror] a cousin-german, cousin by the mother's side, Cic. Tac.

sōbrius, a, um, adj. not drunk, sober: Cic. Hor. (ii) Transf. of things: pocula temperate drinking, Pl. Tac. in which there was no drinking, Prop. convivatus, Tac. rura, that produce no wine, Stat. II. In gen. sober, moderate, temperate, content: parvus ac sobrius, Ter.: homines frugi ac sobrii, Cic. 2. Fig. of the mind: sensible, prudent, reasonable, cautious: satini sanus es aut sobrius, Ter.: vigilantes homines, sobrii, industrii, Cic. [Ety. uncertain, v. ebrius.]

soculus, i, m dim. [soccus] a small soccus (v. toll art.) Sen.: Suet.

soccus, i, m a kind of low-heeled, light shoe, worn by the Greeks: a slipper, Suet. Cic. worn by effeminate Romans: Suet. II. Esp. the soccus or low shoe worn by comic actors: hence, meto in comedy: Hor. [Ety. uncertain.]

socēr (Nom. socerus, Pl.), ēri, m. a father-in-law: Cic. Plin.: soceri, parents-in-law: Virg. II. Transf.: a son's father-in-law: Ter. [Cf. Gr.

ἰκνύς (for σφικνύς), Goth. *svaîhra*, Germ. *schwîger-vater*]

socerus, i, v. *socer*, *ad init.*

socia, ae, v. *socius*.

sociabilis, e, *adj.* [socio] *that may be easily united or joined together, sociable (rare)*: consortio inter reges, Liv.

sociālis, is, *adj.* [socius] *of or belonging to companionship; sociable, social*: animal, Sen.

socius, i, m. *II. Esp.* *of or belonging to allies or confederates, allied, confederate*: lex, *affecting the allies* (as opp. to citizens), Cic.: foedus, Liv.: exercitus, *of the allies, id. bellum, waged against allies, the "Social war,"* Flor.: Juv. **2.** *of or belonging to marriage, conjugal, amor*, Ov.

sociāliter, *adv.* *socially*: Hor.

sociennus, i, m. [socius] *a fellow, comrade*: Pl.

societas, ātis, f. [id.] *fellowship, association, union, community, society*: generis humani, Cic.: consilium omnium, id. bell. Gall. **II. Esp.** *a partnership in trade*: rerum, quae in Gallia comparabantur, Cic. **2.** *Meton.* *a company or society of the farmers of the revenue provinciarum*, Caes. **3.** *a political league, an alliance, confederacy*: id.

socio, avi, aum, i, v. a. [id.] *to join or unite together, to associate; to do or hold in common, to share with*: rerum cognitionem cum exercitatione, Cic.: se alium vinulo jugali, Virg. verba socianda choridis, *to be accompanied*, Hor.: Et fl. et. sociari facinoribus, *to take part in deeds of villainy*, Liv.

sociofraudus, i, m. [socius fraudo] *one that deceives his comrades*: Pl.

socius, i, m. and **socia**, ae, f. *a sharer, partner, companion, associate* (esp. of those associated together in any important enterprise or business): disting. from comes, *companion in a journey*, and sodalis, *boom-companion*: belli, Cic.: in negotiis, Ter.: Poet. generis socii, *relatives*, Ov.: Tori, a spouse, consort, id. Fern. (eloquentia) pars est comes omique socia, Cic.: socius sorores impietatis habet, Ov.: Poet. socia generisque corique, *sister and wife* (Juno), id. **II. Esp.** *a copartner, partner in business*: Cic.: socii, *of the company of farmers of the public revenue, id.* Hence, in law pro socio (agere, damnari, etc.), *for defending a partner*: id. **2.** *an ally, confederate*: Caes.: socii et Latini, or, more freq. socii et nomen Latini, *the Italian allies and the Latins* (v. Smith's Ant. 345). Cic.: Liv. The socii Latini nominis, on the other hand, are the *Latin allies, the Latins*: id. [from root of sequor, q. v.]

socius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *sharing, partaking, associated, allied*: socium cum Jove nomen, Ov. **II. leagued, allied, confederate**: urbs, Liv.

socordia (sēcordia), ae, f. [soco] *weak-mindedness, silliness, folly, stupidity (rare)*: si quem socordiae argueret, stultiores se ait filio suo Clau-

dio, Suet.

II. carelessness, negligence, sloth, indolence, inactivity: nil luci est signitiae neque socordiae, apathy, Ter.: fortuna per socordiam non nit, *to fail to profit by success through want of vigour of action*, Liv.: nisi folitas in socordiam vertisset, *had led to negligence*, Tac.

socordius, comp. *adv.* *more carelessly or slothfully*: res acta, Liv.

socors, ordis, *adj.* [for sēcors, from cor, q. v.] *without intellect, dull of capacity (rare)*: socors natura negligensque, Cic. **II. careless, inactive, sluggish, etc.** neque victoria socors aut insolens factus, Sall. With Gen.: nolim ceterarum rerum te socordem eodem modo, Ter.

socrus, ūs, f. [v. socer] *a mother-in-law*: Ter.: Ov.

sodalitium (-tium), n, n. [sodalis] *fellowship, intimacy, companionship, etc.* Cat. **II. Meton. *an unlawful secret society*: Cic.**

sodalitius (-tius), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of or belonging to a sodalis; of or belonging to fellowship or companionship*: Just. jure sodalicio mihi functus, Ov.

Sodalis, is, *comm.* *a mate, fellow, intimate, comrade, boon-companion, etc.* aquales sodalesque, Liv. **2.** *adjectively (poet.) turba, the band of friends*, Ov. Of things: Hebrus, Hor. **II. Esp. *a fellow or member of a corporation, college, etc.*: sodales Augustales, Tac.: Titu, id.**

2. *a participant, accomplice in unlawful secret associations*: quos tu si sodales vocas, officiosam amicitiam nomine iniquas criminosas, Cic. [Cf. Gr. ὄθος, which is for σφεος]

sodalitas, ātis, f. [sodalis] *fellowship, companionship, brotherhood, intimacy*: sodalitas familiaritasque, Cic. Meton. *a company, fellowship*: nunc ego de sodalitate solus sum orator datus, Pl.

II. Transf. *a society, association, esp. for religious purposes*: fera quaedam sodalitas et plane pastore germanorum Lupercorum, Cic.

2. *a company assembled for feasting, a club*: id. **3.** *an unlawful secret society*: id.

sodalitium and **sodalitius**, v. sodalis

sodes [contr. from si audes = *avides*], if you will, if you please, with you leave, *prithere, pray*: usu with imperat. dic sodes mihi, bellan' videtur specie mure? Pl.: jube sodes nuncios curare, Cic. vescere sodes, *pray eat*! Hor. (ii) In other connections at scin' quid, sodes? Ter.

sol, sōlis, m. *the sun*: Cic.: Virg.: solis cursus lunaeque meatus, Lucr.: surgente sole, *for*: oriente sole, *at sunrise*, Caes. **2.** *Esp.* in geogr. descriptions: oriens sol, *the east*, occidentis sol, *the west*: id. **3.** *Fig.* of an extraordinary person: quo anno

P. Africanus, sol alter, extinctus est, Cic. **II. Meton.** *sunlight, sunshine, the warmth of the sun, a sunny place, etc.* in sole ambulare, id.: patiens pulveris atque solis, *exposed to the sun*, Hor.: Plur.: pars terrarum solibus assiduus, *the (scorching) rays of the sun*, Lucr. **2.** *a day (poet.)*: huncce solem tam nigrum surrexerit mihi! Hor. Plur.: loncos condere soles, i. e. *to spend long days*, Virg. [Cf. Gr. σῆλος, σῆλος-ἡγή; Goth. saul, O. N. sol. Gr. ἥλιος is prob. not cognate.]

solaciolum (-sōlat-), i, n. dim. [solatium] *a little comfort or solace*: Cic.

solacium (-sōlat-), i, n. [solor] *a soothing, as, aging, a comfort, relief, consolation, solace*: haec sunt solacia, haec fomenta summorum dolorum, Cic.: hoc sibi solacium proponebant, Caes.: in plur.: aves, solacia ruri, i. e. *song-birds*, Ov.

solāmen, inis, n. [solor] *a comfort, solace, consolation (poet. for solacium)*, Virg.

solaris, e, *adj.* [sol] *of or belonging to the sun*: solar: lumen, Ov.

solarium, i, n. [id.] (sc. horologi-um) *a sun-dial*: Varr. **II. Transf.** *ad solarium, a place in the forum where the sun-dial stood*: Cic. **2.** *a clock in gen. quum solarium aut desertum aut ex aqua contemplare, id.*

III. a part of the house exposed to the sun, a flat house-top, terrace, balcony, etc.: Pl.

sōlatiolum, v. solaciolum.

sōlatum, v. solacium.

sōlator, ōris, m. [id.] *a comforter, consoler (poet. and rare)*: Tib. Stat.

sōlātrū, ōrum, n. plu. [a Celtic word] *retainers of a chieftain*: Caes.

sōlūs, a, um, v. solutus *ad init.*

solea, ae, f. [solum] *a covering for the soles of the feet, a sole or sandal*: worn by men in the house only; considered as a mark of effeminacy if worn out of doors. Hor. Taken off at and re-put on after a meal. cedo soleas mihi: attente mensam, *waiter*, bring my slippers! Pl. **II. Transf.** *a kind of fetter*: ligneae, cf. "clogs." Cic. (ii) *a kind of shoe for animals* (capable of being put on and off): Suet.: Cat. (iii) *a kind of fish, a sole*: Ov.

sōlēarius, i, m. [solea] *a sandal-maker*: Pl. (From low Lat. solearium. Cf. *From souter*.)

sōlēatus, i, m. [id.] *wearing sandals*: Cic.

sōlemnis (sōlennis), **sōlemnitas**, **sōlemnifer**, v. sōlemn.

sōlēo, itus sum, 2 v. *to be accustomed, constr. with Inf. or Absol.*: mentiri solet, Cic.: quod spernerentur ab iis a quibus essent colli soliti, id. ut solet fieri, *as usually happens*, Curt.: Aesol.: cave tu idem faxis, alii quod avari solent, Pl. Imperf. part.: solens sum = soleo, I'm

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used to, it's my way, id. II. In partic to have carnal intercourse with (rare): cum viris, id.: Cat. [Etyim. uncertain.]

sólērs, sólērtē, and sólērtia, v. solers, etc.

sólēto, sólēctus, etc., v. sol. **sólida**, adv. densely, closely, solidly: Col. II. surely, wholly, fully, truly: aliquid scire, Ter. Pl.

sóliditas, ātis, f. [solidus] solidness, solidity: Cic.

sólido, avi, atum, p. v. a. [id.] to make firm, dense, or solid: to make whole or sound; to strengthen, fasten together: (area) creta solidanda tenaci, be formed into a compact mass, Virg.: aedificia, Tac. (Hence Fr. *solider*.)

sólidus, a, um, (contr. s. idus, a, um, Hor.), adj. firm, dense, compact, solid, corpus, Ter.: paries, opp. to fornicatus (arched), Cic.: crateres auro sólidi, Virg. Sup.: sólidesima tellus, Ov. Neut. absol.: mane abscondere sólido, Hor.: finitur in sólido cuneus via, into the hard wood (the heart), Virg.

2. Transf. whole, complete, entire stipendium, Liv. sólida taurorum viscera, entire carcasses, Virg.: annus, Liv. Neut. absol. sólidum, the whole sum. ita bona veneant, ut sólidum suum cuique solvatur, Cic. II. Fig.: sound, solid, substantial, genuine, true, real: iudicia, id.: beneficium, Ter.: libertas, Liv. meus, steadfast, immovable, Hor. Neut. absol.: quibus ex rebus nihil est, quod sólidum tenere possis, nothing that you can hold fast, as a real possession, Cic.: in sólido, in safety, Virg. [A lengthened form (cf. gravi-dus) from sólus, q. v. Cf. Gr. *solos*.]

sólitarius, a, um, adj. [solus] alone, lonely, solitary: natura solitarii nihil amat, Cic. solitarius homo atque in agro vitam agens, living by himself, id.

sólitúdo, inis, f. [id.] a being alone, loneliness, solitariness: opp. to frequentia hominum or celebritas (crowd), Cic.: Ter. 2. a lonely place, a solitude, desert, wilderness: Cic.: Siganum se in solitudinem ac silvas abscondit, Caes. Esp. in plur.: Cic.: Caes.

II. a being left alone or deserted, a state of want, destitution, deprivation: per huius (orbis) solitudinem te obtector, Ter.: liberorum solitudo, Cic.

sólitus, a, um, Part. [solus] II. Adj.: wonted, accustomed, usual, habitual, ordinary: opus, vir virtus, Virg. Neut. absol. solitum quicquam liberæ civitatis, anything usual in a free state, Liv.: esp. in Abl. with comparatives: et casu solito formosior Aesone natu illa luce fuit, more than usually handsome, Ov.: plus solito, id.

sólum, ii, n. [from root of sedo, v. solum] a seat, esp. a seat or chair of state, throne: regale, Cic.: Ov. solio rex inquit ab alto, Virg. 2. Meton. as we use throne: rule, sway, domi-

nion (poet.): pristina majestas soliorum et sceptra superba, Lucr. II. a tub, esp. for bathing: id.: Lav. ligneum, Suet. III. a stone coffin, a sarcophagus: porphyretici marmoris, id. (Hence It. *soglio*.)

sólivagus, a, um, adj. [solus vagor] wandering or roving alone: bestiae, Cic. II. Fransf. alone, single, solitary (rare): caelum, moving by itself, id.: cognitio, one-sided, id.

sóllemnis (less correctly sólennis, sollempnis, sollempnis), e, adj. [O Lat. solvus, q. v., annus] prop. that takes place every year, hence, in gen. stated, established, appointed: sacrificium, periodical, Cic. statum jam ac prope sollempne in singulos annos bellum, Liv. II. Fransf. (from the regular recurrence of religious festivals) religious, festive, solemn: religiones, Cic. dies, Hor. (ii) Subst. sollempne, is, n. a religious or solemn rite, feast, sacrifice: impl. sollempniæ, a festival, solemnity, etc. inter publicum sollempne sponsalibus rite factis, Liv. funus, Tac. Plur. tumulo sollempnia mittit, Virg. 2. From the idea of recurrence only, wanted, common, usual, ordinary: Romanis sollempne viris opus (venatio), Hor. gentia, Phædi (ii) Subst. sollempne, is, n. practice, usage: nostrum illud sollempni servimus, usual custom, Cic. Plur. nos traditis ab antiquis inter cetera sollempnia manet, Liv. Adv.: badly: insanire putas sollempnia me, in the common way, Hor.

sóllemnitas (sollemn), ātis, f. [sollemnus, (post-Aug.) celebration] a day, festival, solemnity: Gall. Ann. 2. **sóllemniter** (sollemn), ade in, adv. religious or solemn manner, solemnly: Liv.: Just.

sollers (solers), tis, adj. [O Lat. illus, q. v., and root of ars, cf. mōrēs, hence] skilled, skilful, clever, dexterous, expert: in omni vel otiosi vel seriose sollers, Cic. Comp. id. Sup. Sall. Poet. with hpl. solers, nunc hominem potuerit nunc debuit, well able to, Hor. With Gen.: Musa lyrae sollers, skilled in, id. 2. Of things, ingenious, intelligent, inventive: natura, Cic. animus, Liv.

sollertē (solert), adv. skilfully, dexterously, shrewdly, sagaciously, ingeniously: Cic. Comp. id. Ov. Sup.: Cic.

sollertia (solert), ae, f. [sollers] skill, shrewdness, ingenuity, dexterity, expertness, etc. Cic.: est genus (Gallorum) summa sollertiae, possessed of very great ingenuity, Caes. ingenui, shrewdness, Sall. placuit sollertia, the subtle device, Tac. With Gen. obj. agendi cogitandique, adroitness, quickness, Cic.

sollitatio (solleit), ōnis, f. [sollit] an inciting, instigating, instigation: Allobrogum, Cic.

sollitē (solle), adv. with concern or solicitude: laetus, Sil. II. care-

fully, earnestly, urgently, diligently: se custodire, Sen. Sup.: Suet.

sollitō (solle), avi, atum, i, v. a. [sollitus] to move violently; to stir, shake, agitate, to move, remove, displace, disturb, etc.: (mundum) suis ex sedibus, Lucr.: tellurem, i, e. to hoc, plough, Virg. nequaquam spicula dextra sollitasti, moves to and fro, coaxes (in trying to withdraw it from the wound), id.: frax arcu, chase, harass, Ov. II. Fig. to rouse, excite, disturb, disquiet, molest: multa sunt quae me sollitant anguntque, Cic.: a cura quietos sollitasti, Virg.: ira Jovis sollitasti prava religione, irritasti, Liv. Of the body (rare) multa copia quando aegrum sollitasti stomachum, distresses, Hor. 2. Esp. to stir up to war or rebellion, to incite, tempt, provoke, instigate: civitates, Caes. servitia urbana, Sall. Poet. with manum or abstr. object, pitecam fidem domis, to tempt, Ov. The purpose expressed by ad of in and de, by soll, and post by lat. - optes (cf. servitia ad Lentulum epithetum, Sall. Peloponnesiens in societatem amorum, Just. sollitatus, ut ignare vitare, Cic. sollitator nihil esse putat deos, Ov. (Hence Fr. *sollitor*.)

sollitudo (solle), ōnis, f. [id.] unwisdom of mind, care, disquiet, anxiety, solitudo, Cic. Hor. Plur. Cic. Ter. Hor. With Gen. obj. inaptum, an avowed about, Ter.

sollitūs (solle), a, um, adj. [solus, q. v., and cito] wholly, i, v. tendency or continually moved, stirred up, tossed, agitated, disturbed (lit. only poet and rare) mare, troubled, Virg. rates, storm-tossed, Ov. acris motus, restless, Lucr. II. Fig. uneasy, troubled, or agitated in mind, anxious, full of cares, sollicitus, sollicita civitas suspensio, Cic. sollicitus de tuis fortunis, id. nunc sollicitam timor anxius angit, Virg. Comp. Tac. (ii) Of animals, uneasy, inquiet, watchful: canes, sollicitum animal ad nocturnos strepitus, Liv. 2. Transf. Of things, vitiā, Hor. iustitia, timid, wavering, Cic.: caetera, that is an anxious charge, Ov.: opes, causing disquietude, Hor.

solliferrum (solle), i, n. (sc. tellum) [solus, q. v., and ferrum] a golden wholly of iron. Liv.

sollistum tripodum, in augury, a favourable omen, when the chickens ate so greedily that the corn fell from their bills to the ground, Cic. [Most complete], a superl. form from sollis.]

sollus, a, um, adj., an Oscan and old Lat. word = totus, whole: Fest.

sólō, avi, atum, i, v. a. (rare), [solus] to make lonely or desolate, to lay waste: urbes populus, Stat.

sólēcismus, i, m. = *σολοκισμός*, a grammatical fault, a solecism: Quint.

sólōr, atus, i, v. a dep. [perh., through the notion of healing, akin to

salvus] to comfort, console, solace: lenire dolentem solando, Virg.: inopem et aegrum, Hor. • II. Of things as objects. • to relieve, mitigate: iamem, Virg.: cladem, Tac.

solstitialis, e, adj. [solstitium] of or belonging to the summer-solstice, solstitial (opp. to brumalis) dies, the day on which the sun enters Cancer, the longest day, Cic. nox, the shortest, Ov. II. Transf. of or belonging to midsummer or summer-heat: herba, a summer-plant or one that quickly withers, Pl. 2. of or belonging to the sun, solar (= solaris) annus, qui solstitium circumagitur orbe, in a solar revolution, Liv.

solstitium, n, n [sol sisto] the time when the sun seems to stand still, either in Cancer or in Capricorn, the (summer or winter-) solstice solstitium aestivum, hibernum, Col. II. Esp. the summer-solstice, the longest day of the year, opp. to bruma, the shortest day, the winter-solstice, Cic.

2. Transl. in gen., summer-time, the heat of summer: paucula solstitio, campestre in valibus auris, Hor. solstitium pecori defendite, midsummer heat, Virg.

solum, i, n the ground, earth, surface of the earth, soil, the base or foundation of anything, the bottom hence, the floor or pavement of a room, the bottom of a ditch or trench, the foundation of a building or the ground on which it stands, the sole of the foot or of a shoe, etc. tumulus acchieve solum, Virg. patre, id. marmoreum villae, parens, Cic. templi, Ov. lousae, bottom of, Caes. solo aquata omnia, levelled with the ground, Liv.: with calcamentum solum (est) calum, Cic.: tremat ictibus aerea puppi, subtrahitur solum, the surface of the sea flies from under them (of a boat-race), Virg. astra tenent caeleste solum, the floor of heaven, Ov. Fig. solo aequandae sunt dictatae consulasque, to be levelled with the ground, i. e. to be utterly abolished, Liv. 2. Transf. in gen., soil, land, country, region, place: solum, in quo tu ortus et procreatus, Cic. natale, Ov. Hence, solum vertere, to leave one's country (generally of an exile) Cic. 3. In law res soli, land, and all that stands upon it, real estate, opp. to res mobiles (personal or moveable property): duas patrimonii partes in solo colligare, to invest in land, Suet. (Cf. Gr. ὁδός (ὁδός), ὁδός and ὁδός-φός. The root appears to be sad, in sedeo (though Curt. derives it from sad to go), replacing d as in solum, v. oleo.)

solum, adv. alone, only, merely, barely: affirmativum nos nuntiationem solum habemus: consules etiam spectorem, Cic. II. Negatively: non solum, nec (neque) solum. sed (verum) etiam (et), etc., not only... but also: id: non solum... sed paene, Caes. non solum...

sed, ne quidem, Cic. (concerning the omission of neg. in former clause, v. non, No vi).

solus, a, um (Gen. regular. solius; dat. soli; lat. f. solae, Pl. Ter.), adv. alone, only, single, sole: cum omnibus potius quam soli perire voluerunt, Cic. ego meorum solus sum meus, I am the only thing I can call my own, Ter. 2. Esp.: lonely, solitary, forsaken (rare): sola sum: habeo nec neminem, id. II. Transf.: Of places, etc.: lonely, solitary, unfrequented, desert: loca, Cic. (Hence Fr. seul.)

solutē, adv. [solutus], loosely. corpora diffusa solute, Lucr. 2. freely, without hindrance, carelessly, negligently, etc. solute moveri ac libere, Cic.: solute lascivire, Tac.: solute dicere, Juvenal, Cic.

solutis, e, adj. [solvo] that is easily loosed or taken apart: navis, Suet.

solutio, ōnis, f. [id.] a loosening, unloosing, dissolution. linguae, Cic.

2. Esp. payment: justū crediti, Liv. Plui. Caes. II. Fig.: a solution, explanation Sen.

solutus, a, um, Part. [solvo] II. Adj. unbound, loose: terra, loose, light soil, Col. 2. Fig. free, unrestrained, independent, unoccupied, in a bad sense, loose, wild, extravagant, licentious, dissolute: animo soluto libereque esse, Cic.: soluta P. Clodii praetura, lawless, unprincipled, id. librio solutus, Liv.: ad dicendum soluto atque expedito, fluent and ready, Cic. in paupertate solutus, cheerful, merry, Hor. 3. Of speech, without metre, in prose: Cic. (ii) In gen., loose, free, flowing, not carefully constructed oratio, Quint.

solvo, solvi, solūtum, 3. v. a. (perf. solvit, tisyi. Cat.) to loosen, untie, unbind. to separate, disengage, break up, dissolve: non recte vincitus est, jube solvi, Ter. ergastula solvit, opened the prisons, Brut. in Cic.: equum senescentem, release from harness, i. e. from further service, Hor. capillos, Ov. zonas, Hor. epistolam, to undo, break open, Cic. pontem, to break down, Tac.: navim, to dash in pieces, Ov. tunsā solvunt viscera, the entrails are mashed by beating, Virg. solvunt frigore membra, are rendered powerless, id. solvere partus, to ease travail (of Lucina), Ov.: sic mortis, quasi somno, soluta est, was released (from her troubles), i. e. died, Flor. Absol.: solvi, Ov. 2. Naut. t. i.: solvere navem, ancoram, or simply solvere (lit. to unfasten the ship's moorings), to weigh anchor, set sail, solā away, put to sea: e portu navis solvitur, Pl.: naves, Caes.: ancoram, Cic. Absol. of the ships themselves: naves e portu solverunt, Caes. And, with constr. reversed, solvere oram, to cast off one's moorings, Quint. 3. Mercant. t. i.: to pay: pecuniam debitam alicui, Cic. solvendo non erat,

was not able to pay, was insolvent, id.

(ii) Transf. in gen.: to discharge an obligation of any kind; to pay, perform, fulfil: vota, id.: exsequias rite, Virg.: fidem, to fulfil, keep, Ter.: capite poenas solvit, was executed, Sall. II. Fig.: to explain, solve; to break up, banish, dispel: qua via captiosa solvantur, ambigua distinguantur, Cic.: versum, to break up, change into prose, Hor.

2. Esp.: to free, release, deliver, acquit: aliquem cura et negotio, Cic.: se longo, luctu, Virg.: solvite corde metum, unburden your hearts of fear, id. ego somno solutus sum, was released from sleep, i. e. I awoke, Cic. Of Pindar's verse: numeri lege soluti, that are freed from rule, Hor. Poet. with Gen. (Gk. constr.: Gen. of separation): famuli opum soluti, released from toil, id. (Solvō is for se-lu-o (cf. Gr. λύω), as socors for se-cor(d)s.) (Hence Fr. soudre.)

somniculosē, adv. sleepily, sluggishly: periculi heri imperia, Pl.

somniculosus, a, um, adj. [dim. somniculus, from somnus] inclined to sleep, drowsy, sleepy, sluggish, slothful: senectus, Cic.

somnifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [somnus fero] sleep-bringing, soporific: Ov.: aspiens, benumbing, deadly, Lucan.

somnio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [somnium] to dream; to dream of or see in a dream: somnium, Pl.: ovium, Cic. With Acc. and Inf.: videbar somniare, memet esse mortuum, Enn. in Cic. With de: Cic. II. Transf.: to think idly or vainly, to talk foolishly: eho, quae tu somnas? what are you dreaming about? Pl. Cic.

somnium, i, n [somnus] a dream: Cic.: per somnia loquentes, talking in their dreams, Lucr. II. Transf.: a dream, an idle whim or fancy, nonsense: fabulae logi somnia: Ter.: non philosophorum iudicia, sed delirantium somnia, Cic. (Hence It sogno, Sp. sueño, Fr. songe.)

somnus, i, m. (also sompnus in MSS.) [for sopnus, v. sopor] sleep: hos oppressos somno adorti, Caes.: ne me e somno excitetis, Cic.: in somnis aliquid videre, in sleep, in dreams, Virg.: less freq.: per somnum, Cic. Esp.: sloth, indolence: somno et luxu pudendus, Tac. II. Transf.: night (poet.) Libra die somnique pares ubi fecerit horas, Virg. With longus, niger, frigidus, etc., of the sleep of death: Hor. Of the calmness of the sea: Stat. (Hence It. sonno; Fr. somme; and through a dim. somniculus, Fr. sommeil.)

sonābilis, e, adj. [sono] sounding, noisy: sistrum, Ov.

sonax, acis, adj. [id.] sounding, noisy: concha, Ov.

sonipēs, ādis, adj. [sonus] with sounding-feet, noisy-footed (poet.): as subst. (poet.): a horse, steed, courser: fremit insulatas sonipes, Virg.

sonitus, ūs, *m* [sono] a noise, sound, din, etc.: Cic.: Caes.: Virg. *Ov.* Olympi, i.e. thunder, Virg.

sonivius, a, um, *adj* [sonus] noisy, only in the phrase, sonivium tripudium, of the rattling of the corn upon the ground, as it fell from the mouths of the sacred chickens: Cic.

sonare, ūi, tum, *v* *n* and *a* (*Inf.* sonere, Lucr. *Part. fut.* sonaturus, Hor.) [sonus] Neutr. *to make a noise, to sound, resound*: tympana sonuerunt, rolled, Caes.: sonant clamore viri, stridore rudentes, *Ov.*: dicta non sonant, words don't chink, i.e. are not money, Pl. *II.* Act.: *to give forth a sound, to utter, bespeak* quiddam coëssum sonantes, Cic.: nec vox hominem sonat, has no mortal tone, Virg.: furem sonare iuveni, betrayed by their howling, Prop.: sonante mixtum tibi carmen lyra, Hor.

sonor, ōris, *m* [sono] a noise, sound, din (= sonitus and sonus): Virg.: Tac. Lucr.

sonorus, a, um, *adj* [sonor] noisy, loud, resounding, sonorous: cithara, Tib.: tempestate, howling, roaring, Virg.

sons, ontis, *adj* guilty, criminal: reos, Pl. anima, Virg. *In pl. absol.* soutes, the guilty: Cic.: Virg. [etym. uncertain]

sonitus, a, um, *adj* [sons] dangerous, serious: morbus, a serious disorder (that excites one from appearing in court, doing military duty, etc.), Plin.: Whence, transf., causa, arising from a morbus sonitus, hence, in gen., serious, weighty, important, Tib.

sonus, *i*, *m* a noise, sound: *Ov.* Caes. *II.* Fig. of oratory, etc.: style, tone: Cic.: Quint. [i.e. Skr. *svan*, to sound] (Hence *It.* suono: *Sp.* Fr. son.)

sophisma, ūtis, *n* = σοφισμα, a false conclusion, fallacy, sophism (pure Lat. captio). *Sen.*

sophistēs, ōs, *m* = σοφιστής, a sophist: Cic.

sophos or **sophus**, *i*, *m* = σοφός, a wise man, sage: Mart. Adjectively, wise, shrewd: factus periculo tum gubernator sophus, Phaedr.

sophōs, *adv* = σοφώς, an exclamation of applause; well done! Mart.

sopio, ūi or *i*, tum, *v* *n* and *a* [v sopor] to put or lull to sleep, hence, to deprive of feeling, to stun: vino oeratos sopire, Liv.: impactus ita est saxo, ut sopiretur, was stunned, id. Most freq. in *Part. perf.*: ut sopito corpore ipse (animus) vigilet, Cic.: sopitae quæstis tempus, of deep or sound sleep, Liv.

2. Of the sleep of death: Homerus scopra positus, eadem aliis sopitu quiete est, has now fallen asleep even as others, Lucr. *II.* Transf.

of things: *to calm, settle, still, quiet*: sopitos suscitat ignes, slumbering fires, Virg.: sopita virtus, lulled to sleep, Cic.

sopor, ōris, *m* a deep or heavy sleep, in the poets also for sleep in gen. flux erat et placidum carpebant fessa soporem corpora, Virg. (ii) the sleep of death, death: Pl.: Hor. *2.* Transf., stupefaction, stupor: Cael. ap. Quint. (ii) laziness, indifference: sopor et ignavia, Tac. *II.* Meton.: a sleeping-draught, sleeping-potion: Sen.: Nep. Hence in partic., poppy-juice, opium: Plin. [The root is soap, cf. Skr. *soap-na-s*; Gr. *vn-ro-s*; Lit. *sopio*, somnus (for sopnus); O. N. *soef-n* (sleep).]

soporifer, ōra, ōrum, *adj*. [sopor fero] inducing sleep, sleepy, drowsy: papaver, Virg. Lethæ, *Ov.*

soporo, ōis, *per*, *atim*, *i* *v* *a* [sopor] to put asleep; to deprive of sense or feeling, to stupefy: Cels. Most freq. in *Part. perf.*: soporatos hostes, *Ov.*

2. Transf. of animi, objects to still, quiet, allay: soporatus dolor, Curt. *II.* To render soporific, ramus Stygia soporatus, drugged, Virg.

soporosus, a, um, *adj* [id] sleep-bringing, causing sleep (poet.) Virg.

II. heavy with stupor, drowsy Val. Pl.

sorācum, *i*, *n* = σῶρακος, a pannier, hamper: Pl.

sorbēo, ūi, *z* *v* *a* [cogn. with (τρ)ρόφω] to suck in, drink down, swallow hominum sanguinem, Pl.: margaritis aceto liquefactis, Suet. *2.* Transf., in gen. to suck in, swallow up, absorb: (Charybdis) vastos sorbet in altum fluctus, Virg. *II.* Fig. sorbere animo, to swallow in imagination (imagine oneself already possessed of), Cic.

sorbillo, *i*, *v* *a*. [sorbeo] to sip, Ter.

sorbilo, *adv* sippingly, hence transf., drop by drop, bit by bit. Pl.

sorbitio, ōnis, *f* [sorbeo] a drink, draught, potion, broth, etc. Pl. Pers.

sorbum, *i*, *n* a sorb-apple, serviceberry: Virg.

sordēo, *z* *v* *n* [sordes] to be dirty, filthy, foul. De Jam lavisti Ph.

*N*um tibi sordere videtur? Pl. *II.* Fig.: *to be mean, base, low, or sordid*: haud sordere visus est festus dies, had nothing mean or shabby in its appearance, id. *2.* Transf.: *to seem base or paltry, to be despised, slighted, or held of no account*: suis sordere, Liv.: sordet tibi munera nostra, are held cheap by you, Virg.: pretium artas altera sordet, a second life is not worth it, Hor.

sordes, *is*, *f*, dirt, filth, uncleanness, squalor: sine sordibus ungues, *Ov.*: caret obsoleti sordibus tecti, the meanness of a ruinous hovel, Hor.

2. Meton.: a mourning garment, mourning: Jacere in lacrimis et sordibus, Cic. *II.* Fig.: extreme meanness of rank, low condition; meanness, baseness: obacuritas et sordetuse, id.: sordes verborum, low, vulgar expressions, Tac. *2.* Meton.: the

dreeds of the people, the mob, rabble: apud sordem urbis et laecum, Cic. *3.* In abstr. sense, stinginess, niggardiness, shabbiness: (populus Romanus) non amat profusas epulas, sordes et inhumanitatem multo minus, id.: sordes et avaritia, Tac.: minutas ediscere sordes, paltry meannesses, Juv. [Cf. Goth. *swart-s* (black), Eng. *swart*, *swarthy*, Germ. *schwarz*.]

sordeseo, diti, *i* *v* *n* [sordeo] to become dirty, grow filthy (rare) contectatus ubi manibus sordescere vulgi coepit (liber), Hor.

sordidatus, a, um, *adj* [sordidus] in dirty clothes, meanly or shabbily dressed: quamquam ego sum sordidatus, frugi tamen sum, Pl.: servi, Cic. (ii) Esp. in token of mourning: tuus, Liv.: Suet.

sordide, *adv* dirtily, lowly Lamp. *2.* Transf. meanly, basely: quo sordidus et alibet nati sum, Tac.

II. Fig. vulgarly, unbecomingly, poorly: dicit, Cic. *2.* stingily, penuriously, meanly: facere aliquid, Suet.

sordidulus, a, um, *adj* dim [sordidus] soiled, smudged: toga (appo = sordida), Juv. *II.* Fig. low, mean, vile, servile, Pl. (dub.)

sordidus, a, um, *adj* [sordidus] dirty, unclean, foul, filthy, squalid: amicus, Virg.: nuptia Hor.: nati, ragged, id. In partic. locus, a prey, Val. Max. Poet. autem sum calcatis sordidus, *id.* stercus, *Ov.* terga suis, smoked, *id.* *2.* Transf. low, base, mean, in rank or condition, poor, humble, small, paltry: causam commisit sine homine genti, sordidus, sine homine, sine cænu, Cic.: sordidissimus quoque, Liv.: rura, homely, Virg. *II.* Fig. low, mean, base, abject, vile, despicable, disgraceful: iste omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus, Cic.: virtus repulsa læta sordidae, i.e. that suffers no humiliation in defeat. Hor. adulterium, Liv. *2.* niggardly, penurious, sordid ita sordidus, ut se non unquam servo melius vestiret, Hor.

sorditudo, itus, *f* [sordes] dirt, filth: Pl.

sorex, ūis, *m* [cogn. with Gr. *σῶραξ*] a shrew-mouse: Ter. (Hence *It.* sorcio, Fr. souris.)

soricinus, a, um, *adj* [sorex] of or belonging to the shrew-mouse. Pl.

sorites, ōs (*lat* soriti, Cic. Div. 2, 4, 11), *m* = σωρίτης, a logical conclusion drawn from an accumulation of arguments, a sorites (pure Latin, accretiva, cf. v.) Cic.

sōtor, ōris, *f* a sister: Pl.: Cic.: germana, having the same parents or at least the same father, id.: doctæ, the Muses, Tib.: genitæ Nocte, the Furies, *Ov.*: tristes, the Fates, Tib.: also, sorores trop., Hor. *Abol.*: sorores, the Muses: Prop.: the Fates: Cat.

II. Transf.: a cousin: *Ov.* (ii) a female friend, playmate, or com-

panion : Virg. 2. Of things in pairs or similar * dextera sororque laeva, Pl. [Cf. Skr. *svasara*, Gosh. *svas-tar*, Eng. *sister*.] (Hence Fr *sœur*)

sororius, a, um, adj. [soror] of or belonging to a sister, sisterly: *cena, made because a sister was found*, Pl. *moenia*, i. e. of *Dido*. Ov. In partic sororium tigitulum, a beam at home, under which *Noratus* had to pass, in consequence of the murder of his sister, Liv.

sors, tis, f. (Nom. *sorsis*, Pl. Abl. *sorti*, Virg.) [from *sero*, as *fors* from *fero*] a lot, i. e. a small ticket or billet, for casting into the bag or urn: *concliam sortes in stitellam*, Pl. : *concliere in hydriam*, Cic. : *ponere in stitellam*, Liv. of a lottery-ticket: Suet. II.

Transf. a casting or drawing of lots, decision by lot, lot: Cic. : *Caes. cui Sicilia provincia sorte evenisset*, Liv. (ii) a post or duty assigned by lot, esp. of the praetors id. 2. an oracular response, a prophecy: *Italiam Lyciae Jovis capessere sortem*, Virg. 3. one's lot in life, fate, destiny, chance, fortune, condition, share: *nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae*, id.

alteram *sorti*, a change of fortune, Hor. : *non tuas sortis juvenem, not of your condition or rank*, id. Saturni *sors ego prima fui*, the first (child that fell to the lot of S. Ov. With Gen. : *puer in nullam sortem honorum natus*, to no share of the property, Liv. 4. Esp. mercant. t. f. : capital bearing interest, principal: et *sors et fortis*, Pl. : Cic. (Hence It. *sorte*, Sp. *suerte*, Fr. *sort*)

sortioides, ae, f. dim. [sors] a little lot, a small tablet or ticket: Suet.

sortilegus, a, um, adj. [sors, lego] foretelling, prophetic: Delphi, Hor.

II. Subst. : *sortilegus*, i, m. a fortune-teller, soothsayer, diviner: Cic. **sortio**, a, v. n. and a = *sortior*, to draw lots: *tute sorti*, Pl. : *consilia, quae erant sortita in singulis candidatis, drawn by lot*, Cic.

sortior, itus, a, v. n. and a dep. [sors] to cast or draw lots. Neutr. cum praetores designati sortirentur, were drawing the lots (viz. for the appointment of judges), Cic. : *consule, sortiri jussi, to draw lots for the provinces*, Liv. II. Act. : to draw or cast lots for, to fix, assign, or appoint to lot, to allot, also in the perfect tenses, to obtain or receive by lot: with Acc. : *tribus*, Cic. : *regna vini talis, to decide by the dice who shall be master of the feast*, Hor. : *necessitas sortitur insignes et imos, decides the fate of*, id. With depend. interrog. clause: *inter se sortiri inter ceterorum Hispaniam obtineret*, Liv.

2. Transf. : to share, divide, distribute (poet.) : *pariter laborem sortiti, having shared the labour*, Virg. 3. to choose, select: *subolem armento*, id. 4. In gen. : to obtain, receive: *mediterranea Asiae*, Liv. (From *sortior*, in the sense of "to di-

vide," comes Fr *sortir*, as *partir* from *partior*.)

sortis, is, v. sors, ad int.

sortitio, ōnis, f. [sortior] a casting or drawing of lots, a choosing or determining by lot: Cic. Plur. : Suet.

sortito, ade by lot: Cic.

sortitus, a, um, Part. [sortio and sortior]

sortitus, ūs, m. [id.] a casting or drawing of lots (rare, for *sortitio*) *specula in sortitu* st (al. sortu) st mihi, there is still a gleam of hope in my lot, Pl. : Cic. Plur. : *quae sortitus non perulit ullos, who had to brook no allotment to a Greek master*, Virg.

sospes, itis, adj. safe and sound, unhurt, unharmed, uninjured, happy, lucky, fortunate (expresses more than *salvus* safe and sound, in auspicious condition) *sospites in patriam restitueret*, Liv. : *virginum matrem juvenumque nuptum sospitem*, Hor. : *diem sospitem rebus meis agundis, favorable, auspicious*, Pl. Neutr. (once): *ne unquam depositum tibi sospes erit*, Juv. [The first element of the word is most prob cogn with Gr *σας*]

sospita, ae, f. [sospes] the Saver, Preserver, an epithet of Juno. Cic. O.

sospitalis, e, adj. [id.] giving health or safety, salutary. Pl.

sospito, i, v. a. [id.] to save, preserve, prosper: *progeniem*, Liv.

sōter, ēris, m = σωτήρ, a saviour, deliverer, a giver of health or safety: Cic.

sōteria, ōrum, n = σωτήρια, a congratulatory feast or presents given on a person's recovery from sickness Mart.

spādix, icis, comm = σπάδιξ, a palm-branch broken off, together with its fruit: Gell. II. Transf. : date-brown, nut-brown bone-ti (equal) *spadices glaucique, bay*, Virg.

spādo, ōnis, m = σπαδών, a castrated person, a eunuch: Liv.

spargo, sparsi, sparsum, 3 v. a. [cogn with Gr *σπειρω*] to throw here and there, to strew, scatter, to bestrew, to sprinkle, bespatter, bedew, moisten, etc. : *semen*, Cic. : *venena*, id. : *nubes*, Virg. : *rosas*, Hor. : *humorum capillis*, id. : *corpus fluvial lymphā*, Virg. *humum fulvis, to bestrew*, id. 2.

Transf. : to scatter, separate, disperse, divide, spread out: (aper) *spargit canes*, Ov. : *sparsa tempestate clas-sis*, Liv. : *spargas tua prodigia, dissipate, squander*, Hor. II. Fig. In gen. : to distribute, spread abroad, spread, extend: *animos in corpora humana*, Cic. : *sparserat nomen fama per urbes Thesocos*, Ov. 2. Esp. of speech, to intersperse, interpose, insert a word or words, of a report or rumour, to spread or noise abroad, to circulate, report: *spargere subinde, break in with*, Hor. : *spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas, to circulate mysterious hints*, Virg. Impers. pass.,

with Acc and Inf. : *spargebatur insuper*, etc., a report was in circulation, Tac.

sparsiō, ōnis, f. [spargo] a scattering of gifts in the theatre. Stat.

sparsus, a, um, Part. [spargo]. II. A dj. : *freckled*: *sparsa ore*, Tor.

spartēus, a, um, adj. [spartum] made of Spanish broom: *funes*, Cato: Col.

spartum, i, n. = σπάρτον, a plant indigenous in Spain, of which ropes, mats, nets, etc. were made: it is still largely used under the name of *esparto*, Spanish broom: Liv.

spārūlus, i, m. dim. a kind of fish: Ov.

spārus, i, m. a small missile weapon with a curved blade, a hunting-spear: Sall. : Liv. [Cf. O H G *sper*; Eng. *spear*.]

spāthā, ae, f. = σπάθη, a broad, flat wooden instrument for stirring liquids, a spatula: Col. II. a broad, two-edged sword, without a point: Tac. (Hence It. *spada*; Fr. *épée*.)

spātor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [spati-um] to take a walk, to walk about, promenade: in xysto, Cic. : *aggere in aprico*, Hor. II. In gen. : to walk about or along, to go, proceed; with the accessory idea of dignity or importance (cf. incedo) : (Dido) ante ora dum pingues spatiatu aras, Virg. Ov. 2. Transf. of things to spread out, expand: *spatiantia brachia*, id. alae, id.

spātiōsē, adv. widely, greatly, extensively: Plin. Comp. : Ov. Fig. : *spatiōsus, over a longer time*, Prop.

spātiōsus, a, um, adj. [spatium] roomy, ample, spacious: poet. large, long, broad, etc. : loca, Quint. : *taurus*, Ov. : *words of many syllables*, Quint. Comp. : Ov. II. Fig. of time, long, long - continuing, prolonged: aevum, id.

spātium, ii, n. room, space: *tres pateat caeli spatium non amplius ulnas*, Virg. : *reliquum spatium, qua flumen intermittit*, Caes. 2. a walk, promenade, race-ground, public place, etc. urbs delubris distincta spatiaque communibus, Cic. : *locus planis porrectus spatius, in level spaces, i.e. plains*, Hor. (ii) Meton. : a walking, a walk, promenade: *quum in ambulationem ventum esset, duobus spatiis tribusve factis, having taken two or three turns*, Cic. 3. distance, interval: *magno spatio paucis diebus confecto*, Caes. : *viae spatium, the length*, Ov. (ii) a circuit or lap in a chariot race: Suet. : *seu septem spatiis Circo mervere coronam*, Ov. : *addunt in spatia*, Virg. : v. addo, II. 4. size, dimension: *victi hostis (serpentis)*, Ov. II. Fig. of time. a space of time, interval, period: *praerapti temporis*, Cic. : *diel*, Caes. : *spatio brevi, the short span of life*, Hor. : *pede inoffenso spatium decurrere vitae* (cf. *supr.* i. j. II.), to run off the race of life, Ov. 2. Esp. : time,

leisure, opportunity. quam longum spatium amandi amicum tibi cedit? *how long a time for loving.* Ter. illi spatium ad sese colligendum dedisse, *time for collecting himself.* Cic. 3. *metrical time, measure, quantity:* trochaeus, qui est eodem spatio quo choreus, id. [Cf. Gr. ὁμοῖος; O. H. G. *spa-nn-an*, to stretch.] (Hence *L. spaci-* Fr. *space*)

speciālis, e, adj. [species] *individual, particular, special:* Quint. Sen.

speciāliter, adv. [specialis] *particularly, specially:* Quint.

species, ei, f. (Gen. and Dat. plur. were not yet in use in Cicero's time) [specio]. *Alt.*: a seeing, sight, look, view (very rare) speciem quo vortimus, Lucr. II. Pass that which is seen, the outward appearance, exterior; shape, figure, mien, etc. species formae, outlines, contours, Cic. : navi-um, build, Caes. : venatoris, guise, Just. : agri bene culti nihil potest esse specie ornatus, Cic. : speciem honesti habere, the look or semblance of what is right, id. : non tulit hanc speciem furialis mente Corobus, *sight, spectacle*, Virg. (ii) ornament, display, splendour, beauty: in dicendo, Cic. : triumpho praebere speciem lustris, Liv. (iii) Fig. : an idea, notion : hanc illi ideam appellabant nos recte speciem possumus dicere, Cic. 2. Esp. a show, seeming, semblance, pretence, etc. specie (opp. to reapse), id. paucis ad speciem tabernaculis relictis, as a blind, Caes. : majestatis, Just. 3. a vision, apparition: consuli visa species viri, Liv. 4. a likeness, image, statue: species ex aere vetus, Cic. poet. 5. a peculiar sort, kind, or quality, a species: Cic. (i) spices, drugs, etc. of the same sort. Mar. (Hence *It. specie*. Fr. *espece* and *épice*, Eng. *spice*.)

specillum, i, n. [id.] a surgical instrument, a probe: Cic.

specimen, inis, n. [id.] any visible evidence, an example, instance, specimen, proof (only in sing.): ingenii, Cic. : solis avi, cognoscens, Virg. II. Transf. a pattern, model, example: humanitatis, suavitatis, Cic.

specio (speci), spexi, 3 v a to look, look at, behold (v rare except in comp. v. aspicio, etc.) nunc specimen spectur, nunc certamen cernitur, Pl. (The root is *spak*, whence Skr. *pac* (for *spac*): Gr. *σπέν-σμαι* (by interchange of consonants), O. H. G. *spēn-6-m*.)

speciosē, adv. *showily, handsomely, splendidly:* Plin. Comp.: speciosius instratus equus quam uxor vestita, Liv. Sup.: most gracefully: Quint. Fig. diktum, id.

speciosus, a, um, adj. [species] *good-looking, showy, handsome, beautiful, splendid, brilliant:* hunc speciosum pelle decora, Hor. : miracula, attractive (and) marvellous features

(the incidents of the Odyssey), and

II. Fig. : causa, plausible, specious, Cic. : vocabula reum, brilliant, striking, Hor. : vitia, specious, Flor. : mors, glorious, id.

spectabilis, e, adj. [specto] *that may be seen, risible:* corpus caeli, Cic. : campus, open, Ov. : notabile, admirable, remarkable: Niohe vestibus intexto Phrygiis spectabilis auro, id. : victoria, Tac.

spectāculum (spectaculum, Prop.), i, n. [id.] a show, sight, spectacle: sup-erum rerum atque caelestium, Cic.

II. A stat from which shows were seen: id. Liv. : Suet. III. Esp. a public show, a stage-play, spectacle: Cic. : gladiatorum, Liv. 2. Meton. a theatre or amphitheatre, Suet.

spectāmen, inis, n. [id.] = specimen, a mark, sign, proof. Pl.

spectātor, ōris, f. [id.] a looking, beholding, a sight, view, contemplation: Cic. 2. Esp. an examining, testing of money id. 3. Fig. : respect, regard, consideration: Flor.

spectātor, ōris, m. [id.] a looker-on, beholder, observer, spectator: rerum caelestium, Cic. : certaminis, Liv. Esp. a spectator in a theatre, at games, etc. Pl. 2. an examiner, judge, critic, elegans hominum, connoisseur, Ter.

spectātrix, icis, f. [id.] she that looks at or observes. Pl.

spectātus, a, um, Part. [specto] II. Adj. tried, tested, proved: virtus, Cic. : Sall. fides, id. : pietas, Virg. : de iudiciis, Ov. Sup. id. eunuspectatissimum sit, the most satisfactory test, Liv. 2. In gen. looked up to, respected, esteemed: Virg. Cic. Sup. : femina, id.

specio, ōris, f. [specio] In augury, an observing of the auspices; also, the right of observing them: Cic.

specto, avi, atum, i v a freq. [id.] to look at, behold; to gaze at, watch, observe, etc. with Acc. : spectare aliquid et visere, Cic. : ingentes aervos, Hor. : siderum motus, Just. Absol. : aut spectare, Cic. With ad v. and Acc. : huc ad me specta, Pl. : tota domus, quae spectat in nos solos, Cic. 2. Esp. to look at as a spectator, to look on: fabulam, Pl. : ludos, Hor. 3.

Of places, to look, face, lie, be situated towards : constr. usu. with ad, in or inter and Acc. or adv. of place; less freq. with Acc. alone : pars quae ad fretum spectaret, Cic. : munitiones in urbem spectantes, Liv. : Aquitania spectat inter oceanum solis et septentriones, i.e. it lies towards the north-west, Caes. : Belgae spectant in septentriones et orientem solem, id. 4. to examine, try, test : in ignibus aurum, Ov. II. Fig. : to look at, consider, regard : ad te unum omnis mea spectat oratio, Cic.

2. Esp. to have an view, bear in mind : to aim, strive, or endeavour after, to have regard to : juvenis magna spectare debent, id. : quem locum probandae virtutis tuae spectas : do you look for, Caes. Of impersonal subjects : rem ad seditionem spectare, vos tendens, Liq. : quo igitur have spectat oratio? what is its drift, Cic. 3. to judge of; to try, test : aliquem, to form an opinion of, id. : ubi facillime spectatur mulier, quae ingenio est bono? Pl.

spectrum, i, n. [id.] an appearance, image, an apparition, spectre (v rare) Cic.

(1) **spēcūla**, ae, f. [id.] a look-out, watch-tower : praedonum adventum significabat ignis e specula sublatus, Cic. 2. Transf. a height, eminence (poet.) Virg. Fig. : nunc homines in speculis sunt, observant, are on the look-out, Cic.

(2) **spēcūla**, ae, f. dim. [specus], a slight hope, a gleam of hope (v rare) Pl. Cic.

speculābundus, a, um, adj. [speculor] on the look-out, on the watch : Tac. With Acc. : signa, Suet.

speculāris, e, adj. [speculum] of or belonging to a mirror, like a mirror. Sen. (ii) In partic., lapis specularis, a kind of transparent mineral, perlmica, Plin. Hence, n. pl. as subst. specularia, orum (from collat. form in -ia), window-panes, a window. Plin. Lp. Sen.

speculātor, ōris, m. [speculor] milit. t. t. a spy, scout : Cic. : Caes. The scouts formed a special division in each legion. Tac. Under the emperors they were employed as special agents, in-espies, and body-guards : a general name. II. Transf. in gen. a searcher, explorer, investigator, examiner : naturae, Cic.

speculātorius, a, um, adj. [speculor] of or belonging to spies or scouts : navigia, spy-boats, Caes. : caliga, a kind of boat worn by spies or scouts, Suet. Subst. : speculatoria, ae, f. (sc. navis), a spy boat : Liv.

speculātrix, icis, f. [speculor] a female spy, watcher : Cic. Transf. : speculatrix villa profunda, that looks over, Stat. : mans. : tumultu statua, that keeps watch over, Val. Max.

speculor, atus, i v a dep. [specula] to spy out, watch, observe, examine, explore : omnia, Cic. : vacuo laetum (aveni) caelo speculatus, having marked, Virg. : opportunitatem, to watch for, Vell. Absol. : quid ad se venient? an speculandi causa? Caes.

specūlum, i, n. [specio] a looking-glass, mirror : inspicere, tanquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter. : quoties te in speculo videris alterum, Hor. (Respecting the material and use of mirrors, v. Smith's Ant. 347.) Fig. : nature, a mirror of nature (showing plainly her purpose), Cic. (Hence *It. specchio*.)

specūs, ūs (i), m. (f. and n.) [specy cogn. with Gr. σπήν] a cave, cavern, den; a pit in mines, etc. : Mar. : quae agor in specus? Hor. (ii) Fem. : concava specus, Eun. (iii) Neutr. : specus

horrendum. Virg. II. Transf.: a cavity of any kind (poet.) vulneris, id.

spelaeum (spelēum), i. n. = σπηλαϊον, a cave, cavern, den: Virg.

spēlunca, ae, f. = σπηλυνή, γγος, a cave, cavern, den: Cic. Virg.

spērābilis, e, adj. [spero] that may be hoped for: Pl.

spērātus, a, um, Part [spero]. II. Adj.: hoped or longed for gloria, Cic.

III. Subst. in m. and f.: a betrothed, intended, a lover, bride: sperata, salvo, Pl.

sperno, spēvri, spērtum, 3 v a lit. to scorn, separate, remove (v. rare in this sense) opes auxiliumque se segregant spemque se, withdraw themselves, Pl. II. Transf. to reject with scorn and contumely, to scorn, spūm: non respondit, nos spervit et pro nihilo putavit, Cic.: prodigus et stultus donat quae spernit et odit, Hor. doctrina deos spernit, Luc. spectacula formae, the affront to her slighted beauty, Virg. With Gen. morum spernitus, contemptible in character, Tac. Poet. with Inf.: nec partem solido demere die permittit, Hor. [Cf. Germ. (ab)spernen. The root appears in Gr. σπαρ-ω, σπαρ-ω.]

spero, avi, atum, i. v. a [sper] to look for, expect, u. of something desirable, to hope, to promise or flatter oneself, absol.: quoad Pompeius in Italia fuit, sperare non desisti, Cic. With Acc. videriam, Caes. altissimi sortem, Hor.: deos, hope or trust in, Pl. With Acc. and Inf.: sperant se maximum fructum esse capturos, Cic. fore ut, id. Ellipt.: qui semper amabilem sperat (sc. te fore), Hor. With de (rare) neque de otio nostri speramus, Cic. II. Of something undesirable, to anticipate, apprehend, tantum dolorem, Virg. With a negative particle sin a vobis, id. quod non spero, desero, Cic. (Hence Fr. *sperer*.)

spes, spēi, f. (pl. Nom. and Acc. spēes, Etm.), a looking for, expecting, esp. of something desirable; hope: spes est, expectatio boni, Cic. haec per lapsum, disappointed in this hope, Caes. Plur.: omnes Catullae spes atque opes concedisse, Cic. With Gen. mercedis, id.: nuptiarum, Ter. With Acc. and Inf.: ne spes quidem ulla ostenditur, fore melius, Cic. With Subj.: si spem afferunt, ut finctus apparuit, id. With de: spes est de argento, Pl. (ii) In partic., the hope of being heir: Hor. in secundam spem aliquid (sc. secundum heredem) scribere, Tac. 2. Meton. that which gives rise to hope, an object of hope: puppes, spes vestri reditus, Ov. (ii) Esp. of children, young animals, or the fruits of the earth: devotus nati spemque caputque parens, id. (iii) As a term of endearment spes mea, Pl. II. an anticipation or apprehension of evil (rare) Sall. id. (bellum) quidem spe omnium serius fuit, Liv. [Etm. uncertain.]

sphaera, ae, f. = σφαῖρα, a ball, globe, sphere (pure Lat. globus, Cic.). habent suam sphaeram stellae inerrantes, Cic. II. Esp. a globe or sphere made to represent the motions of the heavenly bodies. id.

sphaeristerium, ii, n. = σφαῖριστήριον, a place for playing ball, a tennis-court: Suet.

sphinx, ignis, f. = σφίγξ, a fabulous monster which is said to have taken up its abode on a rock near Thebes in Theoria, usually represented with the head of a woman and the body of a lion, afterwards also with the wings of a bird; or with the head of a man and the body of a lion Pl. Suet.

spica, ae, f. (Neut. spicum, Cic. poet.), prop. a point: hence, of grain, an ear, spike: Cic. II. Transf. a top, tuft, head of other plants: spica Chusca, pistil of the saffron plant, Ov. Prop. 2, the brightest star in the constellation Virgo: Cic. poet. [Cf. spina, and Germ. spitz.] (Hence Fr. *épi*.)

spicēs, a, um, adj. [spica] consisting of ears of corn: corona, Tib.: certa, Ov. messis, corn-crop, Virg.

spicūlum, i, n. dim. [spicum; v. spica, ad unit.] a little sharp point or sting: of bees Virg.: of a scorpion Ov. 2. Esp. the point of a missile weapon, Cic. (ii) Meton.: a dart, arrow: id.: a javelin: Virg. an arrow: id.: Cupidus' arrow. Prop. (Hence Fr. *épave*.)

spina, ae, f. [from same root as spica, q. v.] a thorn: consertum tegumen spinis, pruned together with thorns, Virg. 2. Transf. a prickle or spine of certain animals (as the hedge-hog, sea-urchin, etc.) aliae (animantes) spinis hirsutae, Cic. (ii) a fish-bone. Ov. (iii) the backbone, spine: Virg. (cf. ἀσπίς) Hence, poet. the back: Ov. (iv) Spina, a low wall dividing the circus lengthwise, around which was the race-course, the barrier: v. Smith's Ant. 87. II. I fig. in plur., subtle, perplexities, dissensions spinas, Cic. also cares, anxieties Hor. (Hence Fr. *épine*.)

spinētum, i, n. [spina] a thorn-hedge, a thicket of thorns: Virg.

spinēs, a, um, adj. [id.] made of thorns, thorny (rare) vincula, Ov.

spinifer, ēis, ēum, adj. [spina fero] thorn-bearing, thorny, prickly: Cic.

spinosus, a, um, adj. [spina] full of thorns or prickles, thorny, prickly: herbae, Ov. II. Fig. of style: thorny, crabbed, obscure, perplexed: Stoicorum discedendi genus, Cic. Comp. id. 2, stinging, irritating: curae, Cat.

spinther, ēis, n. [prob. from σφινκ-ω] a kind of bracelet which kept its place on the arm by its elasticity: Pl.

spinturnicium, ii, n. [dim. of spinturnix; cf. Gr. σπινδαρίς] a little bird of ill omen: Pl.

spinus, i, f. [spina] a black-thorn, sloe-tree: Virg.

spira, ae, f. = σπῖρα, that which is wound, coiled, or twisted; a coil, fold, twist, spire: of a serpent: Virg. II.

Of things having a spiral form: the base of a column: Vitr.: 2, a twisted tie for fastening the hat under the chin: Juv. 3. Of Medusa's hair: Val. Pl.

spirābilis, e, adj. [spiro] that may be breathed, good to breathe, respirable: Cic. 2. Hence, that serves to sustain life: caeli spirabile lumen, breathable, vital, Virg.

spiraculum, i, n. [id.] a breathing-hole, air-hole, vent: Lucr.: Virg.

spiramen, ius, n. [id.] a breathing-hole, air-hole, vent (poet. and rare): Lucan. II. a breathing, blowing, puff: id.: fessi ignis, Stat.

spiramentum, i, n. [id.] a breathing-hole, air-hole, vent, pore: caeca spiramenta reixat, opens the invisible pores, Virg.: cavernarum (Aetnae). Just.: animae, the lungs, Virg. 2. Fig. a breathing-space, i. e. a brief pause or interval, an instant: intervalla ac spiramenta temporum, Tac.

spiritus, ūs, m. [id.] a gentle blowing, a breath of air, breeze: Boreae, Virg.: lux, aut caeli spiritus, Cic. (ii) an exhalation, aroma, perfume: unguenti, Lucr.: florum, Gell. 2. Esp. breathed air, a breath: tranquillum spiritum ducere, Cic.: filorum postremum spiritus, id. 3. a breathing: aer spiritus ductus alit et sustentat animantes, id. (ii) the breath of life, life: spiritum alicui auferre, id. (iii) Poet. a sigh: Hor.

II. Esp. in plur.: haughty spirit, presumption, arrogance; often along with pl. animi. tantos sibi spiritus, tantam arrogantiam sumpserat, ut ferendus non videretur, Caes.: noratis animos ejus et spiritus tribunicios, aurs, Cic. Also in Gen. or Abl. sing. (these cases not being used in plur.).

regis spiritum, with all the aurs of a king, id.: tantum fiduciae ac spiritus, presumption, Caes. 2. In good sense; spirit, courage: Tac. II. spirit, soul, mind, in gen.: dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos regit artus, Virg.: spiritu divino tactus, inspiration, Liv.

(ii) Esp. poetic inspiration: spiritum (Phoebe) mihi... dedit, Hor. (iii) Transf. a beloved object: Vell. (Hence It. *spirito*; Sp. *espirit*, Fr. *esprit*.)

spiro, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to breathe, blow, etc.: freta circum terrescent gravior spirantibus incita flabris, Lucr.: quae vada non spirant, nec facta renuntiat unda, seethe, Virg.: fretis spirantibus, steaming froths, id. 2. Esp. to breathe, draw breath, respire: quae deseri a me, dum quidem spirare potero, nefas judico, Cic. (ii) Transf.: to live, be alive (usu. in Part. imperf.): Catilina inter hostium cadavera repertus est,

paullulum etiam spirans, *stiffly just breathing, with life not quite extinct*. *Eccl.*: spirantia consilii exta, *still quivering with life*. Virg. *II*. Fig. *to breathe auspiciously on; to be favourable, to favour*: quod si tam facilis spiraret Cynthia nobis, Prop. *2*, *to be animated, live, be alive*: videtur Laelii mens spirare etiam in scriptis, Cic. *Of life-like representations by painting, sculpture, etc.*: excurrent alii spirantia mollius aera, 'the breathing bronze,' Virg. *3*, *to be puffed up, to be arrogant*: spirantibus altius Poesis, Flor. *B*. Act. *to breathe out, exhale, emit*: flammam spirantes, Liv. *odorem*, Virg. *II*. Fig. *to breathe forth*: mendacia, Juv. *2*. Transf. *as we say, to breathe, to be full of, to show, express*: to design, intend, amores, Hor. inquitum hominem et tribunatum etiam nunc spirantem, *breathing the spirit of the tribuneship*, Liv. [Ety. uncertain.]

spissē, adv. *thickly, closely*: Plin. *2*. Transf. *slowly*: Cic. **spissescō**, *v. n* incept [spissus] *to become thick, to condense* (rare) Lucr. **spissigrādus**, *a, um, adj* [spissus gradus] *slow-paced*: Pl.

spisso, *avi, atum, i v a* [spissus] *to thicken, make thick, condense*: ignis densum spissatus in aera, Ov. **spissus**, *a, um, adj* *thick, close, compact, dense* (packed quite close v. densus) qua rara restes acies interlucent, que corona non tam spissa viris, *not packed so close*, Virg. *theatra, crowded*, Hor. *caligo*, Ov. *spissum vimen, close-plaited osier*, Virg. *2*. Transf. *of time*: slow, tardy, late (rare) Cic. *II*. Fig. *hard, difficult* (rare) spissum opus et operosum, id. (Hence It. spesso: Sp. spesso, Fr. épais)

spīlō, *ōnis, m* = σπῆλην (there is another name for it, lien, q. v.), *the mill or spleen*: Pers.

splendēō, *2. v. n* *to shine, be bright, to gleam, glitter, glisten*: splendet tremulo sub lumine pontus, Virg. *splendet focus, glows*, Hor. *II*. Fig. *to shine, to be bright or illustrious*: virtus lucet in tenebris, splendetque per se semper, *has a lustre of its own* (cf. Shak. "so shines a good deed in a naughty world"), Cic. [Ety. uncertain.]

splendescō, *dūi, i v a* incept [splendēō] *to become bright or shining, to derive lustre from*: incipiat solco atritus splendescere vomer, Virg. *vidimus Aetnaeae caelum splendescere flamma, aglow with*, Ov. *II*. Fig. *orations, to be lighted up, rendered attractive*, Cic.

splendide, *adv* *brightly, brilliantly*: ornare convivium, Cic. *II*. Fig. *brilliantly, splendidly, nobly*: in parentem splendide mendax, *gloriously false*, Hor.

splendidi, *a, um, adj* [splendens] *bright, shining, glittering, brilliant*, etc.: signa caeli, Lucr. *Comp.*: Ov. *Sup.*: candor, Cic. *2*. Transf. *of sound*: vox, clear, id. *II*. Fig. *of style of living, dress, etc.*, *brilliant, splendid, magnificent, sumptuous*: domus, Cat. *secundas res splendiores*: facit amicitia, *renders prosperity brighter still*, Cic. *2*. *Illustrious, distinguished, noble*: eques Romanus, id. *facta*, Hor. *3*. *showy, fine, specious* nomen, Cic. verba, Ov.

splendor, *ōnis, m* [id.] *brightness, brilliance, lustre, sheen, splendour*: flammæ, Ov. *argenti*, Hor. *Transf.* *of sound, voice, clearness, brilliancy*, Cic. *II*. Fig. *of style of living, etc.*: splendor, magnificent, sumptuousness, id. *2*. *splendour, honour, dignity, excellence, etc.* summorum hominum, id. *vita*, Liv. **splēniātus**, *a, um, adj* [splenium] *having a plaster or patch on*: mentum, Mart.

splēnium, *ii, n* *a plaster or patch* (for the face) Mart. **splōiārium**, *ii, n* [-polium] *a place in the amphitheatre where the clothes were stripped from the slain gladiators*: Sen.

splōiatio, *ōnis, f* [splōio] *a pillaging, robbing, plundering, spoliatio*: Cic. *II*. Fig. *consulatus*, id. **splōiātor**, *ōnis, m* [id.] *a robber, pillager, plunderer* (rare) Cic. *Liv*. **splōiātrix**, *icis, f* [id.] *she that robs, pillages, or spoils*: Cic. **splōiātus**, *a, um, part* [splōio] *II*. *Adj* *plundered, despoiled*: nihil illi regno splōiātus, *stripped more bare*, Cic.

splōio, *avi, atum, i v a* [splōium] *to strip, to deprive of clothing*: consules splōiari hominem et virgas expellit iubent, Liv. *Gallum caesum torque, despoiled of*, id. *II*. In gen. *to rob, plunder, pillage, spoil*: to deprive, despoil. *constr. i v* with *acc* of person or thing robbed, and *abl* of thing taken *sana auctorum*. Cic. *splōiari fortium* id. *ut Gallia omni nobilitate splōaretur, might be divested of*, Caes. *With acc.* of respect *hiems splōiata capillos, stripped of its locks*, Ov.

splōium, *ii, n* [cogn. with Gr. σπύλον; v. spuma] *the skin or hide of an animal stripped off* (poet. & esp. in pl.) *pellēs et splōia ferarum*, Lucr. *leōis*, Ov. *II*. *Transf.* *the arms or armour stripped from a defeated enemy*: and in gen. *booty, prey, spoil* (usu. plur.): cruenta splōia detrahēre, Cic. *iacentis exercitus, the spoils of the defeated army*, Liv. *Esp. in plur.* *splōia opima, i. e. ducis hostium caesi v. optum*: *Sing.*: quo nunc Turnus opvit splōio, Virg. *2*. *Fig.* *armorum splōis nostras facultates augere, i. e. by robbing others*, Cic. (Hence It. spogliare)

splōda, *ae, f* *the frame of a bedstead, sofa, etc.*: Ov. *II*. *Meton.* *a bed, couch, sofa*: Virg. **splōdaeus**, *v. spondeus*.

splōdālium or **splōdālium**, *ii, n* *a sacrificial hymn, accompanied by the flute*: Cic. **splōdō**, *spōndi, sponsum, 2. v. a*. In law and politics, *to promise solemnly, to bind, engage, or pledge oneself*: quis sponso dīse me dicit? Cic.: hic sponsum vocat, *to go security for him*, Hor. (n) *to promise in marriage*: *Liv.* *filium tuam sponden' mihi uxorem dari?* (v. Spondeo, Pl. *II*. In gen. *to promise sacredly, to vow*: promitto, recipio, spondeo, with *acc.* and *inf.* Cic. non si mihi Jupiter auctor spondeat, *were to warrant me*, Virg. *Of things*: spondet fortuna salutem, id. *spondentia andra*, Ov. *ingenium, quod magnam spondebat virum, gave promise of, etc.* Just. [Ety. uncertain.]

splōdēus (not spondaeus), *i, m* = σπονδεος, *a spondee* (a metrical foot, consisting of two long syllables): Cic. **splōdyus**, *i, m* *a kind of shell-fish, perle a mussel*: Mart. *Plin*. **splōgia**, *ae, f* = σπῆγγία, *a sponge*: Lucr. *Cic*. *II*. *Transf.* *an open-work coat of mail*: Liv. (Hence Fr. éponge.)

splōnā, *ae, v* sponso, *part* **splōnālis**, *e, adj* [sponso] *of or belonging to betrothal or espousal*: quo die sponsum erat, sponsalis, Varr. *II*. *Subst.* *sponsalia, ium* (Gen. sponsalium, Suet.) *n. plu* *a betrothal, espousal*: qui Romam venerant factis sponsalibus, Cic. *2*, *a betrothal feast*: a d. VIII Id Apr sponsalia Crassipedi praebui, id. (Hence It. sponsalia: Fr. épousailles.)

splōsio, *ōnis, f* [spondeo] *a solemn promise or engagement*: a guarantee, security: voti sponso, *quo obligamur deo*, Cic.: non forede pax Caudina sed per sponsonem facta est, *by giving surety*, Liv. *II*. *Esp. in civil suits*: an agreement between two parties in a suit, that he who loses should pay a certain sum to him who gains it: sponsonem facere, Cic. (ii) Hence, in gen. *a bet, wager*: Juv.

splōsor, *ōnis, m* [id.] *a bondsman, surety* (differs from vas in being used freely in non-legal sense): sponsores pro Iulio, Cic. In gen. sense: protatorum allicuius, id.: conjugii, Ov. **splōsum**, *i, v* sponso.

splōsus, *a, um, part* [spondeo] *II*. *Subst.* *sponso, i, m*, and *sponsa, ae, f*, *a betrothed, a bridegroom, a bride*: sponso regius, Hor. *Poet.* *of Penelope's suitors*: id. *2*. *sponsum, i, n*, *a covenant, agreement, engagement*: ex sponso egit, Cic. (Hence It. sposo, Sp. esposo, Fr. époux)

splōsus, *ūs, m* [id.] *an engagement, betrothal, bail, suretyship* (rare): Cic.

splōnte, *abl*, and **splōntis**, *Gen.* of an absol. noun sponso, of which no other cases occur. *Splōnte*, *usu* with *pron. adj.*: of one's own accord, of oneself, without solicitation, voluntarily, spontaneously: transece Rhenum sese

non sua sponte, sed rogatum a Gallis, Caes. gaudere nō te mihi suadere, quod ego mea sponte pridie feceram, Cic. *Abol.* Italiani non sponte sequor, of my own free will, Virg. sponte propinquat, Ov. With Gen. principis, Tac. 2. Transf. by oneself, without the aid of others, alone: nec sua sponte, sed corum auxilio, Cic. (ii) Of things aliae (arborum) nullis hominum cogentibus ipsae sponte sua veniunt, Virg. 3. on its own account, for its own sake: sapientum sua sponte ac per se bonitas et iustitia delectat, Cic. II. spontis, only in the phrase suae spontis (esse) to be one's own master, at one's own disposal (rare): sanus homo, qui suae spontis est, Cels. Varr. [Etym. uncertain.]

spontis, v. sponte, no II
spontis, ae, f. [cogn. with Gr. *σπονδία*] a planted basket or hamper (ato)
sportella, ae, f. dim. [sporta] a little basket, a fruit-basket Cic.
sportula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little basket: Pl. Used in distributing presents of food or money to clients. Juv. Hence the Emperor Claudius called the bread games which he gave to the people sportulae Suet.
spretio, ōris, m. [sperno] disdain, scorn contempt: Romanorum, Liv. (dub.)

spretor, ōris, m. [id.] a despiser, scorner (part. and rare): detortum, Ov.
spretus, a, um, Part. [sperno]
spuma, ae, f. foam, froth, scum, spume: cum spumas aegeret in ore, foamed at the mouth, Cic. per arces puma (piti) fluit, Ov. spumas sans aere rubeant, Virg. II. caustica spuma, a preparation used by the Tarentins for reddening the hair, a lather: Mart. [Commonly connected with spuo, but more prob. cogn. with O. N. skú-mi, Eng. scum, Germ. schaum, v. spoliun.] (Ir. caume is of Germanic origin, not from spuma)
spumatus, ūs, m. [spumo] foam, slaver of a serpent Stat.

spumesco, 3 v. n. uicep [spuma] to grow foamy or frothy, to begin to foam, or froth: aequora remo, Ov.
spumēus, a, um, adj. [id.] foaming, frothy: Nereus, Virg.: torrens, Ov.

spumifer, ōra, ērum, adj. [spuma fero] foam-bearing, foaming (poet.) amicus, Ov.

spumiger, ōra, ērum, adj. [spuma fero] foaming: sus, Lucr.

spūmo, avi, atum, i v. n. and a. [spuma] Neutr. to foam, froth: spumans aper, Virg. II. Act. to cause to foam, cover with foam (rare): saxa salis iureo spumata liquore, Cic. poet. Fig. spumans ex ore scelus, foaming out crime, Auct. Hor.

spūmosus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of foam, foaming: litorea, Cat.: undae, Ov. II. Fig. of versification, frothy, bombastic: Pers.

spūo, ūi, ūtum, i. v. n. and a. to spit (rare) Neutr.: Plin. II. Act. to spit out: sicco terram (i. e. pulverem) spuit ore viator aridus, Virg. (tr. *truo*; Eng. *spear*, *spit*.)

spuro, adv. filthily, dirtily: In publicatione versari (of swine), Col. II. Fig.: impurely, basely, meanly, villainously: qui in illam miseram tam spuro, tam impio dixers, made so foul an imputation, Cic. Sup. perscribere, id.

spuroideus, a, um, adj. [spurus dictus] using filthy language, obscene: versus, Pl.

spurioffensus, a, um, adj. [spurus facio] making filthy, obscene: Pl.

spurioſa, ae, f. (Xom. spurciatus, Lucr.) [spurus] filth, dirt, smut (rare): Plin.

spurco, no perf., ature, i v. a. [id.] to make filthy, to befoul, defile (rare): spurcatum nasum odore illutibile, Pl. Fig.: sordetis spurcata impuris moribus, Cat.

spurcus, a, um, adj. filthy, dirty, nasty, unclean, impure: res, Lucr.

II. Fig. of character or condition foul, base, low, mean, common: Dama, Ilor Comp.: nihil est te spurcius uno, Mart. Sup.: Cic. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. *σπερ-vo* (for *σπ*), speckled, blackish]

spūrius, i, m. adj. of illegitimate birth Suet.: an illegitimate or spurious child, a bastard: Just. [Perh. from root *spaw*, to separate, put apart, reject: a sperno, which is from the same root.]

spūtātīlicus, a, um, adj. [sputo] that deserves to be spit at, abominable, detestable: crimina, Senn. in Cic.

spūtātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who spits much, a spitter: Pl.

spūto, i v. a. freq. [-puo] to spit, spit out: sanguinem, Pl. morbus, qui spuatatur, which is spit against, i. e. as a prophylactic or charm, id.

spūtum, i, n. [id.] spit, spittle: sing. v. Cels. plur.: Lucr.

squaleo, ūi, 2 v. n. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. *σκαλ-λω*, *σκαλῶ* (to be stiff or rough: squaleutes conchas, Virg.: squalentia tela venenis, i. e. clotted, smeared, Ov. 2. Poet. to be stiff or rough from drought: to be parched: Lucan. II. Esp. to be filthy, neglected, squalid: mihi supplex squalet atque aedes meae, Pl.: squalent abductus arva colonis, tie untitled, Virg.: squaleus litus, barren, Tac.

2. Transf. to mourn in filthy or squalid garments: squalabat civitas publico consilio mutata veste, Cic.

squālidē, adv. without ornament, rudely, Cic.

squālidus, a, um, adj. [squalo] stiff, rough, neglected, squalid: homo, Pl. filthy, neglected, squalid: homo, Pl. humus, Ov.: reus in soiled garments, id. squalida siccitate regio, barren, Curt. 2. Fig. of speech, rude, unadorned: Cic.

squālor, ōris, m. [id.] stiffness, roughness: Lucr. II. dirtiness, filthiness, squalor: Cic.: obrita erat squaleore vestis, Liv. (ii) Esp. filthy garments, as a sign of mourning, aspiciet, Iudices, squalorem sordisque sociorum, Cic.

squālus, i, m. a kind of sea-fish, belonging to the shark or dog-fish group, prob. used generically. Ov.

squāma, ae, f. a scale (of a fish, serpent, etc.): Cic. II. Meton.: a fish (poet.): Juv. 2. scale-armour: Virg. (Perh. for *squad-ma*, from root *skad*, to cover; v. castra.)

squāmēns, a, um, adj. [squama] scaly (poet.): anguis, Virg.

squāmiger, ōra, ērum, adj. [squama gero] scale-bearing, scaly: cervices (anguis), Ov. II. Subst. squamigeri, orum, m. plur. fishes: Lucr.

squāmōsus, a, um, adj. [squama] full of or covered with scales, scaly: pecus (i. e. pisces), Pl.: draco, Virg.

squilla, ae v. scilla
st, intery. hist.: whist! hush! Cic.
st, abbrev. for est, v. sum.

stābilimen, inis, n. [stabilis] a stay, support: regni, poet. ap. Cic.

stābilimentum, i, n. [id.] a stay, support: ventris, Pl. Fig.: bellorum, Val. Max.

stābillo, fvi, itum, 4 v. a. [stabilis] to make firm, or stable, to fix, establish: Caes. Fig.: rem publicam, opp. to evertere, Cic.

stābilis, e, adj. [sto] that stands firmly; firm, steady, stable: via plana est stabilis (opp. to praecipit et lubrica), Cic.: locus ad inestandum, Liv. stabilior Romanus erat, was steadier, stood his ground better, id. II. Fig.: firm, enduring, stable, unwavering, steadfast, intrepid: amici, Cic.: animus stabilis amicis, id. Comp.: imperium stabilis, Tr. (ii) stable est, with Acc and Inf = certum est: it is settled: Pl.

stābilitas, ātis, f. [stabilis] a standing fast or firm, steadfastness, firmness, durability, stability, steadiness: Cic.: Caes. II. Fig.: fortunae, Cic.

stābilitas, ōra, ērum, adj. firmly, durably, permanently (rare): Suet.

stābulo, i v. a. and n. [stabulum] Act.: to stable or house cattle: Varr.

II. Neutr.: to stable, harbour: centauri in foribus stabulant, stall, Virg.

stābulor, atus, i v. n. dep. [id.] to take up one's abode, to stable, kennel, harbour, roost, etc.: in antris, Ov.

stābūlum, i, n. [sto] a standing-place, abode, habitation, dwelling (rare): stable, Pl. II. Esp. a stall, stable, inclosure: pastorum stabula, Cic. apium, a bee-hive, Virg. ferarum, covert, lair, id. Meton.: stabuli nutritor Iberi, flock, i. e. Spanish sheep, Mart. 2. a public-house, tavern, etc. Plin. Ep. (ii) a brothel, house of ill-fame: Cic. (ii) as a term of abuse: stabulum flagitii, Pl. (Hence Fr. *étale*.)

staota, ae, or **staotō**, es, f. = *σταῖον*, *myrrh-oil*: **staota**, Lucr.: **staōte**, Plin.

stadium, li, n = *στάδιον*, a *stade*, *stadia*, a Grecian measure of length containing 125 paces, or 625 Roman feet, equal to 606 feet 9 inches, English Cic.

II. Esp. a *race-course* for foot-racing (among the Greeks): *quis stadium currit*, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 148). 2. Fig. of other contests: in *stadium artis rhetoricae* prodire, Auct. Her.

(1) **stagnō**, avi, atum, i, v. n. and a [stagnum] Neutr. to form a pool of standing water, to stagnate: *stagnans Nilus, spreading into a lake*, Virg. 2. Transf. to be overflowed or inundated: *paludibus*, Ov. II. Act. to make stagnant: quo (bitumine) aqua omnis (Maris Mortui) stagnatur, Just. 2. Transf. to overflow, inundate (late) Tiberis plana urbis stagnaverat, Tac.

(2) **stagnō**, avi, atum, i, v. a. [stagnum=stannum] to overlay or plate with stannum. Plin. Val. II. Fig. to make fast, strengthen, fortify: se adversus insidias, Just.

stagnum, i, n [sta, root of sto] a piece of standing water, a pool, pond, swamp, fen, etc. super ripas Tiberis effusus lenibus stagnis, Liv. II. Transf. water in gen. (poet.): hiemem sensit Neptunus et imis stagna refusa, Virg. (Hence Fr. *étang*)

stalamium, li, n. = *σταλαμιον*, an ear-drop, pendant: Pl.

stamen, inis, n [sta, root of sto, cf. Gr. *στῆναι*] the warp in the upright loom of the ancients. Ov. II. Transf. in gen. a thread hanging from the distaff: aut ducunt lanæ aut stamina pollice ver-ant, id.: of the threads of the Parcae: Juv. fatalia, Tib. 2. threads of other sorts: of the spider: Ov. the strings of an instrument. id. 3. Meton.: a cloth which is made of threads: the fillets of priests: Prop. (Hence Fr. *étamine*)

stamineus, a, um, adj. [stamen] consisting of threads, full of threads, thready: rota rhombi, the magic circle's thready round, Prop.

stannum (stagnum), i, n tin, also called plumbum album (in contradistinction to plumbum nigrum, lead): Suet.: Plin. [The word appears to be of Celtic origin.] (Hence through the form stagnum, it stagno: Fr. *étain*)

stata, f. adj.: only in phr *stata mater*, appy.=Vesta: Cic.

statarius, a, um, adj. [sto] of or belonging to standing or standing fast, standing, standing firm, stationary, steady: miles, Liv. II. Esp. *stataria comedia*, a kind of comedy, so called from the quiet acting of the performers, opp. to *motoria* (bustling, noisy), Ter. Of a calm, tranquil orator: Cic. 2. Subst. *statarii*, orum, m. plur. the actors in the *comedia stataria*, id.

statera, ae, f. [from Gr. *στῆρα*] a *steelyard*: a balance. Suet.: *auraria*, a goldsmith's scales, called also *statera aurificis*, Cic. II. Transf.: the yoke-bar of a wagon, etc.: Stat.

statiolus, i, m. [sto] a kind of gentle dance: Pl.

stātum (s acc. to Ritschl), adv. [id.] in standing, steadily: ex his praedus talenta argenti bina statim capiebat, regularly, Ter. II. on the spot, straightway, at once, immediately, instantly: *Publicola, lege illa perlatā, statim securus de fascibus demit*, Just. Cic.: principio anni statim res turbulenta, Liv. Foll. by various *cony*, prep., etc.: statim ut, Cic. statim post, Suet. etc.

statio, ōnis, f. [id.] a standing, a standing still: navis, quae manet in statione, at her moorings, Lucr. II. Meton. a post, abode, residence: *Athenis statio mea nunc placet*, Cic. Poet. of things. pone recompositas in statione comas, in their place, Ov. 2. Esp. milit. t. a post, station: cohortes ex statione et praesidio emissae, Caes. in stationem succedere, to relieve guard, id. Fig. de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, to quit one's post (in the field) of life, Cic. (u) Meton. a picket, esp. in pl. sentries, sentinels: ut stationes dispositas haberent, Caes. statione militum assumpta, *body-guard, life-guard*, Suet. 3. Nautical t. an anchorage, roadstead, bay, inlet: queta, Caes. male fida, a treacherous anchorage, Virg. (Hence li. *stagnone*, Sp. *estacion*)

stativus, a, um, adj. [id.] standing still, stationary: Varr. II. Esp. milit. t. t. of or belonging to posts, stations or quarters: praesidium, appointed post or station, Cic. castra, a stationary camp, Caes. Also absol.: *stativa*, orum, n. pl. = *castia stativa*, Liv.

(1) **stātor**, ōris, m. [id.] a magistrate's attendant, servant, messenger: Cic.

(2) **stātor**, ōris, m. [sisto] one who rallies, or prevents flight, or one who establishes, epithet of Jupiter: Liv. Cic. Ov. Of Mar. Vell.

stātua, ae, f. [statua, from sto] an image, statue: *statuae et imagines, simulacra corporum*, Cic. Fig. of a silent, stolid person: Pl.

stātuaris, a, um, adj. [statua] of or belonging to statues: hence, Subst. *statuaria*, ae, f. (sc. ars) the art of sculpture: Plin. 2. *statuarius*, ii, m. a maker of statues, a statuarius: Quint.

stātūmen, inis, n [statno] that upon which any thing rests, a support, stave, prop: Vitruv. a rib of a boat or oracole: Caes.

stātio, ōis, atum, i, v. a. [statua, from sto] lit. to cause to stand, to set up; to put, place, set, station, etc. signifier, statue signum, plant, set up.

Liv. crateras magnos, Virg. captivos in medio, Liv.: aliquem ante oculos, Cic. (ii) to plant a tree (rare). Hor. (iii) to make to stand still, stay, stop, fessos boves, Prop. Transf. of birds: *carmen tacitā brumā, stay, hush*, Stat. 2. Esp. to set up, raise, erect, rear, build, etc. tropaeum, Cic. tabernacula, to pitch, Caes. urbem, Virg. II. Fig. to set up or establish in the mind, to lay down as true, constr. with Acc and Inf, Acc, second complementary Acc, or absol.: ego sic statuo et judico, neminem omnium tot et tanta habuisse ornamenta dicendi, Cic. cuius ego patrum deum ac parentem statuo fortunae ac nominis mei, id. 2. to settle, appoint, to decide, determine, resolve, etc. constr. the direct object expr. by Acc, Inf, Acc and Inf, depend. interrog. clause, or Subj. the indirect object usu in Dat.: conditionem Gaditani, to impose, id.: modum cupidinibus, Hor. *statuta die*, on the appointed day, Liv. iste certe statuerat ac deliberaverat non adesse, Cic.: si habes jam statutum, quid tibi agendum putes, if you have settled, id. statuunt ut, etc., Caes. With complementary Acc. of definition: aliquem arbitrum, to appoint, Cic. (iii) Without a statement of the thing settled, to come to a decision, to pass judgment: with de and Abl, or in and contra with Acc, denoting the person affected by the decision of P. Lentulo ceterisque, Sall. ne quid gravius in fratre statueret, not to come to a severe decision against him, Caes. ut eos, quos contra status, aequos placatosque dimittas, against whom you give judgment, Cic. Plur. de se statuere, to settle one's own fate, i. e. commit suicide: Tac. (From statutum comes Fr. *statut*)

stātūra, at, f. [sto; prop. a standing upright, an upright posture, hence, transf. height or size of the body, stature, Caes.]

stātus, a, um, Part [sisto] II. Adj. self, fixed, appointed, stated, certain: sacrificium, Cic. dies, Liv.

stātus, ūs, m. [sto] a standing, position: status, incessus, sessio, Cic. Plur.: crebro commutat status, postures, attitudes, Pl. Transf. height, stature: brevis, Stat. 2. Esp. milit. t. a position, posture, attitude of a combatant. statu movere hostem, dislodge him from his position, Liv. (ii) Fig. adversarios de statu omni decimus, have carried all the opponents' positions, Cic. II. Fig.: posture, position, condition, circumstances, situation, state, etc. with Gen.: optimus status civitatis, id. orbis terrae, id. Plur.: omnes vitae status, id. Absol. eo tum statu res erat, ut, etc., Caes. 2. Esp. a firm or secure position, favourable condition, prosperity, welfare, etc.: nullum habentibus statu quilibet

dux eras idoneus, Vell. 3. civil rank, station: Cic. 4. In rhetor. the state of the question, state of the case = *στάσις*: id. 5. In gramm. the mood of a verb: Quint. (Hence *It. stato*, Sp *estado*, Fr *état*.)

stātūtus, a, um, Part. [statuo]
II. Adj. tall: Pl

stēga, ae, f. the deck of a ship: Pl [Cf Gr. *στρώγ*, v. *tego*]

stella, ae, f. a star (whereas *sidus* prop. denotes a constellation): motus earum quinque stellarum, quae falso vocantur errantes, i. e. planets, Cic. stella comans, a comet, Ov.: crinita, Suet. Poet.: sometimes for *sidus*, a constellation: Coronae, i. e. Ariadne's crown, Ov. Of the sun: stella serena, id. II. Transf. a figure of a star: *chlamys distincta aureis stellis*, Suet. [For *ster-ula*, cf. Skr. *tara* (for *stārā*), a star; Gr. *ἀστὴρ* (v. *astrum*); Goth. *stār-n*, Germ. *ster-n*, Eng. star] (Hence Fr *étoile*.)

stellans, antb. Part. [stello] in a neutr. sense, set or covered with stars, starry (poet.) caelum, Virg. 2. Transf.: geminis caudam (pavonis) stellantibus implet, starry, glittering, Ov.

stellātus, a, um, Part. [stello]
II. Adj. i. set with stars, starry, vether, Val Fl. 2. Transf. Argus, many-eyed, Ov. cinis iaspide fulva, studded with, Virg.

stellifer, eia, erum, adj. [stella] (for) star-bearing, starry (rare): Cic.

stelliger, era, erum, adj. [stella] (for) star-bearing, starry: orbes, Cic.

stellio, ōnis, m. [stella] a kind of lizard (having star-like spots on its back): Virg.

stello, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [stella] to set or cover with stars (rare as verb fin.). Plin. stellatus Cepheus, i. e. placed in the heavens as a constellation, Cic.

stemma, ātis, n. = *στέμμα*, a garland, wreath: Prud. II. Esp. a garland hung upon an ancestral image: Sen. (ii) Meton a pedigree, genealogical table, genealogical tree: Suet. Juv. Transf.: in gen. sense (in pl.) antiquity, history: Mart.

stercōreus, a, um, adj. [stercus] dungy, dirty, foul: as a term of abuse, Pl.

stercōro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to dung, manure: agrum, Cic.

stercōlinium, i, v. sterquilinum.

stercus, ōnis, n. dung, excrements, ordure: Cic.: Hor. As a vulgar term of abuse: *stercus curvae dici*, the refuse of, Cic. [Cf. Skr. *śakṛt* (for *śakart*); Gr. *σκαρ-ός* (Gen. of *σκαρ*) for *σκαρτός*; A-S. *skear-n*. For metaphor. of sounds, skart, stark, cf. spec-io, *σκεν-*]

stērilis, e (neutr. plur. *sterila*, Lucr.), adj. unfruitful, barren: whether of plants which yield no good fruit, or of soil that is sterile: *avenae*, Virg. ulvae, Ov.: palus, Hor.: arena, Virg. (ii) Transf. of things that

cause sterility. rubigo, blighting, Hor.: hiems, Mart. 2. In gen. barren, bare, empty: manus, Pl.: amicus, Juv.

II. Fig. unproductive, unprofitable, fruitless, useless, vain: pax, Tac.: amor, unrequited, Ov. With Gen.: talium studiorum, Vell.: virtutum, barren, devoid of, Tac. [Cf. Gr. *στερ-ος* (= *στερ-ος*), barren cow; Goth. *stārō*=*στερ-ος*]

stērilitas, ātis, f. [sterilis] unfruitfulness, barrenness, sterility: agrorum, Cic. Plur.: Suet.

sternax, ācis, adj. [sterno] that throws to the ground (poet.) equus, that throws his rider, Virg.

sterno, strāvi, strātum, i. v. a. to spread out, strew, to stretch out, extend: vestes, Ov.: ostrum, Virg. natus sub aequore virgas sternit, scatters, strebus, Ov.: fessi sternant corpora, stretch themselves out on the ground, Liv. Reflect.: sternimur optatae gremio telluris, Virg.: humi stratus, lying on the ground, Cic. 2. Esp. to spread out flat, to smoothe, level: aequor, make a smooth surface, Virg.

3. Fig. to calm, still, moderate: odia militum, Tac. II. Transf.

to spread over, to cover: lectum vestimentis, Ter. semitam saxo quadrato, to pave, Liv. viam per mare (of Xerxes), Lucr. alga litus inutili tempestas struit, will bestrew, Hor. equus, to saddle, Liv. 2. to throw down, throw to the ground, overthrow, prostrate: cujus casus prolapsi quum proximis sterneret, id. viros caede, lay low, Virg. 3. Fig. (rare): deorum plaga percussit, afflictos se et stratos esse fatentur, cast down, prostrated, Cic.: mortalia corda stravit, has made men's hearts quail, Virg. [Cf. Gr. *στέρω-ναι*, *στέρω-ναι*; Goth. *strau-jan*, Eng. *strew*, *strew*]

sternūo, ūi, i. v. n. and a. Neutr. to sneeze: Plin. 2. Transf., of a light. to sputter, crackle: lumen sternuit, et nobis prospera signa dedit, Ov. II. Act. to sneeze out, express by sneezing: approbationem, Cat. omen, Prop. [Cf. Gr. *στέρω-ναι*, which is for *στέρω-ναι* (so *πνέω*, *spuo*) In lat. st replaces orig. sp; cf. *studeo*, *gremio*] (From *sternuo* comes Fr. *sternuer*.)

sternūtamentum, i, n. [sternuo, freq. of *sternuo*] a sneezing: Cic.

sterquilinum (stercul and stercil), ūi, n. (sterquilinum, i. Phaedr.) [stercus] a dung-pit, laystall: Cato. As term of reproach Pl.: Ter.

sterto, i. v. n. to snore: Cic.: noctem totam, Pl. vigilanti naso, i. e. to pretend to be asleep, Juv. [Perh. from same root as *ster-nu-o*.]

stigma, ātis, n. = *στίγμα* (a prick, puncture), a mark burned in, a brand impressed upon slaves or others, as a mark of disgrace. Suet. 2. Fig. a mark of disgrace, a stigma: id. 3. a cut on the face, from a clumsy barber: Mart.

stigmātias, ae, m. = *στυγμῆτις*, one who is branded, of a slave: Cic.

stilla, ae, f. [perh. dim. from *stira* = *stiria*] a drop: muriae, Cic. II. Transf.: a mere drop, i. e. a small quantity: olei, Mart.

stillecidium, ūi, n. [stilla cado] a liquid which falls drop by drop, a dripping moisture: Sen.: Lucr. II. Esp.: rain-water falling from the eaves of houses: stillecidiorum casus, id. In plur., stillecidiorum jus, i. e. right of drainage from roofs, Cic.

stillo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [stilla]. Neutr. to drop, drip, trickle, distil: unguenta e capillo, Tib.: mella de viridi iuice, Ov. (ii) Transf. of things which drip with a liquid: paenula multo nimbo, Juv.: sidera sanguine, Ov. Without Abl.: stillantem prae se pugionem tulit, Cic.

II. Act. to cause to drop, let fall in drops, to drop, distil: ex oculis rorem, Hor. stillata de ramis electra, dropped, distilled, Ov. 2. Fig. to instil, whisper the poison of calumny, etc.: in aurem aliquid, Juv.

stilus (not stylus), i, m. a stake, pale: extra vallum still caeci, concealed stakes, Auct. B. Afr. (ii) In agriculture, a pointed instrument for freeing plants from worms, or shoots which grow too rankly, etc.: a spud: Col. II. Esp.: a style for writing on waxed tablets: Pl. Cic. Writing on wax was erased with the broad end of the style, hence the phrase, stilum vertere, to erase what one has written: id. Hor. (ii) Hence meton., practice in writing: stilus optimus dicendi effector ac magister, Cic. 2. a manner of speaking, mode of expression, style in speaking, affectation obscure at stilum, Suet. [For *stig-lus*, from the root of Gr. *στίγ-μα*; v. *stinguo* and *instigo*.]

stimulatio, ōnis, f. [stimulo] an incitement, stimulation: Plin. Tac.

stimulatrix, icis, f. [id.] she that instigates, or stimulates: Pl.

stimulens, a, um, adj. [stimulus] consisting of prickles or goads: Pl.

stimulo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to prick with a goad, to prick or urge on: equos calcarius, Val. Max.

II. Fig.: to goad, torment, vex, trouble, disturb: scrupulis, qui aliquem dies noctesque stimulat ac pungit, Cic.: consulem cura de minore filio stimulat, Liv. 2. In gen. to rouse up, set in motion; to spur on, incite, stimulate: constr. with Acc., with ad, in and Acc. and Sily: ira stimulant animos, id.: ad aliquid salutem defendendam stimulari, to be aroused, Cic.: injuria dolor in Tarquinium eos stimulat, goaded them on, Liv.: vetus nostra simulat athena stimulat me, ut caverem, roused me, reminded me, Cic. With Inf. (poet.): Virg.: Lucan.

stimulus, i, m. (neut. stimulum, i, Pl.) [for *stig-mulus*, v. *stinguo* and *instigo*] a goad for driving cattle, slaves,

etc.: jam lora teneo, jam stimulum in manu est' agile, equi! Pl.: stimulo tardos increpuiſſe boves, Tib. II.

Fig.: *a sting, torment, pang*; doloris, Cic. Proverb. b.: adversum stimulum calcare=πῶς κέρρα λατρίειν, to kick against the goad, Ter. 2. *a spur, incentive, incitement, stimulus* a esp. in pl.: gloriæ, Cic.: Liv.: Hor.

III. Milit. t. t.: *a pointed stake concealed beneath the surface of the ground, to annoy hostile troops*. Caes. **stinguo**, 3. v. a. to quench, extinguish (poet. and rare, for exstinguo): Lucr. [For etym. v. exstinguo.]

stipatio, ōnis, n. [stipo] *a crowd pressing about one; a numerous suite, retinue, train*: concursatio stipatio, greges hominum perditurum, Cic.

stipator, ōris, m. [id.; prop. one that presses upon another; hence] *an attendant*: in plur. attendants, train, suite, retinue, esp. the body-guard of a king or despot. Cic.

stipendiarius, a, um, adj. [stipendium] *of or belonging to tribute, liable to impost or contribution, tributary* (with ref. to fixed imposts payable in money; whereas vectigalis may refer to those payable in kind) civitas, Caes. vectigal, i. e. a fixed yearly contribution in money, Cic. 2. Subst.: stipendiarii, ōrum, m. pl. tributaries: socii stipendiarii populi Romani, id.

II. Milit. t. t.: *serving for pay, receiving pay*: Liv.

stipendium, i, n. [contr. of stipendium, from stips pendo] *a tax, impost, tribute, contribution* (payable in money), stipendium capere, Caes.

2. Transf. in gen. tribute, dues: quod me manet stipendium? penalty, Hor. (ii) Of the Vet. tal Virgins: salary, maintenance Liv. II. Milit. t. t.: *pay, soldiers' wages*: quum stipendium ab legionibus flagitaretur, Caes. (ii) Hence the phrase, merere or mereri stipendia, lit. *to earn a soldier's pay*, hence, *to perform military service, to serve*: Cic. stipendia emereri, to serve out one's time, id. Hence elliptically, 2. Meton. milit. service (usu plur.), stipendia facere, Sall. Liv. Sing.: homo nullius stipendii, who has seen no service, Sall. (ii) Esp. *a year's service, a campaign*: qui eorum minime multa stipendia haberet, had served the fewest campaigns, i. e. the shortest time, Liv.

3. Fig.: *vitæ stipendius fungi, duties, Sen. Of the labours of Hercules*: Just

stipes, itis, m. [same root as stipo] *a leg, stock, post, trunk of a tree, etc.* Caes. As *a term of contempt, block, post*: Ter. II. Meton.: *a tree* (poet.) Ov.

stipo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to crowd or press together, compress, fill with*: carnis ingens argentum, stavo on board, Virg. apes mellis stipant, pack close, id. Græci stipati quini in lectulis, sæpe plures, crowded, Cic.: velut

stipata phalaux, compact, solid, Liv.

2. Esp. *to crowd or throng around, to environ, attend, accompany*: Catilina stipatus choro juventutis, Cic. Absol. magna stipante caterva, Virg. Liv. [The radical idea is that of compression; whence solidity, as in stipes, obstipus, stipula, stupa, stupeo; also Eng. stiff, and Germ. stift, a peg, stump.]

stips, stipis, f. (Nom. does not occur, but is assumed by Vair) *a gift, donation, contribution in small coin* stipem Apollini conferre, Liv.: so of religious donations: Cic.: of the customary gift of coin on New Year's Day Ov. offers for pleadings, advocacy, Quint. [The notion of hardness (cf. 'hard cash') seems the radical one; v. stipo.]

stipula, æ, f. dim. [v. stipo and cf. stipes] *a stalk, stem, blade, halm of corn*: frumenta in viridi stipula lactenta turgent, Virg. of bean stalks. Ov. stipulam urri, stubble, Virg. (ii) *a reed, i. e. a rude stagelet* (cf. "the waten flail," Milt.) id.

stipulatio, ōnis, f. [stipulor] *In law, a demand for a formal promise* (v. stipulor), and in gen. *an agreement, bargain, covenant, stipulation*: pacta, conventa, stipulationes, Cic.

stipulationcula, æ, f. dim. [stipulatio] *a little, insignificant promise or stipulation*: Cic.

stipulator, ōris, m. [stipulor] *In law, one who demands a formal promise or covenant* (opp. to promissor), he who gives the promise and who is said (ponder): *a bargainer, stipulator*. Suet.

stipulor, atus, i. v. dep. *In law, to demand a formal promise*: to bargain, covenant, stipulate (cf. preced. art.): stipulatus es? ubi? quo præsentor? quis stipendias me dedit? Cic. In pass. sense, hæc pecunia stipulata sit, been stipulated for, id. [Ety. uncertain: an old account of the word is that it comes from stipula, a straw, with reference to ancient forms used in the making of covenants.]

stipria, æ, f. *a frisen drop, an icicle*: Virg. [Gr. στράω, στράω, are prob. cognate.]

stirpes, v. stirps

stirpitis, adv. *by the roots, root and branch* (rare) Ulp. II. Fig. utterly: errorem extrahere, Cic.

stirps (Nom. stirpes or stirps, Liv.), pis, f. (m.: Virg.) *the lower part of the trunk of plants, including the roots, a stock, stem, stalk; a root; quæ (terra) stirpes amplexa alat et auget, Cic. lento in stirpe moratus, over the stubborn stock, Virg. Fig. Carthago ab stirpe interit, utterly, Sall. velut ab stirpibus renata urbs, as if from roots (left on the ground), Liv. unum relictum, stirpem genti Fabiar, seum, stock, id. 2. Transf. a plant, shrub (esp. in plur.) stirpium naturæ, Cic. (ii) grafts, scums stirpis committere ramis, Lucr. 3.*

Of men: *a stem, stock, race, family lineage*: ignorantio stirpis et generis, Cic.: hominum sceleratorum, Caes. divina, Virg. (ii) *offspring, descendant, progeny*: liberum, Liv.: nepotum, Virg. II. Fig.: *source, origin, foundation, cause, etc.*: stirpes stultitiæ, Cic. superstitionis, id. [Ety. uncerlain.]

stiva, æ, f. *a plough-handle*: Virg. **stilatarius**, a, um, adj. [stolata, a kind of ship so named from its breadth, status being the orig. form of latus, q. v.] *of or belonging to a ship* (rare): Transf. stalaria purpura, brought by sea, imported, i. e. costly, Liv.

stilloppus, i, m. a slap (the sound produced by striking upon the inflated cheek): Pers. (Hence lt. schoppo, "a gun," scoppo, "noise")

sto, steti, statum, i. v. n. (steterunt, Virg.) *to stand, to stand still, remain standing*: quum virgo staret et Caecilia in sella sedisset, Cic.: qui proximi steterant, Caes. stans pede in uno, Hor.

2. Esp. *to stand firm or immovable*: to last, remain, continue: nec domus ulla nec urbs stare potuit, Cic. præter spem stare minus videtur, Liv. stati glacies mors, i. frozen lake, Hor. 3. *to remain, tarry, linger*: in alio gauram thuram indere atque fume, Cic. 4. Milit. t. t. *to stand in the ranks or under arms*: quinquæ aut steti, jacti obstruimus ordinem, Pl. (ii) Esp. *to stand one's ground*, in acie stare ac pugnare, Liv. (iii) Meton. *a battle to last, continue undisturbed*: illi pugna neutro inclinata stetit, id. 5. Nautical t. t. *to lie or ride at anchor*: pars (classis) ad ostium portus in ancoris stetit, id. stant libere rippes, are anchored along the shore, Virg. 6. *to stand upright or out, to bristle up, etc.* steterunt cornua, id. stantes oculi (of the owl), fixed, glaring, Ov. stant lumina flamma, stand staring flame, Virg. 7. With Abl. *to stand out with, be thick with, full of* (mostly poet.): pulvere caelum, is all a cloud of dust, id. 8. Of the features: *to be unmoved*: stat nunquam facies, is never still, Lucan.

II. Fig. in gen. *to stand*: Enn. ap. Cic. 2. *to stand firm or unshaken*, to endure, persevere, persist. Stetit ad hæc diem Romanæ res, Liv. 3. Cic. *to maintain a contest*: cum in senatu pulcherrime staretur, id. (iii) With Abl. *together with or without* (m): *to stand firm, persist, persevere, to adhere to*: in fide, id. in sententia, Liv. decreto, *to abide by*, Caes. magis fama quam vi stare res suas, retd more on prestige than power, Tac.: omnis in Ascanio stat eua parantia, is centred, Virg. (iv) Esp. in 3rd pers. sing. with sententia or clause as subj., or absol.: the determination holds good, I (thou, he, etc.) am determined: postquam ipsa sententia stetit, after he had decided, Liv.:

modo nobis stet illud, is kept to, Cic. Virg. 3. Of plays and actors: to please, take, succeed: securus, cadat an recto stet fabula talis, Hor. 4. To stand by, be on the side of; with ad, less freq. cum or pro: ut nemo a senatu steterit constantius, Cic. cum Hannibale, Liv. pro jure gentium, id.

5. To be owing to anyone (esp. with ref. to something prevented) with per and Acc. of person: per Afranium stare, quominus, etc., it was owing to A that... not, Caes. 6. Of price: to stand one in, cost: centum talentis eam rem Achaeis stetit, Liv. haud illi stabunt Aeneia parvo hospitio, shall cost him dear, Virg. [Root sta, Skr sthā; Gr. ἐστην, στάσις; O. H. G. stām, Goth. stand-a (I stand).] (Hence It. stare, Sp. estar)

stōlōs, adv. like a Stoic, stocally: agere austerē et Stōicē, Cic. **stōlious, a, um, adj. = στόικός, of or belonging to the Stoic philosophy or to the Stoics, Stōic; scholia, Cic. libelli, Hor. 2. Subst: stōicus i, m. a Stoic philosopher, a Stoic; Cic. (u) Stōica, orum, n. pl. the Stoic philosophy, id.**

stōla, ae, f. = στολή, a long upper garment: mullebris, Varr. 11. Esp. a gown, robe, or stole, worn by the Roman matrons, and reaching from the neck to the ankles (v. Smith's Ant. 154), ad talos demissa, Hor. Hence, of the dress of a voluptuary: id. 2. Transf: a noble dame or matron. Stat. (Hence Fr. étole)

stōlātus, a, um, adj. [stola] wearing a stola mulieres, Vitr. 11. Transf. pulcr, proper to or befitting a matron, Mart: Ulixes stōlatus, Ulysses in petticoats, a nickname of Livia, Calig. in Suet.

stōlīdēs, adv. stupidly: Liv. stōlīdītās, ātis, f. [stolidus] dulcitas, stupidity: Flor.

stōlīdus, a, um, adj. dull, doltish, obtuse, stupid: vix tandem sensi stolidus, Ter: indocti stolidique, Hor. 2. Transf. of things: aures (Midae), Ov. stolidia impudensque postulatione, senseless, Liv.: vires (of a gladiator), merre brute force, id.: causae, inerti, not energetic, Cic. [Stolīdus is prob. from the root stal, to place, seen in σταλ-ω (ἐ-σταλ-ην); cf. στῆλ-ε-χος, σταλ-η]

stōmāchor, ātus, i. v. n. and a dep. [stomachus] to be irritated, peevish, vexed; to fume, fret. Neutr.: con- str. absol., with Prep., or depend. clause: si stomachaberis et molestē feres, Cic.: cum prave secum stomacheris ob unguem, Hor: with quod or si: Cic. cum aliquo, to quarrel with, id. 11. Act.: to be angry or vexed at (only with neutr. obj.) stomachor omnia, id.

stōmāchōsēs, adv. angrily, peevishly. Comp.: recipi ei stomachosius, Cic.

***stōmāchōsus, a, um, adj. [stomachus] angry, irritable, choleric (rare): Hor. Comp.: Cic.**

stōmāchus, i, m. = στόμαχος, the gullet, oesophagus: linguam ad radices ejus (oris) haerens excipit stomachus, Cic. 2. Meton.: the stomach: id.

11. Fig.: taste, liking, appetite (rare): ludi non tui stomachi, id.: bonus, easily satisfied, i. e. uncritical, Quint. 2. distaste, dislike, displeasure, irritation, chagrin: epistola plena stomachi et querelarum, Cic. (Hence Fr. estomac.)

stōrēa (storia; Caes.), ac, f. [from the root of sterno] a mat or covering made of plaited straw, rope, etc.: a straw-mat, rush-mat, rope-mat: Liv. a mantile: Caes. (Hence It. stoga, Fr. store)

strābo, ōnis, m. = στραβών, one who squint: Cic. Hor.

strāges, is, f. [sterno] a throwing down, a throwing to the ground, overthrowing; an overthrow: with Gen.: strage armorum septa via est, i. e. with heaps of arms thrown away, Liv.: aedificiorum et hominum, destruction of buildings and loss of life, Tac. Absol.: strage ac ruina fudere Gallos, Liv.: (nimbus) dabit stragem satis, devastation, Virg. 2. Esp.: slaughter, massacre, butchery, carnage: id. Just. Plur.: strages facere, edere, Cic. 11. Fig.: quas ego pugnas et quantas strages edidi? what havoc did I make of them, id.

strāgūlis, a, um, adj. [id.] that serves for spreading over or covering: vestia, a coverlet, blanket, rug, etc., Cic. 11. Subst.: stragulum, i, n. a covering, rug, carpet, mattress, etc. Sen.: a bed-covering: Cic.: a covering for a corpse: Suet.: a horse-cloth: Mart.

strāmen, īnis, n. [id.] straw, litter: tecta stramine casa, Ov.

strāmentum, i, n. [id.] straw, litter: desecant cum stramento segentem, Liv.: a straw-bed: Pl.: Hor. casae stramentis tectae, thatched, Caes.

11. a covering, rug, coverlet (rare) mulorum, id.

strāmīnēs, a, um, adj. [stramen] made of straw, straw-: Quirites, i. e. figures of straw, Ov.: casae, thatched with straw, id.

strangūlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to throttle, choke: in gen. to stifle, suffocate, strangle: laqueo, Tac.: piro strangulatus, choked by a pear, Suet.

11. Fig.: to torment, torture. strangulat inclusus dolor, chokes one, Ov. plures congesta pecunia strangulata i. e. the destruction of, Juv. [For etym. v. stringo]

strangūria, ae, f. = στραγγουρία, difficult and painful discharge of urine, strangury: Cic. Plin.

strātēgēma, ātis, n. = στρατήγημα, a piece of generalship, a stratagem: Cic. 11. Transf.: any stratagem or trick: id.

strātēgos, i, m. = στρατηγός, a military leader, general, commander: Pl. 11. Transf.: the president, at a banquet, id.

strātīōticus, a, um, adj. = στρατιώτικος, of or belonging to a soldier, soldier-like, military: homo, Pl.

strātum, i, n. [sterno] a bed-covering, coverlet, quilt, blanket: lecti mollia strata, Lucr. 2. Meton.: a bed, couch: quies molli strato accessita, bed of down, Liv.: strato surgit Palmurus, Virg. 11. Transf.: a horse-cloth, housing, a pack-saddle: Ov.: Liv. 2. a pavement: saxea strata viarum, Lucr.

strātūra, ae, f. [id.] paving, pavement: viarum, Suet.

strātus, a, um, Part. [sterno].

strēna, ae, f. a sign, prognostic, omen: Pl. 11. Transf. a new-year's present given for the sake of the omen: Suet. [Said to be a Sabine word signifying "health": hence perh. cogn. with strenuus] (Hence Fr. étreennes)

strēnūē, adv. briskly, quickly, promptly, actively, vigorously: aliquid facere, Pl. arma capere, Cic.

strēnūitas, ātis, f. [strenuus] briskness, vivacity, activity (rare): Ov.

strēnūō, i. v. n. [id.] to be brisk, lively, busy: Pl.

strēnūs, a, um, adj. brisk, prompt, active, vigorous, strenuous: strenuus et fortis, Hor.: manu fortis et bello strenuus, energetic, Nep.: gens lingua magis strenua quam facies, Liv.: adeo strenuus, ut, etc., dashing, gallant, Just. With Gen.: strenuus militiae, enterprising in, Tac. In bad sense: multi male ad strenuū, turbulent, restless, id.: in perfidia, id. 2. Transf. of things: adolescens strenua facie, lively, Pl.: navis, Ov.: strenua nos exerceat inertia, busy idleness, Hor. [Cf. Gr. σπρηνός, hard, rough, strong, appy. cogn. with strep-ous]

strēpito, i. v. n. freq. [strepo] to make a continued noise, rustling, rattling, etc. (poet. and rare): Virg.

strēpitus, ūs, m. [id.] a noise, din, a clashing, crashing, rustling, clattering, clanking, rumbling, etc.: strepitus, crepitus, sonitus, tonitrus, Pl.: fluminum, roar, Cic.: rotarum, rattling, Caes.: praes strepitu et clamore, din, uproar, Liv. 11. Transf. of musical sounds: testudinis aerae dulcem strepitum, sweet din, Hor.: and without adj., citharae, id.: tibicinae, id.

strēpo, ūi, itum, i. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to make a noise; to rattle, rustle, rumble, murmur, hum, roar, etc. (most gen. term for all continuous harsh noise: cf. strideo): rauco streperunt cornua cantu, rang out, Virg. Itini, Bray, Hor.: strepit assiduus caeva tempora circum tinnitu gales, resounds, Virg.: omnia terrore ac tumultu, Liv. 11. A c. f. (rare): haec cum sub ipso vallo portisque streperent, bawled out, vociferated, id. [Ety. uncertain.]

stria, *ae, f.* a furrow, groove, channel. Varr.: Plin. [Prob. for *strig.*, *a*, v. *stria*, 2.]

striatus, *a, um, Part.* [striō].
[*a* d*i*: grooved, ruled, striped: Pl.: Plin.]

strictim, *adv.* [stringo] *straitly, closely*: attondere, *i. e.* close to the skin, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *slightly, superficially*: aspicere, Cic. **2.** Esp. of style, *briefly, cursorily*: dicere, id

strictura, *ae, f.* [id] a contraction, structure: Plin. Val. **II.** Meton.: a mass of molten iron: Virg.

strictus, *a, um, Part.* [stringo].
II. Adj.: drawn together, close, strait, tight, etc. *a* artus, close-knit, Tac.: janua, narrow, Ov. **2.** Fig. of style, brief, concise: Quina. (Hence It. *stretto*; Fr. *étroit*; Eng. *strait*.)

strideo, *di, 2* and **strido**, *di, 3* v. n. to make a grating or hissing noise; to creak, hiss, whizz, whistle, buzz, rattle, etc. (mostly poet): candens ferrum e fornacibus stridit, Lucr.: rudentes aquilone, Ov.: stridentia pennis, whirling with wings, Virg.: of an arrow, to whizz: id.: of a hinge, to creak, grate: id.: of a saw, to rasp: Lucr.: presso stridere molarum, to gnash, Juv. [Etyim. uncertain.]

strido, v. strideo.

stridor, *ōis, m.* [strideo] any harsh or grating sound; a creaking, hissing, buzzing, rattling, whistling, etc. Hor. serpentes, Ov.: procellae, Prop.: rudentum, Virg.: januae, Ov.

stridulus, *a, um, adj.* [id] creaking, hissing, rattling, buzzing, etc. stridula cornus (*i. e.* hasta), whizzing, Virg.: plaustra, creaking, Ov. (Hence It. *strillo*.)

strigilis, *is, f.* [stringo] a scraper (of horn or metal) used by bathers for scraping the skin, a *strigil*: Cic.: Hor.: v. Smith's Ant. 56. (Hence It. *streggia*, *streglia*; Fr. *étrille*.)

strigo, *i, t. v. n.* [strix, 2] to hold up, stop in ploughing: Plin.: Phaedr. (in 6, 9), dub. **II.** Transf.: apply to give way, lose strength, sink (poet.). Virg. (Cat.)

strigulosus, *a, um, adj.* [cogn. with stringo] less, lean, thin, meagre: canis, app. to obscur. Oul. Comp.: equi, Liv. **II.** Fig.: of an orator, meagre, dry, tasteless: Cic.

stringo, *laxi, iotum, 3* v. a. to draw or tie tight; to draw, bind, or press together, to grasp: to stringum ad carminum, Pl.: stricta matutino frigore valnera, pinched, Liv.: strictos nodos, drawn low tight, id.: arcus, banded. Val. Pl.: habebamus, to tighten, Stat. **2.** Transf.: to touch lightly or slightly, to graze: litus ama, et laevae stringat alas palmea caestros, Virg.: stringat rursusque alas malverbia undae, non abstrinquit Ov. **3.** To pull or strip off, to pluck off, clip off, prune, etc.: Italia est arboribus, Oas. frondem, Virg.: ostentat gladios strinxerunt, drew, Oas. Hence, bel-

lum, to engage in, Flor. Poet. transf. manum, to bare, *i. e.* prepare for combat, Ov.: stringere remos, to trim branches for making oars, Virg.: rem, devour, waste one's substance, Hor.

II. Fig.: of style, to compress, abridge: narrationis loco rem, Quint. **2.** To touch, affect, esp. to affect painfully, to wound, pain: animum patriae strinxit pietatis imago, Virg. [Stringo, in its two senses, "to draw tight, press," and "to strip off," is cogn. on the one hand with Gr. *σπάγγω*, *σπαγγ-άλη*, strangulo, striz (2), and, on the other, with *στέργω*, striz (1), and, tergo (for stergo).] (Hence Fr. *étrindre*.)

stringor, *ōis, m.* [stringo] a touching, touch, shock: gelidai aquai, twinge (of the teeth) from ice-cold water, Lucr.

strio, *no perf.* striatum, *i. v. a* [stria] to furrow, channel: Vitr.: Plin.

(1) **strix**, strigis, *f.* = *στίγξ*, an owl, prob. the screech-owl, which, according to the belief of the ancients, sucked the blood of young children. Ov.: Tib.

(2) **strix**, igit, *f.* [stringo] a furrow, channel, groove: Vitr.

strophæa, *ae, f.* = *στροφῆα*, a strophæ in the chorus of the Greek and Roman dramas: Macr. **II.** a trick, artifice: Mart.: In plur.: verbosæ, Phaedr.

strophæarius, *i, m.* [strophium] a stay-maker: Pl.

strophium, *ii, n.* = *στροφίον* (a band), a band, stay, stomacher, worn by women under the breasts: Cat. **II.** a head-band, chaplet: Virg. (Copa).

structor, *ōis, m.* [struo] a builder, mason, carpenter: Cic. **II.** one who serves at table, a carver: Juv.

structura, *ae, f.* [id] a fitting together, adaptation, adjustment. membranarum, Plin.: togæ, Macr. **2.** Esp.: a mode of building, construction: structurae antiquae genus, Liv. (31) Meton.: a building, erection, structure: Vitr.: ita ut capita tignorum extrema parietum structura tegerentur, *i. e.* by the outside course of masonry. Caes.: aceriae structurae, mining works, copper mines, id (dub al. secturae). **II.** Fig. of style: an arrangement, order, structure: Cic.

structus, *a, um, Part.* [struo] **II.** Subst.: structa, orum, *n. pl.* buildings: saxorum structa, Lucr.

strues, *is, f.* [id] a heap, pile: laterum, Cic.: corporum, Liv.: rogi, a funeral pile, pyræ, Tac.: confusa strue implantur, are huddled in a confused mass (of soldiers with their formation broken), Liv. **II.** Esp.: a heap of little offering-cakes: Ov.

struix, *im, f.* [id] a heap, pile: tanta struix concinnat patinaria, Pl.

strumæ, *ae, f.* [parh. from struo] a scrofulous tumour, wen: Oas. Fig.: qui exarscat postea aliquam,

tanquam strumam civitatis, merbid exerescence, Cic.

strumōsus, *a, um, adj.* [struma] having a wen, scrofulous: Juv.

struo, *xi, ctum, 3* v. a. to place one thing upon or along with another in a heap; to pile up, arrange: ordinatim trabs, Caes.: ad sidera montes, Ov. frugum ordine, Cic.: penum ordine longo, Virg.: acervum, Hor. rem, heap up, amass, Pers. Poet. transf. altaria domus, to load, Virg. **2.** Esp.: to build, erect, fabricate, construct: domos, Hor.: pyras, Virg. convivias, to get ready, prepare, Tac.

3. To set in order, arrange: copias, Caes.: aciem, Liv. **II.** Fig. to join together, compound, compose: Quint.

2. Esp.: to prepare something detrimental; to cause, occasion, to devise, contrive, instigate, etc. aliquod calumnias, Cic.: odium in alios, id. insidias alibi, Liv. **3.** To order, arrange, dispose, regulate: rem domi, Pl. verba, Cic. [Cogn. with *strino*, q. v.: the u may be regarded as corresponding to *u* in the form *σπώ-ε-ε-ε-ε*.]

struthæus, *a, um* (struthinus), *adj.* = *σπρωθῆναι*, of or belonging to sparrows; mala, sparrow-apples, Plin. Absol.: struthæa, orum, *n. pl.*: Pl.

struthiōcamelus, *i. m.* an ostrich. Plin. (By later writers also called simply struthio, *ōis, m.*) (From struthio comes It. *struzzo*, and from avis struthio, It. *an-struck*.)

studeo, *ui, 2* v. c. and *n.* to be eager or zealous, to take pains about, busy oneself with, strive after; to apply oneself to or pursue some course of action, etc. Absol.: ut æquum fuerat atque ut studium, intended, Ter. With Acc. of *neut. pron.* or *adj.* (rarely of a noun) Illud ipsum, quod studet, Cic. Hor.: hæc res, Pl. With Inf. or Acc. and Inf. de quo studeo ex te audio quod sentias, Cic.: homines, qui se student præstare ceteris animalibus, deinde, Sall. (11) Most freq. with Dat.: to devote oneself, to be bent upon: novis rebus, Cic. agriculturæ, Caes. litteris, Cic. With Gen.: parens, qui te nec amat, nec studet tui, takes no heed of you, poet. ap. Cic. Esp. to be zealous for a person or cause, to favour: homini nequam atque improbo, Cic. rebus Atheniensium, Nep. Absol.: neque studere neque odisse, to feel neither partiality nor hatred, Sall.

2. Absol.: to apply oneself to learning; to study: Tac. [Cogn. with Gr. *σπουδίζω*, with st for orig. sp.]

studiosus, *adv.* eagerly, zealously, anxiously, carefully, studiously: Cic. Comp.: id. Sup.: id.

studiosus, *a, um, adj.* [studium] eager, zealous, anxious after, studious of. With Gen.: venandi aut pilæ, very fond of, Cic.: studiosi juris, lawyers, Suet. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: munditiarum lautiarumque studiosissimus, most particular about, Suet. Absol.: homo valde studiosus ac dili-

gens, earnest, Cic. **II.** Esp. *zealous* for a person or cause. mei studiosos habeo. Pyrrhachino, warmly devoted to me, id. nobilitatis, a partisan of, id. Comp. studiosior alterius partis, Suet. Sup. Cic. **2.** Absol.: devoted to study or learning, learned, studious: cohors, Hor.

stūdiūm, n, n. [studeo] a busying oneself about or application to; assiduity, zeal, eagerness, fondness, endeavour, study: aliquid studio curaque discere, Cic. alacritate ac studio uti, Caes. quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum milia, inclinations, Hor. With Gen.: pugnandi, Caes. visendi, curiosity to see, Virg. **II.** zeal for a person or cause, good-will, attachment, devotion, etc. Divitiaci in populum R. Caes. aliquid studio partium facere, from party spirit, Cic. uno senatum in studia diuixerat, into opposite parties, Tac. contraria studia, Virg. Tac.

2. application to learning, study esp. in plur., learned studies: Cic. Hor. **3.** Transf. the results of study: omnia studia sua publicare, to make one's accomplishments public property, Tac. (Hence It studio, Fr. *étude*.)

stultē, adv. foolishly, silly. Pl. Comp.: Liv. Sup. Cic.

stultiloquentia, ar, f. [stultiloquor] silly talk, babbling: Pl.

stultiloquium, n, n. [stultiloquus] silly talk, babbling: Pl.

stultilocus, a, um, adj. [stultiloquor] talking foolishly, babbling: Pl.

stultitia, ar, f. [stultus] folly, foolishness, silliness, etc. Cic. Plur. and

stultivides, a, um, adj. [stultus] sight: that sees things in a foolish light: Pl.

stultus, a, um, adj. [cogn. with stolidus, a v.] foolish, silly, stupid, etc. Cic.: ex stultis insanis facere, Ter.

2. Transf. of things. arrogantia, Caes. consilium stultissimum, Liv. quid autem stultius? Cic.

stūpa, ae (stuppa and stupa), f. the coarse part of flax, tow: Caes. Liv. Virg. Lucr. [Cf. Gr. *στύπη*, tow; v. stips.] (Hence It *stoppa*, Fr. *etoupe*.)

stūpe-facio, feci, factum, 3, v. a. pass. stupēfio [stupēo] to make senseless, to benumb, stun, stupefy: privator luctus stupefecit publicus pavor, deadened the sense of, Liv. Pass: ut nostro stupefacti Cynthia versu, may be spell-bound, Prop. **2.** Esp. in Part perf.: quem stupefacti dicentem inveniuntur? Cic.

stūpēfio, factus, v. stupefacio. **stupēo**, ui, 2, v. n. and a. Neutr.: to be struck senseless, to be stunned, benumbed, to be astonished, astounded, confounded, stupefied, etc.: quon semisomnus stupetur, seemed to have but half his wits about him, Cic.: ipse stupere domus Leti, Death's own dwellings were all amazed, Virg. With Gen.: capti et stupentes animi, bewildered, Liv. With Abl., alone or

with in: carminibus stupens, spell-bound, Hor. In Turno, Virg. With ad: mater stupuit ad auditas voces, Ov.: ad tam saevam dominationem, to be appalled at, Just. **2.** Transf. of things: to be benumbed or stiffened, to be brought to a stand-still, to stop: stupuitque Ixionis orbus, Ov.: stupente isti seditione, Liv. **II.** Act.: to be astonished or amazed at, to wonder at (poet.) pars stupet innuptae donum exitiale Minervae, stand amazed at, Virg. [Stupeo, to be stock-still, is cogn. with the words given under stipo; cf. especially stipes.]

stupescō, 3, v. n. incepe [stupēo] to grow astonished, become amazed: Cic.

stūpēs (stuppes), a, um, adj. [stupa] made or consisting of tow: Virg.

stūpīditas, ātis, f. [stupidus] senselessness, dullness, stupidity (rare): Cic.

stūpīdus, a, um, adj. [stupēo] struck senseless, confounded, amazed: stupida sine animo asto, Pl.: Echionis tabula te stupidum detinet, lost in admiration, Cic. **2.** dull, stupid, senseless: id. Juv. maritus, doltish, Mart.

stūpōr, ōris, m. [id.] numbness, insensibility, stupor, stupefaction, astonishment, amazement: in corpore, Cic.: sensus, id.: animus tenet, bewilderment, Liv.: cordis, Cic. **2.** Transf. for stupidus (poet.): talis iste meus stupor nil videt, nihil audit, Cat.

stūppa, v. stupa.

stūppeus, v. stupeus.

stūpōrator, ōris, m. [stupro] a defiler, debaucher, ravisher: Suet.: Quint.

stūpro, avi, atum, 1, v. a. [stuprum] to debauch, deflower, ravish. feminam, Pl.: Cic. In gen. sense; to pollute: pulvinar, Auct. Har. Resp.

stūprum, i, n. dishonour, disgrace: Fest. **II.** Esp. debauchery, violation: very freq. in pl.: stupra et corruptelae et adulteria, Cic.: nullis poluitur casta domus stupria, Hor. **2.** Meton (poet.): una (pedes) Clytemnestrae stuprum venit, i.e. the adulteress, Prop. [Etyim uncertain.]

sturnus, i, m. a starling: Mart.: Stat. [Cf. A-S *stear-n*, Eng. *stare*, star-ling.]

stīlus, v. stilus.

suādēla, ae, f. [suadeo] exhortation, persuasion: Pl. Personified; the goddess of persuasion: Hor.

suādē, v. suadus

suādēo, si, sum (stādent, Lucr.), 2, v. n. and a. to advise, recommend, exhort, urge. Constr. with Dat. (rarely Acc.) of person advised: what is advised expressed by Acc., or Subj. with with ut, ne, rarely by Inf. With Acc. of the thing: modo quod suasit, dissuadet, Pl. pacem, to counsel peace, Cic. (it) With Subj.: quod suades ut petam, id. suadere Prieco ne supra principem scanderet, not to rise above,

Tac. The ut is sometimes omitted Pl.: Nep. (it) With Inf. (rare in prose). Juturnam succurrere fratri suasi, advised her to help, Virg.: quum mori suadeas, when you counsel death, Cic. **2.** With Dat. of pron. Refl., to satisfy oneself; arrive at a definite conviction: constr. with Acc. and Inf.: nisi mihi suasissem, nihil esse in viis, id. **3.** Transf. of things, to urge, impel, dispose towards, occasion: suadentque cadentia sidera somnos, counsel, invite, Virg.: me pietas matris potius commodum suadet sequi, leads me to pursue, Ter. **II.** Esp. leg. t. t. to suadere legem, rogationem, etc., to recommend, advocate a proposed law or bill Cic. [For etym v. suavis.]

suādus, a, um, adj. [suadeo] persuasive: Stat. Hence, sub st. **Suāda**, ae, f. persuasion (personified): suadae medulla, the very marrow of persuasion, Cic.

suāsio, ōnis, f. [suadeo] a counselling, advice, exhortation: Sen. **II.** Esp. leg. t. t. a recommending, advocacy of a proposed law. legis Serviliae, Cic. **2.** In rhetor. eloquence of the persuasive kind: id.

suāsor, ōris, m. [id.] an adviser, counsellor, profectionist, Cic.: pacis, Ov. **II.** Esp. leg. t. t. one who recommends or advocates a proposed law: suasores legum Pompeio, Vell.

suāsūm, i, n. the name of a dye (colour uncertain): Pl.

suāsus, a, um, Part. [suadeo]

suāsus, ās, m. [id.] an advising: suasu atque impulsu meo, Pl. ob meum suasum, Ter.

suāve-olens (also separately), entis, adj. sweet-smelling, fragrant: Cat.

suāvīatio (sav.), ōnis, f. [suavior] a kissing: suavis, Pl.

suāvīdicens, a, um, adj. [suavis dico] sweet-spoken, pleasant: Lucr.

suāvīloquens, entis, adj. [suavis loquor] sweet-spoken, pleasant-speaking (poet.): carmen, Lucr.

suāvīloquentia, ae, f. [suaviloquens] sweetness of speech: Cic.

suāvīolum (sav.), i, n. dim. [suavilum] a little kiss: Cat.

suāvior, atus, i v. a. dep. [id.] to kiss: Cic.: Cat.

suāvis, e, adj. sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful (as distinguishing from dulcis, q. v., it refers to smell) quod suave est aliis, aliis fit amarum, Lucr.: odor, Cic.: cantus, Pl. Neut as adv. (poet.): suave rubens hyacinthus, Virg.: locus resonat, Hor. **II.** Of character, feelings, etc.: faciles, suaves homines esse dicuntur, sweet-tempered, amiable, Cic.: amor suavissimus, Pl.: with Inf as Subj.: suave, it is sweet to . . . Lucr. [Cf. Skr. *suādu-s*; Gr. *ἡδύς* for *σῶφός*; Goth. *sūt-s*, Eng. sweet, Germ. *süß*. Cf. *suadeo*, to make pleasant, to recommend.] (Hence It. *squave*; Fr. *suave*.)

suāvitas, ātis, f. [suavis] sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness. As

affecting the senses: odorum, Cic. coloris, id.: oris et vocis, Nep. **II.** As affecting the mind or feelings: sermonum atque morum, Cic.

suāviter, *adv.* sweetly, agreeably, pleasantly, delightfully: Cic. **Fig.** epistola suaviter scripta, charmingly, id.

suāvītūdō, *inis, f.* [suavis] sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness, delight (rare, for suavitās). Pl.

suāvium (savium), *li, n.* [id.] a mouth puckered up to be kissed (rare): Pl. **II.** *Transf.* a kiss: Atticæ meis verbis suavium des, i.e. give her my love and a kiss, Cic. As a term of endearment: darling: Ter.

sub, *prep.* with Abl., denoting position: and Acc., denoting motion towards. With Abl.: of space, under, below, beneath, underneath: sub terra habitare, Cic. sub pellibus inermare, in tents, Caes. sub divo, under the sky, i.e. in the open air, Hor. **Fig.** sub hoc verbo furtum latet, Cic. falsa sub proditione, under a false charge of treason, Virg. **2.** beneath, at the foot of, near, before: sub monte consedit, Caes. est ager sub urbe, just outside, in the suburbs, Pl. sub oculis esse, to be visible, Liv. sub ictu esse, to be within range, id.: quo deinde sub ipso volat thores, close behind, Virg. **II.** Of time in, within, during, at, by: sub ipsa profectio, during the actual embarkation, Caes. sub luce, Ov. uno sub tempore, at the same time, Lucr. **III.** Of other relations, as subjection, domination, stipulation, etc.: under, beneath, with: sub armis, Caes. sub regno esse, Cic. sub condicione, Suet. sub lege, id. sub verbo, at command, Lucr. **B.** With Acc. of space; in connection with words denoting motion, under, below, beneath: exercitum sub jugum mittere, Caes.: sub furcam ire, Hor. **Fig.** sub iudicium sapientis et doctum cadunt, Cic. **2.** Analogously with I. 2, but with motion, beneath, to, near to, close to, up to, etc.: sub montem succedunt milites, Caes.: sub ictum venire, to come within range, Liv.: aedes suas detulit sub Velam, removed it to the foot of the Velæ, Cic.: via sub moenia tendit, Virg. (1) from beneath, up to (denoting change to a higher level, as well as mere approximation): hostes sub primam nostram aciem successerunt, came up to, Caes. Poet.: oculos sub astra venat, directed upwards to the stars, Virg. **II.** Of time, denoting approximation: towards, about: sub vesperum, Caes.: sub lumina prima, Hor. sub lacrimosa Trojæ funera, on the eve of, id. **2.** just after, immediately upon: sub eas (litteras) statim recitatae sunt tuis, Cic.: bellum, quod sub recentem Romanam pacem fuit, followed close upon, Liv. **III.** Of other relations: lepide hoc succedit sub manus negotium, comes to hand, i.e. is

going to succeed next, Pl. **C.** In composition, the *b* remains unchanged before vowels and before *b, d, j, l, n, s, t, r*. Before *c, f, g, p, r*, it is usually assimilated. Before *m* it is sometimes unchanged, sometimes assimilated. Before some words commencing with *c, p*, or *t*, it assumes the form *sub*, by the rejection of the *b* from a collateral form *subis* (analog. to *abs*), e.g. *suscipio*, *suspendo*, *sustineo*. Lastly in the words *suspicio*, *suspensor*, *suspiro*, the *b* is elided. In composition, *sub* denotes **1.** under: e.g. *sub-mergo*, to dip under. Hence it signifies (i) inferiority: e.g. *sub-centurio*, a sub-centurion. (ii) before adjectives and verbs it implies diminution: *sub-leviter*, e.g. *sub-agrestis*, somewhat boorish. *sub-rideo*, to laugh slightly, to smile. (iii) secrecy: e.g. *sub-orio*, to write secretly. (iv) substitution: instead of: e.g. *sub-rogo*, to cause to be chosen instead of another, *sub-cedo*, to come into another's place (v) succession: after: e.g. *sub-vo*, to come after, or next. **2.** from below, up, e.g. *succedo*, to come up; *suscipio*, to take up, *suspicio*, to look up. Hence with the implied notion of assistance: e.g. *succurro*, to run up (help). **3.** near, closely: e.g. *sub-sequor*, to follow closely. *sub-uide*, immediately after (cf. *Skr upa*; Gr. *επι*; Goth. *af* under) The initial *s* in Lat. compared with *Skr* and Goth. presents a difficulty. Orig. *p* is weakened to *b*, as in *ab* and *ob*, q.v.]

subabsurdē, *adv.* somewhat absurdly: Cic.

sub-absurdus, *a, um, adj.* somewhat or rather absurd: Cic.

sub-acūsō, *i. r. a.* to blame or accuse somewhat: Cic.

subactio, *ōnis, f.* [subigo] a working up, preparing. **Vitr.** **II.** *Fig.* preparation, discipline: subacti est usus, additio, lectio, litterae, Cic.

subactus, *a, um, Part* [subigo]

sub-aerātus, *a, um, adj.* that has copper underneath or inside: aurum, Pers.

subāgītātio, **subāgītātrix**, **sub-āgītō**, *v.* subagitatō, etc.

sub-āgrestis, *e, adj.* somewhat rustic, rather boorish: Cic.

sub-ālāris, *e, adj.* placed or carried under the arms: telum, Nep.

sub-āmārus, *a, um, adj.* somewhat bitter: Cic.

sub-āquillus, *a, um, adj.* somewhat dusky, brownish, tawny: corpus, Pl.

sub-arrōgānter, *adv.* somewhat proudly or arrogantly: Cic.

sub-auscultō, *avi, atum, i. v. d.* to listen secretly: Cic.

sub-bāsilicānus, *i. m.* [basilica] one who lounges around the basilicas, a lounge: Pl.

sub-bibō, *biti, i. v. a.* to drink a little, to tittle (rare). Pl. (dub.) Suet.

sub-blandior (*ut. subblandibitur*, Pl.), *4 v. n. dep.* to caress or fondle a little: Pl.

subō, *v. succ.*

sub-dēbilis, *e, adj.* somewhat crippled: femur, Suet.

sub-dēbilitātas, *a, um, adj.* somewhat enfeebled: fig. somewhat discouraged: Cic.

sub-dēficiō, *3 v. n.* to fail somewhat (in strength). Curt.

sub-difficilis, *e, adj.* somewhat difficult: quaestio, Cic.

sub-diffidō, *3 v. n.* to be somewhat distrustful: Cic.

subditicius, *a, um, adj.* [subdo] supposititious, spurious, counterfeit: servus, Pl.

subditivus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] substituted, supposititious, spurious, counterfeit: Cic.

subditus, *a, um, Part.* [subdo]

sub-diū, *adv.* by day: Pl.

sub-do, *adi, ditum, 3 v. a.* [v. do] to put, place, set, or lay under: constr. usu. with Acc and Dat.: facies, Lucr. pugionem pulvino, Suet.: calcaria equo, Liv. **2.** Esp. to bring under, subject, subdue (rare). Plutonis subdita regio magna deum proles, Tib. **3.** Fig.: to put near, apply, to furnish irritatis militum animis ignem, Liv. ingenio stimulus, Ov.: stimulum timoribus, Lucr. **II.** to put in the place of, to substitute: quos in eorum locum subditos domi suae reservavit? Cic. **2.** Esp. to substitute falsely: to forge, counterfeit: subditum se suspicatur, that he is a spurious child, a changeling, Ter.: me subditum et pellice gentium appellat, Liv.: aliquid reum, shift a charge on to, fasten guilt (wrongly) upon, Tac.

sub-dōcēō, *2. r. a.* to teach as an assistant (rare): Cic.

subdōlēs, *adv.* somewhat craftily, cunningly, or deceitfully: Cic.

sub-dōlus, *a, um, adj.* crafty, cunning, sly, deceitful: homo et scyphanta et subdulus, Pl. Jugurtha, cogita vanitate legati, subdulus ejus augere mentiam, Sall. **2.** *Transf.* of things, oratio, Caes.: lingua, Ov. **sub-dōmō**, *i. v. a.* to subject by taming, to tame, subdue: Pl. **sub-dūbitō**, *i. v. n.* to be rather doubtful or undecided: Cic.

sub-dūcō, *xi, atum, 3. v. a.* (Perf. *syn.* subduxī, Ter.) to draw from under or from below: hence, to draw or pull up; to lift up, raise: cataractam funibus, Liv.: capiti ense, Virg.: se pedibus (terra), withdraw from under. Lucr.: subductis (tunicis), pulled up, tucked up, Hor.: quæ se subducere colles incipiunt, to rise from the plain, Virg. **2.** Esp. naut. *t.* to draw or haul up: naves in aridum, Caes. **3.** Milit. *t.* to draw off forces from one position to another; to lead up: cohortes ex dextro cornu, Liv.: copias in proximum collem, Caes. **II.** to withdraw, remove, etc.:

rerum fundamenta, Cic. 2. Esp: to take away secretly or by stealth, to steal. and with *propt* reflect, to take oneself away by stealth, to steal away: aliquid anulum, Pl. *obsides furto, Liv.: de circulo se, Cic. clam se custodibus, Nep.

III. Fig. to cast up, reckon, compute, calculate: summam, Cic. (ii) In gen. to calculate, deliberate (usu in connection with ratio): rationibus subductis summam feci cogitationum mearum, id.

subductio, ōnis, f. [subduco] Nant t: a hauling up (of a ship) on the beach: Caes. II. a reckoning, calculation: Cic.

subductus, a, um, Part. [subduco] sub-ēdo, ēdi, 3 v a to eat, waste, or wear away below: Ov.

sub-ēo, h, tum, 4 v n and a to come or go under, to sink, to come up to: to come or go on, to succeed, to come up, spring up. Neutr. subire sub-las, Pl. testudine facta subeunt, aureae, Caes. subire ad portam castrorum, to advance to, Liv. With Dat.: dextrae alicui sinistra subit, came up in support of, id: subiere feretro, took it on their shoulder, Virg. saxa ingerit in subeuntis, as they come up the hill, Liv. (ii) Of things subeunt herbae, come up, spring up, Virg.

2. to come on secretly, steal upon, steal into (poet.): Prop.: Ov. II. Fig.: subeunt morbi tristisque senectus, Virg. 2. Esp. to come into the mind, to occur, suggest itself: Cic. subit eam genitoris imago, there rose up before me, Virg. (ii) With depend. infirmo clause: quid sum, quid fuerimque, ubi, Ov. B. Act. to come or go under, to enter, to submit to: to approach: tectum, to go under the shelter of a roof, Caes.: novies suberi paludem, had plunged under, Ov.: dorso onus, to receive a burden on the back (lit go under it with the back), Hor.: juncti currum dominae suberi leones, submitted to the yoke, Virg. acres iam subeuntum muros, approaching, Liv. (ii) Of things umbra subit terras, Ov.: furcas suberi columnae, succeeded, took the place of, id. 2. to approach secretly, to steal upon or into: subit furum lumina tessa sopor, id. II. Fig.: serae deinde parientia subit regem, came upon, or took, Curt. 2. Esp.: to come into, enter, occur to one's mind: deinde cogitatio animus subit, Liv. 3. to undergo, submit to, sustain, suffer: pericula, Caes.: tela intenta in patriam, Cic. With Inf.: adversa tela pellere, undertook, Stat.

suber, ōris, n. the cork-oak, cork-tree: Virg. [Etym. unknown.] (Hence *lt. sughero*)

subf., v suff., v sugg.

sub-horridus, a, um, adj. somewhat rough or uncouth: Cic.

subtilum, i, n. [subjicio; cf. obex.] an underlayer, support: flagri, Pl.

subigitatio (subagit), ōnis, f. [subigno], lewd enticement: Pl.

subigatrix (subagit-), icis, f. [id] she that entices lewdly: Pl.

sub-igito (subagito), i, v. a. [agito] to entice lewdly, take liberties with: scortum, Pl.

sub-igo, ēgi, actum, 3 v a. [subigit, poet. Cic.] [ago] to bring or get under, up or up to: naves ad castellum, Liv. qui adverso flumine lembum remis subigit, forces his skiff up stream, Virg. 2. In gen. to turn up from beneath, to dig up, plough, cultivate, to knead, to rub down, sharpen: glabras, Cic.: arva, Virg.: pontum rema, to plough, Val. Fl.: opus digitis, Ov. in coto secures, to sharpen, Virg.: scribes subactae, in which the soil has been well worked, id. II. Fig.: to put down, subjugate, subdue, etc.: tertiam partem orbis terrarum, Cic.: urbes atque nationes, Sall. 2. to bring to, unite, impel, to compel, constrain: with subig., ad or in and Acc. or Inf.: ut ederet socios, subigi non potuit, could not be made to, Tac.: ad dedicationem Volcos, Liv. urbes metu in dicionem, id. vis subegit verum fateri, Pl. 3. to train, discipline (rare): ingenium, Cic.

sub-impūdēns, entis, adj. somewhat impudent: Cic.

sub-inānis, e, adj. somewhat empty or vain: Cic.

sub-indē, adv. of time, immediately after, just after, presently, thereupon: Hor.: Liv. II. (cf. repeated actions, from time to time, repeatedly: id. Suet. (Hence *lt. sovente*; Fr. *souvent*)

sub-insulsus, a, um, adj. somewhat tasteless or insipid: Cic.

sub-invidēo, no perf., invisum, 2 v n to envy a little, to be somewhat envious of: with Dat. of person: Cic.

sub-invisus, a, um, somewhat odious: Cic.

sub-into, avi, i, v a to invite slightly (very rare) me subinvitaras ut ad te scriberem, you had given me a gentle hint to write, Cic.

sub-irascor, atus, i, v n dep. to be somewhat angry: with Dat.: brevitate litterarum, Cic.

subitarius, a, um, adj. [subitus], done suddenly or in haste, sudden, hasty: subitarii milites (ita tum reputata auxilia appellabant), an extemporised force, Liv.

subito, adr. suddenly, unexpectedly: bella subito atque improvisa nasci, Cic.: timor exercitum occupavit, Caes.: dicere, without preparation, extempore, Cic.

subitus, a, um, adj. [subeo] that has come on secretly: hence, sudden, unexpected: in rebus tam subitis, Cic.: Gallorum subita et repentina consilia, formed on the spur of the moment, Caes.: subita belli ministeria, Liv.: miles, hastily collected (cf. subitarius), Tac.: clivi, steep, abrupt, Stat. III.

Subst.: subitum, i, n. a sudden or unexpected thing, a sudden occurrence, etc.: subitum est ei remigrare, he has formed a hasty resolution, Cic. Plur.: etiam fortes viros subitis terri, Tac. With Gen.: ad subita rerum, emergencies, Liv. (Hence *lt. Sp. subitos* from low Lat. *subitanus*, Fr. *soudain*, whence Eng. *sudden*.)

sub-jacēo, cōi, 2 v n. to lie under (near): with Dat.: fenestris subiacet vestibulum villae, Plin. Ep. II. Fig.: to be under, to be subject to; to belong to, be connected with, etc.: causa, cui plurimae subiacent lites, Quint.

subiecto, adv. humbly, submissively: demississime atque subiectissime, Caes.

subiectio, ōnis, f. [subjicio] a laying, putting, or placing under: fig.: rerum sub aspectum paene subiectio, i.e. almost bringing facts under people's very eyes, Cic. 2. a substituting, forging: testamentorum, Liv.

3. In Rhetor. the suggestion of an answer to a question: Act. Her.

subiecto, i, v a. freq. [id.] to lay, place, or put under; to throw out from below: manus, Ov.: lasso stimulos, to apply, Hor.: arenam, to toss up, upheave, Virg.

subiector, ōris, m. [id.] one who subordinates, a forger: testamentorum, Cic.

subiectus, a, um, Part. [subjicio] II. A d.j.: lying under or near, bordering upon: with Dat.: aquiloni, Cic.: septem subjecta trioni gens, Virg.: Caes.: subjectos Orientis oraes, that border on the land of the rising sun, Hor.

2. subjected, subject: subiectur in diem et horam invidias, more exposed to, id. (Hence Fr. *suget*.)

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subscriptor, ōris, m. [id.] a signer or joint-signer of an accusation: Cic.

||. one who subscribes or assents to, an approver: Gell.

subscriptus, a, um, Part. [subscribo].

subseclvus (subseclivus), a, um, adj. [seco] in surveying, that is cut off and left remaining; sub st. neut.: a remainder or small patch of land, etc.: subseclva, quae divisa per veteranos agris captum superfuert, Suet. ||. Transf. in gen.: over-, odd-, extra-tempora, spare time, Cic: operae, extra-work, id.

sub-sēco, cūi, ctum, 1 v a 'to cut under, cut away below: to clip, pare: ungues ferro. Ov

subseco, a, um, Part. [subseco].

subsellium, īi, n. [sellā] a low bench: Varr. 2. In gen a bench, seat: volo, hoc oratori contingat, ut locus in subselliis occupetur, Cic: vir ille subselli, i. e. a man of no account, Pl. 3. Transf. the occupants of a bench: Mart. ||. Esp: a judge's seat, the bench: accusabat tribunus plebis idem in contionibus, idem at subsellia, Cic. 2. Meton. a court, tribunal: forum, subsellia, rostra, curiamque meditari, id: versatus in utriusque subselliis, i. e. as advocate and judge, id.

sub-sentio, sēi, 4 v a to perceive secretly, to smell out, have an inkling of: Ter.

subsequens, ntis, Part. [subsequor] ||. Adj.: following, later (of time), subsequenti tempore, Vell.

sub-sēquor, cūtus, 3 v n and a. dep. to follow close after; to follow, succeed, ensue: has (cohortes) subsidiariae ternae subsquebantur, Caes: vestigia, to follow close on one's heels, Suet. Absol.: subsequitur praesque legit vestigia gressu, Ov. (||) Transf. of inanimate or abstract subjects: (Heperus) tum antecedens, tum subsequens, Cic: si ducis consilia favor subsequutus militum foret, had backed up, Liv. ||. Fig.: to follow, comply with, conform to, imitate: Speusippus Platonem avunculum subsequens, Cic.

sub-servio, 4 v n. to be subject to, to serve: Pl. ||. Fig.: to comply with, humour: Ter.

subseclivus, a, um, v. subseclvus.

subsidiarius, a, um, adj. [subsidiū]. Milit. t. t.: of or belonging to a reserve, subsidiary: cohortes, Caes. 2. Subst.: subsidiarii, orum, m. plu. the reserve, body of reserve: Liv.

subsidiū, īi, n. [subseco] milit. t. t.: orig. the reserve-ranks, triarii: subsidia et secundam aciem adortus, Liv. 2. In gen. a body of reserve: (nullum) esse subsidiū quod submitti posset, Caes.: subsidia tragna, powerful reserves, Lucr. (||) In abstract sense, military support, relief, aid: funditores subsidio oppidanis mittit,

sends to their relief, Caes: misit in subsidiū equites, Tac. ||. Transf. in gen.: support, assistance, help, protection, etc.: fidelissimum annonae subsidium, Liv. Plur.: industriae subsidia, Cic.: ad omnes casus subsidia comparabat, resources, Caes.

sub-sido, sēdi, sessum, 3 v n. and a. Neutr.: to sit or crouch down, to squat; to settle down: subsidebat Hispani adversus emissā tela ab hoste, inde ad mittenda ipsi consurgunt, Liv.

(||) Of things, to sink, settle, subside: valles, Ov.: undae, Virg: pariter cum civibus urbes (i. e. from earthquakes), Lucr. Transf.: venti. Prop.: galeā imā subsedit Acestes, remained lying at the bottom, Virg. 2. To stop, remain, abide, stay: subsedit in ipsa via, dum... perscribere, I stopped on my road, Cic.: multitudo quae in castris subsederat, Caes. 3. To lie in wait, lie in ambush: curo eo in loco subsedit, quo ille noctu venturus esset, Cic. 4. Of female animals; to admit the male (poet and rare): jure ut tigres subsedere cervis, Hor. ||. Fig.: to subside, decrease, abate: in controversiis subsidit impetus dicendi, Quint. B. Act: to lie in wait for: regnum, i. e. to seek to obtain, Lucan: devictam Asiam subsedit adulter, lay in wait for the spoils of Asia (P.), or, 'behind a conquered Asia lurked a paramour,' (K.), Virg.

subsignānus, a, um, adj. [signum] that is under the standard: milites, a kind of legionary soldiers kept in reserve (v. Smith's Ant. 165), Tac.

sub-signo, avi, atum, 1 v a. to write under, to sign, subscribe: Plin. ||. Transf.: to set down, enter on a list, register: Cic.

sub-silio, lūi or lūi, 4 v n [salvo] to spring upwards, leap up: Pl. subsiliunt ignes ad tecta, leap up to, Lucr.

sub-sisto, stitū, 3 v n and a. A. Neutr.: to stand still, remain standing; to stop, halt: in itinere, Caes: substitit Aeneas et se collegit in armis, Virg. (||) Of things: Thybris substitit, id. 2. Esp. to stay, tarry, abide: ut ea die domi subsisteret, orabat, Vell. 3. To stand firm; to withstand, oppose, resist: with Dat. (cf. Infv. B.) Hannibali, Liv. Absol.: Helvetii audacious subsisteret... to make a stand, Caes. (||) Of things: quod neque ancorae funeraeque subsisterent, held out, id. ||. Fig.: to stop, halt, pause; to continue, remain, subsist: subsistere (in dicendo), Quint.: intra priorem paupertatem subsistere, to remain within the limits of, Tac. 2. Esp. to come to a stop, to cease: substitit ut clamor, Ov. 3. To be adequate to, sustain: non si Varrois thesauros haberem, subsistere sumptum possem, Brut. In Cic. B. Act: to make a stand against, withstand, encounter (rare): praepotenti armis Romanum, Liv.

sub-sortior, itus, 4 v a. dep. In law, to substitute a judge in place of one rejected: judicem, Cic.

subsortitio, ōnis, f. [subsortior] a substituting by lot of other judges for those rejected: Cic.: of other citizens to receive corn in place of those who had died: Suet.

substantia, ae, f. [substo] that of which a thing consists, the being, material, substance: hominis, Quint: sine substantia facultatem, without fortune, Tac.

sub-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3 v a. to strew, scatter, spread, or lay under: caslas et nardi levis aristas, Ov.: substratu-Numida mortuo Romano, lying under (dub. al. substractus), Liv. 2. Transf.: to bestrew, spread over, cover: gallinae nidus mollissime substernunt, line, Cic. ||. Fig.: to spread out, submit for acceptance; to give up, prostitute, delicias, to minister, Liv. rem publicam libidini suae, Cic.

sub-stitūo, ūi, ūtum, 3 v a [statuo] to put or lay under, to set or place next to (rare): the ind. only expr. by Dat. or prep. with Acc: lapides plantae, Pall: post elephantos armaturas lever, Auct. B. Afr. 2. Fig.: substituerat animo speciem corporis amplam ac magnificam, had pictured to himself, Liv. ||. To put instead or in the place of, to substitute: in eorum locum cives Romanos, Cic.: equites Scullae, Liv.

2 Esp. legal t. t.: substituer heredem (allicui), to make next or second heir, heredes, Invenim, Suet.

substitutus, a, um, Part. [substituo].

sub-sto, 1 v n. to stand firm, hold out: n. p., ut substat hospes, won't stand it (as we say), Ter.

substratus, a, um, Part. [substerno].

substrictus, a, um, Part. [substringo]. ||. Adj. drawn together, contracted; hence, small, narrow, tight: ilia, Ov. crura, id.

sub-stringo, nxi, ctum, 3 v a. to bind beneath; to bind, tie, or draw up: crimem nodo, Tac.: caput equi loro, Nep. ||. Transf.: to bind or draw together; to contract, check: aurem loquaci, to prick up the ear to, affect to be keenly attentive, Hor. 2. Fig.: bitem, to restrain, Juv.

substructio, ōnis, f. [substruo] a substructure, foundation: Caes.: Cic.

substructus, a, um, Part. [substruo].

sub-struo, xi, ctum, 3 v a. to build beneath, to lay a foundation: fundamentum, Pl.: Capitolium saxo quadrato, Liv.

subsaltim, adv. [subsilio] by leaps or jumps: decurrere, Suet.

subsalto, 1 v. n. freq. [id.] to spring up, to jump, hop (rare): Pl. ||. Fig.: ne sermo subsaltet impatibus spatilis, Quint.

sub-sum, no *perf.*, irreg. *v. n.* to be under, among, or behind; with *Dat.* or *absol.*: subacula subest tunicae, Hor.: nigra lingua palato, Virg.: cum Sol oceanus subest, Hor. 2. to be near at hand, of place or time: mons suberat, Caes.: hiems, id. II. Fig.: to exist under, underlie: causas subesse easdem, Cic. Poet.: amica suberit notitiae tuae, will be subject to your cognizance, Ov.

sub-sūsus, a, um, Part. [subsus] II. Adj.: vestis, trimmed at the bottom, Hor.

subtōmen, hūs, n. [contr. from subtexmen, from texo] what is wrought or woven in, the woof of a web: inseritur medium radiis subtōmen acutis, Ov. II. Meton. anything spun, thread, yarn (rare) mere, Ter. Of the threads of the Fates: unde tibi reditum certo subtexmine Parcae rupere, Hor.

subter, adv. and prep. [sub] A dv. below, beneath, underneath: omnia haec, quae supra et subter, unum esse, Cic. II. Prep.: with Acc. or Abl.: below, beneath, underneath, under. With Acc.: cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, id. (1) Of proximity: subter murum adclititur, close to, Liv. 2. With Abl. (less freq.) subterdosa testudine, Virg. III. In composition, subter-, like sub, denotes: (1) underneath, beneath: e.g. subterlabor, subterituentio. (2) secretly, privately, e.g. subterdico, subterfugio.

subter-dīco, xi, 3 v. a. to carry off secretly with pron. reflect: steal away, abscond: ne tibi clam se subterducit istine, Pl.

subter-fūgio, fūgi, 3 v. n. and a. N. utr.: to flee secretly or by stealth, to get off: subterfingisse sic mihi hodie Chrysalam, has given me the slip, Pl.

II. Act.: to escape, evade, avoid, shun: vim criminum, Cic.: tempestatum belli, Liv.

subter-lābor, 3. v. n. dep. to glide or flow under: fluctus, Virg.: muros, to flow at the foot of, id. 2. to slip away, escape: subterlabens celeritate, Liv. (dub.: al. superlab.)

subtēro, trivi, tritum, 3 v. a. to rub or wear away underneath: ungulas, Pl.

sub-terrāneus, a, um, adj. [teira] underground, subterranean: specus, Cic.

subter-tēnō, 1. v. a. to make thin below or on the under side: anulum, Lucr.

sub-texo, xti, xtum, 3. v. a. to weave under or below; hence, to join on, affix: constr. usu. with Acc. and *Dat.*: lunam alutae, Juv. Poet.: patris capiti nubes, e. coli. to draw before, veil, Ov.: diem Olympo, of the sun bringing day, to diffuse, Val. Fl. With Acc. of thing concealed and Abl. of instrument: caelum fumo, Virg. II. Fig.: to add, annex, append,

subjūo: subtext fabulae huic, lega-

tos interrogatos esse, Liv. 2. In gen. to put together, compose, prepare: carmina, Tib.

subtextus, a, um, Part. [subtexo]. **subtilis**, e, adj. [for subtilis, v. tela: woven fine: hence transf.] fine, not thick or coarse, slender, minute: quae vulgo volitant subtili praedita filo, Lucr.: aces gladii, Sen.: farina, Plin. 2. Transf. of the senses: fine, nice, delicate: palatum, Hor.

II. Fig.: fine, nice, precise, subtle: iudicium, Cic.: iudex, Hor. (comp.: reliquae [epistolae] subtiliores erunt, more particular, Cic. Sup.: inventum, Plin. 2. Of style plain, simple, unadorned: genus dicendi, Cic. Of persons, quis illo (Catone) in docendo edisserendoque subtilior? id. Hence It. *sottile*, Fr. *subtil* and, from it, Eng. *subtle*.)

subtilitās, ātis, f. [subtilis] fineness, slenderness, minuteness: linearum, Plin.: perlicidae vestis, Just.

II. Fig.: keenness, acuteness, refinement, subtlety, etc. sententiarum, Cic.: credunt plerique militarium ingenium subtilitatem deesse, Tac. 2. Esp. of style plainness, simplicity, absence of ornament, Cic.

subtiliter, adv. *finely, minutely*.

II. Fig.: *acutely, minutely, accurately, subtly*: iudicare, Cic.: exequi numerum, Liv. 2. Esp. in rhetoric *plainly, simply, without ornament*: privatas causas agere subtilius (opp. to *ornatus*), Cic.

sub-tīmō, 2 v. n. to be somewhat afraid: nunquid subtimetis? Cic.

subtractus, a, um, Part. [subtrahō].

sub-trāho, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. to draw away from under/neath or by stealth, and in gen. to draw or carry off, take away, remove, etc. pedibus raptim tellus subtracta, Lucr.: colla iugo, to withdraw them from, Ov.: aggregem cuniculis to remove from beneath, Caes.: hastatos primae legionis ex acie, Liv.: oculos, to turn away, Tac. Reflect.: vastis tremat ictibus puppis subtrahiturque solum, withdraws itself, Jves from under them, Virg. With pron. reflect.: se a curia et ab omni parte rei publicae, to withdraw oneself, Cic. Without pron.: repente interdum vel noctu subtrahēbat, he used to withdraw, Suet. II. Fig.: neque verba sedem habere possunt, si rem subtaxaveris, if you abstract the matter, Cic.: cui iudicio eum mors subtraxit, snatched him away from it, Liv.

sub-trīstis, e, adj. somewhat sad: Ter.

subtritus, a, um, Part. [subtero].

sub-turpūlus, a, um, adj. rather disgraceful: Cic.

sub-turpis, e, adj. somewhat shameful or disgraceful: Cic.

subtus, adr. *sub*: like intus, from in] below, beneath, underneath: subtus Macedones cuniculis oppugnabant, Liv. (Hence It. *sotto*; Fr. *sous*.)

sub-tūsus, a, um, Part. [tundo] somewhat bruised: Tib.

subūcula, ae, f. a man's undergarment, a shirt: Hor. [V. exuo and induo.]

subūla, ae, f. [suo] an awl: Mart.

subulcus, i, m. [sus; on false analogy of bubulcus] a swineherd: Mart.

subūra (suburra), ae, f. a district in Rome, in the second region, the chief market for provisions, where many bad characters dwell: Pers.: Juv.

subūrānus (suburr.), a, um, adj. of or belonging to the Subura: tribus, Cic.

suburbānitas, ātis, f. [suburbanus] nearness to home: provinciae, Cic.

sub-urbānus, a, um, adj. situated near Rome, suburban: rus, Cic.: caulis, Hor. 4. Subst. suburbanum, i, n. (sc. praedium), an estate near Rome, a suburban villa: Cic. 2. suburbanum, -orum, m. plu. the inhabitants of the towns near Rome: Ov.

suburbium, ii, n. [urbs] a suburb: Cic.

sub-urgō, 2 v. a. to drive or urge close to: proram ad saxa, Virg.

sub-ūro, no *perf.*, ustum, 3 v. a. to burn slightly, to singe, scorch: Suet.

subustus, a, um, Part. [suburo].

subvectio, ōnis, f. [subveho] a carrying up, supplying, conveyance: frumentum, Liv. Plur.: durae subvectiones, difficulty of carriage, Caes.

subvecto, avi, atum, 1 v. a. f. freq. [id.] to carry, bring, or convey up frequently or regularly; to transport: saxa humeris, Virg.: frumentum Tiberi, Tac.

subvectus, a, um, Part. [subveho].

subvectus, ās, m. [id.] a carrying up, supplying, conveyance: commectuum, Tac.

sub-vehō, vexi, vectum, 3 v. a. to carry, bring, convey, or conduct up: frumentum navibus, Caes.: Philippus, lembis flumine adverso subvectus, Liv.

sub-vēnīo, vēni, ventum (old fut. subvenibo, Pl.), 4 v. n. to come up, come to one's assistance, aid, relieve, to obviate, remedy, etc.: with *Dat.*: filio, Caes.: patriae, Cic.: his tam periculosus rebus, id.: gravedini, id. Pass. *impers*: huic rei subventum est a nobis, id. *Absol.*: et defendam et subvenbo sedulo, Pl. Pass. *impers*: priusquam subveniretur, before help could be rendered, or reinforcements could come up, Sall. (Hence Fr. *souvenir*.)

subvento, 1. v. n. freq. [id.] to come to the aid of: Pl.

sub-vērō, 2 v. n. dep. to be somewhat fearful: Cic.

subverso (subvorsio), ē, v. a. freq. [subverto] to overthrow, ruin: Pl.

subversor, ōris, m. [id.] an overthrower, repealer (rare): legum, Tac.

subversus, a, um, Part. [subverto].

sub-verto (vorto), ti, sum, 3 v. a. to turn upside down; to upset, over-

throw mensam, Suet. tantas operum moles, Ov.: Hor. II. Fig. : to overthrow, ruin, destroy, subvert: Crassorum domus, the downfall of the family of Tac.: leges, id. imperium, Just.: aliquem, to ruin, undo, Ter.: Hor.

subvexus, a, um, adj. [subvelho] sloping upwards, opp. to devexus, Liv.

sub-volo, i. v. n. to fly upwards (rare): Cic.: avis, Ov.

sub-volvo, 3. v. a. to roll up or along manibus saxa, Virg.

sub-vultūrius, a, um, adj. somewhat vulture-like corpus, Pl.

suo-cavus (subc), a, um, adj. hollow underneath: loca terrae, Lucr.

succedāneus or **succidāneus**, a, um, adj. [succedo] that succeeds to or supplies the place of, substituted. ut nemum tergum stultitiae tuae subla succedaneum, i. e. to smart for your folly, Pl.: Pharmacem regi Eunem, Just.

suo-cedo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. to go below or under: constr. with dat. or prep. and Acc.: tectis, Ov.: umbræ, Virg.: castris, to enter, join, id. 2. to go up from under; to mount, ascend: alto caelo, to ascend, id.: in arduum, Liv. Poet. in montem succedere silvas coegant, to retreat up the mountain-side, Lucr. 3. Fig. to come under, submit to: Cic.: dominationi, Just. (ii) to go up, mount, ascend: ad superos famā, Virg. in summum honorem, Lucr. II. Milit. t. i. to march up to; approach: sub primis aciem, Caes.: ad castra hostium infestis signis, Liv. III. to follow after, come into the place of, succeed: ut integri defatigatis succederent, Caes.: in aliquis locum heres, Cic.: ad alteram partem succedunt Ubii, come next, i. e. in good position, Caes. (ii) to come or enter into a relation or obligation in affinitati-jura, Just. 2. Fig.: to follow, succeed, in time or value: successit ipse magnus (oratoribus), Cic. (ii) to go on, turn out (only in 3rd pers. and sometimes without expressed subject), quando hoc bene successit, Ter. Esp. to go on well, to prosper, succeed: quod res nulla successerat, Caes.: si successisset coeptis, Liv.

suo-cendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. [v. accendo] to kindle from below, in gen. to set on fire: aggerem cuculo, Caes.: Cic.: rogam, Liv. II. Fig.: to kindle, inflame (poet.): succensus cupidine, Ov.: dulcedine famæ, Juv.

succenseo (better succenseo), sū, sum 2. v. n. to be angry, to cherish a grudge against any one: with dat. hominibus Masci et succensere, Cic. neque illi sum iratus neque quicquam succenseo, nor do I bear him any ill-will, Pl. With obj. clausæ: quis tandem succenseat, milites pos esse? Liv. [From succensus part of succendo]

succensus, a, um, Part. [succendo]

suo-centurio (subc), no Perf., atum, i. v. a. to receive as a recruit into a centuria; hence, transf. to put in the place of another, receive as a substitute (rare): ego in insidiis hie ero succenturiatus, si quid deficias, as a reserve, Ter.

suo-centurio (subc.), ōnis, m. an under-centurion: Liv.

suo-cerno (subc.), cerni, cernum, 3. v. a. to sift through, to sift: Plin.: Pl. successio, ōnis, f. [succedo] a coming into the place of, a succeeding, succession in office, possession, etc.: Neronis principis, Plin.: apes successionis, Suet. Plur.: jura successionum, Tac. Fig.: doloris amotio successionem efficit voluptatis, Cic.

successor, ōnis, m. [id.] a follower, successor in office, possession, time, etc.: Cic.: studii, Ov. successor fuit hic tibi, Gallie, i. e. eras after you, id.

successus, ūs, m. [id.] an advance up a hill, approach: successus et incensus hostium, Caes. 2. successum of time Just. II. Fig.: a happy issue, success Virg. multo successu Fabius auda. iam crescere, Liv. Plur. pleni successibus anni, Ov. (Hence Sp. *suceso*. Fr. *succes*)

succidāneus, v. succedaneus.

succidia, ae, f. [succido] a leg or side of meat, esp. of pork, a slice of bacon Varr. Fig. iam hortum ipsi agricolae succidia alteram appellat, their second slice (an addition to their income), Cic.

suo-cido, cidi, 3. v. n. [cado] to fall under Varr. II. to sink down, sink: in mediis conatibus aegri succidimus, Virg.

suo-cido, cidi, cism, 3. v. a. [caedo] to cut from below, to cut off, cut down, fell vivos succisis feminibus poplitibusque invenerunt, Liv.: arbores, Caes.: florem aratro, Virg.

succidus, v. succidus

succidus, a, um, adj. [succido] sinking down, sinking, falling (poet.): genu, Ov.: poples, id.

succinctus, a, um, Part. [succingo] II. Adj.: of trees, with the foliage at the top; having the trunk bare: succinctiores arbores, Plin. (cf. succungo). 2. short, concise, succinct: libellus, Mart.

suo-cingo (subc), nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. to gird below, to tuck up girt-tunicas, Juv.: mensam succincta tremensque ponit anus, Ov. Poet. of an inanimate object: cultro succinctus, girt with, Liv.: succincta comas pinus, with bare trunk, with all its boughs and foliage at the top, Ov. II. Transf.: to surround, furnish, equip with: se canibus (of Scylla), Cic.: succinctus armis legionibusque, Liv.

succingulum (subc.), i, n. [succingo] a girdle: Pl.

suo-cino (subc.), 3. v. n. [cano] to sing in subordination or second to, to accompany (rare): Petr. II. Transf.: to accord, agree: clamat.

Victum date. succinit alter: Et mihi, another chimes in, Hor.

succinus, succinum, v. succi-

succipio, v. succipio.

succisivus, a, um [succido], i. q. subseclivus, q. v.

succo, ōnis, v. Part. [succido] **succulamatio**, ōnis, f. [succulamo] a calling out at or after, a shouting at, acclamation (rare); appy. only plur.: Liv.: Suet.

suo-callo (subcl.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to call or cry out at, to shout in reply: quidam ausi sunt media ex contione succulamare: abite hinc, Liv.: with Acc. and Inf.: cum centuria frequens succulasset, nihil se mutare sententiae, id.

succo, ōnis, v. succo.

suo-collo (subc.), avi, atum, i. v. a. [collum] to take upon the neck, to shoulder (rare): vicissim succollantibus (litticam), Suet.

suo-contumeliosē (subc.), adv. somewhat insolently or contemptuously: tractari, Cic.

suo-creseo (subcr.), 3. v. n. incep to grow under or from under, to grow up (rare): sub ordine naturali pilorum (in palpebris) alius ordo succrescit, Cels. Fig.: mora mali, quasi herba irrigua, succreverunt uberrime, have sprung up luxuriantly, Pl. II. Transf. to increase, replenish itself: per se videt succrescere vina, Ov. III. Fig.: to grow up to the standard of, succeed to: non ille medicus orator vestrae quasi succrescit aetati, Cic.: gloriae seniorum, Liv.

suo-crescit, a, um, Part. [succerno]

suo-crispus (subcr.), a, um, adj. somewhat curled or crisped: Cic.

suo-cumbo (subc.), cūbū, cūbūtum, 3. v. n. to lay or put oneself under: to fall or sink down (rare in lit. use): eucipiti succumbens victima fitto, Cat. (ii) Absol. (morbo being implied) (Augustus) Nolae succubuit, took to his bed, Suet. 2. Of a woman, to have intercourse with: Cat.: Ov. II. Fig.: to yield, surrender, succumb: with dat. philosopho succubuit orator, Cic. ruinae, Liv.: labori, Caes. Abol.: non esse viri succumbere, to give way, be overcome (by pain, &c.), Cic.

suo-curro (subc.), curri, cursum, 3. v. n. to run under: with dat. or absol. aliud nequeat succurrere lunae corpus, Lucr. 2. Esp.: to hasten to the aid of, to help, succurr: laborantibus, Cic.: succurrit illi Varenus et laboranti subvenit, Caes. 3. Of things: to be useful for, good against: id. II. Fig.: to undergo, meet, support, sustain (dangers, alarms, &c.): Cic. 2. to come into the mind, occur to: alicui, Liv.: succurrit versus ille Homericus, Aug. in Suet.: Virg. (Hence Fr. *secourir*.)

succus, i, v. succus.

succussus, a, um, Part. [succutio].

succussus (subc.), ūs, m. [id.] a shaking, jolting: Pac. in Cic.

suo-custos (subc.), *ōdis*, *m.* an under-keeper: Pl.

suo-cūto (subc.), *cussi*, *cussum*, 3 *v. a.* [quarto] to fling up from below, fling aloft, toss up: *rotarum orbis, to jerk or jolt up*, Lucr.: *currum, Ov. mare*, Sen. II. Fig.: *vultus succus, agitata*, Val. Max.

sūcōidus (suce), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [sucus] juicy, suppy; fresh: *solum*, App. lana, 1. *c.* new-shorn, Juv.: *pucilla, fresh, plump*, Pl.

sūcōinum (suce), *i*, *n.* [sucus] amber: Mart. Juv.

sūcōinus (suce), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [suci] num] of amber: Mart.

sūcōo (suc), *ōnis*, *m.* [v. suc] a sucker: of a usurer. Att in Cic.

sucotus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [sugo]

sūcōla, *ae*, *f.* dim. [sug] prop. a little sow or pig. In pl. only, *suculae* = *llyades* (by an etymol. mistake, 'the little pigs'): Cic. Plin. 2. Transf. a cunch, *winch*, Pl. [There are perh. two different words, the latter cogn. with *ov*, root of *ovēna*].

sūcūs (succus), *i*, *m.* juice, sap: stirpes ex terra succum trahunt, Cic. ambrosia succo saturi (equi solis), Ov.

2. Transf.: flavour: *Lucr. ova puci melioris, flor.* 3. Esp. a medicine brought, *potum* (poor) purgantes pectora suci, Ov. II. Fig. strength, energy, spirit: *sucus pectori subducitur, vital-juice*, Virg.: *sucus ac sanguis* (vitalis), *life-blood*, Cic. Of style, vigour, id. [The root is *suk*: *Gr. ōros* is cogn., having *π* for orig. *l*, and *spir* id. for orig. *s* (cf. *opis*, *verum*)].

sūdārium, *il*, *n.* [sūdō] a handkerchief, towel: Cat.: Suet.

sūdātio, *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] a sweating, perspiration: Cels. II. Meton. a sweating-room: *concamerata*, Vitr.

sūdātorius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] belonging to or serving for sweating, suatory: unctiones, Pl.

sūdātrix, *icis*, *f.* *adj.* [id.] that causes sweating: *toga*, Mart.

sūdes or **sūdis** (Nom. sing. does not occur), *is*, *f.* a stake, pile: *sudes* stipitesque defigit, Caes. Seng: Ov. As a weapon: *vulnera sudibus facta*, Liv.: of the dorsal fin of a fish: *erectas in virga sudes, spines*, Juv. [Ety. unknown.]

sūdōlūm, *i*, *n.* [sūdō] producing sweat that which causes sweat: flagri, sweater of the scourge, 1. *e.* one who is always getting flogged: Pl. (dub.: *al. subiculum*).

sūdis, *is* *v.* *sudes*.

sūdo, *avi*, *atumi*, 1. *v.* *n.* and *a.* Neutr.: to sweat, perspire: *sue causa sudare*, Cic.: *sudavit et alit*, Hor. 2. With Abl.: to perspire with, to be wet with, drenched in: *scota duo sanguine sudasse*, Liv.: *litis sanguine*, Virg. (II) Transf. of the moisture itself: to drip, distil from (poet.): *endantia ligno bal-*

sama, id. II. Fig.: to sweat from exertion; hence, to toil, labour, exert oneself vigorously: Cic.: Hor.: Ter.

B. A. C. to sweat out, exude: *du-rae querens sudabant rosula mella*, Virg. 2. to saturate with sweat: *vestis sudata*, Quint. II. Fig.: to sweat over; hence, to work laboriously at: *deuneces, to produce, sweat out*, Pet.: *laborem*, Stat. [Cf. *Gr. sūdō*, "sudarē;" *Gr. idōw* (= σφίδω), *īdos*, *īdōw*; Eng. sweat, O. H. G. *sweiz*] (Hence Fr. *suer*.)

sūdor, *ōnis*, *m.* [sūdō] sweat, perspiration: Cic.: Virg. 2. Transf. moisture in gen.: *maris*, Lucr.: *veneni*, Ov. II. Fig.: toil, severe labour, fatigue: *exercitus, qui suo sudore ac sanguine inde Samnis depulisset*, Liv.: *multo sudore ac labore*, Cic. (Hence Fr. *sueur*.)

sūdum, *i*, *n.* [sūdus] bright, clear, dry weather: Cic.: *ama per sūdum rutulare, through the clear expanse* (of sky), Virg.

sūdus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [se udus] without moisture, dry, of the weather, cloudless, clear, dry: ver, Virg.

sūdo (suevus, dissyl.: Lucr.), 2. *v.* to be wont or accustomed (rare): *appellare suevum*, Lucr. [From *suis*, the notion is that of following one's own ways.]

suesco, *ōnēvi*, *svētum* (usu dissyl. syncope forms, *sue-ti*, *suerunt*, *suesce-re*, etc.), 3. *v.* *n.* and *a.* inep. [sueo] Neutr.: to become accustomed; in *perf.* tenses, to be wont or accustomed; with *dat.* or *abl.*: also *Acc.* of neut. pron.: *militiae, to become habituated to*, Tac.: *ate id, quod suevi, pto*, Cic. II. A. C. (very rare in finitv.) to accustom, familiarize, habituate: *viros disciplinā et imperis*, Tac. Part. *perf.* suctus abstinerē, Liv.: *vexare suetae*, Hor.

sūētus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [suesco]. II. A. C.: of things: customary, familiar, usual: *Cheruscia sueta apud paludes proelia*, Tac.: *sucto militum contubernio gaudere*, id.

sufes (also written *suffes*), *etis*, *m.* [a Phoen. word, signifying a judge] the chief magistrate of the Carthaginians: Liv.

suf-farcino (subf.), *avi*, *atumi*, 1. *a.* to stuff full, cram: *suffarcinatum libris*, Pl.: *vidi Cantharum suffarcinatam, stuffed out, i. e. with a bundle under her dress*, Ter.

suffectus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [sufficio].

suf-fero (subf.), *sufferre*, *irreg.* *v.* *a.* to carry under, to put or lay under: *corium, to lend one's hide to the whip*, (or perh. to endure the lash: *v. infr.* II.), Pl. 2. to hold up, support: *semet, to hold oneself upright*, Suet.

II. Fig.: to bear, endure, suffer: *plagas*, Pl.: *poenam sui sceleris*, Cic.: *sumptus, to support*, Ter.: *nec claustra nec ipsi custodes sufferre valent, to withstand* (the attack), *resist*, Virg. (Hence Fr. *souffrir*.)

suf-fertus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [farcio] crammed full, full (rare): *aliquid se sufferti tuniturum, something full-sounding, sonorous*, Suet.

suffes, *v.* *sufes*.

suf-ficio (subf.), *feci*, *fectum*, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [facio]. A. C.: to put under or among; to imbue with: *lanam medicamentis*, Cic.: (*angues*) *ardentes oculos suffecti sanguine et igni, suffused, coloured*, Virg. 2. to afford, furnish, supply: *tellus sufficit humorem*, id.: *urbi R. cunctarum rerum abundantiam*, Just.: (*militēs*) *excursionibus* (dat.) *sufficiendo, by putting them to, employing them on*, Liv. 3. Fig. *Daffais animos*, Virg. II. to put in the place of, to substitute, esp. polit. t. t., to elect in the place of: *aliquem in locum aliquem*, Liv. consul in sufficiendo collega occupatus, Cic. B. Neutr.: to be sufficient, to suffice: *constr. absol.*, with *dat.*, with *ad. adversus*, in and *Acc.*, or with *Inf.*: *Romani quoad sufficere remiges poterunt, satis permatracter secuti sunt, could hold out*, Liv. With *dat.*: *nec jam vires sufficere cuquam* (al. *cujusquam*), Caes.: *sibi Asiam sufficere praefatus*, Just. With *prep.*: *terra ingenito humore egeat vix ad perennes sufficit amnes, sufficed to supply*, Liv.: *militēs, quibus vix etas ad reditum sufficeret*, Just.: *nec locus in tumulos nec sufficit arbor in ignes*, Ov. With *Inf.*: *nec nos omnino contra nec tendere tantum sufficimus, are able*, Virg.

suf-figo (subf.), *xi*, *xum*, 3. *v. a.* to fasten beneath or below, to fasten or fix on, to affix: *janua suffixa tigillo*, with a cruci suffixus, Cic.: *aliquem in crucem*, Hor.: in crucem, Just.: *caput hastā suffixum, stuck on a spear*, Suet.

suffimen, *hms*, *n.* [suffio] incense (poet. for *suffimentum*): Ov.

suffimentum, *i*, *n.* [id.] fumigation, incense: Cic.

suf-fio (subf.), *ivi* or *fi*, *itum*, 4. *v. a.* to fumigate, perfume: *locum*, Prop.: *thymo*, Virg. Poet.: *ignibus aetheris terras, to warm*, Lucr. [It is for *fu* = *Gr. fū*; cf. *fu-nus*, and *Gr. fū-os, fūna*].

suffitus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [suffio].

suffixus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [suffio].

sufflāmen, *iniv*, *n.* a break, drag-chain, skid: *rotam astringit multo sufflamine*, Juv. II. Fig.: a hindrance, impediment: *nec res atteterit longo sufflamine litis*, id. [Ety. uncertain.]

sufflātus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [suffio].

II. *Adj.* puffed up, bloated:

Varr. 2. Fig.: *puffed up, inflated* with anger or pride; of language, *tumid*, *pompous*, *bombastic*: *sufflatus ille huc veget*, Pl.: *sufflati atque tumidi* (in dicendo), Gell.

suf-flāvus (subf.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* yellowish, flazen: *capillus*, Suet.

suf-flo (subflo), *avi*, *atumi*, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* A. C.: to blow from below: to

blow up, inflate: refer ad *lloas* ubi, *suffla* celeriter tibi buccas. Pl. 2. Fig.: with *pron* *refl.* to become angry. *desco* quod se sufflavit uxori suae, got into a passion with his wife about something, id.

II. Neutr. to blow, puff: *sufflavit* buccis suis, Mart. 2. Fig. *suffla*; sum candidus, boast, puff yourself up, Pers. (Hence It. *soffiare*, Fr. *souffler*.)

suf-foco (subf.), avf., atum, i. v. a. [faux] to choke, stifle, strangle, suffocate: patrem, Cic. II. Transf. urbem et Italiam fame, to starve, id.

suf-fodio (subf.), fodi, fossum, 3. v. a. to dig or pierce underneath or through: equos, to stab them in the belly, Caes. 3. *lilia* equis, to stab them in the flanks, Liv. muros, to sap, undermine, Tac.

suffosus (subf.), a, um, Part. [suffodio].

suffragatio (subf.), onis, f. [suffragor] a voting in anyone's favour, support, suffrage: Cic. Liv. With *Gen.* *suffragatio* consilii, the recommendation to the consuls, Cic.

suffragator (subf.), onis, m. [id.] one who votes for another, a supporter, partisan: Cic. Suet.

suffragatorius, a, um, adj. [suffragator] belonging to the support of a candidate, recommendatory: Q. Cic.

suffragium, ii, n. [suffragor] a voting-tablet, a ballot; and in gen. a vote, suffrage sine suffragio populi aeditutem gerere, Pl. suffragium iure, to proceed to vote, Liv. equitum centuriae cum sex suffragis, with six votes, Cic. II. Transf. the right of voting. populi esse, non senatus, suffragium, quibus vellet, impartiri, Liv. 2. In gen. a decision, judgment, opinion; also, a favourable decision, assent, approbation: rhetor suffragio tuo et compotum tuorum, Cic.: ventosae plebis suffragia, Hor.

suffrago, onis, f. the upper part of a quadruped's hind leg, the ham (opp. to *armus*): Plin. [Etyim. uncertain.]

suffragor, atus, i. v. n. dep. to vote for, to support with one's vote and interest: convenient undique, non suffragandi modo sed etiam spectandi causa P. Scipionis, Liv. II. Transf. in gen.: to favour, recommend, support with Dat. huic consilio suffragabatur etiam illa res, Caes. Absol. fortuna suffragante, by the favour of fortune, Cic. [Cf. *refragor* the affinities of these words are obscure.]

suf-fringo (subfr.), 3. v. a. [frango] to break below, to break (rare) esp. of breaking the legs of men or animals: talos aleni, Pl.: crura, Cic.

suf-fugio, fugi, 3. g. n. and a. Neutr. to flee away (rare): Liv.

II. Act. to flee from, to shun: manum tactum et ictum, to elude, Lucr.

suffugium, ii, n. [suffugio] a shelter, covert, subterraneous specus

suffugium hilemi, Tac. II. Fig.: a refuge, remedy argentum malorum, id.

suf-fulcio (subf.), fulsi, fultum, 4. v. a. to prop underneath, prop up, support: porticus paribus suffulta columnis, Lucr. 2. Fig.: propterea capitur cibis, ut suffulciat artus, to support, strengthen, id. II. to put under by way of support: columnam mento suffulsi suo, Pl. (dub.: al. suffigit)

suffultus, a, um, Part. [suffulcio]. **suf-fundo** (subf.), fudi, fustum, 3. v. a. to pour underneath or among: to overspread, suffuse. a. nummum esse cordi suffusum sanguinem, Cic.: calore suffusus aether, suffused, intermingled, id. Of blues, tears, etc.: (Luna) si virginum suffuderit ore ruborem, overspread, Virg.: tepido lumine tota, i. e. to bathe in tears, Ov.: lacrimis oculis suffusa nitentes, i. e. with the tears standing in her eyes, Virg.: minio suffusus, dyed, stained, Tib. II. 1. g.: a. nummum maiore volutia, Cic.

suf-furor (subf.), i. v. n. dep. to steal away, filch: Pl.

suf-fuscus, a, um, adj. somewhat brown, dusky: margarita, Tac.

suffusus (subf.), a, um, Part. [suffundo].

sug-gero (subg.), gessi, gestum, 3. v. a. to carry up; to put or heap up, to present, bring, etc.: flammam costentem, Virg.: cibum animalibus, put before, supply, Tac.: divitias alimentaque (tellus), Ov. II. Fig.: to afford, furnish, supply: midiae flammam, to furnish fuel for envy, to feed the flame, Liv.: milium, bring on, produce, Pl. 2. to assign, add, annex, subjoin: sententiae rationum, Cic.: damna aleatoria, to add, Brut. statim Horatium, to place immediately after, Liv.

suggestio (subg.), onis, f. [suggero]. In rhetoric, a figure in which the orator puts a question and answers it himself, a suggestion: Quint.

suggestum, i, v. suggestus, subst.

suggestus, a, um, Part. [suggero]

suggestus (subg.), onis, m. and suggestum, i, n. [id.] a raised place,

a height, elevation. in orchestra, a raised seat, Suet. Poet.: comae, luxuriant pile of locks, Stat. 2. Esp.: a platform, stage, tribune: communis suggesta, Cic.: hac re pro suggestu pronuntiata, Caes.

sug-grandis (subgr.), e, adj. rather large: cubiculum, Cic.

sug-gredior (subgr.) gressus, 3. v. n. and a. dep. [gradior]. Neutr.: to go or come up to, to approach: Tac. II. Act.: to attack: id.

sugillatio, onis, f. [sugillo] a black and blue mark, a livid spot, bruise: Plin.

II. Fig.: an affronting, insulting: consulum, Liv.

sugillo (sugg.) avi, atum, i. v. a. to beat black and blue: Plin. II. Fig.: to taunt, insult, revile: viros sugil-

latos, repulsos, Liv. [Etyim. uncer-
tain.]

sugo, xi, ctum, 3. v. n. and a. to suck: alia (animalium) sugunt, alia carpunt, Cic. II. Fig.: cum lacte nutritia errorum suxisse, to have sucked in, imbibed, id. [App. cogn. with *sucus*, with media for tenuis; v. *suco*.]

sui, sibi, se or sese, pron. reflect of the 3rd pers. of both numbers and of all genders: strictly it refers back to the subject of the clause to which it belongs; but in subordinate sentences, where the sense is clear, it may stand for the subject either of the principal or of the subordinate sentence: e. g.: *Arivistus respondit si quid huius* (A) *et Caesar opus esset, sese* (A) *ad eum venturum fuisse; si quid ille a se* (A) *velit, illum ad se* (A) *venire oportere; quod sibi* (A) *Caesar denuntiaret, se* (C) *Aedonium injurias non neglecturum, neminem secum* (cum A) *sine sua perinde contendisse, Caes.* (Proculeius Julius) *diavisse fortum, a se* (P) *visum esse Romulum; eum sibi* (i. e. P.) *the pron. referring back to subject of principal sentence) mandasse, ut populum rogaret, ut sibi* (B) *eo in colle delubrum fieret; se* (R) *deum esse et Quirinum vocari, Liv.* (In such cases the common sense of the reader must be his guide.) With *cum*, always as one word, *secum*, Cic.: Caes. Strengthened with *me*, he cannot ipse apparuit, quia *esse*, Liv. II. *Thir* ad se, apud se, to him, with him, i. e. to or of his house: L. Caesar ut verum ad se rogat, Cic. Fig.: apud se esse, to be in one's senses: nuni tibi victum esse apud sese? Ter. 2. Sibi, pleasest [Int. ethicus] quid sibi vult pater? what does he mean, colloq. what is he up to? id. (ii) With *suis*, emphatic: cohorte suo sibi suo vivunt, on their own gage, Pl. [The orig. stem is *sua*. With acc. *se* *Gr. se*, *se*, Abl. *se* is for *se*.]

sullus, a, um, adj. [suis] of or belonging to some: *grex*, Liv.

sulcator, onis, m. [sulco] a furrower, plougher, a traverser: *pugri* Averni, i. e. Charon, Stat.: *silcae* arecae, Lincan

sulco, avi, atum, i. v. a. [sulcus] to furrow, plough: *agros*, Tib. humum vomite, Ov. II. Transf. in gen.: to scud over, pass through, etc. *vada salsa carina*, Virg.: *cuteum rugis*, to furrow, Ov.

sulus, i, m. a furrow: cum *sulus altius esset impressus*, Cic. II. Meton.: a ploughing: *hordeum altero sulco seminari debet*, Col. 2. a long narrow trench, a ditch: Virg.

3. a rut, track, in gen.: e. g. *the furrow cut by a vessel*: id.: *the trail of a meteor*: id. 4. a wrinkle in the skin: Mart. [Cf. A.-S. *sulh*. It is doubtful whether *sulus* is cogn. with *Gr. δακός*, the spir. asp. of which appears to have arisen, not from *s* but from *f*.] (Hence It. *solco*, Sp. *surco*.)

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3. a rut, track, in gen.: e. g. *the furrow cut by a vessel*: id.: *the trail of a meteor*: id. 4. a wrinkle in the skin: Mart. [Cf. A.-S. *sulh*. It is doubtful whether *sulus* is cogn. with *Gr. δακός*, the spir. asp. of which appears to have arisen, not from *s* but from *f*.] (Hence It. *solco*, Sp. *surco*.)

sullus, a, um, adj. [suis] of or belonging to some: *grex*, Liv.

sulcator, onis, m. [sulco] a furrower, plougher, a traverser: *pugri* Averni, i. e. Charon, Stat.: *silcae* arecae, Lincan

sulco, avi, atum, i. v. a. [sulcus] to furrow, plough: *agros*, Tib. humum vomite, Ov. II. Transf. in gen.: to scud over, pass through, etc. *vada salsa carina*, Virg.: *cuteum rugis*, to furrow, Ov.

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sulfur (sulphur and sulphur), ūris, n. *brimstone, sulphur*: Plin. *Plur.* Virg. II. Transf. (poet.): *lightning*: sacrum, Pers. (Hence It. *sofso*, *sofso*; Fr. *soufre*.)

sulfureus (sulph.), a, um, adj. [sulfur] of or like sulphur, *sulphureous*: foras, Ov. : aqua, Virg.

sullatūrio, a. v. n. desid. [Sulla] to desire to imitate or play the part of Sulla: Cic. (colloq.)

sulphur, and deriv. v. sulfur.

sulfis=si vultis; v. volo.

sum, fūi, esse (old forms: *Indic pres. eum* for *sum*, acc. to Varr.: *fut. escit* (strictly, an inchoative form) for *erit*, Lucr.: *perf. fūvimus* for *fūimus*, Enn. in Cic. *Suhj pres siem, si esiet, etc.*, freq., esp. in Plaut.: *fūam*, Pl. : *fuat*, Ter.: Virg.), v. *subst.* I. *Abol.* : to denote simple existence. *to be, exist, to happen, take place*: nolite existimare me nusquam aut nullum fore, shall not exist at all, Cic.: illa (defecto solis) quae fuit regnante Romulo, took place, id. Particular usages: (1) In 3 pers. pl. (less freq. sing.) *pres. and past indic.* with defining rel. clause: *there are (were) some who*: foll. by *Indic*, when it refers to particular persons or things, and by *Suhj*, when it refers to a class (=of the sort that): *sunt autem quae praeterit, there are some facts which I have passed over*, id.: *siere complures, qui ad Catilinam initio profecti sunt, there were a good many persons who* . . . Sall. With *Suhj.*: *erat nemo in quem suspicio conveniret, to whom it seemed to apply*, Cic. (2) With *Dat.* : to belong to (cf. Fr. *être à quelqu'un*) : *est mihi*, I have; *est tibi*, thou hast, etc. in this sense it may often be rendered by Eng. *possessive*: *privatus illis census erat brevis, their private fortune was scant*, Hor. Hence *p. h.* : *tecum nihil rei nobis est, I have nothing to do with you*, Ter. 2. In *perf. tense* (euphem.) : to be no more, be over and gone: *fulvus Tros, the Trojans have had our day*, Virg.: *eo Cic. of the conspirators who had been executed,—fuerit they are dead*. 3. Before a Noun-sent. with *ut*, *ubi*, etc. : it is possible, it may be (that): *non est igitur ut mirandum sit, there is no cause for surprise*, Cic.: *non est ut copia major ab Jove donari possit tibi, it is impossible that*, Hor. Esp. in periphrastic *fut Inf pass.*, *futurum esse ut omnes pellerentur, it would come to pass that*, Caes. Also with *Inf*: *unde plus haurire est*, Hor. 4. *to be present*: *ut certior fieret quod die in Tusculano essem futurus*, Cic.

II. Forming a Predicate with other words: the complement being a Noun, an adj., or less freq. an adv. or Phrase with *Prep.*: to be: e.g. *sum homo, sum bonus*: *ita res est, etc.*: *frustra id inceptum Volsci fuit, was in vain*, Liv.: *quum est in sacris civitas, is in a state of war*, Cic. (For such *P. h.* as

aliquo esse, pro aliquo esse, v. ab, pro; and *in eo esse, v. is, III.*)

2. *to be valued at*: *sextante sal erat, sold at 1/2 of an as*, Liv. (For tantum, nihil esse, etc., v. tantus, etc.)

3. With ellipsis of officium, partes, etc.: *it is the duty or part of*: *it is the characteristic (proprium) of*, with Gen.: *est adolescentis majores natu vereci, it is the part of*, Cic. 4.

With Gen. or Abl. of Quality or Description; to be characterized by, possessed of: *magni iudicii esse, to be a person of great judgment*, Cic.: *somni brevissimi erat, he needed very little sleep*, Suet.: *tenuissima valetudine esse, to be very weakly*, Caes.

5. With *Dat.* denoting end, purpose, etc.: *oneri ferendo esse, to be equal to bearing a burden*, Liv.: Cic.: *cui bono fuerit, for whose advantage it was*, id. (For fuller particulars on these and other usages with *esse*, see Gram.) [The two Latin roots are *es* and *fu*: the former the same as the Skr. *as* in *as-mi* (cf. Gr. *ei-mi* (ēg-mi); Eng. *is*, etc.): whence *'s-um*, *es*, *est*, *'s-unus*, *es-tis*, *'s-unt*: the latter cogn. with Skr. *bhā*, Gr. *phū-w*; Eng. *be*, etc.]

• **sumen**, inis, n. [contr. of *sugmen*, from *sugo*] a breast, teat, udder: Lucil. 2. Esp. of a sow's udder, the udder of a sow: *abdomen, sumen, suis glandium*, Pl. (II) Appy. *meto* : a breeding sow : Juv.

summa, ae, f. (sc. res) [summus] lit that which is highest; hence, the main thing, chief point; the summit, chief power; perfection: *lectis rerum summis, having read the main heads of the contents* (i.e. of the books), Liv.: in hoc summa iudicii causae tota consistit, the gist of the whole matter, Cic.: *universi belli, the issue of the whole war*, Liv.: *totius belli summa, the command in chief, general direction*, Caes.: *pene unum est omnium summorum, the supreme power*, Cic. 2. Esp. of numbers: *de summa nihil decedet*, Ter. 3. Transf. in gen.: *the whole, the entire amount*: *cogitationum mearum omnium*, Cic.: *summorum summa est aeterna, the sum of sums, i.e. the universe*, Lucr. Adv. *p. h.*: *ad summam, on the whole, generally, in a word*: Cic.: *in summa, in all, id.*: also *opp. to diu, finally*, Just. (II) *the whole, opp. to a part*: *summa exercitus, the main body of the army*, Caes.: *ad discrimen summorum rerum adducere, to stake their all on the hazard, i.e. of a general engagement*, Liv. (Hence Fr. *somme*.)

sum-māno (subm.), i. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to trickle under: Virg.

II. Act.: to wet, moisten (perh. with play on name *Summanus*, i.e. Pluto): Pl. (see passage, Curc. III. 46).

summārium, ii, n. [summa] a summary, epitome, abstract: Sen. **summas**, ātis, adj. [summus] high-

born, noble, eminent, distinguished Pl. •

summātim, adv. on the top or surface, slightly: *radicem eradere*, Cōl.

II. Fig.: *giving only the heads, summarily, compendiously*, etc.: *aliquid perscribere*, Cic.

summātus, ūs, m. [summus] chief rule, supremacy, sovereignty: Lucr.

summē, adv. in the highest degree, most highly or greatly, extremely: *quod me sollicitare solet*, Cic.: Hor.

sum-mergo, v. submergo.

summisso, v. subm.

sum-mitto, v. submitto.

summōpersē, adv. (and separ. *summo opere*) very much, exceedingly, vehemently, etc.: Cic.: Lucr.

sum-movēo, v. submoveo.

summas, a, um, sup. adj.: v. superus, n. III. B.

sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, i. v. a. [contr. of *sub-mo*, from *emo*] to take up, lay hold of, assume: *fustem*, Pl.: *legem in manus*, Cic.: *ferrum ad aliquid interficiendum*, Liv.: *pecuniam mutuum, to borrow*, Cic.: *togam virilem, to put on, begin to wear*, id.: *regium ornatum nomenque, to assume*, Nep.: *diem ad deliberandum, to take time for*, Caes. 2. Fig.: *Arctovistus sibi tantam arrogantiam sumperat, had assumed*, id.: *supplicium de aliquo, to exact a penalty, inflict punishment on*, Cic. (ii) *to begin, enter upon, undertake*: *bellum*, Liv.: *Sall*: *proelia*, Suet.: *expeditionem*, Flor.

II. Partic usages: to choose: *aliquem ex populo monitorem officii*, Sall. Poet. with *Inf.*: *virum aut heroa lyrā celebrare*, Hor. 2. *to take as one's own, to claim, arrogate, appropriate*: Cic.: *imperatorias sibi partes*, Caes. 3. *to use, apply, employ, spend, consume*: *frustra operam*, Ter.: *laborem*, Caes. 4. *to take for granted, to assume, maintain, suppose, affirm*: *aliquid ad concludendum*, Cic.: *beatos esse deos*, id. 5. *to bring forward, cite, mention as a proof, example, etc.*: *quid quicquam potest ex omni memoria sumere illustris?* id. 6. *to buy, purchase*: *quae parvo sumi nequeunt, obsonia captas*: Hor.

sumpti-facio [perh. to be taken as two words, *sumpti* old Gen. of *sumptus*], feci, i. v. a. *to expend, lay out*: Pl.

sumptio, ōnis, f. [sumo] a taking: Vitr. II. In logic: a premise taken for granted, an assumption: Cic.

sumptuārius, a, um, adj. [sumptus] of or belonging to expense, *sumptuary*: *rationes nostrae*, Cic.: *lex*, id.

sumptuōse, adv. expensively, sumptuously: Cat. Comp. • Cic.

sumptuosus, a, um, adj. [sumptus] expensive, costly, sumptuous: *cenae*, Cic.: *hostias*, Hor. Comp.: *ludi sumptuosiores*, Cic. Sup.: Suet. II. Of persons: *lavish, wasteful, extravagant*: Ter.: Cic.

sumptus, a, um, Part. [sumo].

sumptus, ūs (*gen. sumpti*, Pl.), *m.* [*id.*] *expense, cost, charge*; perpetuus sumptus suppeditare, Cic.: magnum neu-
rum equitatus suo sumptu alere, Cic.

sumtifacio, **sumtio**, etc. *v.* sumpt.

sūo, sūi, sūtum, 3 *v. a.* to sew or stitch, to sew, join, or tack together tegumenta corporum, Cic.: corticibus sutta cavatis alvearia, Virg. **II.** Fig.: metuo lenonem, ne quid suo suat capiti, devise, Ter. [Cf. Gr. *sūo* in *καρσύνω*=*kararsūō*; Goth. *siu-jan*, Eng. sew, O. H. G. *soum* (=Eng. seam)]

sūōmēt and **sūōpte**, *v. suus*
sūōvētaurilia, lum, *n. plu* [sus ovis taurus] a sacrifice consisting of a swine, a sheep, and a bull, offered esp. at lustrations (V. Smith's Ant 356)
Liv.: Tac. (Form solitaurilia [sols=sollus, taurus]; Val. Max.: Quint)

sūpellex, lectilis, *f.* household utensils, furniture, or goods (only in sing.). Pl.: Cic. **II.** Fig.: amicos parare, optimam et pulcherrimam vitam, ut ita dicam, supellectilem, equum, Cic.: tecum habita, et non quā sit tibi curta supellex, how poorly furnished your mind is, what contracted endowments you have, Pers. [What is laid on the surface, as opp. to fixtures; for sense cf. Gr. *ἐνερμα*. For cognates of *-lex*=*-lect*, *v. lectus*]

sūper, *adv.* *v. superus*.

sūper, *adv.* and *prep.* [Cf. Skr. *upari*: Gr. *ὑπέρ*; Goth. *ufar*: Eng. over, in which *v.* is for *f*. The *s* in Latin and spir. asp. in Greek, are explained; *v. sub*]. *Adv.*: above, on the top, etc. *Lit.* of places: on super tigna bipedalia iugum, Caes.: haec super e vallo prospectant, look forth from above (=desuper). Virg. **II.** of number and quantity, over, moreover, besides: satis superque esse sibi suarum cuique rerum, more than enough, Cic.: super quam quod . . . besides that, Liv.: incipio super his, I speak further in these terms, Virg.: his accensa super, yet more, id. **2.** over, left, remaining: super tibi erunt, qui dicere laudes tuas cupiant, you will have bards enough and to spare, id.: sola super imago, sole remaining, id.

B. Prep. with *Acc.* or *Abl.* With *Acc.*: of place or situation: over, above, upon, on: super terrae tumultum aliquod statuere, Cic.: quum alii super aliorum capita ruerent, Liv. (i) Of order or arrangement: Nomentanus erat super ipsum, Porcius infra, was above him (at table), Hor.: super Numidiam Gaetulos acceptimus, beyond Numidia, Sall. (ii) Of officials: super armamentarium positus, put over, i. e. in charge of, Curt. **2.** Of time, during, at (rare): super vinum et epulas, id. **3.** Of number or quantity, over, above, beyond, upon, besides, etc.: super ix milia, Tac.: Panicum exercitum super morbum etiam fames

affecit, in addition to disease, Liv.: Esp. super omnia, above all, before all: talia carminibus celebrant: super omnia Caeci speluncam adieciunt, Virg.

II. With *Abl.* Of place or situation (rare): over, above, upon: districtus onis cui super impia cervix pender, Hor.: ligna super foco large reponens, id. **2.** Of time, during, in: nocte super media, Virg. **3.** Of abstract relation, for de: upon, about, concerning: hac super re scribam ad te, on this point, Cic.: super sua laude, in support of his own credit, Virg.

C. In composition, super denotes over, above (i) of place: e. g. super-gregior, to step over (ii) of quantity: e. g. super-addo, to add besides. (iii) to denote a surplus or remainder: e. g. super-um, to be left over, to remain (Hence Fr. *sur*)

sūpera, *v. supra*.

sūperabilis, *e*, *adj.* [super] that may be got over or surmounted: murus, Liv. **II.** Fig.: that may be overcome or subdued: nullis casibus Romani, Tac.: non est per vim superabilis ulli, Ov.

sūper-addo, *no perf.*, ditum, 3 *v. a.* to add over and above, to superadd; (poet.) Virg.: Prop.

sūperans, *antis*, *Part.* [super] **II.** *Adj.*: prevailing, predominant: superantior ignis, Lucr.

sūperātor, ōris, *m.* [*id.*] a conqueror: populi Etrusci, Ov.

sūperbē, *adc.* haughtily, proudly, arrogantly, tyrannically: Caes.: Liv. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: id.

sūperbia, *ae*, *f.* [superbus] loftiness, haughtiness, pride: divitiarum plene sunt insolentis superbiae, Cic. Plur.: secundas fortunas dicent superbiae, Pl. **II.** In a good sense, lofty spirit, honourable pride: sume superbum quæstam meritis, Hor.

sūperbiloquentia, *ae*, *f.* [superbus loquor] arrogant discourse: Post ap. Cic.

sūperbīo, 4 *v. n.* [superbus] to be haughty or proud, to take pride in: si habes quod liqueat, neque respondes, superbis, Cic. (dub.) : superbiere miles, began to shew an arrogant temper, Tac. With *Abl.* of cause: forma, Ov.: nomine avi, id. Poet. with *Inf.*: spoliare superbit, disdains, Stat. **II.** Transf. of things; and in good sense, to be superb, splendid, magnificent: quae sub Tyria concha superbit aqua, Prop.

sūperbus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [super] lit. up-lifted in mind; hence, haughty, proud, arrogant, overbearing, etc. reges, Lucr.: superbum se praeibit in fortuna, Cic.: utrum superbiorum te pecunia facit, an quod . . . id.: homines superbissimi, Sall. **2.** Of things: aures, i. e. too proud to listen, Liv.: dens, delicate, fastidious, Hor. Neutr. absol.: superba loqui, to talk proudly, Prop. **II.** In good sense, splendid, magnificent, superb: populum late

regem belloque superbum, glorious, Virg.: triumphus, Hor.

sūper-ciliūm, *n.* *n.* an eye-brow: ex supercilio aut remissione aut contractione, Cic.: cuncta supercilio movens (Jupiter), i. e. at his beck, Hor. **2.** Transf. a brow, summit, crest, summit, Virg.: tumuli, Liv.

II. Fig.: pride, arrogance, superciliousness: supercilium ac regius spiritus, Cic. (Hence Fr. *surcil*)

sūper-cresco, *crevi*, 3 *v. n.* to grow up, over, or upon: Cels.

sūper-eminēo, 2 *v. a.* to overtop, rise above: viros omnes, tower above, Virg.

sūper-ficies, *ei*, *f.* [facies] the upper side, the top, surface: testudinum, the upper shell, Plin. **II.** Esp. in law, anything placed upon the ground so as to become attached to it, as a building erected on another man's land: Cic.

sūper-fio, *v. n.* to be over and above, to be left, to remain (rare): Pl.

sūper-fixus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* fastened above, fixed on the top (rare): Liv.

sūper-flūo, 3 *v. n.* to run over, overflow: Tac. **II.** Fig.: to be superabundant: Sen. juveni quadam dieendi impunitate et licentia superfluens, i. e. running to extravagant lengths, Cic.: nihil neque desit neque superfluat, nothing redundant, Quint. orator superfluent, extravagant, Tac.

sūper-flūus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [superfluo] running over, overflowing: flumina campis, Plin. **II.** Fig. superfluous, unnecessary: Sen.

sūper-fundo, *fundī*, *fū-um*, 3 *v. a.* (i) *pass.* over or upon: magnam vim terram, Tac. (ii) *Reflex.* to pour out, scatter, extend: Cicero Tiburi superfuso irrigavit, Liv. **2.** Fig.: Macedoniam fama superfudit se in Asiam, id.: nondum fortuna se animo ejus superfudit, i. e. had proved too much for, Curt. **II.** With *Abl.*: to cover, to spread one thing with another, to overwhelm: Tac.

sūper-fusus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [superfundo]

sūper-grēdiōr, *gressus*, 3 *v. a.* and *n.* dep. (gradior) to step, walk, or go over: limen, Col. **II.** Fig.: to pass or get over; to surpass, exceed, excel: aliquem pulchritudine, Tac.

sūper-gressus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [supergradior]

sūpēri, *orum*, *m. pl.* (sc. dii) strictly pl. of superus (q. v.), the gods above, the celestial deities: Ov.: Virg.: Hor. **2.** Meton.: the upper regions: ad supēros, i. e. on earth, Virg.

sūpēr-immīnēo, 2 *v. n.* to hang over, overhang (rare): Virg.

sūpēr-impēdens, *entis*, *Part.* overhanging: silvar, Cat.

sūpēr-impōno, *no perf.*, *pōstum*, 3 *v. a.* to put, place, or lay upon: Liv. **sūpēr-impositus**, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [superimpono]

super-incendo, ēre, i. v. a. to inflame more or *beside*. Val Fl.

super-incidens, entis, Part. falling on (one) from above, falling on the top of. Liv.

super-incubans, antis, Part. lying over or upon. Liv.

super-incumbo, cūbū, i. v. n. to lay or cast oneself upon. Ov.

super-induco, xi, ctum, i. v. a. to draw, lay, or smear over. ceram, Just.

super-induo, ūi, ūtum, i. v. a. to put on over. paenulam, Suet.

super-indūtus, a, um, Part. [super-indūto]

super-ingēro, no perf., gestum, i. v. a. to bring upon, to cast or heap upon. Plin. Poet. ubi non unquam lit in superingent ortus, does not point down his morning beams, Tib. (dub.)

super-ingestus, a, um, Part. [super-ingentus]

super-iniectus, a, um, Part. [super-injectio]

super-injicio, jēci, jectum, i. v. a. to throw on or above. i. cast over or upon. raras frondes, Virg.

super-insterno, stāvi, i. v. a. to spread or lay over. tabulas, Liv.

superior, v. superus, B.

superius, ade, v. supra.

super-jacio, jēci, jectum (super-jactus, Jac.), i. v. a. to cast or throw over or upon. membra superjecta cum vesti, Ov. superjecto natarunt acriore damine, covering the face of the earth, Hor. 2. Fig. to go beyond, exceed. superjecere quidam augendo fidem, have exceeded belief, Liv. II. to cover with (rare). pontus scopulis superjacet unda, overflows, Virg.

super-jectus, a, um, Part. [super-jacere]

super-jumentarius, ii, m. a superintendant of the drivers of beasts of burden. Suet.

super-latio, ōnis, f. [superfero]. In rhetoric, an exaggerating, hyperbole; veritatis superlatio atque trajectio, Cic.

superlatus, a, um, Part. [superfero]. II. Adj. extravagant, exaggerated. verba, Cic.

super-mitto, misi, i. v. a. to put in afterwards, add, etc. aquam, Just.

superne, ade, from above, above, upwards. designat in piscem mulier formosus superne, Hor. gladium superne jugulo defigit, Liv.

super-nus, a, um, adj. [super] that is above, upper: celestis: Lucr. Tusculum, standing on high ground, Hor.: numen, celestial, Ov.

super-o, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [superari]. Neutr. to go over (rare): sol superabat ex mari, Pl.: jugo superans, passing over, Virg. 2. Fig.: to have the upper hand, to be superior, to overcome: denique nostra superat manus, Pl.: superare numero militum, to have the advantage in numbers, Liv.: superante multitudine, id.: superat sententia Sabini, prevails, Caes. II. to exceed, be superfluous, to be

abundant, to abound opp. to deesse, Cic. III. to be left over, to remain, survive. si de quinque remota est uncia, quid superat? Hor.: uter eorum vita superant, whichever of the two may survive, Caes. With Dat. (=superesse: poet.) captivae urbi, to outlive, Virg.

B. A (t) to go or pass over, rise above, to mount, ascend, to surmount, overlook. munitiones, Liv.: montes, Virg.: superat (Parnasus) cacumine nubes, Ov.: tantum itineris, to accomplish, Tac. 2. to go past or beyond. regionem castrorum, Caes. 3. Naut. t. t.: to sail past, to double: promontorium, Liv. II. Fig.: to surpass, outstrip. aliquem virtute, laude, dignitate, Cic.: Herculis acta, to outdo, Just.: vel cuius canem vel vinibus aprum, Hor. 2. Esp. in milit. affairs, to overcome, subdue, vanquish. Massilienses bis proelio navali superati, Caes.

super-obruo, ūi, ūtum, i. v. a. to cover over, overwhelm (rare). Prop.

super-pendens, entis, Part. overhanging: saxa, Liv.

super-pōno, pōsi, pōstum, i. v. a. to put or place over, upon, or beyond. go set up, constr. usū with Acc. and Dat.: capiti decus (i. e. pileus), Liv.: agra superposita membra fovere nian, Ov. II. Fig.: to place over or above, to set over (rare). Perperna in maritimum regionem superpositus, Liv. i. rag.

super-pōsitus, a, um, Part. [super-pōno]

super-scando (superscendo), i. v. a. to climb or step over (rare). Liv.

super-scribo, psi, ptum, i. v. a. to write upon or over (as a correction of MS). Suet.

super-sēdo, sēdi, sēsum, i. v. n. and a. to sit upon or above: with Dat.: eques Rom. elephantis supersedens, Suet. II. Fig.: to be above (the necessity of) doing something; hence, to forbear, to refrain or desist from, to omit: constr. usu with Abl., less freq with Inf. (i) With Abl. + proelio, to do without fighting a pitched battle, Caes. Pass impers.: posse complexione supersederi, it may be dispensed with, Cic. (ii) With Inf.: supersedissem loqui apud vos, I should have felt it unnecessary to address you, Liv.

super-stagno, avi, i. v. n. to overflow or flood a district. Tac.

super-sterno, no perf., stratum, i. v. a. to strew or spread upon, to cover over (rare): superstrati cumuli, Liv.

superstes, itis, adj. [supersto] one who stands by or is present. Pl. fr. As subst.: a witness. suis utrisque superstitibus praesentibus, the witnesses on both sides, Vet. form ap. Cic. 2. standing or existing beyond or longer: hence, outliving, surviving: constr. usu. with Dat.: less freq with Gen. or absol.: ut sul sibi liberi superstitibus essent, should outlive him, Cic.

super-stro, xi, ctum, i. v. a. to build upon or over (rare). Tac.

super-sum, fui, esse (per tmesin): jamque adeo super unus eram, Virg., irreg. v. n. to be over and above, as a remainder: to be left, to remain, to exist still: ex eo proelio circiter milia hominum cxxx superfuert, Caes.: duae partes, quae mihi superstiti illustrandae orationis, Cic.: superest dicere, it still remains to tell, Ov. 2. Esp. to outlive, to be still alive, to survive, with Dat., or absol.: patri, Liv.: quum superesset adhuc qui spectaverant, Suet. II. to be in abundance, to abound: veror ne jam superesse mihi verba putes, Cic. Poet.: modo vita superstit, if life suffice, Virg. 2. to be in excess, to be superfluous: ut neque absit quicquam neque superstit, Cic. III. For adesse, to serve by being present, to assist (v. rare): si superesset, opp. to sin deesset, Aug. in Suet.

Cic. superstes filio pater, Liv.: utinam te non solum vitae, sed etiam dignitatis meae superstitem reliquissim! the survivor of, Cic. Absol.: quod superstitem Augustum reliquissim, Suet.

superstitio, ōnis, f. [superstes: v. infra] unreasonable or excessive religious belief or fear: superstition: superstitio, in qua inest timor inanior deorum, Cic.: victi superstitione animi, Liv. 2. Meton.: of that which inspires dread; e. g. the oath by the Styx: una superstitio quae reddita divis, the only solemnly binding oath, Virg. 3. In pl.: superstitious rites: Liv.: Tac. II. For religio, religious awe, sanctity, a religious rite (late): templi, Just. [It is uncertain how we should connect the meaning of this word with its derivation from superstes. Lact. says: "superstitiosi sunt ii qui superstitem memoriam defunctorum colunt." It has been suggested that the force of the word lies in the prefix, the root having little more than the meaning of the substantive verb, as is the case not infrequently with sta. If so, the etymological sign. is "a being excessive, excess," hence in particular, "excess in religion," etc.]

superstitiosus, adv. superstitiously: Cic.

superstitiosus, a, um, adj. [superstitio] full of superstition, superstitious: principes, Liv.: sollicitudo, Cic. II. Transf.: prophetic: superstitiosus quidem est; vera praedicat, Pl.

superstitio, i. v. n. [superstes] to be over or remaining. Pl.

super-sto, i. v. n. and a. to stand upon or over: (quem) lapsum superstantis immolat, Virg. Of inanimate objects: signa cum columnis, quibus superstant, Liv.

superstratus, a, um, Part. [supersterno]

superstructus, a, um, Part. [superstruo]

super-struo, xi, ctum, i. v. a. to build upon or over (rare). Tac.

super-sum, fui, esse (per tmesin): jamque adeo super unus eram, Virg., irreg. v. n. to be over and above, as a remainder: to be left, to remain, to exist still: ex eo proelio circiter milia hominum cxxx superfuert, Caes.: duae partes, quae mihi superstiti illustrandae orationis, Cic.: superest dicere, it still remains to tell, Ov. 2. Esp. to outlive, to be still alive, to survive, with Dat., or absol.: patri, Liv.: quum superesset adhuc qui spectaverant, Suet. II. to be in abundance, to abound: veror ne jam superesse mihi verba putes, Cic. Poet.: modo vita superstit, if life suffice, Virg. 2. to be in excess, to be superfluous: ut neque absit quicquam neque superstit, Cic. III. For adesse, to serve by being present, to assist (v. rare): si superesset, opp. to sin deesset, Aug. in Suet.

super-tectus, a, um, *Part.* [*super-* + *teg-*]

***super-tāgo**, xl, ctum, i. v. a. to cover above, cover over: candida ossa favilla, Tib.

super-urgens, entis, *Part.* pressing from above: fluctu superurgente, dashing over, Tac.

superus, a, um, *adj.* [*Comp.*: *superior*: *Nuper*: *superius*, summus [*super*] that is above, upper, higher: opp. to *inferus*: *Di superi* atque *inferi*, Pl. (*v. superi*): omnia *supera*, *Infera*, media, Cic.: mare, the upper or Adriatic Sea (opp. to *mare inferum*, the lower or Tyrrhene Sea), Pl. *Adv.* *phr.* de *super*, from above, Pl.: ex *super*, Lucr. 2. Of the upper regions or upper world, opp. to the lower regions: *superas* evadere ad auras, Virg.

B. [*Comp.*: of place. *superiorem* partem collis, Caes.: de loco *superiore* dicere, from the tribunal, Cic.

2. Of time and succession, former, past, previous, preceding; of age, more advanced, older: quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, the night before, id.: milites *superioribus* proeliis exercitati, previous, Caes. *superior* Africanus, the earlier, elder, Cic.

3. Of quality, condition, number, etc.; higher, more distinguished, greater, superior: with *Abl.*: honoris gradu *superior*, id.: hostes equitatu *superiores* esse, Caes. (ii) In milit. lang. *victorios*: ita ut nostri omnibus partibus *superiores* fuerint, id. **C.** *Sup.*: *superius*, and *summus*, highest, loftiest, topmost: *i. superius*, a, um, [= *superius* + *imus*: cf. *extremus*] (i. t. only poetical for *summus*). *montesque supremos silivifragis* vexat flabris, the tops, summits, Lucr. 2. Of time or succession, last, latest, extreme, final (poet.): *supremo* te sole domi maneblo, at sunset, Hor.: *supremam* bellis imposuisse manum, the last or finishing stroke, Ov. *Supremum*, adverbially, for the last time: quae tunc esse conspecta *supremum*, id. (ii) *Esp.* of the close of life, last, closing, dying: dies, Cic.: *tempus*, Hor.: *sociamque tori* vocat ore *supremo*, with his dying breath, Ov.: honor, the last funeral rites, Virg.: *animam* spulcro condidit et magna *supremum* voce clemus, as a last farewell, id. *Subst.*: *suprema*, orum, n. *plu.* the last moments, death: Tac. (B) *funeral* rites, a funeral: id. (y) a last will, a testament: nihil primo senatus die agi passus, nisi de *supremis* Augusti, id. 3. Of degree, highest, greatest: *supplicium*, the penalty of death, Cic.: *maiestas*, Virg. 4. Of rank: most exalted: *Juppiter* *supreme*, Pl. **II.** *summus*, a, um [*sup-imus*], uppermost, highest, topmost (often to be translated by a corresponding *subst.*: *summi* montes, the mountain tops, Hor.: in *summa* sacra via, on the highest part of, Cic.: in aqua *summa*, on the surface of the water, Pl.: *summa* voce, at the

top of one's voice, Hor. *Absol.*: *sermo*, qui a *summo* adhibetur in poculis, by the head of the table, i. e. the president of the feast, Cic. *Also neut* (but not in *Nom.*): *abejus summo* . . . rami, etc., from the top or extremity of this (horn), Caes. A *verb.*: *summu*, at the utmost or furthest: *bus*, terve *summu*, Cic. 2. Of time or succession, last, latest, final: *summa* dies, Virg. 3. Of degree, rank, etc.: extreme, utmost; highest, greatest, best, most distinguished or noble; most important, weighty, etc.: ad *summu* senectutem, Cic. *esp.* of mental or moral qualities = *maximus*, greatest: *fides*, constantia, *justitiaque*, id.: non agam *summo* jure tecum, according to the utmost rigour of the law, id.: quid *summo* magistratu praerant, Caes.: *hiem*, mid-winter, Cic.: *amicus*, the best friend, Ter.: *summo* rei publicae tempore, at a most important or critical juncture, Cic. *di* *summi* saepe rebus consilia inveniunt, respecting matters of the greatest importance, Caes. (From low Lat. *superanus* come It. *sovrano*; Fr. *souverain*.)

supervacaneus, a, um, *adj.* [*vā-*co] over and above what is necessary, needless, superfluous: opus, done at leisure hours, Cic.: oratio, Liv.: de timore *supervacaneum* est discedere, Sall. **supervacūus**, a, um, *adj.* superfluous, useless, needless: mihi *Baras* *supervacue* Antonius facit, unnecessary, Hor.: Ov. *Absol.*: res ad praecavendum vel ex *supervacuo* movit, to take even needless precautions, Liv.

super-vādo, i. v. a. to go or climb over, to surmount (rare) Sall.: Liv. **super-vēho**, xl, ctum, i. v. a. to carry over or past: (of the wind) *camulos* *harenarum*, Gell. In *pass*: to go or pass over or beyond: *montem*, Cat.: *promontorium*, Liv. **super-vēno**, vēni, ventum, 4 v. n. and a. to come over or upon, to come to or in addition to, to come after or up, to arrive. *Act.*: *unda* *supervenit* *undam*, follows after, presses upon, Hor.: *crura* loquentis terra *supervenit*, closed over, Ov. **II.** *Fig.* to surpass, excel: *Stat.* **B.** *Neutr.*: with *Dat.*: *adit* se *sociam* *timidisque* *supervenit* *Aegle*, comes suddenly upon, surprises, Virg. *Absol.*: *Laelius* *Fulviusque* ab *Roma* *superleverunt*, Liv.

super-venit, ūs, m. [*supervenio*] a coming up, an (unexpected) arrival: Tac. **super-vivo**, xl, i. v. n. to outline, survive: *Just.*: *Flor.* (Hence Fr. *survivre*.)

super-volito, avi, i. v. a. *freg.* to fly about over, to hover over: Virg. **super-volo**, i. v. a. and n. to fly over: totum orbem, Ov.: *supervolat* hasta, Virg. **supino**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*supinus*]

to bend or lay back, to put or throw a person or thing off the back: *manus* *modice* *supinata* (cf. foll. art.), Quint.: *glacis*, to turn over, plough up, Virg.: *nasum* *indore* *supinor*, I sniff up, Hor.

supīnus, a, um, *adj.* [from *sub*: cf. *in* + *sup*] lying on the back, *supine*: *sterit* *supinus*, Hor.: *tendocum* *supinas* ad caelum cum voce *manus*, with the open palms turned upwards, Virg.: *lactus* (telorum), a throwing upwards, Liv. 2. *Esp.* of motion, backwards, going back, retrograde (poet): *ne* *redit* in fontes *unda* *supina* suos, Ov. 3. Of localities, sloping, inclined: *colles*, upland downs, Virg.: *spread out*: *vallis*, Liv.

II. *Fig.* of the mind: careless, heedless, negligent, indolent: *animus*, Cat. *Maecenas*, Juv. 2. haughty, proud: *Pers*

suppactas, a, um, *Part* [*sup-*pingo].

suppaenitet (*subp*), 2 v. *impers* to be somewhat sorry, to repent a little (for *constr* v. *paenitet*): *illum* *furoris* *suppaenitit*, Cic.

sup-palpor (*subp*), i. v. n. *dep* to fondle or wheedle a little (rare): Pl.

sup-pār (*subp*), āris, *adj.* nearly equal (rare). Cic.

sup-pārāsitor (*subp*), i. v. n. *dep* to flatter or fawn a little, like a parasite. *amanti*, Pl.

suppārūm (*v. siparūm*), i, n, and **suppārūs**, i, m. [*av.* *Osca* word, orig. perh. *linen* stuff in gen.; hence:] a linen garment worn by women: Pl.

suppeditatio, ōnis, f. [*suppedito*] abundance: Cic.

suppedito (*subp*), avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. *freg.* [*perh.* by dissimilation for *suppedito* (from *suppeto*)] *Neutr.*: to be fully supplied or in abundance, to be at hand, be in store: *multitudo* *suppeditabat*, Liv.: *materia* *crescendi* *suppeditat* id.: cui sit *vita* *suppeditavisset*, if he had lived, Cic. 2. to abound or be rich (rare): *ita* *gaudis* *gaudium* *suppeditat*, is increased by other joys, Pl. 3. to be enough or sufficient, to suffice: *parare* *ae*, quae *suppeditent* et ad cultum et ad victum, Cic.: *amori*, Ter.: *labori*, to be equal to, Pl. **II.** *Act.*: to give, furnish, afford or procure in abundance: *luxuriae* *sumptus*, id.: *ebros*, Cic. *Absol.*: *alicui* *sumptibus*, to supply him with what is needful for his expenses, Ter.

sup-pēdo (*subp*), i. v. n. to break wind softly: Cic.

sup-pētiās (*subp.*), arum, f. *plu.* [*suppeto*] aid, assistance, succour (only in *Nom* and *Acc*): *auxilia* *mibi* et *suppetiās* sunt *domi*, Pl. In *Acc.*: *suppetiās* with verbs of motion for aid *suppetiās*: *nae* *tibi* *suppetiās* *tempore* *adveni* *modo*, I have come to your aid, id.

suppētior (*subp.*), atus, i. v. n. *dep* [*suppetiās*] to come to the aid of, to assist, succour (rare): with *Dat.*: Cic.

sup-pēto, i, v. n. and a. [*suppeto*] to be forthcoming for one's use, to be at

hand or in sight, to be present: copia frumenti ut suppeteret, Caes.: si vita suppetet, Cic. **II.** Transf.: to suffice, be equal to; to agree with, correspond to: pauper non est, cui rerum suppetit usus, who has enough for his needs, Hor.: novis ut auge suppetas doloribus, be able to endure, id.: rudis lingua non suppetebat libertati, did not keep pace with, Liv.

sup-pilo (subp.), no perf., atum, 1 v. a. to steal underhand, to filch, purloin: pallium alicui, Pl.: with pers. obj., to rob, strip, fleece: suppiles clam domi uxorem tuam? id.

sup-pingo (subp.), no perf., pactum, 3 v. a. [pango] to fasten underneath, to clout: fulminis sociis, Pl.

supplanto (subp.), avi, atum, 1 v. a. [planto] to trip up one's heels, to throw down: Cic. **II.** Transf. in gen. to throw to the ground, overthrow: Poet. tenero supplantat verba palato, trips up, i. e. distorts, mimes, Pers.

supplaudo (subp.), v. supplodo
supplausio (subp.), v. supplodo
supplementum (subp.), i. a. [supple] that with which any thing is made full or whole: a filling up, supplement. adjectum supplementum (Campaniae coloniae), a reinforcement, Vell. **2.** anything used as a help or support: Suet. **II.** Esp. milit. t. t.: a filling up to the proper complement: legiones veteres eodem supplemento exple, i. e. to bring them up to their proper complement, Liv. Hence in gen., reinforcements: per causam supplementi in order to procure reinforcements, Caes.

sup-pléo (subp.), évi, étum, 2 v. a. to fill up, make full or whole, to make good, to complete, supply: bibliothecam, Cic. adjectoque cavae suppleunt sanguine venae, Ov. **II.** Esp. milit. t. t.: to furnish a complement, to make up to the proper number: legiones subito delectu, Tac.: naves remigio, Liv. ad supplenda exercitus damna, to make good, Tac.

suppletus (subp.), a, um, Part. [suppleo].
supplex (subp.), icis, adf. [supplicio] humbly begging or entreating: humble, submissive, suppliant. Absol.: supplex to ad pedes adieciabas, Cic.: in multis ac supplices misericordia uti, Caes. With Dat.: iudicibus supplex, Cic. (ii) Subst. with pron. adj. or Gen.: vester est supplex, iudices, your suppliant, id.: dei, Nep. **II.** Transf. of things. manus, suppliant hands, Cic. vitta, Hor. (Hence it suffers; Fr. *supplé*)

supplicatio (subp.), ónis, f. [supplicio] a public prayer or supplication; a public religious observance, either by way of thanksgiving or of religious humiliation (cf. pulvinar): supplicatio diis immortalibus pro singulari eorum merito novo nomine decreta est, Cic. Sometimes such a supplicatio was decreed in honour of a victorious general

before his triumph. ex litteris Caesaris, dies xv supplicatio decreta est, Caes.: v. Smith's Ant. 356.

supplico (subp.), v. suppleo
suppliciter, adv. humbly, submissively, suppliantly: Cic.: Caes.: Virg.
supplicium (subp.), ii, n. [supplicio] an act of supplication: addressed to the gods, hence, a public prayer, worship (rare in this sense and usu. in plur.): supplicis votisque fatigare deos, Liv.: votis muliebribusque supplicis, Sall. **2.** Hence in gen.: a humble or earnest entreaty, a supplication: Vagenses fatigati regis supplicis, id.: legatos ad consulem cum supplicis mittit, id. **II.** From the posture of kneeling to be beheaded or scourged; punishment (usually capital), execution: torture, etc.: supplicio affici, Caes.: aliquem omni supplicio excruciatum necare, Cic. Plur.: ad lincenentum supplicia descendunt, Caes. (Hence Fr. *supplice*)

sup-plíco (subp.), avi, atum (old perf. *supli*), supplicassia, Pl.), 1. v. n. to kneel down or humble oneself, to pray or beg humbly, to beseech, implore, supplicate: with Dat.: ipsum uras oratio. huic supplicabo, Ter. populo Romano supplicare, Cic. Absol.: misistat supplicantes legatos, Sall.

II. Esp. to pray to or supplicate the gods; to pray, worship: in fano, Pl.: per hostias diis supplicare, Sall. [Acc. to some, the simple verb is not placo, but pláco, cogn. with placeo and placo] (Hence Fr. *supplier*.)

sup-plódo (supplaudo, subplaudo), si, 3. v. a. to stamp the foot: Cic.

supplósio (subp.), ónis, f. [supplodo] a stamping the foot: Cic.

sup-póno (subp.), pōsitum, pōsitum (perf. suppositi, Pl. Part. sync. sup-posta, Virg.), 3. v. a. to put, place, or set under: constr. usu with Acc. and Dat.: anatum ova gallinis, Cic.: cervicem polo (of Atlas), Ov.: caput fontibus, i. e. to take a douche bath, Hor.: falcem aristis, to apply, Virg.: per ignes suppositos cineri doloso, hidden under, Hor.: agresti fano pecus, i. e. for shelter, Ov. **2.** Esp. to put in the place of, to substitute: meliorem, quam ego sum, suppono tibi, Pl.: aliquem in alicujus locum, Cic. (ii) to substitute fraudulently, to falsify, forge, counterfeit: (puella) herae meae supposita est parva, Pl.: qui supposita persona falsum testamentum obsequandum curaverit, by personation, Cic.

II. Fig.: to add, annex, subject: exemplum epistolae, id. **2.** to make subject to subject: aethera ingenio suo, Ov.: Latio supposuisse Samon, id. (From suppositus comes Fr. *suppôt*.)

sup-porto (subp.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to carry, bring or convey up to: frumentum exercitui navibus, Caes.

suppositicius (suppos.), a, um, adj. [suppono] put in the place of, substituted: Mart. **II.** Esp.: not genuine, spurious, supposititious: Pl.

suppositio (subp.), ónis, f. [id.] a

putting or setting under: ovorum, Col.

II. Esp.: a putting in the place of, substitution (of a child): Pl.

suppositus (subp.), a, um, Part. [suppono].

suppostrix (subp.), icis, f. [id.] she that fraudulently exchanges or substitutes: puerorum, Pl.

suppressio (subp.), ónis, f. [supprimo] lit. a suppression; hence, a keeping back of money, embezzlement: praedae ac suppressiones judiciales, Cic.

suppressus (subp.), a, um, Part. [supprimo]. **II.** A. d. j.: short: mentum, Varr. **2.** Of the voice, subdued, low: suppressa voce dicere (opp. to magna voce dicere), Cic. Comp.: id.

sup-primo (subp.), pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. [premo] to press down or under: lit. only as naut. t. t.: to sink, send to the bottom: quatuor (naves) suppressas, Liv. **2.** Esp.: to hold or keep back; to check, put a stop to: to detain, restrain, suppress: hostem nostrum insequemur, Caes.: habenas aerni cursum, Ov.: fugam, id.: vocem, id. (ii) Fig.: aegritudinem, to control, Cic. **II.** to keep back from publicity, to keep secret or to oneself; to keep back, suppress: senatusconsulta, Liv. **2.** Fig.: indicium conjurationis, Curt.: Tac.

sup-prómis (subp.), i, m. an under-buttler: Pl.

sup-pudet (subp.), 2. v. impers.: for constr., v. pudet: to be somewhat ashamed: Cic.

suppuratio (subp.), ónis, f. [suppur] a purulent gathering, suppuration: Cels.: Sen.

suppūro (subp.), avi, atum, 1. v. n. [pus] to gather matter, fester, suppurate: Plin. Fig.: quum voluptates angusto corpori ingestae suppurare coeperunt, Sen.

suppus, a, um, adj. head-downwards: Lucr. [Acc. to Fest., =supinu-s.]

sup-pūto (subp.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to cut off below, to prune, lop, trim: oleas teneras, Cato. **II.** to count up, compute: sollicitis supputat articulis, Ov.

suprā (orig. form, *supēra*, Lucr.), adv. and prep. (superus). Adv.: of place: on the upper side, on the top, above: Cic.: an mare, quod supra memorem, quodque alluit infra, i. e. the Adriatic, opp. to the Tyrrhene Sea, Virg.: toto vertice supra est, towers above him, id. **2.** Of time: before, formerly, previously: uti supra demonstravimus, Caes.: ut supra dixi, Cic.: supra repetere further back, from past times, Sall. Comp.: dixi superius, further back, Phaedr. **3.** Of number or measure: beyond, over more: supra adiect Aeschrio, offered more, Cic.: nihil supra deos laceros, I importune them for nothing more, Hor. (ii) With quam: above or beyond what, more than: Cic.: supra quam credi-

hile est, *Sall.* **II.** Prep. with *Apr.* Of place, above, over: *enm locum, Caes.*: *accubueram hora nona, et quidem supra me Atticus, infra Verrius, Cic.* *Supra caput esse, to be imminent, urgent, threatening; to be close at hand; Liv.*: *Sall.* Esp. of geographical position, above, beyond, *supra Suessulam, Liv.* **2.** Of time, before: *paulo supra hanc memoriam, Caes.* **3.** Of number or quantity, over, above, beyond: *supra pulha viginti, Liv.*: *hominis fortunam, Cic.*: *vires, Hor.* **4.** Of office, having charge of: *supra bibliothecam esse, Vitr.*: *Pseudo-Quint.* **III.** Compounds formed with *supra* are extremely rare, and mostly dub.; for in several of the instances adduced it appears to be more correct to write *super* separately (Hence *It. supra; Sp. sobre*.)

supra-scando, 3. v. a. *to climb or pass over, surmount; Liv.*

suprēmo, suprēmum, and suprēmus, v. superus

sūra, ae, f. the calf of the leg: *surae teretes, well-turned, shapely; Hor.* [Ety. incertum]

sūrculus, i. m. dim. [surus, a branch, shoot: *Fest.*] a young twig or branch, a shoot, sprout, twig: *Virg.*: *Cic.* **II.** Esp. a scion, graft, sucker, slip for propagation: *id.*

surdaster, tra, trum, adj. [surdus] somewhat deaf: *Cic.*

surdifas, ātus, f. [surdus] deafness (rare): *Cic.*

surdus, a, um, adj. deaf: *Cic.* Transf.: *aurum surdas jam auris reddideras mihi, you had deafened me, Ter.* Proverb: *surdo narrare, canere, etc., to preach to deaf ears, talk to the wind; so, non canimus surdis, Virg.*: *quae verior ne vana surdis auribus cecinerim, Liv.* **II.** Transf. deaf to, unwilling to hear, regardless, insensible, inexorable: *aliqui, not understanding, not apprehending; iudex, Cic.* *ad mea munera surdus, Ov.*: *leges rem surdam, inexorabilem esse, that cannot hear or be prevailed upon, Liv.*: *in aliquis sermone, failing to understand, Cic.* (ii) Poet.: *unheard; vota, to which the gods are deaf, Pers.* Comp.: *Hor.*: *Ov.* **2.** yielding a dull, indistinct sound, dull-sounding (rare): *theatrum, Varr.* **3.** Objectively, noiseless, silent, mute: *lyra, Prop.*: *non erit officii gratia surda tui, unsung, Ov.*: *surdo verber, with noiseless lash (of conscience), Juv.* **4.** Of small, appearance, meaning, etc., faint, dim, dull, indistinct: *spirant cinnama surdum, has a faint smell, Pers.*: *colos, Plin.* [Prob. lit. "heavy," from I. E. *sear*, the root of O. H. G. *swar*-i, heavy, Germ. *schwer*. Absurdus is not cognate.] (Hence *It. Sp. sordo; Fr. sourd*.)

sūrēna, ae, m. among the Parthians, the grand vizier: *Tac.*: *Amm.*

surgō, surrexi, surrectum (uncontr. forms, *surrigē, etc.* v. infra A.: *synop.*

surrexi, Mart.: *surrexē, Hor.*), 3. v. a. and n. [contr. from *surrigo*, from sub-*rego*] **A.** Act.: *tolit/or raise up, to raise, erect, elevate* (the uncontr. forms were chiefly used in this sense): *aurēs, Virg.*: *paulatim surrexissē, Plin.*: *hastae surrecta (al. suberecta) cuspidē in terra fixae, with the point upwards, Liv.* **B.** Neutr.: *to raise oneself up, to rise, arise, to get or stand up; a mensa, Pl.*: *ec lectulo, Cic.*: *solio, Ov.*: *al. umbris ad lumina vitae, Virg.* Of an orator: *ad dicendum, Cic.* (ii) Of things, *to arise, mount up, ascend; surgat pius ignis ab ara, Ov.*: *sol, Hor.* **2.** Esp. *to get up from bed, from sleep; Cic.*: *Ov.*

3. Of growth, *to spring up, grow up, Ceres in culmo surgere, al.* *Hor.*: *surgens arx, Virg.* **II.** Fig. rumor, *Tac.*: *honor, Ov.* (Hence *Fr. sourdre*.)

surrigōulus, v. *scirpiculus*

surrēpo, v. *subrepto*

surreptus, v. *subreptus*

surrigō, v. *surgō*

surrīpo (subr.), ripūl, reptum (synop. forms, *surpito*, *Hor.*: *surpere, Lucr.*: *surpuerāt, Hor.* *surpuit, Pl.*

surpuit, id. *Prof. Subj.* *surripit*, for *surripuit, id.* 3. v. a. (rapio) *to snatch or take away secretly, to withdraw privily, to steal, pilfer, purloin*:

vasa ex privato sacra, Cic. *surripuit, puer, kidnapped, Pl.*: *de mille fabae modis unum, Hor.* With *pron. repl.*:

surripuit tibi dudum de foro, you stole away from me, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *vires, quae nec eripi nec surripit potest, i. e. of which one can be robbed neither by force nor fraud, Cic.*: *crimina oculis patris, to hide from, Ov.*

surrōgō, v. *subrogo*

sursum (sursus, *Lucr.*), adv. [contr. of sub-*voisum*, upwards, on high, opp. to deorsum] With words denoting motion: *quum ex alto puto sursum ad summum e-cenderis, Pl.* (ii) Pleonastically joined with *versus* (*versum*, *versum*): *sursum versus rehere, Cic.* (iii) *Sursum deorsum, up and down, to and fro; commutare, id.* **II.** Of situation or locality, high up, above (rare): *nares, quod omnis odor ad supera fertur, recte sursum sunt, id.* (Hence through the form *susum*, *Fr. sus*.)

sūs, sūs (Dat. plur. *sūbus*, *Lucr.*), comm. a swine, hog, pig, boar, sow: *Cic.*: *Hor.* Proverb: *sus Mineram, ut aiunt, docet, Cic.* (like "teach your grandmother to suck eggs").

II. a kind of fish: *Ov.* [*skr. sū-kara-s* (-kara = Lat. *-cul-* (-): *skr. sūs, ३;* O. H. G. *sū*, Goth. *sewin*, Eng. *sow, swine*.)

susceptio, ōnis, f. [suscepio] a taking in hand, undertaking: *Cic.*

susceptor, ōris, m. [id.] one who undertakes a work on contract, a contractor: *Just.*

susceptus, a, um, Part. [suscepio].

sus-cipio (succipio), cēpi, ceptum,

3. v. a. [sus for sub- (v. sub) and cipio] to take or catch up; to raise up; to prop, support, sustain; *ignem tollis, to catch the spark in (dry) leaves, Virg.*: *dominam ruentem, to stay her fall, id.*: *cava suscepto flumine palma sat est, taken up in the hand, Prop.*: *theatrum futuris ac substructionibus, to prop, support, Plin.* Ep.

2. Esp. to take up a new born child from the ground; hence, to acknowledge, recognize, bring up as one's own: *simul atque editi in lucem et suscepti sumus, Cic.* (ii) Transf. in gen.: *to get, beget, or bear children*:

filia, quam ex te suscepit, Pl.: *liber ex liberti filia, Cic.* **3.** To take, receive, as a citizen, under one's protection, as a pupil, etc. (rare): *aliquem in civitatem, id.*: *discipulos, Quint.*

II. Fig.: *to take upon oneself, to undertake, assume, incur, etc.*: *ant laborem aut sumptus, Cic.*: *negotium, id.*: *legationem ad civitates sibi, Caes.*: *dolorum gemitumque, Cic.* *personam viri boni, to assume, borrow, id.* With *acc* and *Inf.*: *to maintain, be prepared to prove: id.* **2.** Esp.: *to take up, reply to, resume, continue a speech, Virg.*: *Quint.*

sus-cito, avi, atumi, i. v. a. [sus for sub- and cito] to lift up, raise, elevate (poet.): *terga, to throw up ridges (in ploughing), Virg.*: *suscitāt linteā (aura), swells, fills, Ov.* **2.** Esp. to build, raise: *delubra deum, Lucr.*

II. to rouse up, arouse, awaken, to set in motion, encourage, incite: *aliquem e somno, Cic.*: *in arma viros, to stir up, Virg.*: *tacentem Musam, to wake the silent Muse, Lucr.* (ii) Of things: *sopitos ignes, to stir up, rekindle, Virg.*: *clamores, to set up, raise, Phaedr.*

suspecto, a, i, atum, i. v. a. freq. [suspectio] to continue to look up at: *tabulem pictam, Ter.* Absol.: *to be on the watch; Plin.* **II.** Esp.: *to distrust, suspect; Agrippinam magni magnique, Tac.* Pass.: *ne pellicis suspectarum, might be an object of suspicion to, id.*

suspectus, a, um, Part. [suspectio]

II. Adj.: *mistrusted, suspected; Cic.*: *super tali scelere suspectum se habet, Sall.* With Gen. after anal. of *tristis*, etc.: *suspecti capitalium criminum, suspected of, Tac.* With Dat. of person to whom: *meis civibus suspectus, Cic.* (ii) Of things: *nomen infam. suspectum, id.*: *locus, critical, dangerous, Liv.*

suspectus, ūs, m. [id.] a looking up or upwards: *Plin.* **2.** Transf.: *a height (poet.)*: *ad aetherum caeli suspectus Olympum, Virg.*: *turtis vasto suspectu, id.* **II.** Fig.: *a looking up to, high regard or esteem; honorum, respect for rank, Ov.*

suspendium, il, n. [suspendo] a hanging of oneself, a hanging: *Pl.*: *Cic.*

sus-pendo, di, sum, 3. i. a. to hang

up, hang, suspend: in litore vestes, Lucr. . . religata ad pinnam muri recte suspensus, Liv.: oscilla ex alta pinn, Virg. Poet.: nec sua credulitas placem suspenderat hamo, had caught, hooked, Ov.

2. Esp to put to death by hanging, to hang: Cic.

3. Of votive offerings, to hang up, dedicate: votas vestes, Virg: vestimenta deo, Hor.

4. Of buildings, to build upon arches, to arch or vault, and in gen. to prop up, support: Cic: quibus (tignis) suspenderent eam contignationem, to underpin, support, Caes.

5. Esp. of ploughing: (tellurum) tenui suspendere sulco, to lift or turn up, i. e. plough with a shallow furrow, Virg. II. Fig. to hang up: naco suspendis aduoco ignotus, turn up your nose at, sneer at, Hor.

2. To depend, rest upon, etc.: extrinsecus bene vivendi suspensas habere rationes, dependent upon external, Cic.

3. To make uncertain or doubtful, to keep in suspense: natum ambiguis responsis, Suet.

medio responsio rui suspenderunt, left the matter in suspense by an ambiguous answer, Liv.

4. To stop, check, interrupt, suspend: fletum, Ov.

5. To hang or fix upon: suspendit picta vultum mentemque tabella, Hor.

suspensus, a, um, Part. [suspensus]

II. Adj. raised, elevated, suspended: Roma cenaculis sublata atque suspensa, Cic.: saxis suspensus rupem, rock-lung crag, Virg.

2. Transf. pressing or touching lightly, light: suspensio gradu ire, on tiptoe, Ter.: suspensus dentibus, with tightly closing teeth (of dogs at play), Lucr.

3. Fig. uncertain, doubtful, wavering, hesitating, etc.: tot populos inter, penem metumque suspensas animi habetis, Liv.: animus, Cic.: verba, Tac.

multo suspensum numine, awe-struck by the fulness of divine presence, Virg.

suspicaax, acis, adj. [suspicio] apt to suspect, distrustful, suspicious (rare). Liv.: Tac.: Nep. II. Object that excites mistrust, suspicious: silentium, Tac.

su-spiō, spexi, ctum, 3. v. a. and n. [sub specio] to look up or upwards, to look up at: caelum, Cic.: ramos, Ov. in caelum, Cic. Absol.: nec suspiat nec circumspicit, id.

2. Fig.: to look up to mentally, to raise the thoughts up to: nihil magnificum ac divinum, id. (ii) Esp to look up to with admiration, to admire, respect, esteem, honour, etc.: viros, id.: argenteum et marmor vetus aedae et artes, Hor. II. to look secretly; and meton. to mistrust, suspect (usu. in perf. part.): Bombar suspectus regi et ipse cum suspiciens, Sall. (v. suspectus).

suspiciō, ōnis, f. [suspicio] mistrust, distrust, suspicion: Cic.: Caes. Plur.: Cic.: Ter.: Caes. With Gen. obj.: hinc reconciliatae gratiae, Cic.

II. Transf. in gen.: an ill-devised, imperfect not: n. (rare): deorum,

id. Object: indication: infirmitas, Suet. (Hence Fr. soupçon)

suspiciōse, adv. in a way to raise suspicion, suspiciously: Cic. Comp.: id.

suspiciōsus, a, um, adj. [suspicio] Subject: mistrustful, ready to suspect, suspicious: in aliquem, Cic.

II. Object: that excites mistrust or suspicion, suspicious: crimen, id. Sup.: id.

suspicio, i v. a. = suspicor Pl

suspicio, atus, i v. a. dep. [sub and spec- in specio] to mistrust, suspect: quid homines suspicentur, videtur, Cic. Rarely with personal obj. ancillas meas, Pl. With Acc and Inf.

suspiciari Caesarem habere, etc., Caes.

II. Transf. in gen. to surmise, suppose, believe. quae vix conjectura possumus suspicari, Cic. With Acc and Inf.: suspicio fore, ut, etc., id.

Ov. With depend clause: ne suspicari quidem quanta sit, Cic.

suspiratio, ōnis, f. [suspiro] a sighing, a deep breath, a sighing, sigh: Quint.

suspiratus, ūs, m. [id.] a sighing, sigh (rare). Cic. Plur.: Ov.

suspiratus, ūs, m. [id.] a breathing, sighing, or with difficulty, a deep breath, a sigh (rare). Pl.: Liv.

suspirium, i, n. [id.] a deep breath, a sighing, sigh: Cic. Plur.: Prop.: Ov.

su-spiro, avi, atum, i v. n. and a. [sub spiro] Neutr.: to draw a deep breath, to sigh: occulte, Cic. Poet.: puella in flavo hospite suspirans, sighing after, longing for, Cat.

2. Transf. of things: curae suspirantes, Poet. ap. Cic. II. Act.: to sigh for, long for: suspirat longo non visam tempore matrem, Juv.: Chloen, Hor.

2. to sigh out, exclaim with a sigh (poet.). Hor. (Hence Fr. soupirer)

susque deque, adv. [sus = sub] up and down, to express indifference de Octavio susque deque, it is of no consequence, Cic.

sustentaculum, i, n. [sustento] a prop, stay, support (rare): Tac.

sustentatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a deferring, delay: forbearance (rare): Cic.

sustento, avi, atum, i v. a. freq. [sustineo] to hold up or upright, to uphold, support: fratrem ruentem, Virg.

II. Fig.: to keep up, uphold, sustain, maintain, support, preserve: jacentem (civitatem), Cic.: amicos suos fide, id.: pugnam, Tac. With impers suby: spes inopiam sustentabat, enabled them to bear, Caes.

2. Esp.: to support, sustain, maintain, nourish, etc. familiam, Ter.: Cic. Reflect mutando sordidas merces sustentabat, supported himself, got a living, Tac.

3. to bear, hold out under, endure, suffer: maerorem doloremque, Cic.: extremam famem, Caes. Absol.: nec ultra sustentaturi fuerint, Liv. Pass. impers.: aegre eo die sustentatum est, the defence

was kept up, Caes. 4. to put off, defer, delay: rem, Cic.

sus-tineo, tinal, tentum, 2. v. a. [sus for subs, and teneo] to hold up, hold upright, uphold, to bear up, support, sustain: onus alicui, Pl.: humeris bovem vivum, Cic.: baculo artus, Ov.: arma membraque, Liv.: lapis albus pocula cum cyatho duo sustinet, supports, has resting on it, Hor.: se a lapsu, Liv.

2. Esp.: to hold or keep back, to keep from slipping, to keep in, check, restrain, etc.: currum, Cic.: equos, Caes.

II. Fig.: to uphold, sustain, maintain, preserve: dignitatem civitatis, Cic.: causam rei publicae, id.

2. Esp.: to sustain, support, maintain, nourish, etc.: veterem amicum, fortuna, fide, id.: patriam parvosque nepotes, Virg.

3. to bear, undergo, endure: to hold out against, withstand: mala ferre sustinere, Cic.: alicuius imperia, Caes.: impetum hostis, id.: oppugnationem, id.: senatus querentes eos non sustinuit, could not brook their complaints, Liv. With Acc and Inf. (usu. with negative expr or implied): sustinebant tales viri, se tot senatoribus non credidisse? take on themselves, presume to say, Cic. Affirmative: quae se praefere Dianae sustinuit, Ov.

4. to hold in, check, restrain: to keep back, put off, defer, delay: est igitur prudentis, sustinere ut currum sic impetum benevolentiae, to keep a tight rein on (fig.), Cic.: (Hence Fr. soutenir.)

sus-tollo, i v. a. [sus for subs and tollō] to lift or take up, to raise up, raise: amiculum, Pl.: vela, Cat.: Ov.

II. Esp.: to take away, remove, destroy: herilem filiam, Pl.

susurrator, ōnis, m. [susurro] a mutterer, whisperer: Caes. in Cic.

susurro, i v. n. and a. [susurro], to hum, buzz, murmur: to mutter, whisper: Neutr.: susurrant (apes), Virg.: aut ego cum cara de te nutrice susurro, Ov.

II. Act.: pars, quid velit, aure susurrat, id. Pass. impers.: jam susurrari audio, cives Atticam esse hanc, there is a whisper that, Ter.

susurrus, i, m. a low, gentle noise, a humming, murmuring, muttering, whispering, etc.: Cic. Plur.: Hor.: Prop. Personified: the Whispers: the attendants of Fame: Ov. [A redupl. form from the root sear, to sound, whence Gr. σὺρρυς, and Lat. ab-sur-dus]

susurrus, a, um, adj. [susurro] muttering, whispering: lingua, Ov.

sutēla, ae, f. [suo] lit. a sewing together; hence, fig.: a cunning device or contrivance, an artifice, trick: Pl.

sutilis, e, adj. [id.] sewed together, bound or fastened together: baltus, Virg.: cymba, made of rushes bound and stitched together (the boat of Charon), id.: coronae, made of roses stitched on to lindem bark, Ov.

sutor, ōris, m [id.] a shoemaker, cobbler: Pl. Of the lower class in gen: id sutores et zonarii clanculant, Cic. Proverb: sutor ne supra crepidam (judicaret), let the cobbler stick to his last, Plin.

sūtōrius, a, um, adj [sutor] of or belonging to a shoemaker or cobbler: atramentum, shoemaker's blacking, Cic.: Tarpio sutorius, formerly a shoemaker, id.

sūtīnus, a, um, adj [contr. of sutorinus, from sutor] of or belonging to a shoemaker or cobbler, shoemaker's: taberna, Tac.

sūtūra, ae, f. [suo] a sewing together, a seam, suture: Liv.

sūtus, a, um, Part. [suo]. II. Subst: suta, orum, n plu. joints: per aerea suta, the joints of the armour, Virg.

sūus, a, um, (Gen plu suum, Ter), reflect. pron poss. [suus=svos, corresponds to Gr εἶός; v. se] of or belonging to himself (herself, etc.), his own, her own, its own, their own: constr identical with that of se (v. eul): Caesar copias suas divisit, Caes. hunc sui cives e civitate eiecerunt, Cic. suus cuique erat locus, Caes. (ii) Strengthened with *sibi* or *proprium*: is quo pacto servat suo sibi patri, Pl. ni ego proprio eum proelio equites Volscorum tenuissent, i. e. by opposing cavalry to cavalry, Liv. (iii) With the suffix *pte* or *met*: suapte nutu et suo pondere, Cic. suomet ipsi more praecipites eant, Sall. 2. Emphatic, proper, appointed, full, etc.: cecit e vita, suo magis quam suorum civium tempore, at a time better for himself than for his country, Cic.: quaedam (animalia) imperfecta suisque trunca videtur numeris, wanting some of their due parts, Ov. 3. As subst. masc plu.: one's own people, followers, party, troops, etc. Octavius, quem quidem sui Caesarem salutabant, Cic.: Caesar suos a proelio continebat, Caes. (ii) Neutr.: one's own property, possession, right, etc.: meum mihi placebat, illi suum, Cic.: se suaeque defendere, Caes. 4. one's own master, at one's own disposal, free, independent, also in one's right mind: ancilla, mea quae fuit hodie, sua nunc est, her own mistress, Pl.: vix sua. vix sanae virgo Niseia compos mentis erat, scarcely in her senses, Ov. 5. inclined or devoted to, favourable, friendly: Alphenus utebatur populo sane suo, on his side, Cic.: suo loco pugnam facere, id. on ground of one's own choosing (and presumably, favourable), Sall. II. For Gen obj qui (rare): neque cuiquam mortualem virescens evae parvae videntur, injuries done to himself, id.

sycophanta, ae, m. = συκοφάντης (orig. it is said, a fig-informer, i. e. one who informed against those who exported figs from Attica contrary to law; hence in gen.) an informer, tale-bearer, slanderer; a trickster, cheat: Pl.: Ter. II. Transf: g. cunning flatterer, parasite, sycophant. Pl.

sycophantia, ae, f. = συκοφαντία, craft, cunning, deceit: Pl.

sycophantiōsē, adv. craftily, knowingly, deceitfully: Pl.

sycophantor, i. v. n. dep. [sycophanta] to play the rogue, to deceive, trick, cheat: Pl.

syllāba, ae, f. = συλλαβή, a syllable: Cic.: auceps syllabarium, a word-catcher, caviller, id. II. Transf: in plur: verses: Mart.

syllābātīm, adv. syllable by syllable: Cic.

syllōgismus or **-os**, i. m. = συλλογισμός, a form of reasoning in which a conclusion is drawn from two premises, a syllogism: Gell.: Quint.

syllōgisticus, a, um, adj = συλλογιστικός, of or belonging to a syllogism, syllogistic: Quint.

sylla, sylvanus, etc. v. silva, etc.

symbola, ae, f. = συμβολή, a contribution of money to a feast, a share of a reckoning: Ter. Transf of blows. sine meo sumptu paratae jam sunt scapulis symbolae, I shall pay shot with my shoulders, Pl.

symbolus, i, m (symbolum, i, n Pl) = συμβολος or -on, a sign or mark, a token, symbol: miles hic reliquit symbolum, expressed in cera ex anulo suum imaginem, Pl.

symmetria, ae, f. = συμμετρία, proportion, symmetry: Vitr.: Plin.

symphonia, ae, f. = συμφωνία, an agreement of sounds, concord, harmony, symphony: Cic.: Hor. Plur.: Cic. (Hence It. *sampogna*.)

symphōniacus, a, um, adj = συμφωνιακός, of or belonging to concerts or to music: pueri, singing-boys, chorists, Cic.

symposium, n, n. = συμποσιον, the Banquet, the title of one of Plato's dialogues: Nep.

synēdrius, i, m. = συνέδριος, a counsellor, senator, among the Macedonians: Liv.

synēphēbi, orum, m. plu = συνήφηβοι, the Fellow-youths, the title of a comedy by Statius Caecilius: Cic.

syngrapha, ae, f. = σύγγραφη, a written agreement to pay, a promissory note, bond: Cic.

syngraphus, i, m. = σύγγραφος, a written contract: Pl. II. a passport, pass: id.

synōdis, ontis, m. = συνόδους, a kind of fish: Ov.

synthesinus, a, um, adj. = συνθεσινος, of or belonging to a dressing-gown: vestis, Suet.

synthesis, is, f. = σύνθεσις, a dinner service: Mart.: Stat. II. a suit of clothes: Mart. 2. a loose, easy garment worn at table: id.

syrra, ae, f. = σύρρα, a robe with a train. Sen.: worn esp. by tragic actors. Juv. Hence, meton. tragedy: id.

syrtis, is, f. a sand-bank in the sea; a quicksand: Virg. Esp as n. propr. of two gulfs in the N. of Africa: Sall.: Liv. 2. Meton.: the lands on the coast of the Syrtis; the sandy deserts of Africa: aestuosae, Hor.

T, indecl. n. or (sc. littera) f. the twentieth letter of the Latin alphabet, and the thin (or sharp) dental.

2. As an initial, or when preceded only by s, it can, in pure Latin words, be followed by no consonant except r: the combinations *tl*, *stl*, and *tm* are found only in words borrowed from the Greek. Hence the original forms *latius* (from root of *tollo*, *tolero*, cf. *τάρχος*), *stilis*, *stilo*, became *latius*, *stilus*, *locus*. 3. t medial, followed by i and another vowel, had a tendency, even in the early period of the language, to be pronounced as a sibilant, this arose, as in the case of ci before a vowel, from the hardening of the t into a semi-vowel (y); and as a consequence of the change affecting both combinations, and making them similar in sound, it and e came to be used interchangeably before a vowel in the MSS and inscriptions of the Roman decline. 4. The combination *th* did not come into general use till the time of Cicero: hence CARTACINENSIS on the Columna rostrata.

II. Latin t corresponds to Skt t (and sometimes m) and to Gr τ. In accordance with Grimm's law, in Gothic and low-German generally, including English, the regularly answers to it, and in Old High German (with which modern German commonly agrees) d. Thus we have Lat. tendo; G. *trēvon*, Goth. *thanjan*, Germ. *dehnen*, Lat. *tolero*; Gr. *talaw*, Goth. *thulan* (Eng. *thole*), O H G. *dolen* (Germ. *dulden*), Lat. *torren*; Gr. *τέρρα*, Goth. *thaurjan* (Eng. *thirst*), Germ. *dürsten*. Lat. *tres*, Gr. *τρεῖς*, Goth. *threis* (Eng. *three*), O H G. *dra* (Germ. *drei*). III. In the Romance languages t initial usu. remains unchanged. In the middle of words it sometimes becomes d; thus Lat. *litus*, It. *lido*, Lat. *lutum*, Sp. *lodo*, Lat. *adulare*, Fr. *aider*. This change also often happens when t has become final by omission of a suffix, as in Fr. *merchand* from low Lat. *mercatorum*, Fr. *plaid* from Lat. *placitum*. *Aigu*, *vertu*, etc., were *agud*, *vertud* in an earlier stage of the French language. In Spanish the change of Lat. *t* to *d* is particularly frequent; thus it is regularly seen in past participles, as *hablado* from Lat. *fabulatum*, *oído* from Lat. *audire*, etc. The termination *-aticus*, which is frequent in low Lat., regularly becomes *-agro* in It. and *-age* in Sp and Fr.; thus Lat. *silvaticus*, It. *selvaggio*, Fr. *sauvage*;

Lat. *viaticum*, It. *viaggio*, Sp. *viage*, Fr. *voyage*. When *te* or *ti* in Latin is followed by a vowel, the *e* or *i* in the derived French word commonly disappears, and the *t* becomes *c*, *ç*, *s* or *ss*, thus Lat. *platea*, Fr. *place*, Lat. *annuntiare*, Fr. *annoncer*; Lat. *redemptio*, Fr. *rançon*; Lat. *ratio*, Fr. *raison*, Lat. *nutritio*, Fr. *nourisson*: the latter change is found in the derivatives of a number of Latin abstract substantives in *-itia*, as *laetitia*, Fr. *liesse*, Lat. *tristitia*, Fr. *tristesse*. In Italian, the Lat. *ti* followed by a vowel becomes *gi*; thus Lat. *ratio*, *statio*, It. *ragione*, *stazione*; or, more commonly, *zi*, as in the class of nouns of which *navigazione* from Lat. *navigatio* may be taken as a type. In Sp. the same Lat. combination becomes *z*, as in *razon* from Lat. *ratio*; or *ci*, as in Sp. *navion* from Lat. *navio*, *oracion* from Lat. *oratio*. Lat. *tr* in the middle of a word in Italian and Spanish remains unchanged or becomes *di*; in French, *rr* or *r*, thus Lat. *ladio*, It. *ladrone*, Sp. *ladron*, Fr. *larron*; Lat. *vitrum*, It. *vetri*, Sp. *vitrio*, Fr. *verre*; Lat. *petra*, It. *pietra*, Sp. *pedra*, Fr. *pietre*; Lat. *pater* (*putrem*), It. Sp. *padre*, Fr. *père*. Lat. *st* in the middle of a word sometimes becomes *sc* in It. *sc*, in Fr. *ss*; as in Lat. *angustia*, It. *angoscia*, Fr. *angoisse*, Lat. *ostiarium*, It. *usciere*, Fr. *hussier*.

IV. As an abbreviation, T. stands for Titus, T. for Tiberius, T. Tribunus, T. F. Testamenti Formulæ, T. F. C. Titulum facendum curavit, T. F. Tribunicia potestas.

tâbella, *u, f. dim* [tabula] a small board, a little table or tablet; liminis, the door-sill, Cat.: parva tabella capit terminum utrimque lapillos, small gaming-board. Ov. Of the "ark" in which Remulus and Remus were set adrift quantum sati parva tabella tulit, Froil plank, id. 2. a fan: id. 11. l. sp. a writing-tablet, and meton. a writing, letter, contract, will, etc. tabellæ imponere manus, id. laureatæ, a dispatch bound up with laurel announcing a victory, Liv. 2. a voting-tablet used in the comitia in the election of magistrates and in deciding upon measures proposed for the acceptance of the people: Cic. Hence meton. the ballot as a mode of voting secretly id. (11) Of the voting-tablets by means of which the judges delivered their verdicts: id. (v. Smith's Ant. 107).

3. a painted tablet, a small picture or painting: priscis sparsa tabellis porticus, Ov. 4. a votive tablet hung up in a temple in acknowledgment of the succour or beneficence of a deity votiva, Hor. memores, Ov. **tabellarius**, *a, um, adj* [tabella] of or belonging to writing or to letters: naves, vascula to carry letters, mail- or packet-boats, Sen. 2. Subst.: tabellarius, *li, m* a letter-carrier, courier: Cic. 11. of or belonging to

voting-tablets lex, regulating voting, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 236).

tâbêo, *2 v n*. [v. tabes] to waste away, be consumed (poet.): corpora tabent, Ov. sale tabentes artus (see Conington on Æn. 1. 173), wasted by a sea voyage and storm, Virg.

taberna, *ae, f* a hut, hovel, cottage: pauperum tabernæ, Hor. 11. a booth, shop, work-shop, stall, inn, tavern: libraria, a bookseller's shop, Cic.: and simply, taberna, Hor. 11. utrina, a cobbler's stall, Tac.: deversoria, an inn, tavern, Pl. (From root *ta* (cf. Gr. *ἐ-τά-θη*, *τά-θη*), to stretch, spread out; so tentorium from tendo) (Hence Fr. *taverne*)

tabernaculum, *i, n* [taberna] a tent: Caes. 11. Esp. in augury, tabernaculum capere, to choose a place for a tent without the city, wherein to observe the auspices previously to holding the comitia: tabernaculum recte captum, an observatory duly chosen, with due ceremonies, Cic.

tabernarius, *a, um, adj* [id.] of or belonging to booths or shops: App. 11. Subst.: tabernarii, *orum, m*. plur. shop-keepers, small dealers, hucksters: Cic.

tabernula, *ae, f. dim.* [id.] a small booth or shop, a little tavern: Suet.

tabes, *is, f* a wasting away; putrefaction: a wasting disease: cadaveris, Liv. quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit, pinning, Virg. 2. a pestilence. Tac. Liv. 11. Meton. the moisture of a melting or decaying substance, corruption. liquescent nives, 'sludge,' id.: funesta veneni, Ov. nimborum, soaking storms of rain, Lucr. (Of Fr. *rippe* in which the root is augmented by *k*): A-S *thávan*, O. H. G. *devan*, Eng. *thaw* For suffix, cf. *plebes*.)

tabesco, *bûl, 3 v n* incept [tabeo] to melt gradually, to be dissolved or consumed, to waste away; to decay, decline, languish: frigidior durescit humor, et tabescit calore, melts, Cic.

11. Fig.: crescere itemque dies licet et tabescere noctes, wane, Lucr. quodque aliena capella gerat distentius uber, tabescat, pines with envy, Hor.

tabidulus, *a, um, adj. dim* [tabidus] wasting, consuming: mors, Virg. (Ch.)

tabidus, *a, um, adj* [tabeo] melting or wasting away, decaying, putrefying, languishing. mix, Liv. corpus, Suet. Fig.: mens, Ov. 11. A. C. t.: consuming, corrupting, infectious: venenum, Tac. pestis, Mart.

tabiflous, *a, um, adj* [tabes facio] melting, wasting: radii (solis), Lucr.: venenum lentum atque tabificum, i. e. gradually wasting the body away, Suet.

tabula, *ae, f* a board, plank: tabulam de naufragio arripere, Cic. 11. Esp.: a writing tablet; and meton. a writing, letter, contract, will, etc. (v. Smith's Ant. 360): tabulae litteræ

Graecis confectæ, registers. Caes.: tabulae testamenti, id.: in tabulis debent, in account-books, Cic.: tabulae novae, new account-books (by substituting which for the old ones, debts were cancelled); hence, abolition of debts, id.: Caes.: tabula praerogativæ, a list of votes, Cic.: xii tabulae, the Twelve Tables of laws, 11. tabula Sullae, the list of proscribed persons, Jur. Diacarchi tabulae, maps, Cic. (11) a bill advertising an auction, and meton. an auction: adgest ad tabulam licetur Aebutus, id. 2. a painted tablet or panel, a painting, picture: tabula picta, Pl. Proveib. manum de tabula, take your hand from the picture, enough! hold! Cic. 3. a votive tablet votiva, Hor. (From root *ta*, to stretch, spread out; v. taberna) (Hence Fr. Eng. *table*.)

tabulârium, *ii, n* [tabula] a record office, archives: Cic. Liv.

tabulatio, *onis, f* [id.] a planking or flooring, a floor or story: Caes. tabulatum, *i, v* tabulatus.

tabulatus, *a, um, adj*. [tabula] boarded, floored: transitus, Plin. 2. Subst. tabulatum, *i, n* a flooring, floor, story: turris tabulatorum quatuor, Caes. (H) Transf.: a layer, row: tabulata sequi, to climb the successive rows of branches, Virg.

tabum (only in Nom., Acc. and Abl. sing.), *n* corrupt moisture, matter, corruption: Virg. Ov. Hor. 11. Transf. an infectious disease, a plague, pestilence: turpi dilapsa cadavera tabo, Virg. corpora affecta tabo, Liv. (From same root as *tabes*, with a different suffix, cf. *verbum*.)

tâôeo, *cûl, cûm, 2 v n* and *a*. Neutr. to be silent, to say nothing, hold one's peace (prop. more limited than *silere*, which denotes abstinence from any kind of noise): tacemine an praediceum? Ter.: tacendo loqui videbantur, Cic. 2. Transf. for silence of animals and things, to be still, noiseless, quiet: vere prius volucres tacent, aestate cicadae, Ov.: nox erat, quam tacet omnis ager, is hushed, Virg.

11. A. C. t.: to pass over in silence, be silent respecting; rare, except in the case of neut. pron. and like words: enuntiabo quod adhuc semper tacui et tacendum putavi, Cic.: tum demum Liscus quod antea tacuerat proponit, Caes.: commissa, to hide, Hor. Ger. Part. tacenda, opp. to dicenda, things better left unsaid, id. (Cf. Goth. *thahan*, O. H. G. *dagen*.) (Hence It. *tacere*; Fr. *tairre*.)

tâôitê, *adv.* silently, secretly: Cic.: Liv.

tâôito, *adv.* silently, secretly (rare): Just.

tâôiturnitas, *âtis, f*. [taciturnus] habitual silence, taciturnity: taciturnitas allicui experiri, Cic.: si taciturnitas obest meritis invida Romuli, silence on the part of poets, Hor.

tâôiturnus, *a, um, adj* [tacito] prop. 997

not fond of talking; but usu of things, noiseless, quiet: quia tritum semper, quia taciturnum videbant, Cic. Amm. Hor. Comp. (ingenium) statua taciturnitas, id. Sup.: Pl.

taciturnus, a, um, Part. [id.] II. Adj.: that does not speak, silent, still, noiseless, mute: voluntatem taciturnum perspicis, i.e. though they say nothing, Cic.: si mori taciturnum oportet, without making a defence, Liv.: totum pererrat luminibus tacitis, with silent glances, Virg. 2. Pass.: that is passed over in silence, kept secret, unmentioned: prima duo capita epistolae tuae tacita mihi quodammodo relinquenda sunt, Cic.: quod quum ab antiquis tacitum praetermissumque sit, Liv. (ii) Transf. In law, assumed, implied, tacit: exceptio, Cic. inducae, tacitly agreed upon, Liv. (iii) that is done or exists in silence, silent, secret, hidden: tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus, Virg.

tactilis, e, adj. [tango] that may be touched, tangible: Lucr.

tactio, ōnis, f. [id.] a touching, touch: as verbal noun with Acc.: quid tibi hanc digito tactio est? what right have you to meddle with her, Pl. II. Transf. the sense of touch, feeling: oculorum et tactuum et odoratum et asporum (voluptates), Cic.

tactus, a, um, Part. [tango].

tactus, ūs, m. [id.] a touching, touch, handling: ad quemque tactum responderet, Cic.: leo asper tactu, periculosus to meddle with, Hor. II. Transf.: influence, effect, operation: solis, Cic. caeli, Virg. III. Meton. the sense of feeling or touch: tactus toto corpore aequaliter fusus est, Cic.

taeda (tēda), ac, f. a resinous species of pine-tree, prob. the Aleppo pine: Plin. 2. Meton.: resinous fir or pine-wood, pitch-pine: a pitch-pine board: cupas taeda ac pice refertas incendunt, Caes. (ii) a pitch-pine torch: a torch: taedae ardentes Furiarum, Cic.: of wedding torches: Ov.: hence poet. a wedding, marriage: id. Prop. As an instrument of torture: Lucr.: Juv. [Ety. uncertain; the word is by some regarded as a Latinized form of δῆμα, or δαῖμα, acc. of δαῖς]

taedet, dūit, or taetum est, 2. v. n. impers. it causes a feeling of weariness: constr. with Acc. of person and Gen. of thing which causes the feeling: quos libidinis infamiaeque suae neque pudeat neque taedet, Cic.: Sall. Less freq. with Inf.: taedet jam andire eadem milites, Ter. [Ety. uncertain]

taedifer, tra, ōrum, adj. [taeda ferro] torch-bearing: Ov.

taedium, ū, n. [taedet] weariness, tedium, tediousness: disgust: with object. Gen.: rerum adversarum, Sall. bell. Liv. Plur.: taedia longi belli, Ov. Absolut.: alicui taedium afferre, Liv.

taenia, ac, f. = ταινία, a band, ribbon, fillet: a head-band, hair-band: punctione evincti tempora taenis, Virg. taesum est, v. taedet.

taeter, tra, trum, v. teter.

tagax, ācis, adj. [tango] light-fingered, thievish (rare): Cic.

talaria, ūm, v. talaris.

talaris, e, adj. [talus] of or belonging to the ankles: tunica, reaching to the ankles, long, Cic. 2. Subst.: talaria, ūm, n. plu the parts about the ankles: Sen. (ii) (sc. calceamenta) winged sandals fastened to the ankles: of Mercury: Virg. (v Smith's Ant. 361). Proverb. talaria videamus, let us think of flight, let us flee, Cic. (iii) (sc. vestimentum) a long garment reaching down to the ankles: Ov.

II. of or belonging to dice: Quint.

talaris, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to dice: ludus, Cic.

tālāsio (talassio), ōnis, or **tālāsus** (thal), ū, m. a congratulatory exclamation addressed to a bride, in use from the time of Romulus. Liv.: v. Smith's Ant. 352. [Ety. unknown]

talēa, ac, f. a cutting, set, layer for planting: Cato. II. Transf.: a pointed oblong piece of wood, a stake, etc. talēae pedem longae, Caes. fortiae, bars of iron, used as money by the Britons, id. (Hence It. taglia.) Fr. taille)

talentum, i, n. = τάλαντον, a talent, a Grecian weight, varying in different states, but usually about half a hundred weight (rare). auri eborisque talenta, Virg. Phn. 2. a sum of money, likewise varying in amount: the Attic talent, which is most usually meant, contained sixty minae = 243l. 15s. Cic. (ii) another talent of eighty minae: Liv.

talio, ōnis, f. [talis] legal t l t, a punishment like and equal to the injury done, like for like, "an eye for an eye": sine tallone, with impunity, Mart.

talis, e, adj. [From I. E. pron stem ta-, Gr. το-, so qualls from stem ka, Lat. quo] such, of such a kind, nature, or quality: a demonstr. word, having for its proper correl. qualis, but sometimes connected with atque (rare), ut or qui: ut facillime, quales simus, tales esse videamus, Cic.: faxo tali cum inactatum, atque hic est, intortio, Ter.: tales nos esse putamus, id. iure laudemur, Cic.: talent esse oportet, quate ab impiorum civium societate iungas, id. 2. Referring to something that follows: talia fatur, Virg. II. Esp. emphatic, of a peculiar kind or nature (in both a good and a bad sense), so distinguished, great, excellent, such: talent, tali ingenio, atque animo natum ex tanta familia, Ter. quibus rebus tantis talibus gestis, Cic. tali tempore, at so critical a time, Virg.: pro tali facinore, so atrocious, Caes. (Hence It. tale; Fr. tel.)

tālitrūm, i, n. a rap or slip with the finger: Suet.

talpa, ac, f. (masc.: Virg.) a mole (animal): Cic. [For talpa The orig word began with sk, cf. Gr. σκαλοψ] (Hence Fr. taupe)

tālus, l, m. the ankle, ankle-bone, of animals, the pastern-bone ('dib-bone', Prov.). Cels.: Ov. II. Transf. in gen. the foot, the heel: purpura ad talos demissa, Cic. Poet.: securus cadat an recto stet fabula talo, whether it stand or fall, i.e. whether it succeed or fail, Hor. 2. an oblong die (orig. made from the pastern-bones of certain animals), rounded on two sides and marked on the other four, while the tesserae were cubes, and marked on all six sides. Four tali were used in playing, but only three tesserae. ad pilam se aut ad talos aut ad tesseras conferunt, Cic. nec regna vini sortiere talis, by the die, Hor. v. Smith's Ant. 361. [For talus (as dim. talulus shows, cf. ala, mala) The root is tak, with the sense 'to join', cf. τέκτωρ, τεκο, q v. II. uer 'joint': cf. articulus fr. ar in ἀρ-ἀρ-σκα] (Hence It. tallone, Sp. Fr. talon)

tam, adv. [from stem ta-, Lat. quo] a demonstrative particle, prop. denoting equality, and employed in comparisons, the clause to which it belongs corresp. to another with quam, atque, ut, quo, or quasi: s. par, equally, as. With quam: qualifying adjectives: tam ego fui aut libet, quam gnatus tuus, Pl. tam infini sumi amici republicae, quam qui maxime, in the very highest degree, Cic. (ii) Qualifying adverbs: tam facile, quam tu arbitraris, id. (iii) Qualifying verbs: tam bene scit me habere quam ego me, as well as I do, Pl. 2. With other particles: tam consimilis est atque ego, id. non se esse tam barbarum, ut non sciret, Caes. quis est tam invicinus, qui in tantis tembris nihil offendat? so even-sighted as not to . . . , Cic. II. In absolute expressions, so, to such a high degree, so very. With adjectives, tam necessario tempore, tam propinquis hostibus, Caes. (ii) With adverbs, quid tu, inquit, tam mane? Cic. (iii) With verbs, nisi mecum gnatum tam amen, Pl. III. Particular phrases: with superlatives, so much the, all the, the (rare): quam quicque pessime fecit, tam maxime tutus est, so much the more safe is he, Sall. (v. quam, Id. 3).

2. Non tam . . . quam, not so much as, less . . . than: utnam non tam fratri pietatem quam patriae praestare voluisset? Cic. With comp. ad instead of positive: non tam in bellis et proeliis quam in promissis e fide firmiter, id. 3. Tam modo, in one word, tammodo, just now, b just now: Pl.

tāmārix, icis, f. a tamarisk: Lucan.

tam-diū (written also *landiū*, and, separately, *tam diū*), *adv.* so long; corr. with *quamdiū*, *quam diū*, or *quoad*: as long as: *tamdiū* requiesco, *quamdiū* ad te scribo, Cic.: *vixit tamdiū*, quam licuit bene vivere, id.: *tam diū* laudabitur, dum memoria rerum Romanarum manebit, id.: *tamdiū* velle debetis, *quoad* . . . id. *Absol.*: *tam diū* Germania vincitur, *so long* has Germany taken to conquer, Tac.

tāmen, conj. [pron. stem *ta-*: the formation of the word is obscure] notwithstanding, nevertheless, for all that, however, yet, still, etc.: usu following clauses with the conjunctions *quamquam*, *quamvis*, *etsi*, *etiāmsi*, *tametsi*, *licet*, *si*, *quā*, etc.; although . . . yet still: *etsi* sine ullo periculo proelium fore videbat, *tamen* committendum non putabat, Caes.: less free without preceding conj.: *hi* non sunt permolesti: *sed* *tamen* insident et urgent, *these (it is true) are not much trouble, yet still* . . . Cic.: In interrogations. *tamen*ne patientini? *will you notwithstanding suffer*, id.

tāmenetāi, v. *tametsi*.
tāmetāi, conj. [constr. from *tamen* *etāi*, which is freq. found in full] notwithstanding that, although, though. [Usu with *Indic* to denote an actual fact non haec crederem, *tametsi* vulgo audieram, Cic. With *Subj.* (extremely rare): *datur ignis, tametsi* ab inimicis petas, Pl.: *memini, tametsi* nullus mones, *even if you were not to remind me at all*, Ter.: Cic. (dub.). 2. With *tamen*: *quae tametsi* Caesar intelligebat, *tamen* legatos appellat, Caes.

tandem, *adv.* [tam and the suffix *-dem*, cf. *pridem*] at length, at last, in the end, finally: *tandem* cognosti, qui stem, Ter.: *tandem* vulneribus defessi pedem referre coeperunt, Caes.: Strengthened with *jam*, *aliquando*: *jam tandem* Italiae fugientis prendimus oras, *now at last*, Virg.: *tandem* aliquando L. Catilinam ex urbe eiecimus, *at last (though too late)*, Cic.: 2. Esp. in urgent interrogations, *pray, pray now, now, then*: *quoniam tandem?* Pl.: Cic.: *itane tandem?* Ter.
II. Transf. for *denique*, finally (rare): Quint.

tango, *tēgi*, *tactum*, 3. v. a. to touch: *tangere* et *tangi*, noli corpus, nulla potest res, Lucr.: *genu terram*, Cic. (ii) to border on, be contiguous to: *hanc civitas Rhenum tangit*, Caes.: 2. Esp. to lay hands on or touch, to meddle with: *Sa. Tetigisti tui quicquam?* Aes. Si attigisses, ferres inferturum, Ter.: 3. to take as food and drink, to taste: *salsa sunt, tangere* ut non veils, Pl.: *tangere* male singula dente superbo, *just to taste*, Hor.: 4. to reach, arrive at, come to a place: *provinciam*, Cic.: *portus*, Virg.: 5. to strike, hit, beat: *chordas*, Ov.: *tatua* de caelo *tacta*, *struck by lightning* Cic.: I overb.: *tegitisti*

teu (rem), *you have hit the nail on the head*, Pl.: 6. to besprinkle, moisten, wash, anoint: *corpus aqua*, Ov.

II. Fig.: of the intellect and passions: *to touch, move, affect, impress, influence*: *minae modice* me tangunt, Cic.: *cor spectantis*, Hor.: *mentem mortalia tangunt*, Virg.: 2. to take in, dupe: *patrem*, Pl.: 3. to gall, nettle, sting: *quo pacto Rhodium tetigerim* in convivio, *how I touched him up*, Ter.: 4. to touch upon, mention, speak of, cite: *leviter unumquodque*, Cic.: 5. to take in hand, undertake (rare): *carmina*, Ov.: 6. to be allied or connected with: *ortus ab Aenea tangit cognata sacerdos numina*, id.

7. Elliptically, with *Acc.* and *Inf.*: *hinc sua majores posuisse vocabula Malo tangor, it strikes me that*, etc., id. [The root is *tag* (cf. *tag-az*, *tegit*), whence also Gr. *τε-ταγ-ων*.]
tanquam (tanquam), a particle implying comparison; as much as, so as, just as, like as, as if, as it were, etc.: *Ge. Nostin' ejus natum Phaedriam? Da Tanquam te, as well as I do you*, Ter.: *quod video tibi etiam novum accidisse tanquam mihi*, Cic.: *With sic or item*: *apud eum ego sic Ephesi ful, tanquam domi meae*, id.

II. Esp. with *si*, in suppositions with *Subj* (v. si): *as if, just as if*: *tanquam si claudus sim, cum fusti est ambulandum*, Pl.: 2. *Si* is sometimes omitted. *tanquam* *clausa* *si* Asia, *scilicet* *nihil perfertur ad nos*, Cic.: **tantillus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tantulus] so little, so small, neut. s. u. b. s. t. so little, such a little thing: *tantillum loci, ubi catellus cubet, id mihi sat est loci, just room for*, Pl.: *quem ego modo puerum tantillum in manibus gestavi meis*, so high (with a gesture by way of explanation), Ter.: *ob labores tantos tantillum dare, such a mere trifle*, Pl.

tantisper, *adv.* [tantus: cf. paulisper] just so long a time and no longer; just for a moment: with *dum*, *quoad*, or *absol.*: *ut ibi esset tantisper, dum culeus compararetur*, Cic.: *Absol.*: *tantisper hic ego ad janua concessero, will get behind the door for a minute*, Pl.: Cic.: 2. *meanwhile* (not however with ref. to a long period): *tantisper tutela mullebrī res Latina puero stetit*, Liv.

tantopere, *adv.* [cf. magnopere] so greatly, so very, so much: Cic.: Ter.: Caes.

tantulus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tantus] so little, so small: neut. s. u. b. s. t. so little, such a trifle, ever so little: *tempus*, Pl.: *vim, quae ex fici tantulo granis tantos truncos procreet*, Cic.: *gromines tantulae staturae*, Caes.: *With Gen.*: *tantulum morae*, Cic.

tantum, *adv.* so much, so greatly, to such a degree, so: *tantum, quantum quis, fuge, as quickly as possible*, Pl.: *de quo tantum, quantum me amas, velim cogites*, Cic.: *With adjectives*:

tantum dissimilis, Hor.: *Marius quantum bello optimus, tantum pace pessimus, in proportion as he was . . . was at the same time* . . . Vell.: 2. *only, merely*, but de vita et de moribus quaerere, Cic. (ii) Strengthened with *modo*, and also in one word, *tantummodo*: *Caes.: velis tantummodo, you have only to wish it*, Hor.: 3. Particular phrases: *tantum non = Gr. μόνον οὐκ*, almost, all but, very nearly: *tantum non jam captam Lacedaemonem esse*, Liv. (ii) *tantum* *quod*, of time: *only just, but just, hardly, scarcely*: *tantum quod ex Arpinati veneram, cum mihi a te litterae redditae sunt, I had but just arrived*, when . . . Cic. (iii) *tantum* *quod* non, *only that not, nothing is wanting but*: *tantum quod hominem non nominat, causam quidem totam perscribit, excepting that*, id. (Hence *Fr. tant*).

tantummodo, *only*: v. *tantum*, no. 2. II
tantundem, *tantidem*, n. [tantusdem] just so much, just as much: with *correl* *quantum*, or words denoting quantity: *magistratibus tantundem detur in cellam, quantum semper datum est*, Cic.: Caes.: 2. *Gen.* (of price), *tantidem, for just so much and no more*: *tantidem emptum postulat sibi tradier*, Ter.

tantus, a, um, *adj.* [tam] of such size or measure, so great in amount, extent, value, degree, etc.: with *correl.* *quantus, ut, quā*; rarely *quam*: *so great as*: *nullam* (continem) *unquam vidi tantam quanta nunc vestra est*, Cic.: *non fuit tantus homo, ut, etc.*, id.: *nulla est tanta vis, quae non frangi possit*, id.: *quae* (litterae) *non tantum gaudium ab recenti metu attulerunt, quam a veteri fama*, Liv. (ii) *Absol.* *so great (as this), so important*: *neque solum in tantis rebus, sed etiam, etc.*, Cic.: *ne tantae nationes conjungantur, such powerful nations*, Caes.: 2. Subst.: *tantum*, i, n. *so much, so many*: *habere tantum molestiae quantum gloriae*, Cic.: *tantum hostium*, Liv. (ii) In colloquial lang.: *tantum est, that is all, nothing more*: *tantum est*. *Valete*, Pl. (iii) *Gen.* (of price), *tanti*: *frumentum tanti fuit, quanti iste aestimavit, was at the price he valued it at*, Cic.: *Fig.*: *esse tanti* (aliquid) *to be worth so much; to be valued, prized, or esteemed so highly; to be of such consequence or importance*: *tanti ejus apud se gratiam esse ostendit*, Caes.: *dicere, nihil esse tanti*, Cic.: *est mihi tanti, it is worth the price to me, I am well content to pay the price*, id. (iv) *Adv.* *tantum, by so much, so much* (the more or less); usu. with comparatives: *quanto erat in dies gravior oppugnatione, tanto crebrioris litterae*, etc., Caes.: *bis tanto amici sunt inter se quam prius, twice as much, twice as good*, Pl.: *si Cleomenes non tanto ante fugisset, Cic.* In colloquial lang.: *tanto melior! so much the better*

man you! well done! excellent! bravo! etc.: tanto hercle melior, Ter. So, tanto nequior! so much the more good-for-nothing are you (you must indeed be a poor creature), id. (v) In tantum, so far, so much, to such a degree: in tantum suam felicitatem virtutemque contuissit, Liv. II. With the idea of relative smallness: so small, so slight or trivial: neutri so little, so few: ceterarum provinciarum vectigalia tanta sunt, ut vix... possimus, etc., Cic.: praesidii tantum sit, ut ne murus quidem cingi possit, so small a garrison, Caes.

tantus-dem, tantidem, tantundem, adj. just so great or large, as great: Pl.

tāpēte, is, n. (plur. Acc. m. tapetas pulchros, Virg.: Abl. tapetis, id. also, tapetibus, id. Ov.) = τᾶπης, a carpet, tapestry, hangings, coverlet, etc.: tapetia, Pl. (Hence It. tappeto, Fr. tapis.)

tardē, adv. slowly, tardily, pericere, Cic. Comp.: Caes. Sup.: judicare, Cic.

tardescō, i, v. n. incēp. [tardus] to become slow: tardescit lingua, fallers, Lucr.

tardigrādus, a, um, adj. [tardus gradus] slow-paced, tardy-paced. quadripes, Pac. in Cic.

tardi-pēs, pēdis, adj. [tardus] slow-footed, tardy-footed, hence, poet. transf. limping, halting, an epithet of Vulcan deus, Cat.

tarditas, itis, f. [id.] slowness, tardiness: celeritatis tarditas, non debilitas (contraria est), Cic. pedum, id.: navium, Caes. occasionis, Cic. veneni, slow effort, Tac. Plur. celeritates tarditatesque, slow movements, Cic. II. Fig. dullness, heaviness, stupidity: ingeni, id.: hominum, id.

tarditudo, itis, f. [id.] slowness, tardiness: vincere cochleam tarditudine, to be slower than, Pl.

tardiusculus, a, um, adj. dim. [tardus] somewhat slow, slowish: Ter.

tardo, avi, atum, i, v. a. and n. [id.] A. Act. to make slow, to hinder, delay, retard, impede, prevent: aut impedire profectum aut certe tardare, Cic. pedites, alta arena, Ov.: alas, Hor.: palus Romanos ad insequendum tardabat, Caes. II. Neutr. to tarry, loiter, linger, delay (rare) Cic.

tardus, a, um, adj. slow, sluggish, tardy: velox aut tardus sit, Cic.: actate tardiores, Pl. nemo erat alius tardus aut ignis laboris, Caes.: ad injuriam tardiores, Cic. (ii) Of things, frummenti tarda subvectio, Liv. noctis prob. slow in passing; tedious (=hilaris), Virg. *phlegma*, that makes one move slowly, Hor.: sapor, a clinging taste, Virg. Poet. with *gen.*: fugax, slow in taking to flight, Val. Fl. II. Fig. slow of apprehension, dull. Ca. Proserum nihil intelligo. Sy. Hui. Tardus es, Ter. s-nus hebetes at tardi, Cic. 2. Of speech or of a

speaker, slow, not rapid, measured, deliberate: id. [Prob. for star-dus, the root star, 'to be stiff,' is seen in *στῆρ-ε-ος*, *στῆρ-ε-φ-ος*; M. II (i star, rigid, Eng. star-k.) (Hence It. *tardo*: Fr. *tard*.)

tarmes, itis, m. a worm that eats wood, a wood-worm: Pl. [From root of *tero*, q. v.: cf. *τερεῖν*, *ter-e-bra*]

tartessita, i, q. trapesita, q. v.

Tartareus, a, um, adj. [Tartarus] of or belonging to the infernal regions, Tartarean, infernal: Cic. Poet. umbræ, Ov.: custos, i. e. Cerberus, Virg.: sorores, the Furies, id.

Tartarus, or -os, i, m. in plur. Tartara, otium, n. = Τάρταρος, plur. Τάρταρα, the infernal regions, esp. the abode of the guilty, Tartarus (poet.) sing.: Virg. Hor. Plur. Virg., Hor.

tāt, interj. an exclamation of surprise, what! strange! Pl.

tāta, ae, m. colloq. like our 'daddy': Var. ap. Non. Mart.

tatae, interj. an exclamation of surprise, so! the deuce! Pl.

taurēus, a, um, adj. [taurus] of a bull or ox, of oxen (poet.) vincha, i. e. glue, Lucr. tauræ, bulls' hides, Virg. also for a drum, Ov. II. Subst. tauræ, ae, f. a whip of bull's hide. Juv.

tauriformis, e, adj. [taurus forma] bull-shaped, epithet of the River Auhus Hor. cf. taurinus

taurii ludi, games at Rome in the circus taurinus, held in honour of the infernal gods: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 242.)

taurinus, a, um, adj. [taurus] of or belonging to bulls or oxen, bull's-poet.: vultus (Eridani), Virg. Irons, Ov.

taurus, i, m. a bull, bullock, ox, steer: Cic. Caes. Hor. (ii) Transf. a brazen bull made by Perillus, used by Phalaris as an instrument of torture: Cic. (iii) the Bull, a constellation of the zodiac: Virg. [For *taurus*, cf. Ved. Skr. *thura-s*, a bull, *tr̥ tapos*, for *tr̥ ap-ā-p-ōs*], both steer, Eng. steer.] (Hence It. *Sp. toro*; and, through dim. *taurellus*, Fr. *taureau*.)

tax, a word intended to imitate the sound of blows, Eng. *whack*: tax tax tergo meo erit: non curio, my back will get whack, whack, Pl.

taxatio, ōnis, f. [taxo] a rating, rating, estimation: Cic.

taxillus, i, m. dim. [v. talus] a small die: Cic.

taxo, avi, atum, i, v. a. freq. [tango, f. vexo] to touch repeatedly, to handle: well II. Fig. to rate, value, appraise, estimate the worth of. Seneca. *consum duodecies* Hs. *taxavit*, id.

2. In gen. to estimate, judge of, etc. *timorem tuum taxa*, Sen. *Flor*.

3. To limit, reproach, charge, or laz with a fault, etc.: *divortium animi cum uxore*, Suet. (Hence, through low L. *taxito*, It. *taxtare*;

Fr. *tâter*, O. F. *taster*, and from this, Eng. *taste*.)

taxus, i, f. a yew, yew-tree: Caes.: Virg. Considered, from the poisonous properties of its leaves and seeds, as a tree of the infernal regions. Ov.

tē, v. tu.

tē, a pronominal suffix, e.g. *tute*, *tute* v. tu.

techna, ae, f. = τέχνη, a wife, truck, piece of craft or subtlety, artifice: Pl.

tectē, adv. covertly, privately, cautiously: Cic. Comp.: id.

tector, ōris, m. [tego] a plasterer: Varr.

tectoriolum, i, n. dim. [tectorium] a little plaster-work: Cic.

tectorium, i, n. [tectorius] a covering, cover: Cato II. plaster, stucco, fresco-painting, a wash for walls, etc.: Cic. (ii) a paste of flour put on the face to preserve the beauty of the complexion. Juv. 2. Fig. of speech, smooth words, flattery (rare) *pietate tectoria* lingue, *glores, hypocrites*, Pers.

tectorius, a, um, adj. [tego] of or belonging to covering or to a cover (rare) *panculæ, thatch*, Pl. II. that belongs to or serves for covering or overlaying walls, etc. of or belonging to stannum, painting, stucco, plastering, etc. opus, plaster, stucco-work, Cic.

tectum, i, n. dim. a roof. Pl. Hor. *sublimis ignis ad tota domum*, Lucr. 2. a ceiling. Hor. II. *Melton* a house, dwelling, abode, a cover, shelter, quarters, etc. *excursus tecti*, as *sedibus suis*, *trapece*, Cic. *qui tectum non habent*, *non subsistent*, *had never had a roof over their heads*, Caes. *solidis clauduntur tectis*, i. e. in prison, Ov. (Hence It. *tetto*, Fr. *toit*.)

tectus, a, um, Part. [tego] II. Adj. hidden, concealed, cunning, hurt. 2. Fig. not frank or plain, concealed, disguised, verbal, etc. cupiditas, id. amor, Ov. Of persons, occultus (cf. tectus, reserve), etc.

tēda and **tēdifer**, v. *tarda* and *tardifer*.

Tedignilōquides, is, m. *iste digna loquens*, a comically-jeremiad proper name. Pl.

tēges, ētl, f. [tego] a mat: Juv.

tēgillum, i, n. dim. [tēgulum] a covering, from *tego* a small covering, a hood or coat. Pl.

tēgimen, ae, tēgimen and tegmen, i, n. [tego] a covering, cover, women, Cic. sub caeli tēgimine, canopy, Lucr. sub tegmine fagi, shelter, Virg.

tēgimentum and **tegmentum**, v. tegumentum.

tegmēn, itis, v. tegmen.

tego, xi, ctum, i, v. a. to cover: corpus pallio, Cic.: Mars tunica adamantina tectus, Hor. (canes) stramentis erant tectæ, *thatched*, Caes. *naves tectæ*, *decked*, id. *allicui latius*,

constr. with Abl. either a one or with in or ab; with Dat. or Inf.: manibus, to abstain from blows, Liv.: ab injuria et maleficio, Caes.: matronae canora hic vix sua tinnire temperant, Pl. (1) With Dat. of pron. reflect or animis, usu, with Subj. clause (after neg.): to abstain, forbear: neque sibi homines ferocis temperatos existimabat, Quint., etc., Caes.: vix temperare animis, Quint., etc., Liv. Pass. impers.: aegre temperatum est, they with difficulty refrained, Id. 2. Esp.: to spare, be indulgent to (cf. Shak. "when mercy seasons justice"); constr. with Inf. or ab: si cuiquam ulla in re unquam temperaverit, Cic.: in quo ab sociis temperaverant, Liv. (Hence Fr. *tremper*, for *tremper*.)

tempestas, ātis, f. [Id.] a portion, point, or space of time, a time, season, period (in this sense, somewhat archaic = *tempus*): quae tempestate Poenus in Italiam venit, Cic.: illa tempestas, Liv. Plur.: multis tempestatibus, on many (important) occasions, Sall.

II. Esp.: time, with respect to its physical qualities, weather: nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem, Caes.: perfrigida, Cic.: fœda, Liv.

2. Absol.: a storm, tempest: tempestas venit, confringit regulas inurbesque, Pl.: vis tempestatis, Cic. (1) Fig.: commotion, disturbance: calamitas, misfortune: qui in hac tempestate populi Iactemur et fluctibus, Id.: querelatur, storm, shower, Id. (Hence Fr. *tempête*.)

tempestivus, ade, at the right time, seasonably, opportunely, fitly, appropriately: Cic. Comp.: Hor.

tempestivitas, ātis, f. [tempestivus] a right or proper time, tempestiveness, seasonableness (rare): Cic.

tempestivo, ade = *tempestivus*: Pl.

tempestivus, a, um, adj. [tempestas] of or belonging to the right time, done or happening at the proper time, timely, seasonable, opportune, fitting, appropriate, suitable: venti, Cic.: tempora, Liv.: tempestivus pueris ludus, Hor. II. Full-grown, ripe: maturitas, Cic.: pinus, Virg. Of persons: tempestiva viro, marriageable, Hor. III. In good time, in good season, early: Pinn. Esp. of early banquets, beginning at an early hour: convivium, Cic.

templum, i, n. [for *tem-ulum*, cf. *re-temos* from *tem-vo* and *v-tem-plum*] prop. a space cut off; hence, in augury, an open place for observation, marked off by the augur with his staff: Palatium Romulus, Remus Aventinum ad Inaugurandum templa capunt, Liv. II. Transf.: any open space (rare, and mostly poet.): Cic.: hoc mare nec tellus neque caeli lucida templa, spaces, Lucr. Of the plains of the sea: loca Neptunia templaque turbulenta, Pl. 2. Esp. a place set apart and consecrated to public functions, a sacral place: e.g. the plat-

form called *Rostra*: *rostraque* id *templum* appellatum, Liv.: templum ordini ab se auct. curiam fecit, Id.: of a tribunal: Id.: a place of refuge, an asylum: Id. Fig.: a sanctuary, shrine: (cura: templum sanctitatis, . . . consilii publici, Cic.: pectus templaque mentis, dwelling-place, Lucr. 3. a place dedicated to some particular deity, a fane, temple (very freq.): Cic.: Caes.: Hor.: a memorial chapel (of Sicheaeus), Virg.: Ov.

temporalis, e, adj. [tempus] of or belonging to time, lasting only for a time, temporary: causa, Sen. **temporarius**, a, um, adj. [Id.] of or belonging to time, temporary: liberalitas, Nep.: ingenua, changeable, Curt.

tempōri, adv. v. *tempus*, no IV. **tempus**, ōris, n. a portion or period of time: tempus diet, hour, time of day, Tr. extremum diet tempus, Cic.: matutina tempora, morning hours, Id.: anni tempora, the seasons, Lucr. II. Transf.: time, in general: siderum errores id ipsum esse, quod rite dicitur tempus, Cic.: id temporis, at that time, Id.: tempus committendi proelii, Caes.: omni tempore, always, Id. Plur.: id certis temporibus futurum, Cic. (1) Elliptic. time of office: si ad tuum tempus prodierit, i.e. the time of your consulship, Id. 2. Esp. the time, i.e. the fitting or appointed time, proper period, opportunity (= *καρπός*): nunc occasio est et tempus, Pl.: tempus habes tale, quale nunc habuit unquam, Cic.: tibi abire, Hor. (1) plu. (less freq. sing.) the temples of the head (prop. the right parts, the fatal spot: *Gr. τὰ κείμενα*): Virg.: Hor. Poet. transf. the face, visage; the head: Prop. 3. time in poetry and rhetoric, i.e. measure, quantity: trochaeus, qui temporibus et intervallis est par habebat, Cic. III. Meton. the state of the times, position, state, condition: in pl. the times, circumstances (esp. of danger or distressful circumstances). tempore cedere, Id. est necessitas parere, Id.: nec tempus in ultimum deductum, utmost peril, Hor. Plur.: omnes illae rationes causarum ac temporum sunt, belonging to special times, Cic. IV. Adverbial phrases: tempore, and more freq. tempore et tempore, at the right or fitting time, at the appointed time, in time, seasonably: qui vult sua tempore conficere officia, Pl. et eam conquerit tempore, Id.: ego novabo commendationem, sed tempore, Cic. Comp.: temporeus, opp. to *vetustus*, earlier, Ov. 2. ad tempus: at the right or appointed time, in time: ad nutum et ad tempus, Caes. (1) for the time being, for the occasion: provisionally: dux ad tempus lectus, Liv.

3. ex tempore, on the spur of the moment, and to suit the occasion: verus fundere, Cic. 4. in tempore, at

the right, proper, or appropriate time, in time. In tempore ad eum venit, Ter.: in ipso tempore, at the nick of time, Id.

5. in tempus, for the occasion, temporarily: scena structa, Tac. 6. per tempus, at the right time, opportunely: non potuisti magis per tempus mihi advenire quam advenis, Pl. 7. pro tempore, according to circumstances: consilium capere, Caes. [Etym. uncertain: some derive it from the root of *tem-vo*, but perh. the *p* is radical] (Hence It. *tempo*; Sp. *tiempo*; Fr. *temps*.)

temulentus, a, um, adj. [from the root of *tem-vo*, *q* v; cf. *vinolentus*] drunk, drunken, inebriate: Cic.

tenacitas, ātis, f. [tenax] a holding fast, tenacity (rare): unguinum, Cic. II. Esp. a holding fast to money, niggardiness: Liv.

tenaciter, adv. firmly, tightly, tenaciously: Cic. Ov. II. Fig. id

tenax, ācis, adj. [tenax] holding fast, gripping, tenacious: buccae, Virg.: of the fluke (dons) of an anchor, Id.: loca limosa tincta gravi cemento, i.e. in which the jet stuck fast, Tac.: jacere in tenax glomine, that clings together, mistle, lush, Hor. *tenax*, sticky, viscid, Virg. II. Fig.: holding fast, retentive, firm, steadfast, persistent, tenacious: ut a firm Gen. tenax propositi vir, Hor.: facti praevalque (Ismia), Virg. (1) in bad sense, stubborn, obstinate: equus contra sua vincula tenax, Ov. 2. Esp. holding fast to wealth, power, etc., gripping, sparing, niggardly, stingy, tenacious: lae has pedit, Ca. With Gen.: genus quae sit tenax, Ov.

tendicula, ae, f. dum. [tendo] a little snare: Fig.: Cic.

tendo, tēdi, tentum and tensum, *3* n. a and *n* Act. to stretch, stretch out, distend, extend, etc.: arcum, Virg.: barbiton, to tune, Hor.: tendunt vela noni, swell, Virg.: praetorium, to stretch out, pitch, Caes.: brachia ad caelum, Ov.: manus supplices disimmortalibus, Ca. parvula porta Iulium, to hold out, Virg.: sagittas arcu, to launch, shoot, Hor.

II. Fig.: insidias allici, Cic.: in satira ultra legem tendere opus, to stretch, i.e. to heighten, aggravate, Hor.: sermone doctum, to produce, Id. 3. N. utr.: to direct oneself or one's course, to aim, strive, go, tend in any direction: Venusiam, Cic.: ad aedes, Hor. (1) Of things: (via) quae Ditis magni sacra monia tendit, Virg. 2. Esp. to set up tents, to be under tents, be encamped, to encamp: sub vallo tendere, Caes.: lisd in castris, Liv.: hic tendebat Achilles, pitched his tents, Virg. II. Fig.: to aim, strive, be directed, inclined or tend to: ad reliqua alacri animo, Cic.: ad alteram optem, to have recourse to, Liv. tenes, quorum haec videntur, quae loquer, the purport of what I say, Pl. (1) With Inf.: to exert oneself, to

strive, endeavour (mostly poet.): *manibus divellere nodos*, Virg.: *Pelion imposuisse Olympo*, Hor. 2. *Especially to exert oneself in opposition, to strive, contend*: *magna vi*, Sall.: *summa vi*, Liv. [For *ten-vo*, with *parasitic d*, the root is *tan*, whence Gr. *τενω* (= *teno*); Goth *than-j-an*, Germ. *dehn-en*.] (Hence Fr. *tendre*.)

tēnēbrae, arum, *f* plu darkness: *obscurato sole tenebrae factae sunt*, pente, Cic. 2. *Especially the darkness of night, night*: *classum primis tenebris movit, at nightfall*, Liv. 3. *the darkness or dimness of a swoon, a swoon*: Pl. 4. *the darkness of death, death-shades* (poet. and rare) Prop. 5. *blindness* (poet. and rare) Ov. II. Meton. *any dark, gloomy place*: *clausi in tenebris, vitam exiguam, in a gloomy prison*, Sall.: *tenebras conditus in annuam, i.e. a dark night*, Juv.: *infernae*, Virg. II. *Fig. darkness, gloom, obscurity of mind, fortune, etc.*: Cic. *o tenebrae, o lutum, o sordes*: i.e. *low birth, baseness*, id. [For Skr *tan-as*, darkness, *o* = *them*, obscure, Eng. *dim*. The *n* for *m* is due to dissimilation from the following *b*.] (Hence Sp. *tenebras*. Fr. *ténér*.)

tēnēbricosus, a, um, *adj* [tēnēbricus] *full of darkness or gloom, shrouded in darkness, dark, gloomy* sensus, Cic. Cat.

tēnēbricus, a, um, *adj* [tēnēbricus] *dark, gloomy* (rare) Cic. post.

tēnēbrōsus, a, um, *adj* [id.] *dark, gloomy*: aer, Virg.

tēnellulus, a, um, *adj* dim [tēnellus] *tender or delicate* (rare and only of small objects): *puella tēnellulo delicatior haedo, a tender little kid*, Cat.

tēnellus, a, um, *adj* dim. [tēner] *somewhat tender or delicate* (rare). Vari. Also as denoting endearment *bellula et tēnellula Casini*, Pl.

tēnēo, tēni, tentum, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* Act. *to hold, to hold fast, occupy, maintain, retain*: *quo tēniam Protea nodos*? Hor.: *legio locum non tēnit*, Caes.: *ur, to hold on* (opp. to *stoppage*), Virg. 2. *to hold, keep, have*: *praedem in manu*, Cic.: *aliquem in manu*, Ov. 3. *Especially to hold, i.e. to be master of, have in one's power, possess, occupy, etc.*: *quam tēnit dives Achaemenes*, Hor.: *omnes colles ab exercitu tēnibantur*, Caes.: *alterum cornu, to command*, Nep.: *rem publicam*, Cic.: *in media morte tēnitur, is in the very grasp of death*, Virg.: *dum me Galathea tēnebat, held me enthralled*, id. Absol. *qui tēnent* (ac. rem publicam), *who are in possession of the State, manage public affairs*: *qui tēnent, qui possunt*, Cic. (ii) Of the possession of the object of affection: Ov.: Tib. (iii) In colloq. lang. *tēneo te*, like *now I have you*, I've got you (fast, bound, etc.): Cic. 4. *to reach, at-*

tin: *montes petebant Sabini, et pauci tēnere*, Liv.: *Hesperiam*, Ov.: Virg.

5. *to hold back, hinder, restrain, detain, etc.* si id te non tēnet, advola, Cic. *naves vento tēnabantur*, Caes.: *sese castris, to abide*, id. II. Fig.: *to hold fast, guard, preserve, maintain*: *consuetudinem*, Cic.: *foedus*, id. leges, id.: *res memoria, keep in mind*, Caes. Without *memoria* to bear in mind, recollect: Pl.: *numeros meminī, si verba tēnere, if I remembered*, Virg.: *dicta*, Hor. 2. *to hold in the mind, to conceive, comprehend, know*: *allicujus reconditis sensus*, Cic. 3. Of desires and passions, *to have possession of*: *to have the mastery of, to control*: *quae tanta pravitas mentis tēnuerit, id. tēneri amore magno, to be possessed with*, Virg. 4. *to repress, restrain, etc.*: *dolorem*, Cic.: *risu*, *to refrain from*, H. r. *tympāna, to restrain, silence*, id.: *jurjurando tēneri, to be bound by*, Caes. 5. *to take in, comprise, include*: *haec magnos formula tegis, excepto sapiente, tēnet*, Hor. B. Neutr.: *to hold a position, to maintain oneself*: *tēnent Danaī, quae deficit ignis*, Virg. 2. *to hold or take one's course or way, to sail, steer* (by ellipsis of *iter*), id.: *Cassandream potentes, primo ad Mēndaeum tēnere*, Liv. II. Fig. *to hold out, last, continue, prevail, etc.*: *incendium per duas noctes ac diem unum tēnit*, id.: *nomen illud tēnit*, Quint. [The root is *tan*, seen also in *tendo*; from the notion of stretching a thing out in holding it.] (Hence Fr. *tēner*.)

tēner, era, erum, *adj*, soft, delicate, tender: *palma*, Cic.: *radices arundinis*, Caes.: *gramen*, Hor.: *uvae*, Ov.: *gallina, tender*, Hor.: aer, yielding, Virg.: *lucet*. 2. *Especially of tender age, young*: *tēner in cunis et sine voce puer*, Prop.: *vitalis*, Hor.: *manes of children*, Stat.: *a tēneris, ut Graeci dicunt, unguiculis, i.e. from early childhood*, Cic.: Absol.: *in tēneris*. II. Fig.: *delicate, easily influenced, susceptible*: *pueri animus*, Cic.: *mentes*, Hor. Transf. *of elegiac poets*: *poeta, soft, voluptuous*, Cat.: *Of dancers*: *salvatore, effeminate*, Cic. 2. *inexperienced, weak*: *horum erroribus tēneri statim et rudis animi imbuuntur*, Tac. [From *tan*, to stretch, seen also in *tudo*: for sense, cf. the cogn. *tēnuis*. *Tēner* is not connected with Gr. *τενω*.] (Hence Fr. *tendre*.)

tēnērasco, 3. *v. n. incept.* [tēner] *to grow tender*: *lucet*. **tēnērē**, adverb. *tenderly, delicately, softly*: *dicere*, Tac. **tēnērītas**, ātis, *f*. [tēner] *softness, tenderness, delicacy*: in primo ortu (erum) *inest tēneritas et mollities* quaedam, Cic. **tēnērītudo**, inis, *f*. [id.] *softness, tenderness*: Suet. **tēnor**, eris, *m*. [tēneo] *a holding on, holding fast*; hence, an *uninterrupted course, career*, *tēnor*: *hasta servat*

tēnore, *keeps its course*, Virg.: *placido educi tēnore, by a steady motion*, Ov.: in *clementia tēnore permangere, consistent career*, Suet.: *tēnore juris nunquam intermisso*, Liv. Phr.: *uno tenore, in one course or direction, uninterruptedly, uniformly*: Cic.

tēnsa (tēnsa), ae, *f* [perh. *tendo*] *The chariot or car on which the images of the gods were borne in the Circusian games* (v. Smith's Ant. 373): Cic.

tensus (tentus), a, um, *Part.* [tendo].

tēntābundus, a, um, *adj* [tento] *trying again and again, making repeated attempts*: Liv.

tēntāmen, inis, *n* [id.] *a trial, essay, attempt* (poet. and rare): Ov.

tēntāmentum, i, *n*. [id.] *a trial, proof, essay, attempt* (usu plur.): *mortalia tēntamenta*, Ov.: Virg.

tēntātio, ōnis, *f*. [id.] *a trial, proof, perseverantia*, Liv. II. *an attack of sickness, etc.* Cic.

tēntātor, ōris, *m*. [id.] *a tryer, tempter, assailer*: *integrae Dianae* (Orion), Hor.

tēntigo, inis, *f*. [tendo] *lust*: Hor. **tēnto** (also *tēmpo*), avi, *tem*, i. *v. a* [freq. [id.] *to handle, touch, feel*: *pectora manibus*, Ov.: *flumen, pede, feel its temperature*, Cic.: *aciem pugionis*, Suet. (ii) *Especially: tēnas, to feel the pulse*, Ov.: Suet. 2. *to try the strength of, i.e. to attack, assail*: *moenia oppidi*, Caes.: *urbem*, Liv.: *gravis autumnus omnem exercitum valetudine tēntaverat*, Caes.: *pedes, i.e. to affect them with gout* (of wine), Virg. II. Transf.: *to try; to prove, put to the test; to attempt, essay, etc.* constr. with Acc., depend. interrog. clause, Inf., Subj., or absol.: (i) With Acc.: *alienigen scientiam auguratus*, Cic.: *iter per provinciam per vim*, Caes.: *belli fortunam*, id. (ii) With depend. interrog. clause: *tēntavi, quid in eo genere possem*, Cic. (iii) With Inf.: *tēntantur aequore tingi*, Ov. (iv) With Subj. clause: *quum senatus tēntaret ut, etc.*, Cic.: *tēntavit, ut sibi Aegyptus provincia daretur, tried to get Egypt given him*, Suet. (v) Absol.: *tēnta qua lubet*, Pl.

2. *Especially to try, in a friendly or hostile manner; to urge, incite; to tempt, sound, tamper with; also, to excite, disturb*: *quum a proximis impetrare non possent, ultiores tēntant*, Caes.: *animos errorum spe et metu*, Cic.: *potius tēntare quam vexare rem publicam*, id. (Hence Fr. *tēnter*.)

tēntērīum, i, *n* [id.] *lit. something stretched out*: *a tent*: Virg.: Ov.

tēntus (tensus), a, um, *Part.* [tendo]. II. *Adj.*: *stretched out, drawn tight, distended*: *tympāna*, Lucr.: *refortique tenta grex amicus ubera*, Hor. (From *tensus* comes It. *teto*; and from *tēnsa*, It. *tessa*; Fr. *tense*, orig. the length of the outstretched arm.)

tēntus, a, um, *Part.* [tēneo].

terminatio, *ōnis, f* [termino] a bounding, fixing of limits or limits: *luser*. II. Fig. a fixing, determining: *Cic*. With suby Gen.: *aurum, the decision or judgment of the ear, id.*

termino, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [terminus] to set bounds to, mark off by boundaries, to bound, limit: *mare terras terminat, Lucr.*: *finem imperii eam regionibus, Cic*. *agrum publicum a privato, Liv.*: *imperium Oceanus, famam astris, Virg*. II. Fig. to limit, set limits to, to circumscribe, define, determine: *isdem finibus gloriam quibus vitam, Cic*. *manumittendi modum, Suet.* 2. To cause to close, terminate: *clausulas longa syllaba, Cic*.

terminus, *i, m* a boundary-line, boundary, bound, limit, contentio de terminis, *Cic*. Tempus, *Liv.* II. Fig. a bound, limit: *qui sunt in amicitia quæst terminis deducendi, Cic*. *amicitias nullas esse terminis, id.* (cf. *ter-termina, terminus*). The radical idea of the word is "the crossing," the place where we pass or cross over "from the same root come *ling* through, *th* through, *v* trans, *minus* is participial suffix" (Hence Fr. *terme*).

terni, *ac, a, nom. adi. distrib.* [*ternus* *three, each*], in jugera singula terras omnibus dividere, *Cic*. *ter terni cæthra, thrice three, i. e. non parts were to three parts water, Hor*. *Song*. *tertio* consurgunt ordine terti, in a triple row, *Virg*. II. Transf. for *tertius* (together): *tertia guttura in mætri, triple throat, Ov.*

ternus, *a, um, v* terni.

terere, *trivi, tritum, 3. v. a.* to rub, rub to pieces: to bruise, grind, beat, to grate: *oculos, Ter*. *bacum trapias, Virg*. *herbas ungibus, Ov*. *casumque terit jam cales, bushes, grazes, Virg*. 2. Esp. to rub grain from the ears by treading, to tread out, thrash. *nulla frumenti tua trivit area centum, Hor.* 3. To cleanse or beautify by rubbing, to smooth, polish, sharpen: *pumice curia, Ov*. *hinc radios trivere rotis, smoothed, turned, Virg*. *dentibus (apri) in quoque stupet tatus, whittled, Ov*. 4. To lessen by rubbing, to rub away: *to wear away by use, wear out*: (*tempus*) *rigidas silios terit, id.* *terrum, to blunt, id.* *tuta vestis, thread-bare, Hor.* 5. To tread often, frequent: *angustum forum a ternis iter, treading its narrow pathway, Virg*. *Appam (siam) terit, Hor*. II. Fig. to wear away, i. e. to pass, spend time: *teritur dies, Pl.* *teritur interea tempus, Cic*. *omne ævum ferro, i. e. to spend it in handling the sword, Virg*. 2. Of language, to wear out by use, i. e. to render common-place, or trite: *verbum, Cic*. [The root *ter*, with its sister or derived forms, *ter, rup, tra, tri, tru*, has in the European languages generally the sense "to rub". In Gr and Lat, besides this, the sense "to

wore;" while *tero* has the former sense only, the latter is found in *teredo, terebra*: cf. Gr. *terp-e-rop, terp-e-o, ter-pa-o, terp-o*.]

terra, *ar* (Gen. *terrai, Lucr* *passim*). I. Land, ground, soil, as opposed to the air, sea, etc.: *terra marique, by land and sea, Cic*: *aditum habere a terra, to admit of access by land, Caes.* *sub terris, in the infernal regions, Prop.*. *mea sub terras ibit imago, Virg*. *terrae filius, son of earth, i. e. an obscure person (v. Tyr. ad Cic Att. i. 13)*. II. The earth, as opp. to the rest of the universe: *terra in medio mundo sita, Cic*. III. In partic.: a land, country, region, territory: *terra Gallia, Caes*. *terra Italia, Liv.* 4. *ur*: in quacunque terras, *Cic*: *orbis terrarum gentiumque omnium, i. e. the whole world, id.* (v. *orbis*) *hanc vitam*: *terris Saturnus agbat, on earth, Virg*. *Prop* "dry land," for *terra*: cf. *extorris*; v. *terreo*) (Hence It. *terza*; Sp. *tierra*, Fr. *terre*).

terrēnus, *a, um, adi* [terra] made of earth, earthen: *tumulus, Caes*. *agger, Suet.* 2. Subst. *terrēnum, i, n* land, ground: *Lav*. II. of or belonging to the earth, earthly, terrestrial, *terrene*: corpora, *Cic*. *bestiarum terrēnae sunt aliae, partim aquatilis, land animals, id*. *Poet*: *eques Bellerophon, mortal, Hor*. *nummia, that dwell on the earth, Ov.* (Hence Fr. *terrain*).

terreo, *ōi, itum, 2. v. a.* to affright, frighten, alarm: *terrefy* gentes, *Hor*. *Cic* *ad terrendos nostros valuit clamor, Caes*: *terrefere metu, Liv*. II. Transf. to drive away by terror, to frighten or scare away (poet): *profragam par totum terruit orbem, Ov*.

2. To deter, prevent by frightening: *ut quo minus libere hostes insequerentur, terroret, Caes*. [For *terreo*, cf. Gr. *terp-o* for *terp-o-o*.] *terro* is *trās*, cf. Skr. *trās-am*, I tremble, shake.]

terrestris, *e* (nom. masc. *terrester*, Flor.) *adi* [terra] of or belonging to the earth or to the land: *caethra, land, terrestrial*. *Cic* *proelia, battles on land, Nep*: *exercitus (opp. to classes), land-forces, id*: *populus, used to the land (opp. to maritime), Flor*: *caena, of herbs, Pl.*

terribilis, *e, adi* [terreo] frightful, dreadful, terrible: *terribilis aspectu, Cic*. *monstra, Ov*. *sontus, Lucr* *comp*: *Cic*. *Lav*.

terrificū, *orum, n. plu* [id.] means of exciting terror, a fright, scarecrow, high-brow (rare): *nullus nimis, nullis terrificis se motus, Liv*.

terrifico, *i, v. a.* [terrificus] to make afraid, to terrify (poet. and rare) *Lucr*. *Virg*.

terrificus, *a, um, adi* [terreo facio] that causes terror, frightful, terrific (poet.) *lateo, awe-inspiring, Virg*. *Ov.*

terrigena, *ac, comm.* [terra and *gign* in *gigno*] born of or from the earth, earth-born (poet.): of the first men, *Lucr.*: of the men who sprang from the dragon's teeth which had been sown, *Ov.*

terriloquus, *a, um, adi* [terreo loquor] terror-speaking, awe-inspiring: *dicta vatium, Lucr.*

terrilo, *i, v. a* freq. [terreo] to frighten frequently; to intimidate, terrify: *aliquem metu, Caes.*: *alias (civitates) terrentando, alias cohortando, id*: *urbes, Virg*.

territorium, *ii, n.* [terra] the land round a town, a domain, district, territory: *coloniae, Cic*.

terrificus, *a, um, Pa** [terreo]

terror, *ōris, m* [id.] great fear, affright, dread, alarm, terror: *terrori alicui injicere, Cic*. *esse terrori alicui, Caes*. *arcanus, mysterious, Tac*. *externus, i. e. dread of foreign enemies, Liv*. *vis dicendi terroreque, startling power, Cic*. II. Meton. an object of fear or dread, a terror (usu. plu.) *duobus hujus urbis terroribus depulsis, id*: in omnem terrorem vultum componens, into all sorts of frightful grimaces, *Suet* (Hence Fr. *terreur*).

tersus, *a, um, Part.* [tergeo]. II. Adj. clean, neat: *mulier, Pl.*: *plantæ, Ov*. 2. Fig. pure, correct, nice, neat, terse: *judicium, Quint* *Comp*: *id*.

tertiā-decimāni, *orum, m. plu* (sc. milites) (tertia decima, sc. legio) soldiers of the thirteenth legion: *Tac*.

tertiānus, *a, um, adi* [tertius] of or belonging to the third, tertian febris, i. e. the tertian ague, *Cic*. Subst. *tertiana, ae, f.* (sc. febris), the tertian ague: *Cels*. 2. *tertiani, orum, m. plu* (sc. milites), soldiers of the third legion: *Tac*.

tertio, *adv* for the third time. Ille iterum, ille tertio pecuniam dedit, *Cic*. 2. In the third place, thirdly: *Caes*.

tertium, *adv* for the third time: *Cic*.

tertius, *a, um, num. ord. adi* [v. tres], third: *annus, Cic*. *Poet*: *tertia regna, the infernal regions, Ov.* (Hence It. *terzo*; Fr. *tiers*).

tertius-decimus (-*imus*), *a, um, num. ord. adi* this tenth: *Tac*.

ter-noctius, *ii, m.* (sc. *numus*) [uncia] three twelfths of an as, a quarter-as: *Varr.* Transf.: *an insignificant sum: sic in provincia non gerimus, ut nullus teruncius insumatur in quicquam, not a farthing, Cic*. II. Of inheritances, the fourth part: *id*.

ter-vēnēficus, *i, m.* thrice poisoner, i. q. triple-dyed scoundrel, thorough knave, as a term of abuse: *Pl.*

tesca (tesqua), *orum, n. plu.* rough or wild regions, wastes, deserts: *Hor* [Perh. for *ters-ca*, "dry regions", v. *terreo*.]

tessella, *ae, f. dim* [tessera] a

small square piece of stone, a little cube, for mosaic pavements, etc.: Sgn.: Juv.

tessellatus, a, um, adj. [tessella] made of small square stones, checkerboard, mosaic, tessellated: pavimenta, Suet.

tessera, ae, f. [Perh. borrowed from Gr. *τεσσερας*, a, four] a square, square piece of stone, wood, etc., for various purposes: (1) a die for playing, numbered on all the six sides (cf. talus) ut homines ad pilam se aut ad tabas aut ad tesseras conferunt, Cic. (iv) Milit. t. t.: a square tablet on which the watchword was written, a watchword, parole, countersign: tessera per castra ab Livio consule data erat, Liv. (iii) Esp.: tessera hospitalis, a tally, token; which was divided between two friends, in order that, by means of it, they or their descendants might always recognize each other: Ag. Ego sum ipse, quem tu quaeris. Ha. Si ita est, tesseram conferre si vis hospitalem, Pl. (iv) a token, ticket, billet for the distribution of corn or money: frumentariae, Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 368.) (v) a square tablet or block, a checker for pavements, etc.: Plin.

tesseriarius, a, um, adj. [tessera] of or belonging to tesserae: Substantivarius, il, m. he who receives the watchword from the commander and gives it out, officer of the watchword: Tac.

tessellula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a small square bit of stone for paving or mosaic work: Lucil. in Cic. 2. a small tally or ticket for the distribution of corn: Pers.

testa, ae, f. a piece of burned clay, a brick, tile: Cat. 11. Transf. a piece of baked earthenware, an earthen jar, pitcher, jug, urn, lamp, etc.: quo semel est imbuta recens, servabit odorem testa diu, Hor. 2. a broken piece of earthenware, pottery, brick, a sherd, potsherd: Ov. Tac. 3. = *σπράκον*, a sherd, potsherd, in the oracism or judicial voting of the Greeks: Nep. 4. the shell of shellfish or of testaceous animals: Cic. (ii) Meton: the shell-fish itself: Hor.

5. Hence, a shell or covering, in gen.: lubricaque immotas testa precebat aquas, i. e. an icy shell, covering of ice, Ov. Of the skull: Aus.

6. a sort of clapping with the flat of the hands (as if with two tiles), in token of applause, invented by Neros Suet. [Perh. for *testa*; v. torreo.] (Hence It. *testa*; Fr. *tile*.)

testamentarius, a, um, adj. [testamentum] of or belonging to will, testamentary: lex, Cic. Substantivarius, il, m. a will-forger: id.

testamentum, i, n. [testor] prop. the solemn declaration of one's will and meton.: a will, testament: testamentum leger, obsecrare, facere, Cic.: rumpere, id. (Respecting the Roman law of wills, v. Smith's Ant. 368.)

testatio, omis, f. [it] a calling to witness, invoking as witness: *testatorum ruptorum*, i. e. invocation of the gods as witnesses to the violation of treaties, Liv.

testator, oris, m. [id.] one who makes a will or testament, a testator: Suet.

testatus, a, um, Part. [testor.] 11. Adj. In pass. sense published, public: ut res quam maxime clara ac testata esse posset, Cic. Comp: ut res multo- rum oculis esset testator, better attested, id.

testiculus, i, m. dim. [testis, 2] a testicle: Juv. 2. Meton: manly vigour, manliness: Pers.

testificatio, omis, f. [testificor] a bearing witness, giving testimony: Cic. 11. Transf. in gen. a giving evidence, attestation, proof: id.

testificor, atus, i v a dep. (Perf. part pass.: Cic.: Ov.) [testis facio] to bear witness, give evidence, attest, testify: constr. with acc. acc. and inf. or depend. interrog. clause: haec quum testificaretur, Cic.: testificatur iste, P. Quintum non testis, id. testificaris, quid dixerim amando, id. Perf. part in pass. sense: mira sed et scena testificata loqui, *much ado*, Cic. 2. Transf. in gen. to show, exhibit, publish, bring to light, etc.: sententiam meam, id. antiquas opes, Ov. 11. to call to witness, rare: nomen Stygiae aquae, id.

testimonium, i, n. [testis] evidence, attestation, testimony, witness (oral or written) testimonium in aliquum dicere, Cic.: legite testimonia vestrorum, id. 11. Transf. in gen. that which serves as proof, proof, evidence: sui iudicii, id. laboris sui periculi que, Caes. (Hence Fr. *testimon*.)

(1) **testis**, is, comm. one who attests (orally or in writing), a witness: pluris est oculatus testis unus quam auriti decem, Pl.: ad me argumenta pluris quam testes veni, Cic.: legas in populum R. esse testem, Caes. (ii) With depend. clause: his ultimis testibus adpropinquare eorum adventum, id. (iii) Of things: quid dobeas, o Roma, Nonribus, testis Metaurum fumus, bears witness what you owe to them, Hor.: sidera sunt testes, Prop. 11. Transf.: an eye-witness, spectator (rare): unus adost... puduitque gentem, illo teste mori, Lucan. [Etyim. uncertain.]

(2) **testis**, i, m. a testicle: Hor. **testor**, atus, i v a dep. [testis] to be a witness, to testify, attest (rare): confiteor testere licet signate, Quintus, thou canst attest it, Ov. 2. Transf. in gen. to make known, show, prove: to give to understand, to declare, aver, etc.: constr. with acc. and inf. depend. interrog. clause, or acc.: ego quod facio, me pacis causa facere, testor, Cic.: testatus, quapropter istos civibus eorum, Liv.: cau-

pus sepulchris poenia testatur, attests our conflicts, Hor. 3. Esp. to make a will, quum immemur in testando nepotis decussisset, Liv. 11.

to invoke as witness: vos, dii patri ac penates, testor, me defendere, I call you to witness that I am defending, Cic.: vos, aeterni ignes et non violabile strum testor nomen, Virg.: id testor Deos, Ter.

testudineus, a, um, adj. [testudo] of or belonging to a tortoise: made of tortoise-shell: gradus, a tortoise-pace, *snail's pace*, Pl.: lyra, made of or overlaid with tortoise-shell, Prop.

testudo, imis, f. [testa] a tortoise-shell: used for overlaying or covering, Virg. Ov. 2. Transf. of things having the arched shape of a tortoise-shell: (i) a type, lub, cithern, Cic. (ii) an arch, vault in buildings, Virg. (iii) a shield: a covering, shield, shelter, made of wood, to cover besiegers: Caes. Also a shelter form id. over the shields of the soldiers hold over their heads, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 369.) (iv) the armour-spines of a hedgehog: Mart.

testula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a roasting-shell (*στρακων*) used by the Athenians: Nep. (Hence It. *testina*.)

testum, i, n. and 11. **testu** [v. testa] the lid of an earthen jar or shell, an earthen potsherd: sub testu coquere, i. e. in a covered pot, Cat.: testu prosum (Galus, covered with its lid, Ov. Form. testum, Cat. Virg. Mart.)

2. Meton: an earthen vessel, earthen pot, *pot*, in ferre testu, Ov.

teter, v. tu

teter (taster, tra, trum, adj. offensive, foul, noxious, loathsome) esp. with ref. to the sense of *smell*: what as food is repulsive chiefly to that which tells the eye: tetra et immunda bilis Ch. odor, Caes. Vng. cada-vera, Lucr. 11. Fig. *horrid, shocking, revolting, abominable*, etc. diris atque immanitate teterrimus, Ch. capiditatis, id. libido, Hor.: prodigia, Liv. [Etyim. unknown.]

tétradrachmum, i, n. = *τετραδράχμη*, a silver coin of four drachmas among the Greeks: Cass. ap. Cic. Liv. (ad tétrachmum.)

tétrao, omis, m. = *τετράω*, a black-cock, grouse, or perch capercazie: Suet. Plin.

tétrarches, ae, m. = *τετράρχης*, a ruler: he governed the fourth part of a country, a tetrarch: in gen. a petty prince: Cic.: Caes. Hor.

tétrarchia, ae, f. = *τετράρχη*, the dominions of a tetrarch: a tetrarchy: Cic.

têtrê (tast), adv. foully, shockingly: Cic. Sup.: id.

tétrions, a, um, adj. forbidding, harsh, gloomy, sour, stern: puelli, Ov. tetria ac tristia disciplina Sabulorum, seivere, Liv. [Etyim. uncertain:]

we cannot connect the word, in which it is naturally short, with *tēter* (taeter); the senses too do not correspond.]

tetuli, *v. fut.*, ad infinitum.

texo, *xōi*, *xuim*, *j. v. a.* to weave: *texum*, *Tex* tegumenta corporum vel texta vel sutta, Cic. 2. **Transf.** in gen. *to join or fit together, to plant; to fabricate, build, etc.* (mostly poet.). *rubra* *textur* *insima* *virga*, Virg. *claves*, Hor. *robore* *naves*, Virg. II. **Fig.** *to weave, compose, devise, contrive*: Cic. [From the root *tak*, to fabricate (whence *τεκεω*, *τεκτωρ*), augmented by *s*; cf. Skr. *taksh*, to prepare, make; *v. talus*.] (Hence *Fr. tisser*.)

textilis, *c. adj.* [texo] *woven, wrought, textile*: *stragulum*, Cic. *doma*, Virg. 2. **Subst.** *textile*, *is*, *n.* (*sc. opus*), *a fabric, piece of cloth, canvas, etc.* *pictura* in *textili*, Cic. **textor**, *ōis*, *m.* [*id.*] *a weaver*: Pl. *Hor.*

textrinus, *a, um, adj.* [confr. from *textor*, *is*, from *texo*] *of or belonging to weaving; as, the art of weaving, firm*. 2. **Subst.** *texturum*, *i, n.* *sc. opus*, *weaving*: Cic.

textrix, *trix*, *f.* [texo] *a female weaver*: Mart.

textum, *i, n.* [texo] *that which is woven, woven cloth, a veil* (poet.) *procedit* *texta*, Cic. 2. **Transf.** *that which is planted, distributed, or fitted together* *a plant, texture, fabricum* *in a texta* *carminis*, *pl. n.* *Virg.* *Cat.* *Ov.* *non enarrabile* *clipei* *textum*, *fabric*, Virg.

textura, *ae, f.* [*id.*] *a web, texture* (poet.) Pl. Prop. II. **Transf.** *a fabric, texture, structure*: (*naturae* *animae*), Lucr. *laterum*, Lucan.

textus, *a, um, m.* [*id.*] *to weave*. **textus**, *a, um, m.* [*id.*] *texture, tissue, structure*: *haec sunt* *textura* *litterarum*. II. **Fig.** *of language, combination, combination, connection, context*: Quint.

thālamēgus, *i, f.* = *θαλαμηγός*, *a state-lodge fitted up with cushions*. Suet.

thālamus, *i, m.* = *θάλαμος*, *an inner apartment or chamber*: Ov.

2. In gen. *an abode, dwelling*: *Eum* *indium*, Virg. *of the cells of bees* *id.* II. *a sleeping-room, bed-chamber*: *id.* *Ov.* **Transf.** *a marriage-bed, in bed*: Prop. 2. **Meton.** *marriage, wedlock*: *thalami* *experts* *vitam* *degere*, Virg.

thālasieus, *a, um, adj.* = *θαλασσιος*, *sea-coloured, sea-green*: Pl.

thālasinus, *a, um, adj.* = *θαλάσσιος*, *sea-coloured, sea-green*: Lucr.

thallus, *i, m.* = *θαλλός*, *a green stalk, green bough*: Virg. (Cf.)

thēātrālis, *c. adj.* [*theatrum*] *of or belonging to the theatre, theatrical*: *the* *strales* *gladiatorum* *concessus*, Cic.

thēātrum, *i, n.* = *θεάτρον*, *a play-house, theatre*: Cic. *in vacuo* *laetus* *secessor* *plausorque* *theatro*, Hor.: *fre-*

quentissimum, *a densely crowded house*, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 370). Of the Greek theatre, which served as a place for public meetings: Cic. Liv. 2. **Transf.** *m. gen.*, *any open space for exhibiting martial games*: Virg. 3. **Meton.** *the spectators assembled in a theatre, a theatrical audience*: *consensus ille* *theatri*, *unanimous applause of the house*, Cic. *totis* *theatris* *maestitia* *inferre*, *id.* Hor.

II. **Fig.** *a place of exhibition, field, theatre for any public performance*. *nullum* *theatrum* *virtutis* *consentanea* *maius* *est*, Cic. **thēca**, *ae, f.* = *θηκη*, *that in which any thing is enclosed, an envelope, cover, case, etc.*: Cic. Suet.

thēma, *ātis*, *n.* = *θεμα*, *a subject or topic treated of, a theme*: Quint. II. *the position of the celestial signs at one's birth, a nativity, horoscope*: Suet.

thēologus, *i, m.* = *θεολόγος*, *one who treats of the deity and of divine things, a theologian*: Cic.

thermae, *arum*, *f. plu.* (*sc. aquae*) = *θερμα* *vāta*, *warm springs, warm baths* (natural or artificial) Mart. (On the magnificent *thermae* at Rome, v. Smith's Ant. 54.)

thermopōlium, *i, n.* = *θερμωπόλιον*, *a place where warm drinks were sold, a tavern*: Pl.

thermopōto, *i, v. a.* [Gr. *θερμωπόσιον*, *hot fresh with warm potations*: gutturum, Pl.]

thermūlae, *arum*, *f. dim.* [*thermae*] *small warm baths*: Mart.

thesaurarius, *a, um, adj.* [*thesaurus*] *of or belonging to treasure*: Lucr. Pl.

Thēsaurōchrysōnicochrysīdes, *ae, m.* *a facetiously formed proper name*: Pl.

thesaurus (in MSS. and Inscr. often written *thesaur*), *i, m.* = *θησαυρος*, *any thing laid or stored up, a hoard, treasure, provision, store, obolus, quo loco thesaurum obrui* *set*, Cic.: *intacti* *thesauri* *Arabum*, Hor. **Fig.** (rare): *thesaurus* *mahi*, *perli*, *a whole cargo of*, Pl. II. **Meton.** *a place where any thing is stored up, a store-house, treasure-chamber, treasure-mould, treasury*: *thesaurus* *publicus* *sub* *terra* *saxo* *quadrato* *septus*, Liv. 2. **Fig.** *a treasury, magazine, collection*: *rerum omnium*, Cic. (Hence It. *Sp. tesoro*; Fr. *trésor*.)

thesis, *is, f.* = *θεσις* In rhetoric, *a proposition, thesis*; pure Latin, *propositum*. Quint.

thiasus, *i, m.* = *θιάσος*, *a sacred band or company, a chorus*: esp. of worshippers of Bacchus: Virg. Cat.

thōlus, *i, m.* = *θολός*, *a dome, cupola, a rotunda*: Ov. In the tholi of the temples votive gifts were suspended: Virg.

thōrax, *ācis*, *m.* = *θώραξ*, *the breast, chest, thorax*: Cels. II. **Transf.** *a armour for the breast, a breast-plate,*

corselet, cuirass; a doublet, stomacher: Law. Virg.

Thrax, *ācis*, *m. adj.* *Thracian*. II. **Subst.** *a kind of gladiator, so called from his being armed like a Thracian* (in this sense, also *Threx*): Cic.: Suet.: Hor.

thrōnus, *i, m.* = *θρόνος*, *an elevated seat, a throne*: poet. ap. Suet.: Jovis, Plin.

thunnus (*thynnus*), *i, m.* = *θύννος*, *the tunny or tunny-fish*: Plin.: Hor.

thūreus, *thūribūlum*, etc., *v. tur.* *trus*, *thūris*, *v. tus*

thya or **thya**, *ae, f.* = *θύα* or *θύια* *the Greek name for the cutrus-tree*: Plin.: *thyiae* *thalamae* (*al. adj.*, *thynus* *thalamus*), Prop.

thymbra, *ae, f.* = *θύμβρα*, *a plant, savory*: Virg.

thymum, *i, n.* = *θύμον*, *thyme*: Plin.: Virg.: Hor.

thynnus, *i, v.* *thunnus*.

thyrus, *i, m.* = *θύρσος*, *a stalk, stem of a plant* Suet. II. **Transf.** *a staff twined round with ivy and vine-shoots, borne by Bacchus and the Bacchantes; the Bacchic staff, thyrsus*: Hor.: Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 376). Hence, 2. (poet.), *a strong incitement*: *id.* Lucr.

tiāra, *ae, f.*, or **tiāras**, *ae, m.* = *τίαρα* or *τίαρας*, *the head-dress of Orientals, a turban, tiara*: *sceptrumque* *sacerque* *tiaras*, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 376).

tibia, *ae, f.* *the shin-bone, tibia*: Cic. Phœd. II. **Transf.** *a pipe, flute* (originally made of bone) *et tibiae* *inflatae* *non referant sonum*, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 76) (Hence *Fr. tibia*).

tibiālis, *e, adj.* [*tibia*] *of or belonging to the shin-bone or tibia, tibial, hence, subst. tibiale*, *is, n.* *a vaim covering for the legs, a kind of stocking or legging*: Suet. II. *of or belonging to the flute, flute*: *arundo tibiālis* *calami*, *used for flutes*, Plin.

tibicen, *triv*, *m.* [*tibia* *cano*] *a flute-player*: Pl. Cic. Hor. II. **Transf.** *a kind of puller or prop of a building*: Ov.: Juv.: Cat.

tibicina, *ae, f.* [*tibicen*] *a female flute-player*: Pl.: Ter.: Hor.: Ov.

tigillum, *i, n.* *dim.* [*tignum*] *a little beam or log of wood*: Pl.: Liv.

ignārius, *a, um, adj.* [*id.*] *of or belonging to beams*: *faber, a carpenter, builder*, Cic.

tignum, *i, n.* (masc. plur. *tigna*) *building-stuff, building materials*: Ulp. II. *Especially a piece of timber, a trunk of a tree, a log, beam*: *tigna* *transversa*, Caes. (I through *tegnum* from *tak*, to fabricate; cf. *τεκτωρ*, *τεχνη*, and *v. texo*.)

tigris, *is* or *oides*, *comm.* (in prose, masc. in the poets, usually *fem.*) = *τίγρις* (in Persian, *an arrow*: Varr.), *a tiger, tigris*: Virg.: Hor. II. *Of a horse's trappings*: *a tiger-skin*: Stat.

tillā, *ae, f.* *the linden or lime-tree*: Virg.: Ov. (Hence, through low Lat. *tibulus*, Fr. *tillul*.)

timēfactus, a, um, adj. [timeo facio] frightened, alarmed, intimidated, scared (rare) : libertas, Cic.

timens, ntis, Part. [timeo]. II. Adj. *fearful*: with Gen. (rare): moris timentes, Lucr.

timōs, ōi, 2. v. a. and n. to fear, be afraid of, to dread, apprehend; to be afraid or in fear, to be fearful, apprehensive or anxious (cf. metus); constr.: the direct object expressed by Acc. (or Nom. with pass.), depend. clause, Inf., Subj., or absol.: the indirect object, by dat. or de and Abl.: veridicam, Cic. de legibus periculo, to be apprehensive about, Caes.: I have quoniam eruptum timēo, I have my fears how these things will end, Cic.: timebat tantae magnitudinis fluminis exortum occidere, Caes.: With Subj. (with ne when it is feared that a thing may happen; with ut when it is feared that it may not happen) timuit, ne non succederet, Hor.: times, ut sustineas, Cic.: Absol.: timentes confirmat, Caes.: (ii) to show fear (poet.) timuitque extrita pennis alio, i. e. showed its alarm by fluttering its wings, Virg. [Ety. uncertain] (Hence It. temere, Sp. temer.)

timide, adv. fearfully, timidly. Caes. Hor. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: Quint.

timiditas, atis, f. [timidus] fearfulness, cowardice, timidity: Cic. Plur.: quantae timiditates, instances of cowardice, id.

timidus, a, um, adj. [timeo] fearful, faint-hearted, cowardly, (timidus) timidum atque ignavum iudicari, Cic.: With Prop. d. notum in nichil respect: in labore militari, id. ad mortem, id. (ii) With Inf. (poet.) Codrus pro patria non timidus mori, not afraid to die, Hor. (iii) With Gen. (rare) timidus procellarum, id. Poet. of impers. subjunct. spes, Ov. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: Ov.

timor, ōris, m. [id.] fear, dread, apprehension, alarm, anxiety: definitum timorem metum mali appropinquantis, Cic.: timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes.: ea (aestas), quae sequitur, magno est in timore, i. e. occasion great apprehension, Cic.: With ne: Liv.: Virg.: With Acc. and Inf.: Liv.: With object Gen.: repentina incursionis, Caes.: 2. Meton. on object that excites fear, a terror: Caes.: Aventinae timor sive, the dread of, Ov.: II. Transf. awe, reverence, veneration: d. him, Lucr.: Hor.

timetilis, e, adj. [tingo] in which something is dyed: Ov.

tinetus, a, um, Part. [tingo]. II. Subst. n. tineta, oruui, n. plu. dyed or coloured stuffs: Cic.

tinēa, ae, f. a gnawing worm, a moth, book-worm, etc.: Hor.: of worms in bee-hives, fig-trees, etc.: Virg. [Ety. unknown.]

tingo (tinguo), nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. to wet, moisten, bathe: tuncam sanguine, Cic.: pavimentum meis, Hor.

Poet.: in alto Phoebus anhelos aequore tuncet equos, i. e. the sun will set, Ov.

2. Esp. to soak in colour, to dye, colour, tinge: laeas murice, Hor.: cultros sanguine, Ov.: Of the moon, globus candenti lumine tinctus, bathed, streaked, Lucr.: II. Fig. orator tinctus litteris, imbued, having a savour of, versed in, Cic.: [Cf. Gr. γέγραυτο, O. H. G. thuncon, duncon (to dip, steep)] (Hence It. tignere, Fr. teindre.)

tinimentum, i, n. [tinio] a tinkling, ringing: Pl.

tinio, ixi or ii, itum, 4. v. n. and a. to ring, chink, jingle, tinkle, tingle: tinuit tintinnabulum, Pl.: exspecto tinuisse, equid Dolabella tintiat, thinks the money, i. e. pays, Cic.

II. Transf. to speak in a sharp or shrill voice, to cry, scream: Ohe uxor, jam satis est, nimum tinis, you make too much clatter, Pl.: (Perh. from a weaker form of the root of toto, q. v.)

tinittus, ūs, m. [tinio] a ringing, jingling, tinkling of metals, etc.: Ov. Virg.: II. Transf.: of language, a jingle of words: Luc.

tinittulus, a, um, adj. [id.] ringing, tinkling, shrill-sounding: sistra, Ov.: vox, Cat.: II. Transf.: of speech, jingling, full of empty phrases: Quint.

tinittinābulum, i, n. [tinittino] a bell: e. g. a door-bell, call-bell, cattle-bell, etc.: Pl.: Subt.

tinittinnaculus, a, um, adj. [id.] but the relation and precise meaning at obscure: edict ad tinittinnaculos viros, the jinglers (i. e. to some, the chattering, i. e. mal-factors, as to others, the executioners) (cf. scourge), Pl.

tinittino (tinittio), i, v. n. fr. dupl. from tinio, to ring, chink, chink, etc. to jingle, tingle: sonita suapte tinittinnacules, Cat.

tinus, i, f. the laurus tinus: Ov.

tipplā (tipplia), ae, f. an insect that runs swiftly over the water, the water-spider, water-spinner: Vari. Transf.: of any very light object, Pl.

tiro, ōnis, m. a newly-leaved soldier, a young soldier, recruit: actus tirum, Cic.: legio tirorum, Caes.: (ii) Adj.: titores milites, opp. to veterani, Cic.: II. Transf.: in gen. a beginner, tiro: usu forensi atque exercitatione tiro, id. deductus in forum tiro, a young man, after putting on the toga virilis, Suet.: [Ety. uncertain.]

tirocinium, ii, n. [tiro] the first military service or first campaign of a young soldier, military training or inexperienced militia, Val. Max.: Just. Mar.: Id.: 2. Met. in (collect) young troops, raw recruits: Liv.: II. Transf. in gen. the first beginning, the first trial, or attempt: id.: dies tiniana, i. e. for putting on the toga virilis, Suet.: 2. metaphor. tirocinium et perturbatio iuvenis, Liv.

tirunculūs, i, m. dim. [vi] a young beginner, young tiro: Juv.: Adj.: miles, e. vii, Pl.: v. tu

tis = tui, Pl.: v. tu

tittillatio, ōnis, f. [tittillo] a tickling, titillation: Cic.

tittilo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to tickle, titillate, sensus, Lucr.: Cic.: II. Fig.: ne vos tittillet gloria, Hor. [Perh. by redupl. from root of tr. trillare.]

tittivillitium, ii, n. a very small trifle, a bagatelle: Pl.

tittubanter, adv. hesitatingly, falteringly: Cic.

tittubantia, ae, f. [tittulo] a staggering, faltering (tuo), lingua, i. e. stammering, Suet.

tittulo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to stagger, totter, reel: titubans animus morboque, Ov.: Part. pass. peit in act. sensu vultuque titubata, totter, g. Virg. (iii) and of speech titulat lingua, stat, meis, Ov.: II. Fig.: to hesitate, falter, waver, be in suspense, be embarrassed or perplexed: cave ne titules mandataque frangas, look out you do not stumble, i. e. blunder, Hor.: vixit, ut stumbe over a word, Cic.: Pl.: si quid forte titubationem est, ut id in bello, at any reverse has occurred, Cic.: [Ety. unknown.]

titulus, i, m. a superscription, inscription, label, title: a tituli, lat. phylacter, notice: arum conditio dedit vinctum cum muneris rei in obsequium titulus, Liv.: quae ad titulos perhibita colliguntur muneris rationes, in count of gifts, Prop.: sub titulum nostros misit utraque laus, has sent to the honour, Ov.: Suet., epitaph. Luc.: II. Transf.: an honorary appointment, call, title of honour: sustinet titulum coeclis, Cic.: Hor.: Meton. honour, honour: hunc praedat titulum Jovis, natus habet, i. e. honour derived from obtaining this post, Ov.: 2. a cause or reason alleged, a pretence: non vos pro gratia libertate tantum ducere, quodcumque est quodpe egregius titulus esset, Liv.: [Ety. uncertain] (Hence Fr. tithule, Fr. titre.)

tittulo (tittulo), ōnis, m. ¹ TITULUS, a duty, a service: Cic.

tofius, a, um, adj. [tofus] of tufa, tufa, tufa, Suet.

tofus [tophus], i, tufa or tuff-stone (a variety of volcanic rock of an earthy texture), Virg.: Ov.: (Hence It. tufa, Fr. tuf.)

toga, ae, f. [togo] a covering, garment, Veat.: II. Esp. the garment of a Roman citizen in time of peace, long, broad, and flowing, and consisting of a single rounded piece of stuff, the toga (cf. Smith's Ant. 172): paeli est insignis et omni toga, Cic.: toga praetexta, the toga of magistrates and proborn children, bordered with purple (cf. praetextus, id. pura, the plain toga of youth who

Cicero made an abridgment with the same title.

tōpīos, ἰσ, *f* = τὸ πικρὸν, the art of finding topics: Cic.

tōlā, ἄλῖς, *n*. [torus] a valance of a couch: Hor.

torcular, ἄρις, *n*. [torqueo] lit. that which twists, hence a press, used in making wine or oil: Vitr.

tōreuma, ἄρις, *n* = τὸ τορεῦμα, work executed in relief, embossed work: Cic.

tormentum, *i*, *n* [torqueo, prop. an instrument with which any thing is turned or twisted] a winlass: laqueis falces avertabant, quos, cum destinaverant, tormentis intorsus reducunt, Caes. 2. an engine for hurling missiles: tormenta telorum, Cic. Caes.: Liv. 3. Transf.: a missile thrown by the engine: tormenta e navibus procul excussa, Curt. II. a twisted cord, rope, for a ballista, etc.: App. 2. a chain, fetter: ferrum, Pl. III. an instrument of torture, a rack: verberibus ac tormentis quaestionem habere, Cic. (ii) Fig.: lenis tormentum iugulo admoveo, a mild (painless) rack, Hor. 2. Meton. torture, anguish, pain, torment, etc. excruciat gravissimis tormentis, Suet. of lovers: tormentis gaudet amantis, Juv.

tormina, *um*, *n* *plu* [id.] a quipping of the bowels, the quipes, etc.: Cic.

torminosus, *a*, *um* [tormentis] subject to the quipes or coils: Cic.

torno, *avi*, *atum*, *v* *a* [torneo] to turn in a lathe, to round off: sphæram, Cic. II. Transf.: to turn, fashion, polish, rare: melle tornati veruæ, ill-finished, Hor. Hence Fr. *turner*, and, from it, Eng. *turn*.

torus, *i*, *m* = *torus*, a turner's wheel, lathe: Virg. 2. a burn, a grating-tool: id.

tōrosus, *a*, *um*, *adj* [torus] full of muscle, muscular, brawny, fleshy: solia boum, Ov.

torpēdo, *inis*, *f*. [torpeo] numbness, sluggishness, torpidity (rare): torpēdo invaserat animum, lethargy, Tac. II. Transf.: the torpēdo, cramp-fish, or electric ray: Cic.

torpēdo, *2 v n* to be numb, inactive, torpid: torpentes gelu, benumbed and unresponsive, Liv.: torpent infracti ad prolia vires, Virg.: amnis torpens, sluggish, Stat.: lacus, stagnant, id.

II. Fig.: to be stupefied, astonished, to be dull, listless, inactive: cessatione torpere, Cic.: torpentes metu, paralysed, Liv.: Pausanias torpes tabillā, you are lost in admiration of, Hor. [Ety. uncertain.]

torpesco, *quā*, *3 v n* *incept* [torpeo] to grow numb, to become torpid: torperat gelido lingua retenta metu, Ov. II. Fig.: ne pergitum torpescent manus aut animus, grow slack or inactive, Sall.

torpidus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [id.] benumbed, stupefied, torpid: somno, not in

full possession of one's senses & with slumber, only half awake, Liv.

torpor, *ōris*, *m*. [id.] numbness, stupor, torpor: Cic. II. Fig. sluggishness, listlessness, inactivity: sordes omnium ac torpor, filth and sloth, Tac.

torquātus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [torqueo] adorned with a neck-chain or collar: Aleo torquata colubris, with snakes coiled about her neck, Ov.: palumbus, the ring-dove, Mart.

torquēo, *torsi*, *tortum*, *2 v a*. to turn, twist, bend, wind, turn about or away: serpens squamosos orbes torquet, Ov.: cervicis oculosque, Cic.: ora, to twist away, id.: oculos ad moenia, Virg. 2. Esp.: to whirl round, to fling with force, to hurt (mostly poet.) jaculum in hostem, id. pila valido lacerto, Ov.: verbera torto, whirling the lash, Virg. 3. to wrench the limbs upon the rack, to put to the rack or to the torture, to rack, torture: oculos torquent, Cic.: vincit tortuque, Suet. Transf. (cf. tormentum, III.) vino tortus et ira, & tempted by, under pressure of, Hor.

II. Fig.: to twist, wrest, distort: naturam huc et illuc torquere ac flexere, Cic. 2. Esp.: to rack with pain or uneasiness, to torment: sua libidines torquent, id. invidia sua amore vigil torquet, Hor. [From *torquēo*, to turn, twist (cf. ἀστράπτω), whence, with *p* for orig. *k*, Gr. τρενω] (Hence Fr. *tordre*.)

torquis or **torques**, *i*, *m*. and *f*. [torqueo] a twisted neck-chain, necklace, collar: T. Manlius, qui Galia torque tractat, Torquati cognomen invenit, Cic. II. Transf.: a coupling-collar for oxen: ipsæ et torquibus aptos iungat pares, Virg. 2. a fessoon, wreath, in gen.: saepe Iacum nexu venatæ torquibus arat, id.

torrens, *entis*, *Part* [torreo]. II. Adj.: burning, hot, inflamed (rare): pice torrentes ripas, scorching, Virg. flammis audit torrentibus antro, id.

2. Transf.: of streams: rushing, roaring, boiling: flumina, id. unda, id. (ii) Subst.: torrens, *entis*, *m* a torrent: quum fertur, quasi torrens, oratio, Cic. 3. Fig. of speech: rushing on like a torrent, impetuous: oratio, Quint. copia dicendi, Juv.

torreo, *torrui*, *tostum*, *2 v a* to parch, roast, bake, scorch, burn, etc. fruges flammis, Virg.: in Phalaridis tauro inclinus torreris, Cic. torrentia astra sidra, scorching, Hor. exta in veribus, to roast, Virg. 2. Transf. to dry up: at mihi, vae misere, torrentor febribus artus, Ov. 3. Fig. si torrens fœur queris idoneum (Venus), to fire with love, Hor. [For *torreo*— Cf. Gr. *torro*—*torro*, Goth. *thursan*, Eng. *thirst*, Germ. *durst*.]

torresco, *3 v n* *incept* [torreo] to become parched or burned: Lucr.

torridus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [id.] parched, torrid, dried up, dry: tellus, Lucr.:

campi siccitate, Liv.: homo macie torridus, dried or shriveled up, Cic.

II. Transf. of cold: pecora jumentaque torrida frigore, shriveled and frostbitten, Liv.

torris, *is*, *m*. [id.] a 'dry' log for burning a brand, fire-brand (with or without flame): Ov.

tortē, *adv*. crookedly, awry: Lucr.

tortilis, *e*, *adj* [torqueo] twisted, turned, winding: aurum, &c. a golden chain, Virg.: lucina, wreathed (like a spiral shell), Ov.

torto, *1 v a* *f*req [id.] to torture, torment: Lucr.

tortor, *ōris*, *m* [id.] a twirler, whirler: an executioner, tormentor, torturer: Cic. Hor.: Balanus habebat, Lucan. 2. As *adj* (Fig.) occultum quantitate animo tortore flagellum, &c. a tormenting conscience, Juv.

tortuosus, *a*, *um*, *adj* [tortus] full of crooks or turns, winding, tortuous: alvus, Cic. amnis, Liv. 2. Fig. entangled, involved, complicated: ingenium, Ca.

tortus, *a*, *um*, *Part* [torqueo]. II. Adj.: twisted, crooked, contorted: quercus, &c. a twisted oak-garland, Virg. 2. Fig.: conditio, complicated, anomalous, Pl. (Hence Fr. *tort*.)

tortus, *ūs*, *m* [id.] a twisting, a writhing, writhing (poet.): serpens hucusque torquens, Virg. II. *entis*, a twisting of a string: Stat.

torul, *i*, *m* *dim* [torus, prop. a turn, a coil, hence] a tuft of hair, Pl.

tōrus, *i*, *m* *prop* a quipping device or promissory, esp. a head, Lat. (funis), Lat. II. the member or fleshy part, the muscle, the sinew of animal body: olac tormentum, Cic. poet. Virg. III. a twist, a torment, a boss, knot, on a garland, Fig. of language: Cic. IV. a mutton: a wed, couch of any kind, mostly poet.: inebriat torba torum, Ov.: Suet. torus orsus ab alto, banquetting-couch, Virg. Suet. 2. Esp. the marriage-bed: consors, socius tori, spouse, Ov.

V. a kind, mound of earth: unda toris riparum turbant, slopes, Stat. Virg. "The words for 'muscle' and 'bell' are perhaps really different. With the latter of skr. *stara*, a tied, the connecting link between *stara* and *toris* is supplied by *stora*, q. v. The root is seen in *stora*—*stora*, *stara*—*stara*."

torvilas, *stis*, *f* [torvus] wildness, savageness, sternness: vultus, Tac.

torvus, *a*, *um*, *adj* orig. of the eyes, piercing, wild, stern: hence, in gen. wild, fierce, grim, gloomy, savage, in aspect or character: oculi, Ov.: a-santes lumine torvo Actæonæ fratres, Virg.: vultus, Hor. angues, Virg.: torvus, Ov.: cornua, fiercer-sounding, Pers. (ii) *Adv*. torvum repente clamat, savagely, Virg. [Ety. uncertain.]

tostus, *a*, *um*, *Part* [torreo]

tōt, *num*, *adj*. indecl. [from I. E.

pronounstem (*ta*, cf. Skr. *tati* (=tot), a form preserved in *toti-dem* so many, its proper corollary is *quot*, but it is sometimes foll'd by *quoties*, *quantum*, or *ut*: quot homines, tot causas, Cic. tot . . . quoties, id.: tot vestigii impressa, ut . . . id. Absol.: tot et tantae civitates, id.: tot civitatum conjunctio, Caes. Rarely without subst.: tot unum superare non posse, Cic.

tōtidem, num. adj. indecl. [v tot] just so many, just as many (the particle *dem* serving to give precision): quot orationum genera, totidem oratorum, Cic. equitum milia erant sex, totidem numo pedites, the same number of infantry, Caes. Rarely without subst.: discent insanum qui me, totidem audiet, i. e. as good as as much in return, Hor.

tōtius, v. toties.
tōties (in ancient MSS. also freq. toties), adv. num. [tot, so often, so many times, as often, as many times, with corollary *quoties* or *quot* quotiescunque: totis, Cic. toties, quot. Liv. corresponding to definite a l. num. ut die clario totaque gra nota, Hor. Absol.: quod ad te tam multa scribo toties, so much and so often, Cic.

(1) **tōtus**, a. um, adj. coroll. to *quotus*, such a (fractional part of) pars, Cic.

(2) **tōtus**, a. um (Gen. *tōtius*, but *tōtius*, Lucr. ut tot; but n. tota exortu, Caes. tota orbi, Prop. i. totae flammae, Pl. ad. the whole, tota tota unum opus, totum atque perfectum, id. totum corpus reipublicae, id. tota tota e. infugiant, Pl. tota nocte continuatur praeant, Cic.

2. Of persons, wholly taken up with or devoted to: necesse quid molituras nugarum, totus in illis, non in occupatis with, Hor. totus et mente et animo in bellum misit, deponit se himself entirely, Caes. II. *Ad. ad. totum* in eo est, totum ut concinnum sit, all depends on this, Cic. 2. Adverb. phr. ex toto, wholly, completely, totally (id. in toto, upon the whole, in general - Cic. [Ety. uncertain] v. *totum* et *totum*; Sp. *toto*; Fr. *tout*.)

toriorum, l. n. = τορκεον, orig. a poison in which arrows were dipped: Ov. Hence, in gen. poison. Sing. Pl. *toriorum* Plur. Prop. Ov.

trābālis, e. adj. [trāb] of or belonging to beams, beam: clavus, a large nail or bolt for fastening beams, a beam-nail, Hor. Poet: trabale traham, stout as a beam, i. e. ponderous (cf. "like a weaver's beam"), Virg.

trābēs, ae. f. a robe of state of augurs, kings, knights, etc.: Ov. Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 380). [Ety. uncertain]

tribētus, a. um, adj. [trābēs] wearing a trābēs. Quirinus, Ov.: equites, Tac. II. Subst. - *trābēta* (sc. fabula), a kind of drama, prob. with higher characters than the togata (q. v.): Suet.

trābēs, is, v. trābēs, ad. int.

trābis, trābis (Nom. trābēs, Enn. in Cic.), f. a beam, a timber:igna trābesque, Lucr.: Caes. II. Transf.: a trunk of a growing tree, a tree: silva frequens trābibus, Ov.

III. Meton.: anything made of beams or timbers: e. g. a ship or vessel: Jam mare turbat trābibus vīdēs, Virg. (ii) a roof: sub trābe citrea, Hor. (iii) a battering-ram: Val Fl. (iv) a shaft of a spear: Stat. (v) a cudgel: id. (vi) a table: Mart. [Appy cogn. with Gr. τράβη] (Hence through *lat* Lat. *intrabare*, Fr. *entraver*)

tractābilis, e. adj. [tracto] that may be touched, handled, or wrought, manageable, tractable: Cic. mare nondum tractabile nautis, to be essayed, Ov.: non tractabile caelum, i. e. inclement, stormy, Virg. II. Fig. pient, yielding, manageable, tractable animus, Ov. Comp.: nihil est eo (hilo) tractabilis, Cic.

tractātio, ōnis, f. [id] a handling, management, treatment: Cic. vocis, id.: usus et tractatio die ind. id. II. Esp. treatment of a person, i. e. conduct, behaviour towards him: Quint.

2. In rhetoric, the treatment, handling, discussion of a subject: Cic. S. n. (ii) a special use, usage of a word Cic.

tractātus, is, m. [id] a touching, handling, or touching (rare): Plin. II. f. management, treatment: artium, Cic. (Hence Fr. *traité*)

tractim, adv. [tractus] by drawing along, i. e. little by little, by degrees, in a drawing way, at length, slowly: sustinuit, drawingly, Virg.: tractum pronuntiata littera, i. e. pronounced long, Gell.

tracto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [trah] to drag about, to tug, haul, etc. (rare): tractata comis anti-tita Phoebe, Ov.: anas morsuque ferarum tractari, to be managled, Lucr. II. to touch, handle, manage, wield; to exercise, practise, transact, perform, etc. ea quae gustemus, olfaciamus, tractemus, aniamus, Cic.: unctis calicem manibus, Hor.: consona filis lyrae, i. e. to strike, play upon, Ov.: tela, to wield, Liv.: res igni, to treat, i. e. to cook, to forge metal, etc., Lucr.: solum terrae, to work, till, id. bibliothecae, to take care of, have charge of, Cic. III. Fig.: to handle, manage, practise, conduct, etc.: causas amicorum, id.: condiciones, Caes.: bellum, to conduct, Liv.: personam in scena, to perform, act, represent, Cic.: vitam, to lead, Lucr. 2. Esp.: to treat, use, or conduct oneself towards: pater parum pie tractatus a filio, Cic.: pauloque benignius ipsum to tractare voles, Hor.

3. to handle, treat, investigate, discuss: res, Cic.: consilia de libertate, Liv.: aliquid memori pectore, to ponder, reflect upon, Juv. With de: Tac.: de conditionibus, Nep.: Suet. (Hence Fr. *traiter*.)

tractum, i. v. tractus.

tractus, a. um, Part. [traho].

Adj.: proceeding continuously, flowing, fluent, of language: Cic.

III. Subst.: tractum, i. n. a flock of wool drawn out for spinning: tracta de vellere ducta, Tib. (Hence, through *lat* Lat. *tractare*, It. *tracciare*, Fr. *tracrer*: also subs. It. *traccia*, Fr. *tracé*.)

tractus, ūs, m. [id] a drawing, dragging, draught: tractu gementem rotam, rumbing in the draught, Virg.: tanto in spiram tractu se colligit anguis, *trāin*, id.: longos flammamur ducere tractus, Lucr.: aquarum, draught, i. e. drinking, Lucan.: a tracing, forming, matters in writing: Prop. II. Meton. extent, tract, distance: e. g. *trātorum*, Liv.: urbis, Cic.

2. a territory, district, region, tract of land: oppidi, Caes.: tractus uter plur. a lepores, uter educet apros, Hor. III. Fig.: course, progress, movement, of time, space, lapse, period, orationis, Cic.: temporum, Vell. 2. Esp.: a prolonging, extension, length: verborum, drawing, Cic.: belli, Tac. (Hence Fr. *trait*.)

trāditiō, ōnis, f. [trādo] a giving up, delivering up, surrender: Gompheorum (urbis), Liv. II. Fig.: a teaching, instruction: Quint.: supremum, account, record, Tac. 2. a saying handed down from former times, a tradition: Gell. (Hence Fr. *tradition*)

trāditor, ōris, m. [id] a betrayer, traitor: Tac. (Hence Fr. *traître*.)

trādītus, a. um, Part. [trādo].

trādo (transdo), didi, ditum, 3. v. a. [trans do] to put or give over, deliver, transmit, surrender, consign: poculum alicui, Cic.: equum comiti, Virg.: arma per manus, to pass from hand to hand, Caes.

2. Esp.: to deliver, commit, confide for shelter, protection, etc.: sic ei te commendavi et tradidi, Cic.: hos (obsides) Aeduis custodiendos tradit, Caes.

3. to give up or surrender treacherously, to betray: quos traditores sperabam, vides judicare, Cic.: causam adversarius, Ior. II. In gen. and fig. senses: to give up, surrender, entrust, hand over, deliver, etc.: urbem, Liv.: liberam possessionem Galliae sibi, Caes.: pecuniam regiam quaestoribus, Liv.: filiam alicui, to give in marriage, Tac. With Acc. of place: pecuniam Achradinam, convey to, Liv. Poet. with Inf.: tristitiam portare ventis, to give to the winds to waft away, Hor. 2. Esp. with pron. reflect., to give or devote oneself to: se totos voluptatibus, Cic. 3. to transmit, as an inheritance, to bequeath: regnum alicui, Pl. (ii) to transmit a knowledge of, to relate, narrate, recount: ipsum regem tradunt operatum his sacris se addidisse, Liv. Pass. imperi: it is recorded, tradition runs: sic est traditum, Cic. 4. to deliver by teaching, to propose, propound, teach: ea, quae didicisti nunc

tranquillē, *adv.* calmly, quietly, tranquilly: Cic *Comp.*: Sen. *Sup.*: Suet.

tranquillitas, *ātis*, *f.* [tranquillus] quietness, stillness, tranquillity, of wind or weather, a calm: Caes.: Cic. II. Fig. calmness, serenity, tranquillity of mind or condition: id.

III. Tranquillitas tua, *Your Serene Highness*, a later title of the Roman emperors: Eutr.

tranquillo, *avi*, *i. v. a.* [id.] to calm, still: mare oleo, Plin. 2.

transtulit, *vultum*, *i. e.* to smooth, clear up, brighten, Pl. II. to calm, compose, tranquillize: animos, Cic.

tranquillus, *a, um, adj.* quiet, calm, still, tranquil, opp. to motion or excitement: maris, Liv.: serenitas, id. (v) Subst. tranquillum, *i. n. a.* calm in tranquillo tempore: statim adversum optare docuit: est, Cic. 2.

transtulit, *tranquilla et serena* frons, calm not disturbed, id.: vultus, Suet.

II. Fig. calm, quiet, composed: unde turbidū sereno, tranquil. parata tranquillae civitates, Cic. Senectus, Hor. *Comp.* tranquilliorum plerumque infortiū, Liv. Of an orator in his sermo: tranquilloque verbis tranquillo, quiet, more calm, less bold, Cic. *Sup.* tranquillissima res, Ter. (v) Subst. tranquillum, *i. n. calmness*, etc. in urbe ex tranquillo necessitata moles discordiarum exorta est, a state of quiet, Liv. [Etruria tranquillam] (Hence *Tr. tranquillū*)

trans, *prep.* with *Acc.* across, over, beyond, on the farther side of. With verbs of motion: qui trans mare currit, Hor. *Tr.* trans Rhodum in Galliam transibere, Caes. *trans* Alpes transibere, Cic. 2. With verbs of rest, as Tibullum hortos aliquos parare, id.

II. In composition trans before vowels remains unchanged, before consonants the orthography varies: *trans* in *trans* and *tra*, e. g. *trans*ulo and *trado*, *trans*ido and *traduco*, etc. The *s* of *trans* usually disappears before another *s*, e. g. *trans*ilio, *trans*ido, *trans*ipio, etc. 2. It signifies over, across, e. g. *trans*-eo, *trans*-eo through, through and through, e. g. *trans*-igo, *trans*-ipio (iii) beyond, e. g. *trans*-alpinus [From the root *tra*, *to pass over*, cross. Cognate *trans*-eo, *trans*-eo; Lat. *trans*-ire, *q. v.* with *thru*-h, Eng. *through*, O. H. G. *truh*] (Hence *Tr. tres*)

trans-ibēo, *li. 4 v. a.* (poet.) to go beyond pass by: aliquem fugā, Stat.

II. to go through, of a weapon, to *trans*-ipere: ensis *trans*ibit costas, Virg.

transactor, *oris*, *m.* [transigo] a manager: rerum, Cic.

transactus, *a, um, Part.* [transigo] transacted, *a, um, Part.* [transactus]

transadigo, *ēgi, actum*, *3. v. a.* to thrust through, pierce through: costas et crates pectoris ensenē, to drive home through, Virg.

trans-alpinus, *a, um, adj.* that is or lies beyond the Alps, *Transalpinus*: Gallia, Caes. nationes, Cic. 2.

Subst. *trans-alpinus, orum, m. plu.* the nations beyond the Alps, *Transalpinarum nationes*: Suet.

transcendo or **trans-scendo**, *di, sum, 3. v. a.* and *a* [scendo] to climb or step over, to overstep, surmount: Neutr. in hostium navis, to board, Caes. 2. Act.: Caucasum, Cic.

II. Fig. to pass over, to surpass, exceed, transcend. Neutr. ad majora, to pass on to, Vell. 2. Act.: ordinem naturae, to overstep, Liv.: fines juris, Lucr.

transcensus, *a, um, Part.* [transcendo]

trans-cido, *cidi, 3. v. a.* [caedo] to cut through, flog soundly: Pl.

transcribo or **trans-scribo**, *psi, ptum, 3. v. a.* to write over (from one book into another), to transfer in writing, to copy off, *transcribe*: testamentum in alias tabulas, Cic. II.

transcribo legal t. to make over, transfer, assign, convey: in socii nomina, Liv. (v) In gen. tua scripta coloms, to transfer, Virg. 2.

transcribo, remove: urbi matres, id.

transcriptus, *a, um, Part.* [transcribo]

trans-curro, *curri* or *cūcurri* (the latter in later authors), *cursum, 3. v. a.* and *a* to run over or across, to run by or past: hunc ad forum, Ter. praetor oculos, Ov. Absol. *trans*-currentes detergere, in sailing by, Caes. *Pass Impers*: in altis transcursum castra ab Romanis est, they hastened over, Liv. 2. Fig: hinc tamen ad melius poterit transcurrere quondam, have recourse to better far, Hor.

II. to run, hasten, or pass through, to traverse: per spatium, Lucr. carulum (ambus), Virg. 2.

Fig. *sum* cursum, to arrive promptly at the end of one's career, Cic. (v) to treat briefly, touch lightly on a subject of discourse: Quint.

transcursus, *a, um, Part.* [trans-curro]

transcursus, *ōs, m.* [id.] a running, darting, or flying through: fulguris, a flash of lightning, Suet. II.

Fig. of speech: a running through over, a brief touching upon, etc. mention: quanto omnia *trans*-cursu dicenda sunt, Vell.

transitudo, *a, um, Part.* [transido]

transido, *v. trado.*

transidico, and its derivatives, *v. traduco, etc.*

transenna, *ae, f.* a grating of any kind, lattice- or trellis-work: a lattice-work, copiam ornamentorum quasi per *transennam* praetereuntes strictim aspeximus, have looked at as through a lattice, just glanced at, Cic.

2. a fowler's net: ab *transenna* turdus lumbicorum petiit, Pl. Fig.: hunc ego hominem hodie in *transennam* doctis ducam dolis, will entrap

him, id. [Trans doctus enters into this word, but the second element is obscure.]

trans-eo, *li. Itum, 4. v. n.* and *a. 3. go over or across, to cross over, pass over, pass by, pass*. Neutr.: e suis finibus in Helvetiorum fines, Caes.: per media castra, Sall. 2. Fig.: longo over to a party or side: ad adversarios, Cic.: ad Pompeium, Caes.

3. to go or pass over into anything by transformation, to be changed or transformed into: in plures figuras, Ov.

4. Esp.: to go or pass over to another opinion: in sententiam aliquam, Liv.

5. Of language, to pass over to another subject: Cic. *Pass impers*: transcat ad alteram contentionem, Liv.

6. Of time, to pass by, pass away, elapse: Caes. 7. to run through, pervade: intelligentia per omnia ea, *trans* throughout, Cic.

II. Act. to cross: Euphratem, id.: equum cursu, to outstrip, Virg.

2. finem et modum, to overstep, *transgress*, Cic.: spatium juvenitae, pass beyond, Ov.: vitam silentio, pass through, Sall.: nil transit amantes, passes unnoticed by, Stat. 3.

to pass over, make no mention of: Pl. (v) to go quickly through or deal cursorily with a subject: Cic. 4.

to excel: Lucan. (Hence *Fr. transir*.)

trans-fēro, *tūli, lātum* (trālatum), *irreg. v. a.* to carry or bring over, across, to the other side: to convey over, transport, transfer, remove: hoc (simulacrum Iliacum) translatus Carthaginiem, Cic.: castra trans Peneum, Liv.: signa ex statione, Caes. Of personal objects: in Galliam Naevius, et trans Alpes usque transferretur, Cic.: alme huc transferretur virg, Ter. 2.

to transfer by writing, to copy, *transcribe*: rationes in tabulis, Cic.: versus, to borrow, plagiarize, Suet. 3.

to carry along, or past: in eo triumpho XIX coronae aureae translate sunt, were borne along, Liv. II. Fig.: to transfer: in Coluberian bellum, Caes.: sermonem alio, Cic.: *translatos* alio meritis amores, Hor.: *invidiam* *trans*-movere, *i. e.* to divert from oneself, Tac. With *pron. rel.* to turn from one pursuit to another: se ad artes, Cic.

2. Esp.: to put off, postpone, defer: se in proximum annum transulit, *i. e.* postponed his suit, id. 3.

Of language, to translate: istum ego locum totidem verbis a Dicaearchio transluli, id. (v) to transfer to a secondary or figurative signification, to use figuratively: id. (v) Rhetor. t. l.: translatus exordium, not pertinent, not to the point, id.

trans-igo, *xi, sum, 3. v. a.* to thrust or pierce through, to transfix: constr. the thing pierced in Acc. (or Nom. with *pass*): eam, qua erat transfixus, hastam, Cic.: Q. Fabium gladio per pectus transfigit, Liv. With *acc. of respect*: hastis corpus transfigit, Pl.: transfixus pectora ferro, Lucan.

II. to drive or thrust a weapon through something (poet. and rare) hasta duplicat virum transfixa dolore, i.e. transfixes and bows him double. Virg. ora ducis, quae transfixo sublimis pilo vidimus, with a javelin through them, Lucan.

trans-figūro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to change in shape, to transform, transfigure, metamorphose: puerum in muliebrem naturam, Suet. **II.** Fig: Quint.

transfixus, a, um, Part [transfigo].

trans-fodio, fodi, fossum, 3. v. a. to thrust or run through, to stab through: in perceres delapsi transfodiabantur, were impaled, Caes. fugienti latus, Liv.

transformis, e, adj [forma] changed in shape, transformed (poet): Ov.

trans-formo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to change in shape, transform: in vultus sese aniles, Virg: gemmas in ignes, i. e. into stars, Ov.

transfossus, a, um, Part [transfodio].

trans-frēto, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [frētum] to cross a strait, pass over the sea: Suet.

transfuga, ae, comm. [transfugio] one who goes over to the enemy, a deserter (cf. perfuga), Cic. Tac. **II.** Transf. in gen: transfuga divitum partes linquere gestio, i. e. quitting the side of the wealthy, Hor.

trans-fugio, fugi, 3. v. n. to flee over to the other side, go over to the enemy, desert, Flor: ad Romanos, Liv.

II. Fig: ab afflictis amicitia transfugere atque ad florentem aliam devolare, i. e. to desert friends when they are down, Cic.

transfugium, ii, n. [transfugio] a going over to the enemy, desertion (rare): Liv: Tac.

trans-fundo, fudi, fūsum, 3. v. a. to pour out from one vessel into another, to pour off, decant, transfuse: aquam in alia vasa, Col. **II.** Fig: suas laudes ad aliquem, to transfer, Cic.

transfusio, ōnis, f. [transfundo] a pouring from one vessel into another: aquae, Plin. **II.** Transf: a transmigration of a people, Cic.

transfusus, a, um, Part. [transfundo].

trans-grēdiōr, grēssus, 3. v. a. and n. dep. [gradior] to step across, step over, go or pass over, cross. Act: pomorium, Cic.: flumen, Caes.: colonias, to pass through, Tac. With Pass. sign: transgresso Apennino, Liv. (II) Neutr.: Galli Transalpini in Italiam transgressi, id. Absol: hunc Britanniae statum transgressus Agricola invenit, immediately on his arrival (crossing the sea), Tac. 2. Esp: to go over to another party: id.

II. Fig: act.: to exceed, necdum duodevicesimum annum transgressus, not yet over 18, Vell.: Plin. 2. to

pass over, omit: hujus viri mentionem, Vell. (ii) Neutr.: ab indecoris ad infesta, to pass on, Tac.

transgressio, ōnis, f. [transgredior] a going across, passage: Gallorum, Cic.

II. Fig in rhet.: transposition: verborum, id.

transgressus, a, um, Part. [transgredior].

transgressus, ūs, m. [id.] a passing over, passage (only in Abl. sing.). in transgressu amnis, Tac.

trans-igo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. [ago] to drive through, i. e. to thrust or stick a weapon through: and transf: to stab, pierce through with a weapon: se ipsum gladio, Tac. **II.** to carry through, i. e. to finish, settle, accomplish, dispatch, transact: negotium, Cic.: aliquid cum aliquo, Sall.: res, quae transigi sorte poterat, Liv. 2. Esp.: to settle a difference or controversy, to come to an agreement or understanding inter se transigant ipsi, let them settle it between themselves, Ter.: cum reu, Cic. 3. to make an end of, put an end to, be done with: with cum (late). transigite cum expeditionibus! Tac. 4. to bring to an end, to lead, pass, spend: tempus per ostentationem, id. adolescentiam, Suet.

transilio or **trans-silio**, livi or ūi, 4. v. n. and a. [salio] to leap, jump or spring across or over: Neutr.: ex humilioribus in altiorē navem, Liv. (ii) Act.: (rates) vada, skim over, Hor.

II. Fig: neutr.: to hasten, pass quickly: Plin.: per Thraciam, Flor. (ii) Act.: ante pedes posita, to skip over, neglect, Cic.: modici munera Libori, to exceed a moderate enjoyment of, Hor.

transitans, antis, Part. [a frequentum from transeo] going or passing through: Cic.

transitio, ōnis, f. [transseo] a going across or over, a passing over, passage: Cic. 2. Esp.: a going over, deviation: sociorum, Liv. **II.** Fig: infection, contagion, Ov.

transitōrius, a, um, adj [transitus] adapted for passing through, having a passage: domus, Suet.

transitus, a, um, Part. [transseo].

transitus, ūs, m. [id.] a going over, passing over, passage: Cic.: Liv: Caes. 2. Esp.: a passing over, desertion: in urbem nostram Junonis migration, Val Max: ad validiores, Tac. **II.** Fig: a pueritia ad adolescentiam, time of passing, Quint.: transitus rerum, periods of change, Tac. 2. Of the fading of colours in the rainbow: Ov.

transiectio, transiectus, **trans-ielio**, v. traj.

translaticius (trālatīcius), a, um, adj. [transfere] leg. t. t.: transmitted, preserved by transmission, customary: edictum, an edict which a magistrate adopts as made by his predecessors, Cic. **II.** Transf.: usual, common: mos, Phaedr.: funus,

ordinary, Suet.: hoc tralatitium est, is common, old, Cic.

translatio or **trālatio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a carrying or removing from one place to another, a transferring: peculiarum a justis dominis ad alienos, Cic. 2. Esp. of plants: a transplanting, ingrafting: Plin. **II.** Fig: criminis, a transferring, shifting off: Cic. 2. Esp. of language: a version, translation into another language: Quint. (ii) a transfer to a figurative signification, a trope, metaphor, figure: Cic.

translativus, a, um, adj. [translatio] of or belonging to transferring, that may be transferred: constituti, Cic.

translātor, ōris, m. [transfere] one who carries or hands over, a transferer: Verres, translator quaesturae, aversor pecuniae publicae, i. e. who, as quaestor, carried his services over from (arbo to Sulla (v. Biogr Dict. art. Verres), Cic.

transiātus, a, um, Part. [transfere].

trans-lēgo, 3. v. a. to read through, read out: Pl.

trans-lucēo or **trālucēo**, 2. v. n. to shine across: v. speculo in speculum trahebat imago, i. e. reflects itself, Lucr. **II.** to shine through, to let shine through, be transparent: atque brachia ducens in liquidis translucent aquas, glitters, Ov.

trans-marinus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to countries beyond the sea: coming from beyond sea, transmarinae: hospes, Pl.: gentes, Liv.: res, Cic.

trans-mēo or **trāmēo**, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to go over or across, to go through (trā-) terra marique, Tac.

trans-mīgro, avi, i. v. n. to remove from one place to another, to migrate, transigrate (rare): urbem quāstion sumus, quo transmigravimus, Liv.: Suet.

transmissio, ōnis, f. [transmitto] a sending across, a passing over: Cic.

transmissus, a, um, Part. [transmitto].

transmissus, ūs, m. [id.] a passing over, passage: ex Gallia in Britanniam, Caes.

trans-mitto or **trāmitto**, misi, mis-um, 3. v. a. and n. Act.: to send, carry, or convey across: to dispatch, transmit: exercitum equitumque (i. e. trans flumen), to convey across, Caes.: cohortem in Britanniam, Tac.: ponte transmissio, being carried or thrown across, Suet. (ii) to cause to let pass through: exercitum per fines suos, Liv.: venenum, to pass (through the bowels), Tac. 2. Fig.: to carry across, to hand or make over, to transfer: bellum in Italiam, Liv.: huic hoc tantum bellum, to intrust, Cic.: munia imperii, Tac.: eandem vim in me, apply to me in turn, id. (ii) to devote: v. ita Lat.: Cic.: vigiles

operi noctes, Stat. (iii) to pass over: Junium mensium, Tac.: quae ultra (i.e. Gangem) essent, to let alone, Curt. (leo) imbelles vitulos, leaves unharmed, Stat. II. to go, mount, or cross over: to cross, pass, traverse, etc. Act.: grues, quum maria transmittant, Cic.: satis constanter fama Iherum Ptoemio transmississe, Liv.: cursu campos (corvi), scatur, Virg. Neutr.: ex Corsica in Sardiniam, Liv. Fig.: to go over, desert to: ad Caesarum, Vell. 2. to pass over, disregard, leave unmentioned: sententiam silentio, let pass, Luc. 3. Of time, to pass, spend: tempus quiete, Plin.: steriles annos, Stat.

trans-montanus, i. adj. m. that is beyond the mountains, Liv.

trans-movco, no perf., motum, 2. v. a. to remove from one place to another: Syria legiones, Tac. II. Fig. to transfer: gloriam in se, Plur.

trans-muto, i. v. a. to change, shift: (fortuna) transmutat in istos annos, gives them first to one and then to another, Hor.

trans-nato or tranato, avi, atum, i. v. a. to swim over, across, or through: Caes.

transno, v. trans

trans-nomino, avi, i. v. a. to name over again, change a name: Suet.

transpectus, ū, m. (transpicio) a seeing through, a view, prospect: apertus, Lucr.

transpicio or trans-spicio, 3. v. a. (transpicio) to look, or see through (rare): Lucr.

trans-pōno, pō-ū, pōtum, 3. v. a. to set over or across, to remove, transfer: Luc.: excretum in Italiam, Just.

trans-porto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to carry across, to convey from one place to another: to remove, transport: constr. the direct object in Acc.: that across which it is carried is not expressed, but some times in Acc. dep. on the trans: omnia et multitudinem in Junoniam, Caes.: excretum in Hispaniam, Liv.: milites his navibus flumen transportat, Caes.: Poet.: ripas latentes et raucis fluenti, to ferry (the unburied) across, Virg.

transpositus, a, um, Part. (transpono)

trans-tineo, 2. v. n. [teneo] to go through, pass through: Pl.

transstrum, i. n. [trans] a cross-timber or beam in a vessel from side to side, hence a bench for rowers, a thwart: Caes.: Cic.

transulto or trans-sulto, i. v. n. freq. [transilio] to leap over or across: in recentem equum ex fesso, to change to a fresh horse when the first is tired out, Liv.

transumo or trans-sumo, 3. v. a. to take from one to another, to adopt, assume: mutatos cultus, Stat.

trans-undo or trans-sundo, ū, atum, 3. v. a. to sew or stitch through; to pierce through: exta verubus, Ov.

trans-velo, a, um, Part. (transvelo) transvectio or travectio, ōnis, f. [transvelo] a carrying or transporting across or past: Acherontis, Cic.

II. Esp. a riding past or parade of the Roman knights before the censor, a review: Suet.

transvectus, a, um, Part. (transvelo)

trans-velo or traveho, xi, atum, 3. v. a. to carry, conduct, or convey across or over: to transport: quid mitum transveisset, Caes. (ii) Refl. to travel, ride, or sail across or over: Mosh navibus in Africam transvecti, Sall.: Liv. 2. Esp. to carry, bear, lead, or conduct along in triumph: arma spoliisque multa carpitis, id. (ii) Refl. of the Roman knights, to ride past or parade before the censor: id.: Suet. II. Refl. fig. of time: to pass, elapse: transvectum est tempus, Tac.

trans-verbero, avi, atum, i. v. a. to strike or beat through, to thrust or pierce through, transire: bos cum venabulo, Cic.: pectus abito, Virg.

transversarius, a, um, avi (transversus) lying across, cross, transverse: agria, cross-herms, Caes.

transversus (traversus), a, um, Part. (transverto) II. Adj. going or lying across, athwart, crosswise: cross, transverse: viae, Cic.: fossa, Caes.: transverso ambulare foro, across the forum, Cic.: transversum unguem discedere, etc., a nail's breadth (fig.), id. (ii) Neutr. absol.: ex transverso edit, quasi cancer solet, sideways, Pl.: (venti) mutati trans-versa fremunt, crosswise, athwart our course, Virg.

2. Fig. transversa incurrit misera fortuna rel publicae, athwart, counter, Cic. (ii) Neut. absol.: de transverso I. Caesar, . . . rogat, etc., i. e. contrary expectation, unexpectedly, id. (Hence Fr. transvers.)

trans-volito, i. v. n. freq. to flit through: clausa domorum, Lucr.

trans-volo or traveo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. to fly over or across: Pontum (gules), Plin. II. Transf. to mount or pass quickly over, across, or by: Act.: vox transvolat auras, flies through, Lucr.: Poet.: impetum (impulo) transvolat aridas quercus (i. e. vetulas), flies past, Hor. Neutr.: equos transvolat, made in partem alteram, Liv. 2. Fig.: transvolat in medio posita, passes by, neglects, Hor.

transversus, v. transversus.

trapeus, i. m. = τραπεζιον, an olive-mill, oil-mill: Virg.

trapezita (tarpess), ae, m. = τραπεζιτης, a money-lender, banker: Pl.

traveho and travectio, v. transv.

traveo, v. transvelo.

treceni, ae, a, num. distrib. adj. [tres centum, v. ducenti] three hundred each: treceni equites in singulis legionibus, Liv.: tres centi, three hecatombs (offered daily), Hor.

trecentesimus, a, um, num. ord. ad. [trecenii] three-hundredth: Cic.

trecenti, ae, a, num. card. adj. [tres centum] three hundred: Cic.: Pl. To denote an indefinitely large number: trecenae Pirithoum cohibent catenae, hundreds of chains, Hor.

trecentiās (-ens), adv. num. [trecenii] three hundred times: Cat.

trēchēdipnum, i. n. (sc. vestimentum) = τρεχέδιπνον (running to a banquet), a light garment worn at table by parasites: Lucr.

trēdecies (-ens), adv. num. [tredecim] thirteen times: Cic.

trēdecim, num. adj. card. [tres decim] thirteen: Liv.: (Hence Fr. treize)

treis or tris, v. tres.

trēmēbundus, a, um, adj. [tremo] trembling, quivering, shaking (mostly poet.) membrā, Ov.

trēmēfācio, feci, factum, 3. v. a. [tremo facio] to cause to shake, quake, or tremble (poet.) nutu Olympum, Virg. Esp. in Part. perf.: tremefacta tellus, id.: folia tremefacta Noto Prop.

trēmendus, a, um, Part. [tremo]. II. Adj. dreadful, terrible, tremendous: manes regemque tremendum, Virg.: Chimæra, Hor.

trēmisco (-esco), 3. v. n. and a. in-cep. [idi] to begin to shake or tremble, to tremble for fear, to tremble at (poet.): tonitruum tremiscunt ardua terrarum, Virg. With Acc.: sonitumque pedum vocemque tremisco, id. With Acc. and Inf.: telum instare tremiscit, id.

trēmō, ū, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to quake, quiver, tremble, etc.: Cic. With Acc. of respect: tremis ossa pavore, quake to your very bones, Hor. (ii) Of things: artus, Virg.: frusta verubus tremientia figunt, quivering, id.

II. Act.: to quake or tremble at (rhetor or poet.) virgas ac securis dictatoris, Liv.: offensam Junonem, Ov. [cf. Gr. τρεμω.] (Hence, by change of tr to cr, Fr. craindre.)

trēmor, ōnis, m. [tremo] a shaking, quaking, quivering, trembling, tremor: terrorem pailor et tremor consequitur, Cic.: gaudusque per ima ecurrat ossa tremor, shudder, thrill, Virg. (ii) Of things: dum tremor (ignium) est clarus, flickering, Lucr. 2. Esp.: an earthquake: tremor terras graviter perturbat, id. II. Transf. in act. sense; that which causes trembling: silvarum tremor (Cacus), the dread, terror of, Mart.

trēmulus, a, um, adj. [idi] shaking, quaking, quivering, trembling, tremulous: anus, Pl.: manus, Ov. II. Transf. that causes to shake or move: frigus, Cic. (poet.) (Hence, through tremulare, Fr. trembler.)

trēpidanter, adv. tremblingly, in an agitated manner, with trepidation (rare): trepidanter effatus, Suet. Comp.: Caes.

trepidatio, ōnis, *f.* [trepidus] a state of confused hurry or alarm, agitation, confusion, consternation, trepidation: Cic.: nec opinata res plus trepidationis fecit, Liv.

trepidus, adu. hastily, in a state of confusion or alarm, with trepidation: trepidus concursus, Phaedr.: classis trepide soluta, Liv.

trepido, avi, atum, *v. n.* and *a.* [trepidus]. Ne ut: to hurry or bustle about anxiously, be in a state of confusion, agitation or alarm: tum demum Titurius trepidare, concursare, Caes.: dum in sua quisque ministeria discursus trepidat, id prima signa, hurry in confusion, to their several duties, Liv.: recenti mens trepidat metu, is agitated, in a state of panic, Hor.: trepidas in usum poscentes aevi paucos, worry thyself about prison for life which needs but little, id.: multa trepidat, busses himself much, Virg.: Pass. impers.: totis trepidat castris, Caes. (h) With Inf.: ne trepidare meas defendere naves, be in no anxious haste, Virg. (in) With Subj.: trepidat, ne suppositus venias, Juv. With inter: luter scelus metumque, to waver between, Tac. 2. Of things, to move irregularly, noisily, etc.: quae (aqua) per pronum trepidat cum murmurum rivum, hurries, Hor.: trepidantia exta, quivering, palpitating, Ov. II. Act: to tremble at, be afraid of: arundinis umbram, Juv.

trepidus, a, um, adj. [derived by Feet. from O. I. *trepo*=tr. *tr*, *tr*, *tr*, to turn, "quia turbatione mens vertitur"] agitated, anxious, disturbed, alarmed, in a state of trepidation, etc.: tum trepidare inter se coeunt pennaeque comas (aues), in a hurry, Virg.: curia maestae ac trepidae ancipiti metu, Liv. (ii) With Gen. after anal of trans. adj.: trepidi rerum statum, anxious about, id. 2. Of things: illud (ferrum) in trepida submurmure subulat undi, bubbling, Ov.: certamen, Hor.: litterae, alarming, Curt.: res, hazards, Hor.: in re trepida, at a perilous crisis, Liv.

trēs (treis and tris: Acc. trēs and trīs), tria, adi. num. card. three. (i) To denote a small number: Pl.: Cic.: venisset verbis charta notata tribus, i. e. you might have sent just a word or two, Ov. [Cf. skr. *tri*, *traya*, Gr. *treis*, *tria*; Goth. *thri*, *threis*, Eng. *three*; Germ. *drei*.] (Hence *lit. tre*; Sp. *tres*; Fr. *trois*.)

tresdecim, *v. tredecim*.

trossis, is, *m.* [trēs] a three asses (usu. quadrans), Varr. (ii) A *merx* (trifles): non trossis agas, as we say, not worth tuppence, Pers.

tres-viri, orum, *m. plu.* three men associated in public business, a board of three joint commissioners: for which more freq. *triumviri* (q. v.) As overseers of prisons and punishments (= *triumviri capitalēs*) Pl. As superintendents of sacrifices and religious

feasts: *tresviri epulones*, Cic. As commissioners to distribute land among colonists: Liv.

triangulus, a, um, adj. [tres anguli] having three corners or angles, three-cornered, triangular: Cic. II. Subst.: triangulum, *i. n.* a triangle: Quint.

triarii, orum, *m. plu.* [tres] the veteran Roman soldiers who formed the third line from the front, the *triarii*, the reserve: rem ad triarios dissee, the reserve had to be called up (Prov. of a critical case), Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 165).

tribrachys, ōis, *m.* [tribracheus, a poetical foot consisting of three short syllables, a tribrach]: Quint.

tributarius, a, um, adj. [tributus] of or belonging to a tribe or tribes: Cic.

tribulus, is, *m.* [id.] a fellow-tribesman: Cic. II. one of the lower classes of the people, a poor person (rare): Mart.

tribulum, *i. n.* [tero] a thrashing-sledge, consisting of a wooden platform studded underneath with sharp pieces of flint or with iron teeth. Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 185). (Hence *lit. tribbia*)

tribulus, *i. m.* [tribulosus, an instrument resting on three of its iron prongs while a fourth projected upwards, thrown on the ground to impede an enemy's cavalry, a caltrop]: Veg. (v. Smith's Ant. 325). II. Transf.: from its resemblance in form: a kind of thorn, caltrop. Virg.

tribunal, ius, *n.* [tribunus, a raised platform, on which the seats of magistrates were placed, a judgment-seat, tribunal] (v. Smith's Ant. 58): Cic. Caes. (ii) a similar elevation in camp, from which general addressed their soldiers or administered justice (v. Smith's Ant. 385): Liv.: Tac. (iv) the seat of the praetor in the theatre: Suet. (lv) a monumental monument to a deceased person of high rank: Tac.

tribunatus, ōis, *m.* [id.] the office and dignity of a tribune the *tribunatus*: usu. the office of tribune of the people: Cic. (ii) the office of a military tribune: id.

tribunicus (not *tius*), a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to a tribune of the plebs, tribunicial: potestas, Cic. (i) of or belonging to military tribunes: honor, Caes. II. Subst.: tribunicus, *i. m.* one that has been a tribune, an ex-tribune: Cic.

tribunus, *i. m.* [tribus] prop. the chief officer of a tribe; hence in gen. a chieftain, commander, tribune. I. Tribuni plebis, and more freq. simply tribuni, tribunes of the people, whose office it was to defend the rights and interests of the Roman plebeians: Cic. Liv. II. Tribuni militum consulari potestate, military tribunes with consular power: these were the highest officers of the State from A.U.C. 370 to A.U.C. 388. They were chosen

from the patrician and plebeian orders, and were at first three, then six, and after the year 352, eight in number: Liv.

III. Tribuni militares or militum, tribunes of the soldiers, military tribunes: these were officers of the army, six to each legion; who commanded in turn, each two months at a time: Cic.: Caes.

IV. Tribuni aeriarii, paymasters who assisted the quaestors: by the Lex Aelia these tribuni aeriarii were made judges on the part of the people: Cic.

V. Tribuni Celerum, captain or commander of the Celeres: Liv. (On the various kinds of tribunes, their powers, etc., v. Smith's Ant. 381.)

tribuo, ōi, ūtum, *v. a.* [id.] to distribute, to assign, impart, allot, bestow (usu. implying that that which is given is due): ut ei plurimum tribuamus, a quo plurimum dignum, Cic.: sumptus paucos, paucosque tribuit, taken away and added, Lucr.

II. Fig.: to grant, give, show, pay, render: veniam abici, Tac.: in-victoribus gratiam, Cic.: tantum dignitatis civitati, Caes. 2. to concede, allow: aliquid voluptati, Cic.: aliquid amicis, Caes. 3. to ascribe, assign, attribute: aliquid juri potius quam suae culpae, id.: aliquid ignaviae, Cic.

4. to divide, distribute: rem universam in partes, id. 5. Of time, to bestow or spend upon: levate to a thing, conatus omnibus periculis ad dies tribuit, Caes.

tribus, ōis, *f.* orig. a third part of the fourth people, as *tr* or numbers increase, it came to mean a division of the people, a tribe (the number of these tribes finally increased to 35, of which 31 were rusticae tribus or country tribes, and 4 urbanae tribus or city tribes: v. Smith's Ant. 392). Cic.: Liv. Poet. grammaticus ambire tribus, to canvass the *Grammatician tribes* (cliques), Hor. Meton.: tu plus the poor folk, the masses: eques secutus exemplum, multaeque equitem tribus, Flor. [From *tri*, root of *tres*; for termination, cf. *moribus*.] (Hence *Fr. tribu*.)

tributarius, a, um, adj. [tributum] of or belonging to tribute: civitates, tributary, Just.: tabellae, letters of credit, Cic.

tributum, adi. [tribus] through each tribe, tribe by tribe, by tribes: Cic.

tributio, ōis, *f.* [tribuo] a dividing, distributing, distribution (rare): Cic.

tributum, *i. n.* (tributus, *i. m.*: Pl.) [id.] a stated payment, a contribution, tribute: esp. a kind of income tax levied on all citizens: in singula capita tributum imponere, Caes.: civitates tributis liberare, Cic.

II. Transf.: of fruit yielded to the proprietor by a tree: Ov.: also in gen., a gift, present (poet.): Juv.

tributus, a, um, Part. [tribuo].

tributus, a, um, adi. [tribus] formed or arranged into tribes: Liv.

tributus, i. m. v. tributum.
trices, arum, f. plu. (acc. to Plin. orig. *Trice*, ae, f., the name of a small, unimportant town in Apulia: hence, proverb.) *trifles, toys, stuff, nonsense*: sunt apinae triceque et sliquid villus istis, Mart. || Transf. hindrances, vexations, perplexities, subtleties, tricks: Cic. [With triceae in the latter sense, in-tric-o and ex-tric-o are cognate.]

tricensi, ar, a, num. adj. distrib. [triginta] thirty at a time, thirty each: Plin.

triceps, cipitis, adj. [tres caput] having three heads, triple-headed: Cerberus, Cic.: Hecate (because she was also at the same time Luna and Diana), Ov.

tricesimus (trig-, Just.), a, um, num. ord. adj. [triginta] thirtieth: Cic. sabбата (v. sabbatum) Hor.

trichilia, ae, f. a boiler, arbour, summer-house: Virg. (Copa) (Hence Tr treble)

trices (-ens), ade num. [triginta] thirty times: trices (avis milles), i. e. three millions of sesterties, Cic.

trichinium, i, n. = tric- cor, a couch, put together on at meals, running round three sides of a table, an eating-couch, table-couch: Cic. (V. Smith's Ant. 391) || Transf. a room for eating in, a dining-room, supper-room at Phaedr.

tricio, onis, m. [tricar] a plotter, traitor: Pl.

tricolor, atus, i v n dep. [id] to make or shift difficult, to trifle, dally, shuffle, play tricks: Cic.

tricolorpor, onis, adj. [tres corpus] having three bodies, three-bodied: umilia, i. e. Geryon, Virg.

tricuspidis, idis, adj. having three points, three-pointed: telum, i. e. trident, Ov.

tridena, entis, adj. having three teeth, three-pronged: Virg. || Subst. m. a three-pronged spear, a trident, used to spear large fish: Plin.: as an attribute of Neptune. Virg. As a weapon of the net-fighters (stannari) Juv.

tridentifer, eris, m. [tridens fero] the trident-bearer, an epithet of Neptune: Ov.

tridentiger, eris, m. [tridens gero] the trident-bearer, an epithet of Neptune: Ov.

triduum, i. n. [tres dies] the space of three days: decrevit habundans triduum ferias, for a space of 3 days, Cic.: tridui via, Caes.

triennia, um, n. plu. (strictly, n. pl. of adj. triennis, v.) a festival celebrated every three years, a triennial festival: Ov.

triennium, i, n. (se spatium) [tres annus] the space of three years, three years: Cic.: Caes.

triens, entis, m. [tres] a third part, a third: Cic. Of inheritances: heres ex triente, heir to one-third of a

property, Suet. || Esp. the third part of an as: Hor. 2. In liquid measure, a third of a sextarius, i. e. four cyathi: Prop.

trientabulum, i, n. [triens] land given by the state as an equivalent for one-third of the sum which the state owed: Liv.

trierarchus, i, m. = τριεραρχος, the captain of a trireme, a trierarch: Cic.

trieris, e, adj. = τριερης, having three banks of oars: navis, Auct. B Afr. 2. Subst.: trieris, is, f. a trireme: Nep.

trietericus, a, um, adj. = τριετηρικος, recurring every three years, triennial: sacra, the festival of Bacchus, Ov. Subst. trieterica, orum, n. plu. the festival of Bacchus: id.

trietetris, idis, f. = τριετηρίς, a space of three years: Mart. Stat. || Transf. a triennial festival: of the festival of Bacchus: Cic.

trifarum, adv. in three parts or places: adorni castra, Liv. v. munire, id.: epulas dispartire, Suet.

trifaux, cis, adj. [tres faux] having or coming from three throats, triple-throated: Istrata, (Cerberus), Virg.

trifidus, a, um, adj. [tres and fid] in Indo] cleft or cleft into three parts, three-cleft, three-forked (poet): flamma, i. e. lightning, Ov.

trifidus, e, adj. [tres filum] having three threads or hairs: Mart.

triformis, e, adj. [tres forma] having three forms, shapes, or natures: three-fold, triple, triform (poet): Chimæra, Hor.: diva, i. e. Diana, who was also Luna and Hecate, id.: mundus, i. e. air, sea and the underworld, Ov.

trifur, uris, m. a triple thief, an arrant thief: non fur, sed trifur, Pl.

trifurcifer, eris, m. an arch-rogue, arrant knave: Pl. cf. furca, furellor.

trigeminus (bergeminus), a, um, adj. [tres geminus] three born at a birth: fratres, three twin-brothers, Liv.: spolia, of the three twin-brothers, id. || Transf. in gen. three-fold, triple, triform, i. q. triplex (mostly poet.) Hecate (because she was also Luna and Diana), Virg. honores, i. e. of curule aedile, praetor, consul, Hor.

triginta, num. card. adj. thirty: Cic. [For tri-decim: cf. vi-ginti] The orig. k is found in Gr. τριακοντα, and in trices, tricesimus. (Hence Fr. trente.)

trigon, onis, m. = τριγων or τριγωνορ, a kind of ball for playing with, esp. in the baths: Mart.: Hor.

trigonus (trüg-), i, m. a kind of fish, the sting-ray: Pl.

trilibris, e, adj. [tres libra] of three pounds weight, three-pound: Hor.

trilinguis, i, adj. [tres lingua] triple-tongued, having three tongues: os (Cerberi), Hor.

trilix, icis, adj. [tres lictum] woven with three sets of lashes, triple-

twilled: lorica auro trilix, 'triple leashed with gold,' Virg. (Hence It. traliccio.)

trimestris, e, adj. [tres mensis] of three months: consul, Suet.

trimetros or -trus, tra, trum, adj. = τριμετρος, in prosody, containing three metres or double-feet, trimeter: versus, Quint. As subst.: trimetrus, i, m. a trimeter: id.: Hor.

trimodia, ae, f. (trimodium, Pl.) [tres modius] a vessel that contains three modii, & three-peck measure: Varr.

trimulus, a, um, adj. dim. [trimus] of only three years, only three years old: Suet.

trimes, a, um, adj. [tres; v. bimus] of three years, three years old: Hor.

trini, ae, a, num. adj. distrib. [id] three each, a set of three: castra, Liv.: litterae, Cic. || Transf. three-fold, triple, i. q. triplex: trinis catenis vinctus, Caes.

trinoctialis, e, adj. of three nights, for the space of three nights: Mart.

trinodis, e, adj. [tres nodus] having three knots, three-knotted, knotty: clava, Ov.

Trinummus (Trinamus), i, m. the title of a comedy by Plautus: hunc ego dei nomen Trinumo faciam, perh. three-penny-piece, Pl.

trundinum, i, n. v. nundinum.
triobolium, i, m. = τριωβολος, a piece of three oboli, a half-drachma: a trieste: Pl.

triones, um, m. plu. orig. the ploughing-oxen; hence, transf. the constellations of the Greater and Lesser Bear: Arcturum plusvixae Hyadas geminoque Trionibus, Virg. [Appy. from the root of tero, to pound, bruise: cf. septentrio.]

triparens, a, um, adj. thrice (i. e. extremely) sparing, stingy, niggardly: homines, Pl.

tripartito (-partito), adv. in or into three parts: bona dividere, Cic.: aggre-di urbem, Liv.

tripartitus or -pertitus, a, um, part. divided or divisible into three parts, three-fold, tripartite (rare): causa tripartita erit in accusatione, Cic.

tripectorus, a, um, adj. [tres pectus] triple-breasted: vis Geryonai, Lucr.

tripédalis, e, adj. of three feet in measure: palma, Liv.

tripertitus, a, um, v. tripartitus.
tripés, edis, adj. having three feet, three-footed or -legged: mensa, Hor.

triplex, icis, adj. [ter plico] three-fold, triple: cuspis, i. e. Neptune's three-pronged trident, Ov.: mundus (because composed of sky, land, and sea), id.: regnum (because shared between Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto), id.: vultus Dianae (because also Luna and Hecate), id.: acies, Caes. (If Poet. = tres: Sorores, the three sisters,

triplex, *the Fates*, Ov: gens, *three races*, Virg. 2. Subst. triplex, *is in three times as much, a three-fold portion, triple*: sume tibi triplex, Hor. (u) triplices, um, m. plu (sc. codicilli), a writing-tablet with three leaves: Cic.

tripliciter, adv. in a three-fold manner: Auct. Her.

tripus, a, um, adj. num. three-fold, triple: pars, Cic. [Formed like duplus, q. v.]

tripudio (tripēdo, Pref to Carm. Frat. Arv.), i. v. n. [tripudium] in relig. lang. to beat the ground with the feet, to leap, jump, dance, as a religious act: Inscr.: q̄ n̄vi, tripudiāti similis, prosluit, Just. Of a war-dance, tripudiantes more suo, Liv. II. Transf. in gen. to leap, dance, caper: in funibus rei publicae exultans et tripudians, Cic.

tripudium, ii. n. a measured stamping, a leaping, jumping, dancing in relig. solemnities, a solemn religious dance: Salus ancilia ferre ac per urbem ire canentes carmina, cum tripudis sollennique saltatu puseit, Liv. 2. Transf. a war-dance: cum sui mors tripudis arma (quique) capibat, id.

II. a kind of favourable omen, when the sacred chickens ate so greedily that the food dropped from their mouths to the ground, Cic. [The existence of the verb tripudare = tripudiare makes it almost certain that tripudium is from the root of trees, and pad, root of pēs, q. v.]

tripūs, ōdis, m. = τριπους, a three-footed seat, a tripod: Hor. II. Esp. the tripod of the priestess of Apollo at Delphi: Cic. 2. Meton the oracle at Delphi: Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 394.) (u) an oracle, in gen.: Stat.: Val. Fl.

triquetrus, a, um, adj. having three corners, three-cornered, triangular: insula, Caes. [Etyim. uncertain.]

tri-rēmis, e, adj. [remus] having three banks of oars: naues, Caes. II. Subst.: triremis, is, f. a vessel with three banks of oars, a trireme: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 260.)

tris, v. tres

triscurria, orum, m. plu [root of res, with scurra] gross buffooneries: Juv.

tristē, adv. sadly, sorrowfully; sadly, severely; resonare, Hor. Amp: adolescentes gravius agros, tristius curantur, with more trouble and suffering, Cic.

tristiculus, a, um, adj. dim. [tristis] somewhat sad: Cic.

tristicus, a, um, adj. [tristis factus] making sad, saddening: voces, Cic. poet.

tristis, e, adj. sad, sorrowful, dejected, melancholy: tristis et conurbatus, Cic.: Quoniam tristis, capite emissio, teram interit! Caes. 2. Transf. of things, exilium, Liv.: ors, miserable, Cic.: Tartara, gloomy,

Virg. Of taste: disagreeable, nauseous: Lucr.: Virg. Of smell, offensive: Ov. Neut. absol. (poet.), tristis lupus stabulis, bane, pest (lit. a sad business), Virg.: Hor. II. morosus, ill-humoured, stern, etc. navita (Charon), gloomy, sullen, Virg. judex, severe, Cic. 2. Transf. of things, vultus, id. sermo, serious; opp. to jocundus, Hor.: miribus mutare tristia, bitter, spiteful things, id. [Etyim. unknown.] (Hence Ir. triste.)

tristitia, ac, f. (tristitium, Ter. ed. Fl.) [tristis] sadness, melancholy, dejection: Cic. 2. Of things, haec tristitia tempore, this sad state of the times, id. II. morosus, gloomy, sternness, severity, etc.: tristitia ac severitate mitigat, id. Esp. the severe, unbending mood of some philosophers, tristitia atque asportas, id. cl. Phil. Ep. 1, 13, 7.

tristulus, a, um, adj. [tres sulci] having three furrows; hence, three-claft, three-furrowed (poet.): lingua (serpents), Virg. tellus Jovis, Ov.

tritivus, i, m. [tritus (= tertius) avus] the father of an atavus or atavia; great-great-grandfather: Pl.

triticeus (triticeus, Pl.), a, um, adj. [tritum] of wheat, wheaten, wheat: missis, Virg.

tritium, i, n. [Varr. derives it from tritus, tero] wheat: Cic. Caes. (Hence Sp. trigo.)

tritor, ōris, m. [tero] a rubber, grinder: colorum, colour-grinder, Plin.: compedum, rub-horn, a term of reproach applied to a slave, Pl.

tritūra, ac, f. [id.] a rubbing, wearing off, chafing: App. II. Lsp. a thrashing of grain: Virg.

tritus, a, um, Part. [tero] II. Adj.: beatus, frequenter, common, it. v. 2. Fig. practised, expert: tritas aures habere, id. (v. O. l'argue, used often of my h. familiar), common, commonplace, trite: tritum sermone praetorium, id.

tritus, ū, (found in Abl. sing. only), m. [id.] a rubbing or wearing: Cic.

triumphalis, e, adj. [triumphus] of or belonging to a triumph, triumphal: provincia, f. e. the conquest in which entitled the general to a triumph, Cic.: porta, through which the triumphing general entered Rome, id. Suet.: ornamenta, usually consisting of a wreath of gold, embroidered toga (toga picta) and tunic (tunica palmata), every staff, etc. (these were given under the empire without the triumph itself), id.: also absol. triumphalia, it. v. vir, who has had the honours of a triumph, Vell. senex, Ov.: more freq. absol. triumphalis, is, m.: Suet. imagines, i. e. busts of generals who had celebrated a triumph, Hor.

triumpho, avi, atum, i. v. n. and (rarely) a, (id.). Neut.: to make a triumphal procession, to celebrate a triumph, to triumph: Liv.: ex praetura, Cic.: de Numantinis, i. e. to

triumph for a victory gained over the 3, id. Poet. Pl. 504. de me pure triumphat Amor, Triumphs over me, Prop. Pass. impers.: triumphatum est, a triumph was celebrated, Liv.

2. Fig. to triumph, exult, be glad, rejoice exceedingly: in omnium gemiti, id. II. Act: to triumph over, to lead in triumph, or, in gen. to conquer (poet.): most freq. in pass.: triumphatus gentes, Virg. triumphatus datu, jura Medis, Hor.: vos triumphatus, i. e. won by victory, Ov.

triumphus (old form triumphus), i, m. [trapaφis, a procession in honour of Bacchus] a solemn and magnificent entrance of a general into Rome after an important victory, a triumphal procession, triumph (v. Smith's Ant. 394.) Cic. triumphum ex Liguria agere, to celebrate a triumph for victories in Liguria, Liv. Bonum triumphus, for a victory over the Poet, id. I. triumpho, the shout of the soldiers and spectators during the procession, Hor. 2. Fig. in gen. sense, a triumph, victory: ut repulsum tuum triumphum saepe dixerit, Cic. (Hence It. trionfo, Fr. triomphe.)

triumvir, i, m. [triumviri] of or belonging to the triumvirs, triumviratus, s. d. flag. his triumviris, i. e. of the superintendents of provinces (v. triumviri, N. o. u. Hor.)

triumviratus, ū, m. [id.] the office or dignity of a triumvir, a triumvirate: triumphatus (domus, deduction), Cic.

triumviri, orum or um, m. plu. [tres viri] three men holding an office, jointly or a seat in public business, a board of three joint commissioners appointed for various purposes, a triumvirate. (v. Triumviri col. used dicendo or agendo, for having out a colony and distributing the land amongst members: Liv. (u) I. triumviri capitales, superintendents of public prisons and executions, who performed many of the duties of modern police magistrates. Cic. (u) Triumviri equitales, v. tresviri. (v) Triumviri rei publicae constituendae: in the case of Antony, Octavianus, and Lepidus, Suet. Sing. Vell. (on the various kinds of triumviri, v. Smith's Ant. 397, 399.)

trivēficia, ac, f. [root of tres, with vicia] an ancient poison-mixer, a thorough hay, witch, or sorceress: Pl.

trivialis, e, adj. [trivium] proper to it is in or belongs to the cross-roads or public streets; hence, trans? that may be found everywhere, common, commonplace, vulgar, ordinary, trivial: carmen, Juv. scientia, Quint. v. rba, Suet.

trivium, i, n. [tres viae] a place where three roads meet, a cross-road: Cic. II. Transf. in gen. a public square, the public street, highway.

tūdītans, antis, Part. [v. tundo] striking or beating often: Lucr.

tūdo, no perf., tātum, 2. v. a. (= tūtor) to look after, to watch, etc.: censors rectigalia tuento, Lex ap. Cic [The affinities of this word are obscure.]

tūdor, tūtus (tātus, Sall.). 2. v. a. dep. (tūor, Cat.: tūmur, Lucr.: *impen-tuor*, Id.) [v. tūeo] to look or gaze at; to behold, watch, consider, examine, etc. (poet.): caeli templa, Lucr.: taina dicentem jam dudum aversa tūetur, has been glaring askance at, Virg With Acc. and Inf.: multa in terris fieri caeloque tūentur (homines), see, observe, Lucr. * II. Esp. to look after; to watch, guard, preserve, defend, protect, maintain, uphold, etc.: aliquid tueri et conservare, Cic.: aedem Castoris habuit tūendam, to keep in good order, id.: suos fines, Caes.: domum a furibus, Phaedr.: portus, Caes.

tūgūrīolum, i, n. dim. [tugurium] a little hut: App.

tūgūrīum, ii, n. [tego] a hut, cot, hovel, cottage of shepherds, peasants, etc.: Cic.: Virg.

tūtiō, ōnis, f. [tueor] a looking after, taking care of, guarding; defence, preservation: Cic.

tūtus, a, um, Part. [tueor].

tūbi, v. fero.

tum, adv. and conj. [From the I. E. pronoun-stem ta-, Gr. το-, Lat. tu-, cf. quum from ka-, Gr. κα-, Lat. qu-]

A. Adv., then, at this or that time (i) answering to quum, ubi, postquam, si, or Abl. absol.: tum, quum tu es iratus, at a time when, Cic. postquam res publica adolevit, tum lex Porcia aliaque piratae, Sall.: tum magis assentire, Laeli, si ad majora venero, Cic.: rebus divinis peractis, tum de bello dictato reituli, Liv. (ii) Strengthened with demum, denique, maxime, vero: tum demum, then more than ever, Pl.: tum denique, then and not till then, Cic.: tum maxime, quum etc., then of all times, then above all, Quint. tum vero in curas animo diducitur omnis, then indeed, then more than ever (denoting some kind of climax), Virg. (iii) With Gen.: tum temporis, at that (point or period) of time, Just. II. Denoting a succeeding point of time, then, thereupon, hereupon: jubent venire agros Attaliensium; deinde . . . post autem . . . tum vero ipsam veterem Carthaginem vendunt, Cic. cras est mihi iudicium. Quid tum? what then? what further? Ter. (ii) Strengthened with laeinde, postea, demum, vero: tum deinde, then after that, Liv.: quid tum postea? what next after that? Ter.

III. Transf. in enumerations of facts or arguments, then, again, moreover, furthermore, besides, in the next place: gigni autem et frum, aquam, gnum, tum ex his omnia, Cic. (ii) Correlative with primum, deinde, postremo, etc.: primum, tum etiam, Caes.

B. Adverbial conj. always either repeated or connected with quum: (i) tum . . . tum, first . . . then; at one time . . . at another time; now . . . now; as well . . . as both . . . and, partly . . . partly; disserens in utramque partem tum Graece tum Latine, now in Greek and now in Latin, Cic. (ii) quum . . . tum, both . . . and especially; not only . . . but also; if . . . then surely: quae (virtus) quum in paucis est, tum in paucis judicatur et cernitur, id.: quum . . . tum etiam, Caes.

tūmē-facio, feci, factum, 3 v. u. to cause to swell (poet.). vis fera ventorum caecis inclusa cavernis extentam tumefecit humum, Ov. II. Fig.: to swell or puff up, to inflate with pride, etc.: laetitia tumefactus inani, Prop.

tūmēo, 2 v. n. to swell, be bloated, swollen or tumid, to be puffed out or inflated: tumet corpus veneno, Ov. Absol.: pedes tumentes, swollen feet, Virg.: anni (virginis) tumentes, perh budding into womanhood, Stat. II. Fig.: to swell, be swollen with passionate excitement, to be excited, violent, ready to burst forth: sapientiamus nunquam tumet, is never excited, Cic.: rabie corda tumet, Virg.: laudis amore, Hor.: tum ent negotia, are in a ferment, are coming to a head, Cic. 2. Of speech, to be inflated, turgid, pompous, bombastic: Tac. [From the root tu, to swell, whence also tuler].

tūmesco, mui, 3 v. n. incep [tumeo] to begin to swell, to swell up: maria, Virg.: vulnera, to rankle, Tac. II. Fig.: to swell up, become swollen with passionate excitement, to become excited, violent, ready to burst forth. Ov.: opera tumescere bella, are fermenting, threatening to break out, Virg.

tūmidus, a, um, adj. [id.] swollen, rising high, protuberant, tumid: membrum, swollen (dissead), Cic.: Pythia, puffed out, Ov.: mare, swelling, rising high, Virg.: Nilus, Hor. II. Fig.: swollen or swelling with passionate excitement, excited, unweaned, puffed up, elated; restless, violent, ready to break out: tumidi ex ira corla residunt, Virg.: tumidum est cor, 2 v. swells with ambition, Hor. 2. Of speech, inflated, turgid, pompous, bombastic: Quint. Comp.: tumidior sermo, Liv.

tūmor, ōris, m. [id.] a swelling, protuberance: oculorum, Cic.: tumor ille loci permansit et alti collis habet speciem, bulging, Ov. II. Fig.: a swelling, commotion, fermentation, excitement of the mind from any passion, as pride, anger, etc.: Cic.: rerum, fermentum, commotion, id. 2. Of speech, an inflated or pompous style, bombast: Quint. (Hence Fer. tumeur.)

tūmulo, avi, atum, 1 v. a. [tumulus] to cover with a mound, to bury, inter, entomb (poet.): Ov.

tūmūlosus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of hills, hilly: locus, Sall.

tūmūlōsus, a, um, adj. [tumultus] of or belonging to bustle, hurry, or tumult; in mult. lang. of troops brought hurriedly together, raised hastily or suddenly: exercitus, extemporized, Liv.: multos, irregulars, id.

II. Transf.: that is done or happens in a hurry, hurried, sudden, confused, disorderly: pugna (opp. to iusta acies), id.: opus, id.

tūmūlūtiō, ōnis, f. [tumultuor] a bustling, tumult (rare): Liv.

tūmūltō, i, v. a. [tumultus] (= tumultuor, q. v.) quid tumultus? Pl. Pass. impers.: hostibus nuntiatur, in castris Romanorum praetor consuetudinem tumultuarii, that there was unwonted bustle, Caes.

tūmūltōr, atus, 1 v. n. dep. [id.] to make a bustle or disturbance, to be in great agitation or confusion, to be in an uproar: quid tumultuarii, soror? quid insanis? Cic.: tumultuarii Gallias comperit, to be in an uproar, Suet.

tūmūltōsē, ade with bustle or confusion, tumultuously: Liv. Comp.: Caes. Sup. Cic.

tūmūltōsus, a, um, adj. [tumultus] full of bustle, confusion, or tumult: restless, turbulent, tumultuous: somitus, Pl. vita, Cic.: tumultus, alarm, Liv.: mare, boisterous, tempestuous, Hor. Comp.: litterae, with still more disputing contents, Suet. Ita tum tumultuosorem reperit, Vell. Sup.: tumultuosissimum pugnae, the thickest of the fight, Liv.

tūmūltus, a, um, tumulus, Pl. Ter. i, m. an uproar, violent commotion, disturbance, tumult: Cic. Of the elements: crash, din, tempest, tumult: pelagi caequae, Lucan. tremendo Jupiter ruens tumultu, i. e. the roar of thunder, Hor. 2. a sudden outbreak of war, esp. civil war, insurrection, rebellion: Cic. servilis, insurrection of the slaves, Caes. Also in parte a Gallia vero (as being attended with special alarm): Cic.: Liv.

II. Fig. any disturbance, agitation, tumult of the mind or feelings: Hor. [Uncertain whether cogn. with tūmō.]

tūmulus, i, m. [root of tumeo] a raised heap of earth, a mound, rising ground: torrens, Caes.: ignis e specula solidus aut tumulus, Cic. (ii) In parts of the hills of Rome: Liv.

II. a sepulchral mound, barrow, tumulus: id. honorarius, i. e. a monument, cenotaph, Suet.: called also, manus, Virg.

tunc, adv. [tum with the demonstr. suffix -c] (differing from tum only in being somewhat more precise and emphatic), then, at the very time, immediately, at that or that time: (i) answering to quum: tunc, quum omnia dicta sunt, testos dantur, Cic. (ii) Strengthened with demum: demum igitur, quum . . . tunc, etc., Pl. With

part. Gen.: tunc temporis, at that point of time, Just. (ii) *Absol.*: nunc aunt, quod tunc egagabant, Cic. (From ad-tunc come it. *adunque, dunque, Fr adunc, dunc*)

tundo, *tūdidi*, *tunsom* or *tūsum*, 3. v. a. to beat, strike, thump, buffet with repeated strokes. *oculus bacillo*, Cic. *pectora manu*, Ov. *saxa alto salo*, Hor. With limiting *ter*: *tunsae pectora palmis*, *beating* (refl. sense) *their bosoms*, Virg. Proverb.: *eandem incudem diem noctemque tundere*, to hammer the same anvil, cf. *'harp on the same string'*, Cic. 2. *Esp.* to pound, bruise, bray: *tuncum gallae saporem*, Virg. *fruges*, Id. II. Fig. to keep on hammering at: *to don, stun, importune* (poet and rare). *pergunt auris tunderi?* Pl. *Absol.*: *tundendo atque odio demque efficit senex*, Ter [The root is *stud*, whence *Skr. tud*, to push, Goth. *stautan*, to strike, Germ. *stossen*, to push]

tunica, *a*, f. a thin under-garment worn sleeves, worn by both sexes of the Romans; a *tunic*: Cic. Hor. Proverb *tunica propior*, etc.: v. *palium* A tunic with long sleeves was thought enigmatic: Cic. (v. Smith's *Ant.* 400) II. *Transf.*: a coat, skin, tegument, membrane, husk, peel, etc.: (*genarum*) *tunicae*, Virg. v. *rotes* point *tunicae ac-fate cicadae*, Lucr. [Etym. unknown]

tunicatus, *a*, um, *Part.* [tunicus] II. Adj.: *coated, having coats* (v. *an animal*): Pers.

tunicus, *no* *perf.*, *atum*, 1. v. a. [tunica] to clothe with a tunic: Varr. *usd.* In *Part. perf.*: Cic. Of the common people, who wore the tunic only Pl.: Cic. Hor.

tunicula, *ae*, f. *dim.* [id.] a little tunic: Pl. 2. a thin skin or coating: Plin.

tunsus, *a*, um, *Part.* [tundo].

tūr, v. *tuo*, *ad. int.*

turba, *ae*, f. *an uproar, disorder, tumult, tumult*: *turba et confusio* *rum*, Cic. *multitudo ac turba* *fugientium*, Caes. *turba atque sedicio*, *confusio*, Sall. II. *Transf.*: any brawl, confusion, disturbance, quarrel: *turba atque rixa*, Cic. *fugiam intro*, ne quid hic turbae tibi tiderem, Pl.

III. *Meton.* of men: a crowd, multitude, mob; a band, train, troop, etc.: in foro *turbaque*, Cic. *discipulorum*, Quint. *Quintum*, Hor. 2. In *gen.* a promiscuous throng, troop, multitude: *ignotum deorum*, Cic. *tratum*, Ov. *material*, Virg. [Cf. *Gir. rōpōn, rōpāōn*; *int.* s has prob been lost, cf. *rōpōōn*, also *perh.* (Germ. *sturm*, Eng. *sturm*.)] (Hence *Fr. tourbe*)

turbamentum, *i*, n. [turbo] a means of disturbance (rare) Tac.

turbāte, *adv.* *confusedly*, with disorder: Cic.

turbatio, *ōnis*, f. [turbo] confusion, disorder, disturbance: *erum*, Liv.

turbator, *ōris*, m. [id.] a troubler, *dequieter, disturber*: *vulgi*, Liv.

turbatus, *a*, um, *Part.* [turbo].

II. Adj.: *disorderly, confused*: *turbatus mare*, *more stormy*, Suet.: *caelum*, id. 2. *exasperated* (poet.): Palla., Virg.

turbellae, *arum*, f. *plu. dim.* [turba] a bustle, stir, row: Pl.

turben, v. *turbo*, *inis*, *ad. int.*

turbide, *adv.* *in disorder, confusedly*: Cic. Tac.

turbidus, *a*, um, *adj.* [turba] full of confusion or disorder, wild, confused, disordered: *turbida tempestas* *hevi fuit*, *wild*, Pl. *tempestas telorum*, Virg. *Auster*, Hor. *coma, dishevelled*, *tumbled*, Ov. 2. *Esp.* of fluids, *thick, muddy*, *turbid*: *aqua*, Cic. *gurgus turbidus coeno*, Virg. *auro turbidus Hermus*, *turbid with gold*, id.

II. Fig.: *troubled, disordered, boisterous, turbulent, vehement, gloomy, vexatious, perplexed*: *turbidi concitatusque motus animorum*, Cic.: *reduxit in hibernia turbidos et nihil ausos, mutinosos, seditiosos*, Tac.: *ex oculis se turbidus abstrulit Aruns, confounded*, Virg. *Comp.*: *pectora sunt ipso turbidiora mai*, Ov. *Sup.*: *turbidissimus quisque*, Tac. (ii) *Neutr. absol.*: *si turbidissimus sapienter forebas, most troublesome circumstances*, Cic. *Adv.* *mens turbidum lactatur, tumultuously*, Hor.

turbinēus, *a*, um, *adj.* [turbo, *inis*] *cone-shaped*: *vortex*, Ov.

turbo, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. (*ut perf.*) *turbavit*, for *turbaverit*, Cic. [turba] to throw into disorder or confusion, to disturb, confuse, etc. *ventorum vi agitatur atque turbati mare*, Cic.: *equitatus turbaverat ordines, had broken the ranks*, Liv.: *capillos*, Ov. 2. *Esp.* of water, to make thick or turbid: *aquam limo*, Hor. *aqua lacrimis*, Ov.

II. Fig.: to confound, confuse: *qui omnia infima summis paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit*, Cic.: *milites nihil in commune turbantes, making no general disturbance*, Tac. *oculi simul ac mente turbatus, bewildered*, Liv. *Absol.*: *dum ne redcam, turbent porro, quam velint, make as much disturbance as they please*, Ter. *Pass. impers.*: *totis usque adeo turbatur agris, so unsettled are things*, Virg.

turbo, *inis*, m. (*turben*, *inis*, n.): (*Tib.*) prop. any violent circular motion: a whirl, revolution, round (mostly poet): *cum caeli turbine ferri*, Lucr. *immani turbine* (*i. e. fulminis*), Virg.: *militiae turbine factus eques*, i. e. through the round of military promotion, or *perh.* by the whirling of warfare, Ov. II. a whirlwind, hurricane, tornado, eddy: Cic.: *venti terras turbine perfant*, Virg.: *pulvis collectus turbine*, Hor.

2. Fig.: in *turbibus* ac fluctibus rei publicae, Cic. *miserae mentis*, Ov. III. a spinning-top, whirling-top: Virg. 2. *Transf.*: of

things that have the shape or whirling motion of a top; a reel, whirl, spindle, etc.: Cic.: Hor.: *turbine crescit* (*bucina*) *ab imo, swells from the bottom round* (*spirally*), Ov.: *quo turbine torqueat hastam, with what a mighty whirl* (*ush*, Pap.) *he hurls his spear*, Virg. [From same root as *turba*.] (Hence *It.* *turbine*, and, through low Lat. *turbula*, *Fr. tourbillon*.)

turbulēte, *adv.* *in a turbulent manner, confusedly, tumultuously, boisterously, with violence*: Cic. *Comp.*: id.

turbulēter, *adv.* *tumultuously, violently*: Cic.

turbulentus, *a*, um, *adj.* [turba] *Neutr.*: *restless, agitated, confused, disturbed, boisterous, stormy, tempestuous*: *tempestas*, Cic.: *aqua, turbid, muddy*, Phaedr.: *atomorum turbulenta concursio, confused*, Cic. *Comp.*: *turbulentior annus*, Liv. *Sup.*: *turbulentissimum tempus, opp. to tranquillissimum*, Cic. II. *A. c.*: *troublesome, turbulent, factious, seditious*: *civis, id.* *tribuni*, Tac. *Sup.*: *tribuni plebis*, Caes.

turda, *ae*, v. *turdus*.

turdus, *i*, m. (*fem. turda*, *ae*, Pers.) a thrush (largely bred for the table by the Romans): prob. included also other species of *turdus*: *Pha.*: Hor. [Cf. *A.-S. thro-sle*, Eng. *throstle, thrush*, Germ. *drossel*.] (Hence *It. tordo*.)

tūreus (*thureus*), *a*, um, *adj.* [*tus*] of frankincense: *turea virga*, the frankincense-shrub, Virg.: *grana*, Ov.

turgeō, *tursi*, 2. v. n. to swell out, be swollen or tumid: *ora* (*ab actu*), Ov.: *gemmae in palmito, are ready to burst*, Virg. II. Fig. (*uxor*) *target mihi*, i. e. *is swelling with anger, is enraged*, Pl.

2. Of speech, to be inflated, *turgid, bombastic*: *professus grandia turgit*, Hor. [For *sturgeo*; cf. *Gr. σνᾱγᾱω* (also *σπᾱγᾱω*), on the relation of *st* and *sp*, v. *studeo*.]

turgesco, 3. v. n. *incept* [turgeo] to begin to swell, to swell up, swell: *Ceres docuit turgescere semen in agris*, Ov. II. Fig.: *to swell with passion* *sapientis animus nunquam turgescit*, Cic.

turgidulus, *a*, um, *adj.* *dim.* [turgidus] *swollen*: *ocelli fiendo* (*the dim. implies endearment*), *'poor swollen little eyes'*, Cat.

turgidus, *a*, um, *adj.* [turgeo] *swollen, inflated, distended, turgid*: *membrum*, Cic.: *mare*, Hor.: *veta vento*, id. II. Fig.: of speech, or a speaker or writer, *bombastic, inflated, turgid* (rare): id.

tūribūm (*thur*), *i*, n. [*tus*] a vessel to burn incense in, a censer: Cic.

tūricēmus (*thur*), *a*, um, *adj.* [*tus* *crono*] *incense-burning, for burning incense*: *arae*, Virg.: *foci*, Ov.

tūrifēr (*thur*), *ēra*, *ērūm*, *adj.* [*tus* *for*] *incense-bearing, that produces incense*: *Indus*, Ov.

turilēgus (thur-), a, um, adj. [tus lego] incense-gathering. Arabus, Ov. **turma**, ae, f, a troop, squadron of horse; a division of a Roman cavalry, the tenth part of an ala, consisting at first of thirty, and afterwards of thirty-two men: Caes.: Cic. || Transf. in gen.: any troop, crowd, throng, band, body: immanis Titianum, Hor.: feminea, Ov. [From same root as turba, q. v.]

turmalis, e, adj. [turma] of or belonging to a troop or squadron: cum suis turmalibus evasit, e. with those of his squadron, Liv. || Transf.: sanguis, of the equestrian order, Stat. In a pun; statuag, equestrian; or in squadrons, CR.

turmatim, adv. [id.] by troops or squadrons: Caes. || Transf. in gen.: in troops, in bands: Lucr.

turpiculus, a, um, adj. dum [turpis] somewhat ugly or misshapen, esp. of small objects: nasus, Cat. || Fig.: somewhat indecent or unseemly: Cic.

turpificatus, a, um, adj. [turpis facio] debased, corrupted: Fig.: Cic.

turpificeripidus, i, adj. m. [turpis lucrum cupidus] covetous of base or dishonest gain, as a term of abuse: Pl.

turpis, e, adj. ugly, unsightly, foul, filthy, nasty: aspectus, Cic.: grex turpium morbo virorum, deformed, disfigured, Hor.: scabies, Virg. || Fig.: unseemly, shameful, disgraceful, base, infamous, scandalous, dishonourable: mores, Pl.: fuga, Cic. repulsa, Hor. Comp.: quid hoc turpis? quid foedius? Cic. Sup.: turpissima fuga, Caes. Esp. turpe (neut.) a shameful thing: turpe senex miles, Ov. Adv. (poet.) turpe = turpiter, Cat. [Ety. uncertain.]

turpiter, adv. in an ugly or unsightly manner: Hor. || Fig. in an unseemly manner, basely, shamefully, dishonourably: facere aliquid, Cic. Comp.: Ov. Sup.: Cic.

turpitudine, inis, f. [turpis] ugliness, unsightliness, foulness, deformity (rare in lit. sense): an est ullum malum majus turpitudine? Cic. || Fig.: baseness, shamefulness, disgrace, dishonour, infamy, turpitude: verborum, id.: fugae, Caes.

turpo, avi, atum, i, v. a. [id.] to make ugly or unsightly, to defile, pollute, disfigure, deform (mostly poet.): capillos sanguine, Virg.: frontem (scitrix), Hor.: ipso (scabies), Tac. Fig.: to disgrace: avos, Stat.: Cic. frag.

turris, era, erum, adj. [turris] turret-bearing, tur. elad.: humeri elephantorum, Plin.: urbes, Virg. || Turrigera; epithet of Cybele, who was represented with a crown of turris (symbolizing the earth and its cities): Cybele, Ov.

turris, is (Acc. -im ad -em; Abl. -e and -i), f = turris, turris, a tower: contionari ex turri alta, Cic.: celae,

Hor. 2. Esp.: military towers for the defence of a camp or the walls of a city: Caes.: Cic. (h) for attack in a siege: Caes. (nl) on the backs of elephants, howdahs: Liv. (iv) on a ship: id. || Transf.: any high building, a castle, palace, citadel: pauperum tabernas regumque turres, Hor. (Hence It. torre Fr. tour.)

turritus, a, um, adj. [turris] set, furnished, or fortified with towers, turreted, castellated (mostly poet): moenia, Ov.: corona, of the crown of Cybele, id.: puppes, Virg. 2. Esp. turrita, f. tower-crowned, tur. el. epithet of Cybele. Berecynthia mater, id.: Prop. || Transf.: tower-shaped, towering: scopuli, Virg.

turtur, ōris, m. a turtle-dove, Pl. Virg. (Hence, through low L. turtellus, Fr. tourterelle.)

tūs (less correctly thūs), tūris, n. incense, frankincense: Cic.: Hor. [Borrowed from Gr. θυς.]

tuscūlum (thus-), i, n. dim. [tus] a little frankincense: Pl.

tussio, 4, v. n. [tus-si] to cough, to have a cough: Hor.

tussis, is, f. a cough: Cels.: Ter. Virg.: Hor. [Borrowed from Ital. tuss, from the root of tundo.] (Hence Fr. toux.)

tūtus, a, um, Part [tundo]

tūtamen, inis, n. [tutor] a means of defence, defence, protection: Virg.

tūtamentum, i, n. [id.] a means of defence, defence, protection (rare): Liv.

tūtē, pron. v. tu
tūtē, adv. safely, without danger (rare): crede huic tute, Pl. See also tuto

tūtēla, ae, f. [tutus] a watching, keeping, charge, care, safeguard, defence, protection: with object Gen. januae, Pl.: tenebrarum, support, maintenance, Suet. With subject Gen. belliae virtutis, Cic. Joas, II. a.

2. Esp. legal t: the office of a guardian, guardianship, wardship, tutelage of minors, insane persons, etc.: fraudare pupillum, qui in tutēlā pervenit, Cic.: legitima, legal wardship, id.: ad sanos abeat tutēla propinquos, Hor. || Meton.: keeper, guardian, protector (mostly poet): Philemon et Baucis templi tutēla fure, Ov.: o tutēla praesens Italiae (Augustus), Hor. So of the image of the tutelary deity of a ship: navis, cuius tutēla (core caelata est, Sen. 2.

Pass.: an object of charge, care (poet.): virginum primae puerique claris patribus orti, belliae tutēla Deae, Hor. Lanuvium amosius vetus est tutēla draconis, Prop.

tūtēmet, v. tu

tūtē, adv. safely; in safety, out of danger: pervenire, Pl.: dimicare, Caes.: ut tuto sim, in security, Cic. Comp.: tutius, in greater safety: ubi ubius tutius quam in meo regimine, Sall. Sup.: ubi tutissimo esse, Cic.

tūto, atum, i, v. a. [tutor] = tutor: to watch, defend, etc.: Pl.

tūtōr, ōris, m. [id.] a watcher, protector, defender (rare): pater Silvane, tutor finium, Hor. || Esp. legal t: a guardian, curator, tutor of minors, women, insane persons, etc.: Cic.: Liv. Fig.: orbae eloquentiae quasi tutoris relicti sumus, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 122.)

tūtōr, atus, i, v. a. dep. freq. [id.] to watch, guard, keep, protect, defend continually: to act as the protector of: tutatus est domum, Pl.: r. s. Italas armis, Hor.: genae ab inferiore parte tutantur (oculos), Cic.: servus tutatus me tuo fidem in praesidio, Hor. || Transf.: to guard against an evil: inopiam, Caes.: pericula, Sall.

tūtōrius, a, um, adj. [tutor] of or belonging to a guardian: Just.

tūtus, a, um, Part [tueo] || Adj.: safe, secure, out of danger: mare tutum praestare, Cic.: tutissimus portus, Caes.: nemo, Hor.: non est tua tuta voluntas, not without danger, Ov.: regnum et diadema tutum de tuis, um, i, e. that cannot be taken away, Hor.: male tutus mantis Orontes, male sanae, unbound, id.: aures, ipe, tute, id. With ab, less freq. ad, or abl.: a periculo, Caes.: tuta tuta ad omnes tutus, Liv. 2. Neut. a. ad: tuta et pericula laudo, a safe and handle lot, Hor.: in tutum receptus est, into a place of safety, Liv.

|| Transf.: conduct, prudent care: scripti huius tutus immum timidusque procellae, Hor.: consilia, Liv.

tūns, a, um, pron. adj. [tu] thy, thine, your, yours: tuis est servus, Pl.: de tuis meis est, one of your friends, Cic.: tuus est, thy quartus, it is for you, etc.: with lat.: Ter. Made emphatic by suffix pos: tupe angulo, your own, Pl. 2. proper, suitable, or right for you: tupe tuta patet a th. l.: (in) mori non auctor, a. f. q. v. ad: Stat. 3. For object Gen.: desidero tuo, through word of you, Ter.

tympanizans, antis, Part [tympanum] playing on a drum or tambour: Suet.

tympanōtrība (typan), ae, m. = tympano, a tambour, a tambourine, a term of reproach for a soft, effeminate person (alluding to the priests of Cybele): Pl.

tymnānum (yp. Cat.), i, n. = tymnānum, a drum, tambour, tambourine, esp. as beaten by the priests of Cybele: Lucr.: Virg.: Ov.: Caes. || Transf.: a drum or wheel, in machines for raising weights, in water-organs, etc.: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 463.)

typhus, i, m. = typhos, a figure, image, on a wall: Cic.

tyrannī 6, adv. tyrannically: Cic. **tyrannicida**, ae, m. [tyrannus cae-

do) a *killer of a tyrant, a tyrannicide*: Scn. *Suet.*

tyrannicidium, n. [id.] the *kill- ing of a tyrant, tyrannicide*: Sen.

tyrannicus, a, um, adj. = τυραννικος, tyrannous, tyrannical: leges, Cic.

tyrannis, idis (= Idem or Ida), f. = τυραννίς, the sway of a despot, arbitrary or despotic rule, despotism: Cic.: Liv. (V. tyrannus)

tyrannocōnus, i, m. = τυραννοκτονος, the killer of a tyrant: Cic.

tyrannus, i, m. = τυραννος, a *despotic sovereign*; esp. *one who has seized the sovereign power in a free state*. tyrannus quis civitatis, Liv. tyrannus, opp. to rex importunus (an oppressor king), Cic. (ii) Later a *tyrannical ruler*, tyrant: Liv. (of Nabab). Fig. annus noster modo rex est, modo tyrannus, at one time our (lawful) king, at another our tyrant, Sen. 2. In gen. = *sovereign, monarch* (rare and mostly poetic). Virg. Of Neptune (iv) Of the sign Capricornus, where the sun is in the depth of winter (the stormy season). Hor.

tyrianthina, -arum, n. = τυριανθίνα, purple-and-coloured garments. Mart.

tyrōtarichos, i, m. = τυροταριχος, a dish of *soft-fish prepared with cheese*: Cic.

U, u (originally V, v, which character arose from the Greek Υ, the twenty-first letter of the Latin alphabet, and the last in the natural vowel series. It did not correspond phonetically to Greek υ, which, at least in the mature period of the Greek language, was pronounced like French u or German u, or is more commonly put for it by the Greeks in transliterating Roman names or other Latin words. II. Etymologically it answers to I-E and Skr u, and therefore to Gr. υ; thus Lat. *sus*, Gr. (σ)ός; Lat. *navis*, Gr. νῆος, Lat. *lux*, Gr. (α)φύλαξις; though it has often arisen from a modification of another vowel, as in *ursus*, of ἀρκτος; *ulcus*, of ἑλκος; *humus*, cf. γῆμα. The diphthong *oe* (orig. *oi*) is closely akin to u, cf. *minuo*, *morua*, *pauca*, *poena*, *unus*, O. L. *amos*. III. Unaccented u almost always becomes in French either o or ou; thus Lat. *frumentum*, *voluntatem*, Fr. *froment*, *volonté*. Lat. *cabare*, *gubernare*, *nutrire*, *suffragere*, Fr. *couver*, *gouverner*, *nourrir*, *souffler*. Accented u, if long by nature, remains unchanged, thus Lat. *nudus*, *maris*, *luna*, Fr. *nu*, *mar*, *lune*; if long by position, it remains unchanged, as in *juste* from *justus*, or becomes o, as in *mondo*, *unde*, from *mundus*, *unda*, or ou, as in *bouche*, *court*, *sourd*, from *bucca*, *cursus*, *surdus*; if short, it almost always becomes ou, as in *joug*, *loup*, ou, from *jugum*, *upus*, *ubi*; in a

few words, however, it changes to eu, as in *pleure*, *jeune*, *gurgule*, from *fluvius*, *juvenis*, *gula*. In Italian, ū is generally unchanged, as in *duro*, *luna*, from *durus*, *luna*, but ū often changes to o, as in *gola*, *omero*, from *gula*, *humerus*. The latter change is also common, when the u in Lat. is long by position, as in *fondo*, *gotto*, *corso*, from *fundus*, *gutta*, *cursus*. IV. As an abbreviation, V (for U) stands for *uti*; so V.V., *uti vocerant*.

(1) **über**, ēris, n. a *teat*, *pap*, *dug*, *uñle*, a *breast that gives suck*: Virg.: Ov. Suet. (ii) *Plur.* Cū Virg.: Hor. II. Motion, richness, fruitfulness, fertility: *fructibus ubere campus*, Virg. III. Skr. *ubha*, the *uñle*, (for Lat. *uñle* corresponding to Gr. *uñle*, v. *rubet*): A-S *uder*, Eng. *udder*, (German *enter*)

(2) **über**, ēris, adj. [Prob. radically ident. with *uber*, subst.] *rich*, *full*, *fruitful*, *fertile*, *plentiful*, *copious*, *productive*: *seges spēs uberibus*, Cic. *truges*, Hor. *ager*, Liv. *aqua profusa et ubet*, Cic. *imber, copiosus*, Lucr. *bellum, rich in spūs*, Lucrative. Just Comp.: Ov. Sup.: Cic. With Gen or Abl.: *regio quum plumbi ubertima*, tum et *minio*, Just.

II. Fig. of style, language, etc.; *copious*, *full*, *rich*: *conset eum uberem et fecundum (oratore) fuisse*, Cic. Comp.: *spēs uberior, more abundant*, id. *haec plenior etiam atque uberiora Romani ad suos perscribunt, i.e. exag- gerated accounts*, Caes. Sup.: *uberina supplicationibus triumphisque provincia*, Cic.

überius, comp. adv. *more fruitfully*, *more fully*, *more copiously*, *more luxuriantly*: Cic.: Ov. Sup.: Pl. 2. Fig. of style, speech, etc.: Cic. Sup. id.

überitas, ātis, f. [uber] *richness*, *fruitfulness*, *productiveness*: *mammamum*, Cic. *agrorum*, id.: *vinū* (opp. to *humū*, uti *inopia*), Suet. II. Fig. *uberitas* et *copiae virtutis*, Cic.

ubertim, adv. [id.] *plentifully*, *abundantly*, *copiously*: Cat.

ubi, ad. in *what place, where*. Rel. and Indef. in *eam partem* *interos atque ibi futuros*, ubi eos *constituit*, Caes. *agros*, ubi *hodie est* *haec ubi*, Cic. (ii) With *nam*, (for the sake of emphasis): *ubumam mens* *constans* *posit* *inistere*, id. (iii) With *terram* or *loci*, *where in the world*: *ubi terrarum esset*, id. *ubi loci* *fortuna* *tuae* *sint*, *in what position*, Pl. (iv) Repeated, *ubi ubi*, also as one word *ubi ubi, wherever, wheresoever* (rare) *sperantes facile*, *ubui essent*, *se conversuros* *actem*, Liv. (v) With *gentium*. *ubi ubi est gentium*, Pl.

2. In direct interrogations, *where?* *ubi sunt*, *qui negant*, etc. (Cic.) (ii) With *gentium*. *ubi illum* *quaeram gentium?* Pl. II. Transf. of time, at *which or what time, when, whenever*, as *soon as*, as: *ubi friget*,

huc evasit, Ter. ubi *semel quis* *poce-* *raverit*, ei *cerdi* *postea* *non oportet*, Cic. *hostes*, *ubi primum* *nostros* *equi-* *tes conspexerunt*, etc. Caes. 2. In colloq. lang., referring to things or persons, instead of the relative pronoun *in which*, *by which*, *with which*, *wherewith*, etc., or of persons, *with whom*, *by whom*, etc.: *ne illi sit* *cera*, *ubi* *facere* *possit* *litteras*, Pl.: *neque* *nobis* *adhuc* *praeter* *te* *quisquam* *fuit*, *ubi* *nostrum* *jus* *contra* *illos* *obtinere-* *mus*, *with whom*, Cic. [Acc. to those who admit a possible loss of initial c before a vowel in Lat. ubi is for *cubi* = *quo-bi*, where *bi* (*bhi*) = *Gr. bi*. So unde is regarded as *acunde*. Possibly, however, the u represents a distinct pronom. *genm*.] (Hence *It. ove*, Fr. *ou*; and contr. from *de ubi*, *It. dove*; Fr. *d'ou*.)

ubi-cunquē (-cunque), adv. Relatively: *whenever, wheresoever*: *etsi*, *ubique* *ea*, *in eadem* *es* *navi*, Cic. *sic licet* *felix*, *ubique* *mavis*, Hor. (ii) With *terrarum*, *locorum*, *gentium*: *qui ubique* *terrarum* *sunt*, etc., Cic. *ubique* *locorum* *vivitis*, Hor. (iii) Very rarely with *Subj*: *nostrum* *est* *intelligere*, *utuncque* *atque* *ubique* *opus* *sit*, *obsequi*, Ter.

II. In definitely, *whenever it may be*, *any where, every where*: *te*, *dea* (Ceres), *municipam* *gentes* *ubique* *loquuntur*, Ov.

ubinam, v. ubi, no. i. (ii).

ubi-que, adv. *every where, any where, wheresoever*. *illud*, *quicquid* *ubique* *officit*, *evitare*, *in any place*, Hor. *litterae*, *quae* *ubique* *depositae* *essent*, Liv. *h-p* in the phrase, *omnes* *qui ubique* *sunt*, *all where ever they may be*, *all in the world*: Cic. *and* *without* *omnes* *qui ubique* *sunt* *propugnatores* *hujus* *imperi*, id.

ubi-ubi, v. ubi, no. i. (iv).

ubi-vis, adv. *where you will, wherever it may be, any where, every where*: *nemo* *sit*, *quum* *ubius*, *quam* *ibi*, *ubi* *est*, *esse* *malit*, Cic. With *gentium*: *ubius* *gentium* *agere* *actatem*, *any where in the world*. Ter. 2. Transf.: *of things* (rare). *ubius* *facilis* *passus* *sunt*, *quum* *in hac* *re*, *me* *deludat*, *in any thing*, id.

udus, a, um, adj. *wet*, *moist*, *damp*, *humid*: *paludes*, Ov.: *litus*, Hor.: *apium*, *fresh* *and* *green*, id.: *oculi*, Ov.: *tempora* *Lycae*, *soaked* *with* *wine* *Hor.* *aleator*, *tipsy*, Mart.: *gaudium*, *tearful*, id. [A shortened form of *uvius*; v. *uveo*.]

ulcero, avi, atum, i v a. [ulcus] *to make sore, cause to ulcerate*, (rare) *ulcerato* *serpentis* *morsu* *Philocteta*, Caes.

II. Fig. *to wound* *with love*: *jecit*, Hor.

ulcerōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] *full of sores, ulcers* (rare): *facies*, Tac.

II. Fig. *to be wounded* (with love), Hor.

ulcisco. no perf., ultum, 3. v. a.

(*For ulciscor*) to take vengeance on, to punish, also, to avenge: quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, *Sall.* propter iras gravior ultas, *resentments* (i.e. wrongs) deeply avenged, *Liv.*

ulciscor, ultus (*for ulcus*), *v. a.* to avenge oneself on, take vengeance on; to punish: aliquem pro scelere, *Caes.* 2. Of things, to take revenge for, to avenge, punish: injurias rei publicae, *id.* offensas tuas, *Or.*: regum libidines, *Hor.* See also *ulcisco*

II. Transf.: to take vengeance for; to avenge: constr. with acc. of person whose wrongs are avenged: caesos fratres, *Or.*: cadentem patriam, *Virg.* [*Perh. cogn. with Gr ὑλίσσω.*]

ulcus (*hulc*), *eris, n.* [*cogn. with Gr ἔλκος*] a sore, ulcer: *Virg.* *Hor.* *Proverb.*: ulcus tangere, to touch a sore spot, touch on a delicate subject, *Ter.*

II. Fig.: *ulcus* (*i. e.* amor) vivescit et inveterascit alendo, *Lucr.*: quicquid horum attingeris, *ulcus* est, it is a sore place, *i. e.* the arguments will not bear handling, *Cic.*

uligo, *inis, f.* [*appy. contr. of uviligo, from uveo, q. v.*] moisture, moist quality of the earth: *Virg.*

ulius, a, um (*Gen. sing. uli, Pl.*), *adj. dim.* [*contr. of unulus, from unus, any, any one* (adject. word corresponding to quisquam). In sentences containing a negation, either expressed or understood: neque praeter te in Alfidie ultus servus istoc nomine est, *Pl.*: sine ullo domino esse, *Cic.* (h) Subst = quisquam (rare). negat se posse iter ulii per provinciam dare, *Caes.* 2.

In interrogative (direct or indirect) and by hypothetical sentences, esp. wh. negation is either expressed or implied: est ergo ulia res tanti, *id.*: *ulic* = ulia mea apud te commutatio valui, *id.*

II. In affirmative clauses *ulid*, *id.*: dum annes ulii rumpuntur fontibus, *Virg.*

ulmēus, a, um, *adj.* [*ulmus*] of or belonging to an elm-tree, of elm, elm-: frons, *Col.*: cēna, *i. e.* wooden models of birds, etc., to practise carving at table on, *Juv.*

ulmitrība, ae, m [*vox hibrila, from ulmus and τριβή, trōn*] an elm-sucker, *i. e.* one that tears out elms, is often beaten with elm-roads, a term of abuse: *Pl.*

ulmus, *i. f.* an elm, elm-tree: *Plin.*: ulmas adjungere vites, *Virg.* *Falernae*, *i. e.* *Falernian vines* (vines being often trained on elms), for *Falernum wine*, *Juv.* 2. Transf.: ulmorum Acherus, the perdition of elm-roads, of one who is often beaten, *Pl.* (Hence, *It. olmo*; and through *Low L. ulmellus*, *fr. olmeau*.)

ulna, ae, *f.* the elbow: *Plin.* 2. Transf.: in gen. the arm: *Cat.* (Hence) *ulpidus* amplexitimo ulnis, *Or.* 2. As a measure of length: (1) an ell: *Virg.* (2) As much as a man can clasp with both arms, a fathom: *Plin.*

(*Cf. Gr. ὑλ-εργ*; *O. H. G. elina*; *Eng. ell, elbow*; *Germ. ellen-logen*.)

ulpium, *i. n.* a kind of leek: *Pl.* [*Etym. unknown.*] (Hence *It. upiglio*.)

ulterior, us, comp. *adj.* [*from the obsolete ulter in which ul=bl in ol-ole (ille) and ol-im*] farther, on the farther side, that is beyond, ulterior: in plus, often to be rendered as subst.: those persons or things that are farthest: Of space: *Gallia* (opp. to citerior), *i. e.* *transalpine*, *Cic.*: absol.: quum ab proximis (sc. Germanis) impetrare non possent, ultiores tunc, those more remote, *Caes.* 2. Transf. in gen.: beyond, further, later, etc.: quo quid ulterius privato timendum foret? what further, *i. e.* worse indignity, *Liv.*: pudor est ulteriora loqui, the rest, *Or.* 2. Sup.: ultimus, a, um [*in which -timus is superl. suffix*] farthest, most distant, utmost, extreme, last, often to be rendered as subst., the farthest part, etc. Of space: eammina (sc. stella, *i. e.* the moon), quae ultima a caelo, citima terris luce lucebat aliena, *Cic.*: in ultimis aedibus, the most retired part of the house, *Ter.* Absol.: recessum primis ultimi non dabant, the hindmost, *Caes.*: ultima signant, the goal, *Virg.* 2. Of time or order of succession, remotest, earliest, oldest, first; also, last, latest, final: principum, *Cic.*: auctor sanguinis, *Virg.* dies, last, *Or.* lapis, *i. e.* *grave-stone*, *Prop.*: ceras, a will, *Mart.* Absol.: perferto et ultima expectato, final events, the end, *Cic.* Neut. absol.: ad ultimum, to the last, *Liv.*: ultimum, for the last time, *id.* 3. Of degree or rank: (1) utmost, extreme, the highest, first, greatest: summum bonum, quod ultimum appellat, *Cic.*: supplicium, extreme (*i. e.* capital) punishment, *Caes.* Neut. absol.: omnia ultima pati, every extremity, the worst, *Liv.*: ultima cernunt (*ἔρα ἐσχατά*), the last extremity, *Virg.* (2) lowest, meanest (rare): stirps, *Vell.*: ut vigens et laborum cum ultimis militum cerneret, *Caes.*, *Liv.*

ulterioris, comp. *adv.* [*ultra*] further on, further: abire, *Or.*: ulterrime ne tude odus, do not carry your animosity further, *Virg.*: rogabat ulterrime, more than was right, *Or.*

ultrius, a, um, *v.* ultior, no. II.

ultrio, *onis, f.* [*ultra* + *cor*] a taking vengeance, avenging, revenge: *Tac.*: *Juv.*

ultor, *oris, m.* [*id.*] a punisher, avenger, revenger: *Cic.*: *Virg.*

ultra, *adv.* and *prep.* with *Acc.* [*v.* ultior, and *cf. infra, ci-tra*]. **A.** Adv.: beyond, further, besides: estne aliquid ultra, quo progredi quilibet possit? could malignity go further, *Cic.*: eam (mortem) cuncta mortuum mala dissolvere, ultra neque curae neque gaudii locum esse, beyond the grave, *Sall.* Of time: quod ultra est, the future, *Hor.*: nec ultra illum

Latium dilatatum, any longer, *Liv.* (h)

On account of its comparative sense, freq. followed by *quam*: ultra quam satis est, *Cic.* **B.** Prep.: with *Acc.* on the farther side of, beyond, past: cis Padum ultraque, *Liv.* Placed after the noun. Euphratem ultra, *Tac.* 2.

Transf. of time, beyond, past, longer than: (Gorgias) ultra Socratem usque duravit, outlived him, *Quint.* 2. Of number, measure, degree, quality, etc.: beyond, above, over, more than: modum quem ultra progredi non oportet, *Cic.*: ultra fas, more than is right, *Hor.* (Hence *Fr. outre*, and through *Low L. ultratum*, *Fr. outrage*.)

ultrix, *icis, adj.* [*ultra* + *cor*] avenging, revengeful: Dirae, the avenging Furies, *Virg.* 2. Subst.: a female avenger: ultrix afflictæ civitatis, Auct. pro domi (dub.)

ultrio, *adv.* [*v.* ultior] to the farther side, beyond, on the other side: usu in connection with *citra* v. *citra*

2. Transf.: afar, away, off: *Pl.* (only) 2. Fig. beyond, besides, moreover, too: celavit suos cives ultrique us sumptum intulit, *Cic.* 2. of one's own accord, without being asked, spoken to or moved, to do something spontaneously: ultro polliceri, of one's own free will and without solicitation, *Suet.*: quum id, quod antea petenti denegasset, ultro polliceretur, *Caes.* nec mihi quicquam tali tempore in mentem venit optare, quod non ultro mihi *Caesar* darent, *Cic.* ultro affata, was the first to speak, *Virg.* se ultro obtulerat, without being captured, *id.* ultro bello venturam, unprovoked, *id.* miserisquis ultro, spontaneously, *id.* 3. *Phr.* ultro tributa (and as one word, ultrotributa), expenditures incurred by the State for public works: *Liv.*

ultratributa, *orum, v.* ultro, *fn.*

ultra, a, um, *Part.* [*ultra* + *cor*]

ulula, *ae, f.* [*cogn. with ululo*] a scree-howl: *Virg.* (From the root *ul*, reduplicated in *ululo* and *ulula*, some *Skr. ululaka*, *Germ. ulle*, *Eng. owl*)

ululatus, *us, m.* [*ululo*] a howling, wailing, a shrieking, as a sound of mourning or lamentation: *Virg.* of the wild girls or war-screams of the Gauls: *Caes.* of the wild cries and shouts of the Bacchantes: *Cat.*

ululo, *avi, atum, i. v. n.* and *a.* [*cogn. with Gr ὑλολογέω*; *cf.* also *ulula*] Neutr.: to howl, yell, shriek, utter a mournful cry: *Virg.*: *Or.*: ululantem voce canere, *Cic.* 2. Transf. of places, to ring, resound: plangens aedes femine ululant, rescho with screams, *Virg.* 2. Act. to cry or howl out to, to invoke with howling (poet.). *Hecate* ululata per urbem, *id.* *Mart.* (Hence *It. ululato*, *Fr. huler*.)

ulva, *ae, f.* sedge: *Virg.* *Or.* [*Perh. from ul, to grow, seen in ol-e-eco*]

umbella, *ae, f.* dim. [*umbra*] a little shadow: *meton.* a sun-shade, parasol, umbrella: *Juv.*

umbilicus, *i. m.* the navel: Cels. Liv. Fig. 1. the middle, centre: Pl. Cic. (in a passage where it represents Gr. *ὀμφαλός*) 2. a projecting end of the cylinders on which the books of the ancients were rolled: librum usque ad umbilicum revolvit, i. e. to the very end, Sen.: iambos ad umbilicum adducere, i. e. to finish off, Hor. 3. a kind of sea-slug, sea-cocle: Cic. [A lengthened form of a lost *umbilus*, cogn. with Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, v. *umbo*.]

umbo, *ōnis, m.* prop. any convex elevation; hence, a boss of a shield: Virg. II. Transf. a shield: id. Just. 2. the elbow: Mart. Hence, caecidit *umbo* = *loga vitilis*, Pers. [Cogn. with *umbilicus*, q. v. and with Gr. *ὀμφαλός*.]

umbra, *ae, f.* a shade, shadow: Cic. Proverber *umbrae timore*, to be afraid of shadows, i. e. to fear without cause, id. II. Transf.: in painting, the dark part of a painting, shade, shadow: id. 2. a shade, ghost of a dead person: Hor. *umbrarum rex*, i. e. Pluto, Ov. 3. Like the Greek *σκῆν*, an unwelcome guest, whom an invited one brings with him: Hor. 4. a shaft, shady place, that which gives a shade or shadow (poet): Ov. *vacuæ terrors* in *umbra*, in a barber's empty shop, Hor. Hence fig. *studia* in *umbra* *educata*, in the study, in privacy, Tac. 5. a fish, called also *scorpa*, a gruyling, *umber*: Ov. III. Fig. 1. a shadow, an obscure sign or image, faint appearance, imperfect copy or representation, resemblance: *evanescit*, Cic.: *foodris*, Liv. 2. shadow, cover, protection: *vestiti auxilio*, id. [It is uncertain.] (Hence *It om's ad*; Fr. *ombre*.)

umbraculum, *i. n.* [umbra] anything that furnishes shade, a bonnet, a hat: Cic.: Virg. 2. Transf. a hat: Cic. II. a sun-shade, parasol, *umbrella*, Ov.

umbratilis, *ae, m.* [umbratus] one who is fond of the shade, a lounger: Pl.

umbratilis, *a, um, adj.* [umbra] of or belonging to shade, i. e. retirement, seclusion, or leisure: *homo*, i. e. a lounger, an idler, lounging, Pl.

umbratilis, *v. adj.* [id.] remaining in the shade, in retirement, or at home, private, retired, contemplative: *vita*, Cic. II. Esp. of speech, in the manner of the schools, opp. to public, political: *statu philosophorum*, id.

umbrifer, *era, erum, adj.* [umbra] *fero*, shade-bringing, casting a shade, shady: *nemus*, Virg. II. (acc. to umbra, Pl. 2) bearing the ghosts of the dead: *unda*, i. e. the Styx, Stat.

umbro, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [umbra] to shade, shadow, cover: *tempora querevi*, Virg. Transf. *umbratus genas*, [*carib*], Stat.

umbrus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] full of shade, shady: *locus*, Cic.: *silva*, Ov.: Hor.

umecto, *v.* humecto.

umērus, *i. m.* the more correct form of *humerus*, q. v.

ūmidus, the more correct form of *humidus*, q. v.

ūmor, *v.* humor.

ūna, *ae, f.* in on and the same place, at the same time, in company, together: *una cum* *is*, Cic. *Quos quum et ego essum una et pauci*, etc., Cic. Poet. with *but*: Virg.

ūnānimans, *antis, adj.* [unus animus, of one mind, of one accord. Pl.] **ūnānimitas**, *ātis, f.* [unanimus] unanimity, concord (rare): Liv.

ūnānimus, *a, um, adj.* [unus animus] of one mind, heart, or will; of one accord, concordant, harmonious, unanimous (mostly poet): *sodales*, Cat. *soror*, sympathizing, Virg. *distinctio unanimes*, Liv.

uncia, *ae, f.* a twelfth part, a twelfth: of inheritances: Cic. (ii) of weight, the twelfth part of a pound (as or libra), an ounce: esp. with *pondo*: *auri pondo uncia*, Pl.: *neque pscum ullum unciam hodie pondo cepi*, one simple ounce (in) weight, id.

II. Transf.: a trifle, bit, atom (as we say, 'an ounce of sense', etc.) *panis*, a morsel, Suet. [By some connected with Lat. *unus* (one of the 12 equal parts of the as); by others with Gr. *ὕγκος*, a weight.] (Hence Fr. *once*; Eng. *ounce*, *trach*.)

uncīarius, *a, um, adj.* [uncia] of or belonging to a twelfth part, containing a twelfth: *onus*, one-twelfth of the capital, i. e. 8 1/3 per cent (for the old year of 10 months: v. *semmunciaris*), Tac. Liv.

uncīanum, *adv.* [id.] by twelfths, by ounces: Plin. II. Transf. by a little at a time, little by little: Tr.

uncīnatus, *a, um, adj.* [uncinus] furnished with hooks or tentes, barbed: Cic.

uncinus, *i. m.* [uncus] a hook. App.

uncīōla, *ae, f.* *dim* [uncia] a little ounce: *uncīolam habet heres*, a poor paltry 1/12 lb., Juv.

unctio, *ōnis, f.* [ungo] a besmearing, anointing: *salutaria*, Pl. Cic.

unctito, *i. v. a.* [id.] to besmear or anoint often, so *unguentis*, Pl.

unctuscūlus, *a, um, adj.* *dim* [unctus] somewhat unctuous: Pl.

unctor, *ōris, m.* [ungo, ananointer] Pl. Cic.

unctūra, *ae, f.* [id.] an anointing of the dead: Cic.

unctus, *a, um, Part* [ungo]. II. Adj. lit. smeared, anointed: *Achivi*, i. e. anointed for the *agone*, Hor. *aqua*, *greasy*, id.: *manus*, id. Hence,

2. *tarda*, *resinous*, Ov. 3. Transf. *rich*, *luxurious*, *sumptuous*: *ita palacitas defendebat*, ut ab illis ipse unctor *abicit*, *fatter*, i. e. richer (here the word has a double meaning, cf. Cat. x. 11), Cic.: Corin-

thus, *luxurious*, Juv. III. Subst.: *unctum*, *i. n.* a rich banquet, sumptuous feast: *unctum qui recte ponere possit*, i. e. can put a good dinner before, his critics, Hor.: *cenare sine uncto*, a dainty dish, Pers. 2. an ornament: App. Fig.: Cic.

(1) **uncus**, *i. m.* [cogn. with *aneus*, q. v.] a hook, barb: Liv. Fig.: as an emblem of Necessitas; a *cramp-iron* (for fixing blocks of stone together): Hor.: Poet.: *an anchor*: Val. Fl. (ii) Esp. a hook that was fastened to the neck of condemned criminals, by which they were dragged to the Tiber: Cic. Juv.

(2) **uncus**, *a, um, adj.* [uncus, i.] hooked, bent in, crooked, curved, barbed: *uncus*, Ov.: *aratum*, Virg.: of the Harpies' talons: id.: *cauda*, Ov.

unda, *ae, f.* a wave (as natural to the sea in any state; whereas *fluctus* = *billow*, *v. g.* of the sea when rough): *mare plenum undarum*, Pl.: Hor.: Ov.

II. Transf. in gen.: *water*, *moisture*, a fluid or liquid of any kind (mostly poet): *undis contrarius ignis*, id.: *aeris undae*, i. e. *thunder*, Lucr.: *qua plurimus undam fumus agit*, i. e. *rolls in torrents*, Virg.

III. Fig.: *a stream*, *crowd*, *tide*, *throng* of persons: Cic.: Virg. [From the two-fold root *ud* and *vad* come *Skr. ud-a-m*, *uda-ka-m*, *water*; Gr. *ὕδωρ*; Lat. (with nasalization) *unda*; Goth. *rat-ō*, Eng. *water*, O. H. G. *wazar*.] (Hence It. *Sp. onda*, Fr. *onde*.)

undē, *adv.* [v. ubi] from which or what place, whence. Relatively: *ne* *unde venit*, unde *mallem*, Cic.: *eodem unde reherat*, *proficietur*, Caes.

2. Interrogatively (i) direct: unde *dixisti* Galli? a *Capitolio*, Cic. (ii) indirect: unde *initium belli fieret*, *explorabant*, Caes. With *genitive*: Pl. II. Transf. of persons or things, from whom or which = a quo (denoting source, origin, cause, etc.). Relatively: (narrative) *brevis erit*, si, unde *nece* = *est*, unde *initium unctor*, Cic. *cum* unde *piscis natus esset*, id. *excentus* *belli* unde *ius stabat*, *ex* *victoriam dedit*, to the side on which, Liv. (iii) Esp. legal *l. l.*: unde *petitur* = *defendant*: Cic. 2. Interrogatively. (i) direct: unde *haec* (patrona) *igitur* *est*? Pl.: unde *sed hos novi*? Ov. (ii) indirect: ut *ex ipsa quae*, unde *hunc* (anulum) *habuerit*, Per. 3. Indefinitely, unde *unde*, for, *undecunque*, *whencesoever*: *qui mercedem aut numos unde unde extrahat*, i. e. *from somewhere or other*, Hor. (Hence It. *onde*; and from *de* unde, *Sp. donde*, Fr. *dont*.)

undecies (-ms), *numm. adv.* [unus decies] eleven times: Mart.

undecim, *numm. card. adj.* [unus decem] eleven: Cic. (Hence Fr. *onze*.)

undecimus, *a, um, numm. ord. adj.* [unus decimus] eleventh: Liv.

undē-cunquē (undecumque: in times: unde *valet* *cunque* *oculus*,

Luce), *adv.* from what place or part soever. Quint.

unde-libet, *adv.* whence you will, whencesoever, from any place whatever, from anywhere. Auct. Hor.

un-dēni, *ae. s. num. distrib. adj.* [unus] *each*: Musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, i.e. with an hexameter and pentameter, elegiac verse, Ov. 2 = undecim, eleven: Hor.

undēnonāgintā, *num. card. adj.* [unus de nonaginta] *eighty-nine*: Liv.

undēoctogintā, *num. card. adj.* [unus de octoginta] *seventy-nine*: Hor.

undēquadrāgintā, *num. card. adj.* [unus de quadrāginta] *thirty-nine*: Cic.

undēquinquāgēsīmus, *a, um, num. ord. adj.* [undēquinquāginta] *forty-ninth*: Cic.

undēquinquāgintā, *num. card. adj.* [unus de quinquāginta] *forty-nine*: Liv.

undēssexāgintā, *num. card. adj.* [unus de sexaginta] *fifty-nine*: Liv.

undētrīcēsīmus or **undētrīgēsīmus**, *a, um, num. ord. adj.* [undētrīginta] *the twenty-ninth*: Liv.

unde-unde, *v. unde*, II 3.

undēvicesīmus or **undēvigēsīmus**, *a, um, num. ord. adj.* [undēviginti] *nineteenth*: Cic.

undēvigintī, *num. card. adj.* [unus de viginti] *nineteen*: Cic. Liv.

undique, *adv.* [unde + que cf. quique] *from all parts, sides, or places, from every quarter, on all sides, in every part, everywhere*: ut undique uno tempore in hostis impetus heret, Caes. cinctus periculis, Cic. vita repleta bonis, id. 2. Per hanc *every one* (like unde = a quo, from a point): Hor.

undi-sonus, *a, um, adj.* [undica sonus] *ware-sounding, sounding or roaring with the waves* (poet.) saxum, Val. Fl.: dei, i.e. sea-gods, Prop.

undo, *avi, atum, i. v. n. and a* [unda]. Neutr. *to move in waves, as the sea*: Enn. ap. Non. port ap. Cic. 2. Transf. *to move like waves, to undulate*: ad caelum undabat vortex, was flaring, Virg.: undantim ruptis fornacibus Aetnam, id. undantes hab-nae, hanging loosely, id. (ii) *to overflow, abound with*: regio undat equis, Val. Fl. (iii) *Fig. to waver, be agitated*: cur, id. II.

Act.: *to flood, inundate*: sanguine campos, Stat.

undōsus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *full of waves, billowy*: Virg.

undevicesīmāni, *orum, m. plu.* [undevicesima, sc. legio] *soldiers of the twenty-first legion*: Tac.

undevicesīmus, *a, um, num. ord. adj.* [unus de vicesimo] *twenty-first*: legio, Tac.

ungo ('unguo'), *unxi, unctum, i. v. a* [unxi, besmear, anoint, esp. with any fat substance]: unguentis, Cic. canes oleo, *to dress with oil*, Hor. natat uncta carina, fresh tarred, Virg. arma uncta crumena, besmeared, Hor.

[Cf. Skr. ang, "ungere"] (Hence It. ungere, Fr. oindre.)

unguen, *lus, n.* [ungo] *a fatty substance, fat, an ointment*: Virg.

unguentarius, *a, um, adj.* [unguentum, of or belonging to ointments or unguents, ointment-] taberna, a perfumer's shop, Suet. II. Subst.

unguentarius, *m, m. a dealer in unguents, a perfumer*: Cic. Hor. 2.

unguentaria, *ae, f. a female perfumer*. Plin. (ii) (sc. ar-) *the art of making unguents or perfumes*: Pl.

unguento, *avi, atum, i. v. a* [id.] *to rub with sweet ointments, to anoint, perfume* (usu. in Part. perf.) unguentatus per vias, ignave, incedis, Pl. Cat.

unguentum, *i* (Gen. plu. unguentum, Pl.) *n* [ungo] *an ointment, unguent, perfume*, Cic. Hor.

unguiculus, *i, m. dum* [unguis] *a small nail of the finger or toe*: Cic. Pl. Proverb. a teneris unguiculis = Gr. ἐξ ἀπαλῶν ὀνυχῶν, from early infancy, Cic. perprurire ex unguiculis, i.e. all over, Pl.

unguis, *i, m. a nail of a human finger or toe, of animals, a claw, talon*. Hor. Plin. Ov. A horse's hoof.

Man. 2. Proverbial phrases. (i) ai nō = v. 2. 1. usque ad vitrem suam, i.e. to the top to the foot, Cic. (ii) non transversum unguem discidet, ad to capta nati's breadth from (in the same id.) quoniam medium ostendit ungui, i.e. show the greatest contempt by pointing with the middle finger, Juv. (iv) de tenero ungui, i.e. from childhood, Hor. (v) ad or in ungui = eis, or a or πρὸς, to a hair, to a nail exactly, perfectly (an expression borrowed from sculptors, who ran the nail over the surface of the marble to detect flaws) ad unguem factus homo, highly polished, perfectly accomplished, id. Cf. Gr. οὐκ ἄλλος, Sans. nakho-s (in which kh is for older gn, Gr. ngnai, Eng. nail.)

ungula, *a, f* [unguis] *a claw, talon, hoof of a horse*. Virg. Cic. Of lions. Pl. Of kits and eagles. id. Proverb. toto corpore atque omnibus unguibus, i.e. with tooth and nail, with might and main, Cic. II.

Transf.: *a horse* (poet.): respit ungula currus, Hor. (Hence It. ungula, Fr. angle.)

unguo, *v. ungo*

unguo, *adv.* alone, solely, singularly, especially, in an extraordinary degree: unguo in unice dilige, Cic.: quid Terentium terreat, unice securus, supremely unconcerned, Hor.

uni-color, *oris, adj.* of one colour, all of one or the same colour: Ov.

Unicornis, *a, adj.* [unus cornu] *one-horned, having a single horn*: Plin. (Hence It. uorno and, from it, Fr. licorne.)

unicus, *a, um, adj.* [unus] *one and*

no more, only, sole, single: gnati, Pl.: filia, Tr. II. Transf. *alone of its kind, singular, uncommon, unparalleled, unique*: eximius imperator, undedux, Liv.: maritus, Hor. liberalitas, Cic. With solus = quamlibet esto unica res quaedam nativo corpore sola, Lucr. (ii) In bad sense (rare), sc. hor. Vell.

uni-formis, *e, adj.* [unus forma] *having only one shape or form, uniform*: Tac.

unigēna, *ae, adj.* [unus and gen in ligno] *only-begotten, only*: Cic. II.

in of one parent, of one of the same family (poet.) to, Phoebe, relinquens, magis namque simul, i.e. Diana, sister of Phoebus, Cat.

uni-mānus, *a, um, adj.* *having only one hand, one-handed* puer, Liv.

unio, *ōnis, m* [unus] *a single large pearl*: Plin. Sen. 2, *a kind of union*. Col. (Hence Fr. union, Eng. union.)

unitas, *ātis, f* [id.] *oneness, unity*: munda, Just.

uniter, *adv.* *into one, together in one, conjointly*: Lucr.

universālis, *e, adj.* [universus] *of or relating to all or of the whole, universal*: precepta, Quint.

universō, *adv.* *in general, generally*: singulatum pedes quam generatim atque universa loqui, Cic.

universitas, *ātis, f* [universus] *the whole genus humani, etc.* II.

Transf.: *the whole world, the universe*: universitatis capies, id.

universus, *a, um* [universus, Lucr. 3, *adv.* [unus vultu, cf. diversus] *all together, all taken of a whole, the whole* (sc. Sing. provincia, Cic. triduum, three days together), For. (no Plin.)

de universis generibus rerum more, Cic. in illius universi tota compendit, Caes. II. Subst. universum, i, n

the whole world, the universe: Cic. (ii) *in universum, adv.* *plu. as a whole, universal, generally*: non nominatum, sed in universum, Liv. Tac.

unūculus, *a, um, adj.* [unus oculus] *one-eyed*: Cyclops, Att. in Gall. Subst. unoculus, *i, m. a one-eyed person*. Pl.

unimammia, *ae, f* [unius mamma] *one-breasted land, a comically-formed name to denote the country of the Amazons*. Pl.

unquam (unquam), *adv.* *of time, at any one time, ever* (whereas semper means at all times), most freq. in negative sentences; sometimes also in interrogations which imply a negative answer, and in conditional clauses, very seldom in affirmations. In negative sentences quod (pronoun) si nunquam erit, ne occidit quemquam, Cic. With an implied negative: cave postea, si me amas, unquam istuc verbum ex te audiam, Ter. II. In interrogations: Sed tu, unquam cum quinquam vix conveneris? St. Nisi quidum cum Alcaimacho neamine, Pl. III.

either *Ursus Major, the Greater Bear*, or *Ursus Minor, the Lesser Bear*: Ov.

ursus, *i. m.* a bear: Ov.: Hdr. Proverb.: *nasum tentare ursi, to provoke a dangerous person* ('take a mad dog by the ears'), Mart. [For *ursus*: cf. Skr. *rishas* (for *arkas*); Gr. *ἀρκος*.] (Hence *lit. orso*: Fr. *ours*.)

urtica, *ae, f.* a nettle, stinging-nettle: Cat.: Hor. 2. Transf. a sea-nettle, a kind of zoophyte: Pl.

visitatio, *adv.* in the usual manner: (Hence Fr. *ortie*.)

ursus, *i. m.* [a Celtic word] a kind of wild ox, or aurochs: Caes.: Virg. **visitatio**, *adv.* in the usual manner: loqui, Cic.

visitatus, *a. um, Part.* [usitor]. II. Adj.: usual, customary, common, accustomed, familiar: Cic.: Caes. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: id.

usitor, *atus, i. v. dep. freq.* [utor] to use often, be in the habit of using (very rare, and not classical): with Abl. like *utor*: verbo, Gell.

usquam, *adv.* [v. usquam] at or in any place, anywhere, somewhere: Cic.

II. Transf.: in any matter: Pl. **usquam**, *adv.* at or in any place, anywhere; usu. with negatives. nulus usquam consistendi locus, Cic. With Gen.: nec sane usquam terrarum locum honoratorem, Just. (ii) In interrogative sentences: num ejus color pudoris signum usquam indicat? i. e. any mark at all, Ter. (iii) In conditional clauses. si quid usquam iustitia est, Virg. (iv) Affirmatively unde quod est usquam inspicitur, Ov.

II. Transf.: in any thing, in any way (rare): neque esset usquam auctoritatis locus, Cic. quasi iam usquam tibi sunt viginti minae, were of any account to you (cf. οὐδανού εἶναι), Ter. 2. With verbs of motion. to any place, anywhere: Pl. Hor. [Us= is prob for ubi from ubi-s, cf. ob-s, sub-s, ci-s. So usque=ubi-sque. In usquam, pi=pe in nem-pe.]

usque, *adv.* [v. usquam] every step, all the way, right on, continuously, constantly; usu. with prep or adv. Of space: (i) with prep. all the way: usque ex ultima Syria navigare, Cic.: usque ad castra hostium, Caes. (ii) With adv. of place: quod eos usque istinc exauditos putem, all the way from where you are, Cic.: with quaque, everywhere, id. (iii) With Acc. of name of place whither, all the way to, as far as, to: usque Romam, id.

II. Of time: (i) with prep. all the while, as long or as far as, until. opinio iam usque ab heronis ducta temporibus, from as far back as the heroic ages, id. deinceps retro usque ad Romulum, as far as, up to, id. usque ad tempora Alexandri, even down to the age of, Just. (ii) With adv.: inde usque repetens, i. e. recalling every incident of life since then, Cic.: usque adhuc, until now, hitherto, Ter.

III. Of other relations

(i) With prep.: hoc malum usque ad hostias perveniat, Cic. (ii) With adv.: familiaris est tactus, usque eo, ut, etc., to such a degree that, id. (iii) Absol.: right on, continually, incessantly: cantantes licet usque, minus via laedit, eamus, Virg.: Hor. (From *de usque* comes Fr. *jusque*.)

ustor, *oris, m.* [uro] a burner of dead bodies, a corpse-burner: Cic. **ustulo**, *avi, atum, i. v.* a [dim of uro] to burn a little, to scorch, singe (rare): palos, Vitr. 2. to burn up, consume by fire: scripta lignis, Cat.

usu-capio, *cepi, captum, i. v.* a legal t. t. to acquire ownership of a thing by long use, to acquire by prescription or usucaption: hereditatem, Cic.: quod Hannibal jam velut usu cepisset Italiam, had as it were acquired a property in Italy made it his own, Liv.

usu-capio, *onis, f.* legal t. t.: the acquisition of ownership by long use or possession, usucaption: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant 406.)

usucaptus, *a. um, Part.* [usucapio] **usura**, *ae, f.* [utor] a using, use or enjoyment: lucris, Cic. gloria, Vell.

II. Esp. a use of money lent ab aliquo pecuniam pro usura auferre, Cic. 2. Meton interest paid for the use of money, usury (reckoned by the month among the Romans) aliquid usuram pendere, id. fenus agitare et in usuras extendere, to get interest upon interest, or compound interest, Tac. (ii) Transf. in gen. terra nunquam sine usura reddit quod accipit, i. e. always gives back more than it received, Cic.

usurarius, *a. um, adj.* [usura] that serves or is fit for use, of which one has the use or enjoyment. puer, Pl.

II. of or belonging to interest or usury, that pays interest: terra, id.

usurpatio, *onis, f.* [usurpo] a taking into use, a making use of: doctrinae, Cic.: vocis, Liv. prohi-tueris, the following of an unusual route, id.: bonae mentis, possession, Val. Max.

usurpo, *avi, atum, i. v.* a [perh=usul rapio], to take into use; to make use of; to use, employ, apply, practise, exercise: nomen tantum virtutis, Cic. consolationes, id. aliquid memoriam, to cherish, id. juv. Liv.

2. to take possession or cognizance of through the senses, i. e. to perceive: Lucr. usurpant aures sonitum, Pl.

3. In law, to get possession of, to acquire, obtain: amissam possessionem, Cic. hereditatem, enter upon, Tac.

4. to name or call habitually. is, qui Sapiens usurpatur, Cic. have had in usurpare corpora prima, to call them also primary bodies, Lucr. 5. to assume or appropriate unlawfully, to usurp (late): civitatem Romanam, i. e. wrongfully to assume the status of a Roman citizen, Suet.

usus, *a. um, Part.* [utor].

usus, *us, m.* [id.] a using or making use of in widest sense. Objectively; usu. with Gen.: virtutis, Cic. scientia atque usus nauticarum rerum, practice, Caes.: vivendi, Cic.: plures, quam quot satis in usum erant, ignes, more than were actually needed, Liv. pervius usus, a thoroughfare, Virg. 2. Of persons; intercourse, familiarity, intimacy: domesticus usus et consuetudo, Cic. (ii) sexual intercourse: Tib. 3. In law, usus et fructus, usus fructusque, and more freq., usufructus, the use and enjoyment of property belonging to another, usufruct: usus ejus fundi et fructus testamenti viri fuerat Caesenniae, Cic. v. Smith's Ant 406.

II. Subjectively, practice, experience: usu atque exercitatione praeditus, Cic. magnam in re militari usum habere, Caes. III. Meton: use, usefulness, utility, benefit, profit: levis fructus, exiguus usus, Cic. Esp. in the phrase, usu or ex usu esse, to be of use or benefit, to be useful, serviceable, advantageous, or profitable: esse usui civitati, id. utrum proelium committi ex usu esset nocere, expedirent, Caes. 2. use, need, necessity: usum provinciae supplere, Cic. (iii) Esp. in plur., usus est, and usu venit, there is need of (a) Usus est with the Abl.: viginti jam usui filio argenti munus, Pl. curatore usus est, Cic. With Acc. ad eam rem usui hominem astutum, Pl. (dub.) (A) Usus venit: si usus venit, should need arise, Caes. With Abl. ubi usus venit contra conserta manu, Pl. 3. a fit occasion or opportunity: ut equites Pompeianorum impetum, quum adesset usus, sustinere auderent, when the necessity or opportunity came, Cic. esp. in the phrase, usu venit, to happen: quid homini potest turpius usu venire? what can happen? Cic. (Hence Fr. *usage*, Fr. *us*.)

usufructus, *us, v. usus, no i* **ut**, or **uti**, *adv.* and *conj.* A. Adv. in what manner, how (both affirmative and interrogative), in the manner that, as instructo exercitu, ut loci natura postulabat, Caes. credo te audisse, ut me circumsteterint, Cic. ut valet: ut memini nostri? how does he? Hor. Corresponding to ita or sic: Cic. Ter. sic sum, ut videas, Pl. (ii) ut ut (also as one word, utut), in whatever way or manner, however: ut ut rem hac sese habet, id. II. Esp. in comparisons: usu. correat. ut. ita, item, etc. sic, Scipio, ut avus hic tuus, ut ego, iustitiam cole, in the same manner as, Cic. (ii) ut . . . ita, not only . . . but also, although. ut Dolabella ut Tarsenses, ita Laeticius ultro accerserunt, id. (cf. ita, i. 2. ii) (iii) ut . . . ita, in proportion as . . . esp. with quique and sup. in former clause, foll. by sup. alio in latter (but the comp. or positive is

sometimes used; and at times the force of *sup* is expressed by a verb or substat. also *ita* is not unliq. omitted): ut quisque est vir optimus, *ita* difficillime esse alios improbos suspicatur, *in proportion as he surpasses others in goodness or, rendering by long compar., the better a man is, the less inclined is he to suspect others*, id. ut quisque gradu proximus erat, *ita, i.e. in the order of rank*, Liv. ut quisque aetate antecedit, *ita sententiae principatum tenet, i.e. according to seniority*, Cic. (iv) ut *sup* and posse, equivalent to *quam* in the same constr. (v. *quam*, no II. 3. ii): haec ut brevissime dici poterunt, *ita a me dicta sunt, have been spoken of as briefly as possible*, id. 2. In introducing examples, *as, su has, as for instance*, in libero populo, ut Rhodi, ut Athenis, id. 3. With explanatory or limiting parenthetical clauses, *as, inasmuch as, as being, for*: id. civilis aequalitas atque florum, ut est captus Germanorum, *according to the notions of*, Caes. ut captus est servorum, non minus, *ut a bad fellow, as slaves go*, Ter. 4. In exclamations, to denote degree, *how! how much! how greatly!* quae ut sustinuit! ut contempnit ac pro nihilo putavit! Cic. ut vidi, ut perru! *how was I undone!* Virg. 5. Of time (1) to mark an occurrence immediately preceding the main action, *as, when, as soon as*, usually connected with *per* + *inf.* ut vero aquam ingressi sunt, tum ... Liv. ut quisque me videbat, narrabat, Cic. Strengthened with *primum* ut primum potestas data est, id. (ii) Rarely to mark actions occurring at the same or a subsequent time, *while, since*, ut numerabatur argentum, intervenit homo de improbo, Ter. ut Brundisio profectus es, Juliae mihi abs te sunt redditae litterae, Cic. III. Transf. of place (very rare), *whence*: labitur ... ut forte, *where, as it chanced*, Virg. Indoluit ut tunditur unda, Cat. B. Conj. with *Subj.*: To denote the effect or consequence of what is expressed by the principal clause often corr. with some demonstrative word in the principal clause; *as, sic, ita, tam, adeo, talis, tantus, is, etc.* (correl. clauses): *so that, as that, that* Tarquinus sic Seivum diligebat, ut ejus vulgo haberetur filius, *but he is commonly passed as his son*, Cic. adeo angustis montibus mare continebatur, ut ... so close that, Caes. 2. Under this head comes (1) *ut* as after verbs of effecting or happening sol. efficit ut omnia florent, *makes all things flourish*, Cic. accidit ut una nocte omnes Hernae deiecerentur, *it happened that*, Nep. (ii) after such expressions as, *mos est, mos est, sequitur* (tantum) abest, etc. *mos est hominum, ut nolint eun-*

dem pluribus rebus excellere, Cic. nam hoc necesse est, ut is ... id. (iii) also the explanatory use of *ut*. vetus est lex amicitiae ut idem amici semper vint, *it is an old-standing law of friendship, that*, id.: non haec dederas promissa parenti, cautius ut velles ... (to wish) that you would be willing, Virg. II. To denote the purpose or intention of what is expressed by the principal clause (final clauses) *to the end that, in order that, that*, constituerent semineas quam maximas facere, ut in itinere copia frumenti suppeteret, Caes. III. After verbs of wishing, asking, advising, commanding, also of endeavouring and striving, to denote the direct Object or Complement of the verb (substantive clauses) Phaedon ut in curram patris tolleretur optavit, *desired that he might be taken up (or inf.)*, Cic. suades ut ad Quintum scribam id. placuit ut ad Aristovium legatos mitteret, Caes.: curavi ut bene viverem, Sen. So, auctor sum ut, *I recommend that*, Cic. IV. After verbs of fearing, to denote the fear that something may not occur: timeo ut sustineas labores, *I am afraid you will not be able to bear them*, id. V. To introduce a supposition (= *fac ut*), *supposing that, granted that*: verum ut ita sit, tamen ... *granting that it is so, still*, id. (This is called the concessive use of *ut*) [Acc. to those who admit loss of initial *c* before a vowel in Latin, *uti* = *cuti*, for *quoti* (to being a locative form) Others recognize a distinct pron. stem *u, v, ubi*] ut-cunque (cumque), *ad in what way soever, howsoever, whenever* Cic. II. *at whatever time, whenever*, utcumque praecedens, *whenever, as soon as*, Hor. utens, entis, Part. [utor] II. Adj. possessing (v. rare) utentior saepe sit, *i.e. a larger possessor, richer*, Cic. utensilis, e, adj. [utor] that may be used, *fit for use, of use, useful*, Varr. II. Subst. utensilia, rum, *plu. things for use, i.e. utensils, materials, necessaries, etc.* exutus omnibus utensilibus miles, Liv. uter, tris, m. a bag or bottle made of an animal's hide, a skin for wine, oil, etc. Virg. Ov. Often inflated and used for crossing streams - Caes. Liv. Poet.: crescentem tumidis infla sormibus utrum, *the swelling skin, i.e. the rain man*, Hor. (Etyim uncertain) uter, utra, utrum (Gen. sing. utrius, Hor.), *pron. interrog. and rel. whether or which of the two, which* (when one of two is meant), ignorante rege, uter esset Orestes, Cic. agnum horum uter est pinguior? Pl. (ii) When *uter* is repeated but in a different case, or is opposed to neuter, it must be translated the other: quaerere uter utri insidias

fererit, *which of the two plotted against the other*, Cic.: neuter utri invidet, Pl. In plur.: *which of the two parties*, id.: Cic. II. Indef. rel.: *whichever of the two, the one that*: utrum harum vis conditionem, accipe, Pl.: uter demutasset, poculo multatur, id. III. Transf. indef.: *one or the other, either one, either of the two* (rare): quid? si una tabula sit, duo naufragi aequae sapientes: si bene uter rapiat, an alter cedat alteri? Cic. [Acc. to those who admit loss of initial *c* before a vowel in Latin, *uter* = *quatero* - s; cf. Gr. *no-repo* - s, Ion *ko-repo* - s; Goth. *hwa-ter*, Eng. *whether* V. ubi and ut.] uter-cunque (cumq.), utracumque, utrumcumque, *pron. whichever of the two* (rare): Cic. II. Transf. indef.: utrocumque modo, *either way*, Quint. uter-libet, utralibet, utrumlibet, *pron. which of the two you please, whichever of the two, either of the two* (rare): utrumlibet elige, Cic.: with Gen.: eos consules esse, quorum utrolibet duce bellum ... geri recte possit, Liv. uter-que, utraque, utrumque (Gen. sing. utriusque: Hor.: Ov., etc.), *pron. (with the indef. que, cf. quisque) both the one and the other, both, each of two, severally (ambo, both together): uterque (appellatus est sapiens) alio modo, Cic. sermones utriusque linguae, i.e. Greek and Latin, Hor.: Phoebeus, i.e. rising and setting, Ov.: parens, i.e. father and mother, id.: sententia in utramque partem tuta, in both cases, on both suppositions, Caes. With plur. predicate. uterque insaniunt, Pl. uterque ambigui, Tac. 2. plur. usually when several persons or things are on each side; but also of two single ones both parties, etc.: utrique Socrati et Platoni volumus esse, Cic. illa utroque (patrem et aviam) Intuens, Tac. uterus, i, m. (Neutr. Pl.) the womb. matrix utero exorti dolores, Pl.: Hor. II. Transf. of the cavities of the earth, from which the first creatures are represented to have come forth: Lucr. III. Meton. the fruit of the womb, an unborn child: Tac. 2. In gen. the belly, paunch: Juv. Poet. of inanimate things: equi (lignei), Virg. [for *utero* (= *utero*) is cogn., the Lat. word being for *ut-teru* - s, Skr. *ud-aram*, belly, has the same root, with a different suffix.] uter-vis, utra-vis, utrumvis, *pron. in d. in which of the two you will, either one of the two, either of the two*: ut minus habeo utrumvis quam vestrum utervis, Cic. Proverb.: in antrum utramvis otiose dormire, to be at liberty to sleep on either ear, i.e. to be free from care, Ter. uti, v. uti. utibilis, e, adj. [utor] that can be used, *fit, serviceable*: locus, Pl.*

utilis, e, adj. [id.] *useful, serviceable, fit, suitable, advantageous, etc.* with *ut* of person to whom, and *ad* and *acc.* of purpose for which: *utiles esse amicos*, Caes.: *homo ad nullam rem utilis*, Cic. Poet. with *gen.* (after anal. of trans. adj.) or *infin.*: *radix medendi utilis*, Ov.: *adese choris erat utilis (tibia)*, Hor. (ii) *Neut. absol.*: *what is useful, the useful*: qui miscuit utile dulci, id.

utilitas, ātis, f. [utilis] *usefulness, utility, expediency, advantage*: Cic.: Hor.

utiliter, adv. *usefully, profitably, expediently, advantageously*: Cic. Comp.: Ov. Sup.: Quint.

utī-nam, adv. [uti] *oh that! I wish that! would that! etc.* (Tibullus) *et meae sedes utinam senectae!* Hor.: *utinam mihi ore uti liceret alio!* Cic. 2. Introduced by *quod*: *quod utinam, iterum utinam, tuo tamen commodo!* and *oh that!* id. 3. Negatively, *utinam ne* and *utinam non*, *oh that... not, would that... not!* id.

utī-quē, adv. [for the indef. *que*, cf. *quisque*] *anyhow, in any case, at any rate, certainly, at least* (like *Gr. γάρ*): *hoc tibi mando, ut pugnes, ne intercaleat*, annuum quidem utique teneto, at least keep to a year, Cic. at (haec) in Graccia, utique olim, magna laudi erant, *formerly at least*, Nep. 2. With negatives *Quint.*: Cic.: *momentanea (eum), ne utique vellet, that at all events he should not*, Liv.

utor, ūsus, 3 v. *dep. to use, make use of, avail oneself of, employ, apply, enjoy, practise, exercise, etc.*: *constr. usu* with *abl.*: less freq. *absol.*: very rarely with *acc.* (i) With *abl.*: *suis bonis*, Cic.: *parvis tegumentis*, Caes.: *ea condicione, to accept, id* (ii) *Absol.*: *querere ut uti, to get and to enjoy*, Hor. (iii) With *acc.*: *utris ut voles operam meam*, Pl. In *gerundive*: *quae utenda vasa semper vicini rogant*, id. 2. Esp. with *abl.* of person, *to enjoy the friendship of, be familiar or intimate with, to associate with*: his Fabricii semper est usus Oppianicus familiarissimus, Cic. 11. Transf.: *to be in possession of, to have, hold, or find*: *mihi si unquam filius erit, nae ille facili me utetur patre, he shall find an indulgent father in me*, Ter.: *bonis Justinque regibus, to have, be under*, Cic.: *valetudine non bona, to enjoy but poor health*, Caes. [Etyim. uncertain] (From low Lat. freq. *usare* comes Fr. *user*.)

ut-pōtē, adv. [lit. as is (or was) possible] *as be ng, as, inasmuch as, since; although* usually connected with *pron. relat.*: *satis nequam suum*, *Expete qui hodie incepit anare, as being one who only began to-day*, Pl.: *sa nos, utpote qui nihil contemnere sollemn, non pertimescebamus, while not in the habit of treating anything*

with contempt, Cic. With participles: *inde Rulos lessi pervenimus, utpote longum carpentes iter, i.e. since we had been travelling a long stage*, Hor. With adjectives: *quo sane populus numerabilis, utpote parvus coibat*, id.

utrārius, ī, m [uter] *one who brings water in skins, a water-carrier*: Liv.

utrīcūlarius, ī, m [utriculus, a small skin] *a bagpiper*: Suet.

utrīnquē (utrinque), adv. [inter-que] *from or on both sides or parts, on the one side and on the other*: *magis utrinque copiae*, Cic. *acriter utrinque pugnatum* (st. Caes. (ii) Connected with *secus* (and as one word, *utrinquesecus*), *along or on both sides, on either hand*: *quid utrinque secus quum corpus, caput*, Liv.

utrīnquesēcus, v. *utrinque*.

utrō, adv. *to which of the two places, to which part or side, which way (are)* *nesit utro potius ruat*, (v.)

utrōbi, adv. v. *utribi*.

utrōbidem, adv. v. *utribidem*.

utrōbique, adv. v. *utribique*.

utrōlibet, adv. *to either of two sides, to either side*: Quint.

utrōquē, adv. *to both places, parts, or sides, in both directions*: *utroque versis signis, forming front both ways*, Liv.: Cic. 2. Strengthened by *versum* (sometimes written as one word, *utroqueversum*). Pl.

utrōquēversum, adv. v. *utroque*.

utrōbi (utrobi and utribi), adv. [utro- with suffix -bi, cf. i-bi] *at which of two places on which of the two sides, where (of two places)*: St. Utrubi accumbis? So Utrubi tu vis St. Cum ambobus volo, Pl.

utrōbidem (utrobidem), adv. [utribi and suffix -dem] *on both sides, on each or either side*: Pl.

utrōbique (utrobique), adv. [utribi] and *indef. suffix -que* *on both parts or sides; with ref. to either places or persons*: Cic.: *utrobique Lamenus plus valebat, both by land and sea*, Nep.: *pavor est utrobique molestus, on either hand*, Hor.

utrum, interrog. adv. introducing alternative questions (direct or indirect) of two or more members, and corresponding to an which, introduces the second and following alternatives, is it this... or that? (i) In direct questions: *utrum ea vestra an nostra culpa est? is that your fault or mine?* Strengthened by *ne*: *utrum tu carmine an praedicium? which shall I do, hold my peace or...?* Ter. With more than two alternatives: *utrum hoc tui an vos an fortunam utroque populi ignoratis? is it that you know not the enemy, or... or...?* Liv. (ii) In indirect questions; *whether*:

... or: *multum interest utrum laus innumeratur, an sapus decernatur*, Cic. Strengthened with *ne*: *ea res nunc in discrimine versatur, utrum possint se defendere, an...?* id. Foll. by *an* and (in a negative alternative) *ne*: *periclitari utrum aurum reddat, an...?* Pl.: *utrum proelium committi ex usu esset necne, whether it were expedient or not*, Caes. Also *ne* is occasionally found in the second member: *quum interrogaretur, utrum pluri patrum matrem faceret*, Nep.

2. Sometimes without a second clause: *utrum in clarissimis est civibus, quum iudicatio hic dixit Horatius?* Cic.: *quum multos misisset consulatum, utrum...?* Venet., *whether or no*, Nep. With the interrog. particle *nam*: *quum percontatus esset, utrumnam Patris universa classis in portu stare possit*, Liv.

utut, adv. *however*: v. *ut*, A. no I II.

ūva, ae, f. *a grape*: *usui collect, a bunch or cluster of grapes*, Cic.: Virg. Hor. 11. Transf. *a bunch or cluster of any fruit, anemum*, Plin.

2. *a cluster*, like a bunch of grapes, which loses form when they swarm on trees: Virg. 3. *a vine*: but *uvae* vines, id. Prob. for *uvula*, the root hanging up, to be raised & so, whence *Gr. ὕψος*, Lat. *augere*, *coth. augere*, to increase.

ūvens, ūs, Part. [v. *uvresco*] *moist, wet, squallid*, Stat.

ūvesco, ū, v. n. *to creep to grow or become moist or humid* (poet.) Liv. 2. *to moisten or refresh oneself*: Hor. (i) *v.*, implied in *ūvens*, *uvresco* is for *uvēo* (v. prior) from the root *ūg*, to be moist, whence also *Gr. ὕψος* v. *uvor*, *univus*.]

ūvidūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [ūvidus] *small hot moist, wet (of small objects)* a B. in Cat.

ūvidus, a, um, adj. dim. [v. *uvresco*] *moist, wet, damp, drunk, humid*: *ro.* Pl. *vestimenta*, Hor. *rura assiduis aquis*, Ov. 11. Transf.: *moist* (with wine), *having well drunk*: Hor.

uxor, ōris, f. *a wife, spouse, consort*: *uxorem adiungere*, Cic. *herus, quantum audio, uxore excedit, must go without a wife*, Ter. 11. Transf. of animals: *olentis uxores mariti, mates of the unsavoury partner*, i.e. she-goats, Hor. Of a poor man's cloak: *his inseparabilem companion*: Mart. [Etyim. uncertain.]

uxorēcula, ae, f. dim. [uxor] *a little wife*: as term of endearment, Pl.

uxorinus, a, um, adj. [id.] *of or belonging to a wife or married woman*: res, Cic.: *abhorrens ad uxoria,averse to marriage*, Ter.: *levamentum, the solace of a wife's company*, Tac.: *lumber, tears for a dead wife*, Stat.

11. *excessively fond of one's wife*, *uxoriosus* Viri amicus (Tiberis), as the husband of Iulia, Hor.

V, *v*, the twenty-second letter of the Latin alphabet. The character was derived from the Greek χ . This letter bears to *u* the same relation as *Lat. j* (Eng. *y* in *year*) to *i*. Thus its sound was most probably like that of English *v*. From the easy interchangeability of the *u*- and *w*-sounds it arises that poets use *silua* for *silva*, *larua* for *lurva*, *evoluisse* for *evolvuisse*, and on the other hand *tenua* for *tenuia*, and the like. Between two vowels there is often a disappearance of *v*, giving rise to contraction, as in *delectant*, *noti*, *ditor*, *prudens*, *bubus*, for *delectantur*, *novista*, *divitor*, *providens*, *ovibus*; so also *sis* is for *si vis*, *sultis* for *si vultis*, *Juppiter* for *Jovis pater*, *malio* for *mayolo* (*maye volo*). It is to be observed that in some Latin words *v* has become initial by the loss of a consonant which originally preceded it, thus *viginti* is for *duiginti*, *venio* for *gvenio*, and *voro* for *gvoro*, and *vapor* most probably for *keapor* (see those words). **II.** Latin *v* corresponds to *I-E* and *Skr. v*, and to Greek digamma.

V occurs in many Latin words, where Greek cognates contain no corresponding sound; but those cognates originally had a *F*, which in the course of time was lost; cf. *ver* (= *vrser*), *ἔσθω*, *ἔσθω*, *vestis*, *ἄσθω*; *vicus*, *οἶκος*; *vinum*, *οἶνος*, *ῥῖνῶν*, *τοῦ*, *ῥῆσθω*, *οἶκος*; *ovis*, *οἶς*, *silva*, *ἄλγ* (= *σύντα*), etc. In the Germanic languages, *v* (High German *w*) corresponds to *Lat. v*, thus *Lat. vir*, *Goth. air*. O. H. G. *wir*, *war*, *Lat. verbum*, *Goth. vaurd*, O. H. G. *wort*, *Lat. ventus*, *Goth. vunt*, O. H. G. *wint*. In Irish, *f* answers to *Lat. v* when initial, as in *far*, a man = *Lat. vir*.

III. In the Romance languages, *Lat. v* commonly remains unchanged. In a few instances it becomes *b*, as in *It. berbere*, *Fr. brebis*, from *Lat. verber*; *It. berger*, from *Low Lat. verricarius*, *courbe*, from *Lat. curvus*, *corbeau*, from *Lat. corvellus*; this change had probably shown itself in popular Latin at an early period. In a certain number of Italian and French words *v* has been commonly supposed to have been changed to *gu* or *g*; thus *Lat. vespa*, *Fr. guêpe*; *Lat. vitium*, *Fr. gui*; *Lat. vadum*, *It. guado*, *Fr. gué*; *Lat. vastare*, *It. guastare*, *Fr. gâter*. These Latin words, however, Prof. F. M. Müller (Lectures on Language, n. p. 265) regards as having been first adopted and corrupted by the Germans, and afterwards readopted, with *gu* for the German *w*, by the Roman provincials. The etymological notes on such words in the following pages must be read subject to this correction. Media *v* is frequently omitted in the Romance languages, as in *It. rio*, from *rivus*; *Fr. aieul*, *paon*, *peur*, *vande*, from *avivulus*, *pavo*, *pavor*, *ovivenda*. As a final, *v* in French becomes *f*; thus *cerf*,

bref, *neuf*, *boeuf*, from *cervus*, *brevia*, *novus*, *bovem*. Before consonants it is vocalized into *u*, as in *autruche*, from *avis-struco* (for *strutho*). **IV.** As an abbreviation *V.* stands for *vir*, *vivus*, *vixit*, *voto*, *vale*, *verba*, etc.; *V. C.*, *vir clarissimus*; *V. C. P.*, *voti compos* posit; *V. V.*, *virgo Vestalis*. **2.** As a numeral, *V.* stands for *five*, being in this case perhaps half of the *X* or cross, which was the symbol of *ten*.

vacatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [vacō] a being free from a duty, service, etc.; freedom, exemption, immunity; a freeing, exempting, dispensation: (i) With *Gen. obj.*: omnium munus, exemption from, *Cic.*: militiae, *Caes.* With *ab.*: ab belli administratione, *Liv.* (ii) With *Gen. subj.*: adolescentiae, attaching to youth, *Cic.*: aetatis, to which one was entitled by his age, *Nep.*; *Cic. Absol.*: ob vacationem pretium datum, *id.* *Es p.* (sc. militiae) *furlong*; *Tac.*

II. Transf. a sum paid for exemption from military service: vacationes annuas exsolvere, *id.*

vacca, *ae, f.* a cow: *Cic.*: Virg. [Elym uncertain.] (Hence *It. vacca*; *Fr. vache*)

vaccinium, *ii, n* the whortle-berry; acc. to others, a hyacinth: Virg.: Ov.

vaccula, *ae, f.* dim. [vacca] a little cow or heifer: Cat.

vace-flo, *fleri, v. pass.* [vacuus] to become or be made empty (v rare): multusque vacet in medio locus, *Lucr.*

vacerra, *ae, f.* a log, stock, post: Col.

vacerrōsus, *a, um, adj.* [vacerra] wooden-headed, crack-brained: Aug. ap. Suet.

vacillatio, *ōnis, f.* [vacillo] a rocking to and fro, a reeling motion: Suet.

vacillo (*vacillo*, *Lucr.*), *avi, atum, i. v. n.* to sway to and fro; to stagger, reel, totter: arbor ventis pulsa vacillans aestuat, *Lucr.*: accepti tuam epistolam vacillantibus litterulis, with its poor shaky writing (of an invalid), *Cic.*

II. Fig. to waver, vacillate: tota res vacillat et claudicat, *id.*: in veteri aere alieno, to stagger under a load of old debts, *id.* [Cf. *Skr. vak*, to stagger, waver; *v. vagus*.]

vacivē, *adv.* at leisure, leisurely: libellum perlegere, *Phaedr.* (dub.: *ab. varie*)

vacivitas, *ātis, f.* [vacivus] emptiness, want: *clvi*, Pl.

vacivus (*vōcivus*, Pl.: Ter.), *a, um, adj.* [vacō] empty, void: aedes facere alicui, Pl. With *Gen.*: valens afflicto me vacuum virum, destitute of strength, powerless, *id.*

vago, *avi, atum, i. v. n.* to be empty, void, or vacant, to be void of, free from, or without, to lack or want: (i) *Absol.*: villa ita completa militibus est, ut vix triduum vacaret, was at liberty, unoccupied, *Cic.*: vacantes saltus, empty, *Virg.*: vacare agros, to be uninhabited, uncultivated, *Caes.*

(ii) With *Abi.*: humore, *Cic.*: metu ac periculis, *Liv.* (iii) With *ab.*: haec a distodis classium loca maxime vacabant, *Caes.*

2. Of possessions; in popular vacante teneret, *overplus properties*, *Tac.*: regnum vacans, vacant throne, *Just.*

III. Esp. of persons; to be free from labour, not busied, idle, at leisure; to have leisure or time: si vacabis, *Cic.*: festus in pratis vacat otio cum bove pagus, keeps holiday, *Hor.*

2. With *Dat.*: to be free to attend, apply, or devote oneself to; to have leisure or time for: philosophiae, *Cic.*: clientum negotia, *Tac.* Rarely *ab.*: dum perago tecum pauca sed apta, *Caes.* attend, *Ov.* Poet. with *in* and *Acc.*: in nullum opus, *id.* with *Inf.*: acies sternere, *Stat.* **3.** Imper. there is time, room, or leisure for: usually with *Inf.*: si vacet annales nostrorum audire laborum, *Virg.* (ii) With *Dat.* of person, *I* (thou, he, etc.) have leisure or time: non vacat exiguis rebus adesse Jovi, *Ov.* *Absol.*: si vacat, *Juv.* [From the root *vac*; *v. vanus* and *vastus*.]

vacuū-facio, *fēci, factum, 3. v. a.* [vacuus] to make empty; to empty, clear, free (rare): subsellia vacuefacta sunt, *Cic.*

vacūitas, *ātis, f.* [id.] a being without, a freedom, absence, exemption: molestiae, *Cic.*: ab anguribus, *id.*

vācu, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [id.] to make empty or void; to empty, clear, free: locus inanis ac vacuus, *Lucr.*

vācuus, *a, um, adj.* [vacō] empty, clear, free from, devoid of, wanting, without: Constr. *absol.*, with *Abi.*, *ab.* or (rare and poet.) *Acc.*: (i) *Absol.*: vacua castra, *Caes.*: viator, empty-pocketed, i. e. who has nothing to lose, *Juv.*: aer, *Hor.*: vacuus agros, the open fields, *Virg.* Hence *Subst.*: vacuum, *i. n.* an empty space, an open or vacant place, a void, vacancy: in vacuum poterunt se extendere rami, *id.* (ii) With *Abi.*: moenia defensoribus, bare, stripped of, *Liv.* (iii) With *ab.*: oppidum ab defensoribus, *Caes.* (iv) With *Gen.*: operum, released from, *Hor.*

2. Of possessions, free, vacant, without an occupant or master: *Cic.*: vacuum possessionem regni sperans, i. e. a vacancy on the throne, *Caes.* *Subst.*: si quis casus puerum egerit Orco, in vacuum venias, you may step into the vacant inheritance, *Hor.* **3.** Of places, in reference to entering them, free, open, accessible (poet.): Romanis vatibus aedem, standing open for, *id.*

4. without value, worthless, useless, unprofitable (rare): si res publica et senatus vacua nomina sunt, *Tac.*: vacuos exercet in aera morsus, *Ov.*: tollens vacuum plus nimio gloria verticem, her empty head, *Hor.*

II. Esp. of persons; free from labour or occupation, without business, at leisure, disengaged, unoccupied, idle: quoniam vacuissimus, *Plaut.*: *Cic.*: si quid vacui sub umbra lusimus, *Hor.* *Sup.*: nec

rurus jubeo, dum sit vacuissima, quæras. Ov. Poet. of places adapted for lounging or enjoying leisure: T. Bur. Hor. (1) *free from care, calm, or composed* (rare): Rutillus animo vacuus, careless, without apprehension. Sall. cantamus vacui, sive quod unum, heart-free, disengaged. Hor: te semper vacuum sperat, not preoccupied by any other passion, id. 2. Of women, free, unmarried: mulier, Tac.

vadimonium, n. [vas, i] legal t. f.: a promise to appear in court under a penalty, which was usually secured by sureties (vades); bail, security, recognizance: vadimonium promittitur, Cic. a concipere, to draw up a form of recognizance, id.: vadimonium est mihi cum aliquo, I am under recognizance, am bound to appear, id.: sistere, to keep one's recognizance, make one's appearance, present oneself in court, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 5).

vado, 3. v. n. to go, ad eum posttride mane vadobam, Cic. (1) *to make one's way, to go forcibly, to rush*: per media hostes, Liv.: in mortem, Virg. (Hence It vado, eo, Fr vais, va, ra)

vador, atu-, i. v. a dep [vas, i] legal t. f.: to bind (anyone) over by bail (vades) to appear in court: Cic. respondere vadato, to answer, i. e. keep an appointment with one who had bound him over to appear, Hor. II. Perf part with pass sense; bound over, and in gen. pledged, engaged: me vadatum amore vinctumque attines, Pl.

vadosus, a, um, adj [vadum] full of shallows or fords, shallow, shoal: mare, Caes: Syrtis, Sall: ostium, Liv.

vadum, i, n. a shallow, shoal, Jord: Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transitur, Caes. II. Transf a body of water, a sea, stream, etc. (poet): sulcat vada salsa carina, Virg. 2. the bottom of a body of water, the bed of the sea: imis saxa vadis levata, Hor. So, the bottom of a well, Phaedr. III. Fig: emeruisse jam e vadis et scopulis præteracta videtur oratio mea, to have got clear of shoals (i. e. difficulties), Cic. (Of Skr. gādha-m, a ford) (Hence It guado; Fr gué)

vae, interj. (cf Gr. oia) an exclamation of pain or dread, ah! alas! Mantua, vae, miseræ animi vicina Cremonæ, Virg. Very freq like Gr. oia and our woe! with Dat.: vae misero mihi, Ter. So in the exclamation of Brennus, which became proverbial: vae victis esse, the weakest must go to the wall, Liv. With Acc (rare): vae te! woe to you! Pl.

vaenéo and **vaenum**, v. veneo and venum.

vaiŕ, fra, from, adj sty, cunning, crafty, artful, subtle: in disputando, Cic. Jus, subtle, full of niceties, Hor. Sup: somnium vaiŕissimum interpretas, Cic. [Etyim uncertain]

vāfrō, adv. styly, cunningly, artfully: Cic.

vāgō, adv. abroad, far and wide, dispersedly (v rare): Liv.

vāgīna, ae, f. a scabbard, sheath: Cic: Caes. II. Transf. the sheath of an ear of grain, etc., the hull, husk: Cic. (Perh from vak, to be empty (root of vac-u-a-s), with media for tenuis; cf. sagina from root sak) (Hence It guaina; Fr gaine)

vāglo, lvi or li, 4 v n of the cries of young children, to cry, squall: in cunis, Cic. Of swine Mart. (Cogn with Gr φα-η, Dor. φα-α) (Hence It. guano)

vāgitus, ūs, m. [vagio] a crying, squalling of young children: Virg. Of the bleating of kids: Ov.

vāgo, avi, atum, i v n = vago, to ramble, wander: Pl.

vāgor, ūs, i v n dep [vagus] to stroll about, to ramble, range, wander, roam, rove: Cic. Caes. Oit. with ref to military depredations: populabundi in finibus Romanorum vagabantur, Liv. II. Fig: speremus nostrum nomen vagari latissime, Cic: fama vagatur, spreads abroad, Virg: idcirco vagor scribamque licenter break rule, Hor.

vāgor, ūs, m. [vagus] the cry or wail of an infant: Lucr. (dub)

vāgus, a, um, adj strutting about, going, wandering, unsitied, vagrant: Cic: Gavius vagi, palantes, Sall. mercator, Hor. (1) Of things, stellar, Cic: luna, Hor: arena, flying, light, id. II. Fig: wandering, wavering, unsteady, inconstant, doubtful, uncertain, vague: pars quaestorium vaga et libera et late patens, indefinite, vague, Cic: vagus adhuc Dominus, i. e. vacillating between the parties, Vell. juvenis, flighty, Mart. Poet with Gen: vagus animi, wandering in mind, Cat. (Perh. with media for tenuis, from the root vas, seen in vacuō, q v)

vah, (fuller form, vaba, Pl) interj = va, ah, on' vah, perh Ter

vaha, interj v vah.

valde, adv [contr fr m valido] strongly, vehemently, intensely, greatly, with verbs (cf valide) litteras tuas valde exspecto, Cic. Comp: novit me valdus ipso, better, Hor. 2. Adv. of degree, with adj and adv, exceedingly, vtry: magistratus valdè lenis et remissus, Cic.: rem valde bene gerere, extremely well, id. 3. An strongly confirmative reply: yes, certainly; to be sure: Ca. Meam tu amicam vendidisti? Ba. Valde, viginti minis, Pl.

valē, v. valeo, no. 1 2, II

valē-dico, 3 v. n. to say farewell, bid adieu: Sen. (In Ov. Ter 1, 3, 57, the words are separate, valē dicto)

valēns, entis, Part [valeo] II. A dj strong, stout, vigorous: satietates, Cic: membris valens, Ov. tumescat, stout, thick, id. Sup: Cic. 2.

Esp. well in health, healthy, hale, hearty. id: sive aegra, sive valens, Prop. 3. Fig: strong, powerful, mighty: tam valenti resistere, Cic. civitas, id: ad letum causae sat valentes, Ov.

valēter, adv strongly, stoutly, violently: praeceps aspirare valentius Eurus (coepit), Ov. II. Fig. forcibly, energetically: dicere, Sen.

valētulus, a, um, adj dim [valens] strong, stout (and little) ut valentula est? what a strong little woman she is! Pl.

valēō, ūi, itum, 2 v n to be strong, stout, or vigorous: puer ille ut magnus est et multum valet? how big and strong he is, Pl. 2. Esp. to be well in health, be healthy, hale, hearty: optime valere et gravissime aggrasce, Cic. pedibus, Nep. stomacho, Liv. So often in the commencement of letters: s. valet, bene est, and abbreviated, S. V. B. E. and, mortally, with the addition ego, or ego quidem valeo (abbreviated E. V. or E. q. V.) fr q in Cicero's letters. (1) Vale or valas, in leaving-taking, farewell, adieu. In Valas Ph. Vale, Pl. (Before a vow I, vale, et longum, formosè valō, vale, inquit, Lolli, Virg.) As the conclusion of letters: Val, bene valet, cura ita valet fr q in Cicero's letters. Also in bidding farewell to the dead: salve ac tui num mihi, maxime Paula, vale inquit vale, Virg. Hence: vale bene vale, or dicere, to bid one goodbye, farewell, adieu: illum salvi viri postquam pueri valeo: Cic. Transf as an expression of dismissal, refusal, or scorn, be off, begone: Valas non habes res tuas, Lollias meas, Pl. Istas est dno, ut mala hominum caritate tunc, abiat, good-bye to him, let me have nothing to do with him, Cic. II. Transf. to have adhered strength or force for some specified purpose: to be able, capable, or efficacious: constr. usu with ad or inf (later) ad leges exortendas, id. nec continue suos a diripiente castrorum valui, was he able to, Liv. valui summum mutare deus, Hor. Of impers. subjects: ego finiar vae cotis, autem reddere quo huius valeat, id.

2. In gen and fig to be powerful, effective, influential, valid: constr. usu with qualifying adverbs, or (b) of the respect in which: multum Caesar equitatu valebat, he was very strong in cavalry, Caes. qui plus opibus, armis, potentia valent, Cic.: cum minus venena Medæe valent, are less efficacious, Hor.: nescis, quo valeat numerus? quem præbeat usum? what it is good for, what is the use of it, id. Apud aliquem valere, to have influence with or over, to weigh with: Cic.: Caes. 3. Esp. of money value, to be of the value of, be worth: dum pro argenteis decem aureus unus valet, Liv. 4. Also of words (like Gr δύναμις), to mean, signify, import: quæ-

rimus verbum Latinum par Graeco et quod idem valet, Cic. [Must prob cogn. with Skr. *vala-m*, 'strength'] (Hence It. *valere*; Fr. *valoir*.)

valēso, 3 v. n. *incept* [valeo] to grow strong, acquire strength (rare) ut puerorum aetas recreata valetat, Lucr. 2. Fig. scelera impetu, bona consilia mora valeoeris, Tac.

valētudinarius, a, um, adj. [valēto] sickly, infirm. Varr. II. Subst.: valetudinarius, ii, m. one in infirm health, an invalid, valetudinarian: Sen.

valētudo, Inis, f. [valeo] state of health, health, whether good or bad. Optima valetudine uti, Caes. I. Hor.: confirmata, Cic. 2. In partic a good state or condition, soundness of body, good health: cui gratia, fama, valetudo contingat, Hor. (ii) ill-health, sickness, feebleness, infirmity, indisposition: affectus valetudine, suffering from illness, Caes.: oculorum, Cic. Plur.: medicus regere valetudines principis solitus, i.e. to attend the king in his illnesses, Tac. Fig. mentis, un sound state of mind, mental infirmity, Suet. II. Of style: soundness, correctness: Cic.

valgus, a, um, adj. having the legs bent outwards, bow-legged (varus is knock-knee), having the legs turned inwards): Cels. II. Transf. suavia, vry mouths, Pl. [From a root varg, to turn, twist, distort, whence Skr. *varga-*, crooked, deceitful.]

valide, adv. strongly, stoutly, mightily, vehemently, etc. ut valide consult! Pl. (comp.: validus clamare, Phaedr. Sup.: validissimus alicui favere, Caes. in Cic. 2. As a reply in the affirmative, certainly, to be sure: Pl.

validus, a, um, adj. [valeo] strong, stout, powerful, able: homines, Pl. tauri, Lucr.: legiones, id. vires, Virg.: urbs, Liv.: validior's munitiones, id. (ii) Of medicines, strong, powerful, active: medicamen, Ov. venenum, Tac. 2. Esp. well in body, sound, healthy: si, ut spero, te validum videro, Cic.: validus male filius, sickly, Hor. II. Fig. strong, powerful, effective, influential: aevi leges, Lucr.: Juppiter, Pl. urbs, Cic. mente minus validus quam corpore toto, Hor. With Gen.: vinum et opum, strong in resources, Tac.

vallaris, e, adj. [vallum] of or belonging to a rampart: corona, given to him who first mounted the enemy's rampart, Liv.: Suet.

vallis (Nom. sing. valles, Virg.), is, f. a valley, vale: Caes.: Virg. II. Poet. transf. a hollow: valle sub alarum, Cat. [Of Gr. *ἄλ-ος* (*Ala-os*)] (Hence It. *valle*; Fr. *val*.)

vallo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [vallum] to surround with a rampart and palisades, to palisade, intrench, circumvallate: castra, Liv.: Tac. II. Transf. in gen. to fortify, protect, defend:

Pontus et regis opibus et ipsa natura regionis vallatus, Cic. sol radius frontem vallatus acutus, Ov.

vallum, i, n. [vallis] an earth wall or rampart set with palisades, a palisaded rampart, intrenchment, circumvallation. Liv.: Caes. (v. Smith's Ant. 406) II. Transf. in gen. a wall, rampart, fortification: Alpium, the barrier of the Alps, Cic.

vallus, i, m. a stake, pale, for supporting vines. Virg. II. In military lang. a stake, palisade, used for intrenchment. Caes. 2. Collectively, palisading, a rampart of palisades: id. 3. Any row of pointed things: pectinis, the teeth of a comb, Ov. [Prob. cogn. with Gr. *ῥῆλος* (*Rhēlos*), a nail.]

valvae, arum, f. plu. the leaves, folds, or valves of a door, folding-doors: Cic. Caes. [From same root as *volvō*, q. v.]

vānesco, 3 v. n. *incept* [vanus] to pass away, disappear, vanish: nubes, Ov. in auras (of the breath), id. II. Fig. to lose strength, fade or die away: of love, id. of anger, Tac.

vānidicus, a, um, adj. [vanus dico] vain-speaking, false-speaking: as subst. a liar: Pl.

vāniloquentia, ae, f. [vaniloquus] empty or idle talk, prating, vaunting (rare): Liv.: Tac.

vaniloquidōrus, i, m. [vanus loquor] gabble-giver, a facetiously-formed name of a liar. Pl.

vāniloquus, a, um, adj. [vanus loquor] talking empty or idly, lying. Pl. II. boastful, bragging, vaunting: Liv.

vānitas, ātis, f. [vanus] emptiness, unreality, untruth, deception, ostentation, vain-glory, vanity: opinio, Cic.: inuities, uselessness, Liv.: populi, frivolity, id. famam vanitatis metueret, of a fruitless experiment, Tac.

vānitudo, Inis, f. [id.] emptiness, vain-glory, vanity: vera vanitudine convincere, by empty, lying talk, Pl.

vannus, i, f. a fan for winnowing grain: Col. mystica vannus, Iacchi, the winnowing fan borne about in the Bacchic festival, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 407) [From the root va, to blow, augmented by n as in *ventus*, q. v.]

vānus, a, um, adj. [for vac-nus, from the root of vacuum, vāco] empty, void, vacant: aristae, with nothing in them, Virg.: ne vana urbis magnitudo esset, should be a mere empty show, Liv.: imago (of the dead), unsubstantial, Hor. II. Fig. empty as to purpose or result, idle, groundless, unmeaning, fruitless, vain: falsum aut vānum aut fictum, opp. to vera, Ter.: oratio, Cic. fides, Virg. omen, Ov.: pila omnia, Liv. With Gen.: aut ego (Juno) veri vana feror, void of truth (i.e. quite ignorant of it), Virg. (ii) Subst.: vānum, i, n. emptiness, baselessness: ex vano criminatione, i.e.

groundless, without cause, Liv. With part. Gen.: corruptus, vanis rerum, Hor. 2. Of persons, false, deceptive: auctor, unworthy of credit, Liv.: vānus et perfidiosus et impius, false, Cic.: vānus mendaxque, Virg.: ingenium dictatoris, unstable, Liv. (Hence It. *Sp. vano*; Fr. *vain*, and, through a verb *vānito*, It. *vantare*; Fr. *vanter*.)

vāpide, adv. poorly, ill: se habere, for male se habere, a favourite expression of Augustus, to be 'seedy', Suet.

vāpidus, a, um, adj. [v. vapor] that has emitted steam, i.e. that has lost its spirit; flat, vapid: vinum, Col. II. Transf.: spoiled, bad: pix, Pers. 2. Fig. astutiam vapido servas subpore vulpem, corrupt, id. (Hence Fr. *fade*.)

vāpor (vapos, Lucr.), ōris, m. steam, exhalation, vapour: aquarum, Cic.: volat vapor ater ad auras, i.e. of mingled smoke and steam, Virg. II. Esp.: a warm exhalation, warmth, heat: Cic.: Lucr.: finditque vaporibus arva (Phoebus), Ov. [For *vap-or*; cf. Gr. *καπνός*, *καπνός*, Lith. *kvap-as*, breath, vapour. In Greek, *F* has been lost after *κ*] (Hence It. *vapore*, Fr. *vapeur*.)

vāporārium, ii, n. [vapor] a steam-pipe in the Roman baths, which conveyed the heat to the sweating-room: Cic.

vāporifer, ēra, ōrum, adj. [vapor fero] that gives off steam, vaporous: Stat.

vāporo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [vapor] Neutr. to emit steam or vapour. Plin. 2. Fig. to glow, burn: invidia, cum fulmine, summa vaporant plerumque, are blasted, Lucr. II. Act. to fill with steam, to steam, fumigate, heat, warm: templum ture, fill with the steam of incense, Virg. laevum decedens (sol) curre fugiente vaporet, wraps in vapour, Hor.

vappa, ae, f. [vapor] wine that has lost its spirit and flavour: flat, vapid wine: Hor. II. Transf.: a spoiled or worthless fellow, a good-for-nothing fellow: Cat. Hor.: Pers.

vāpularis, e, adj. [vapulo] that gets a flogging: tribunus, perh. colonel Floggee, facetiously, of a slave, Pl.

vāpulo, avi, i. v. n. to smart, get a cudgeling or flogging, to be flogged: ego vapulando, ille verberando usque anibo defessi sumus, Ter. 2. Vapula, vapulet, you be flogged! he be flogged! or, as we might say, you be hanged! he be hanged! nunc profecto vapula ob mendacium, Pl. II. Transf. of troops (colloq.) to get a beating, to be conquered septimum legionem vapulasse, Caes. in Cic. 2. Of property, to be dissipated, squandered: vapulat pecuniam, Pl. III. Fig.: to be lashed, attacked: omnium sermonibus, Cic. sub Veneris regno, to be tormented, Pl. [Etym. uncertain.]

variantia, ae, f. [vario] a difference, diversity, variety: rerum, Lucr.

variatio, ōnis, *f* [id.] a difference, variation: Liv.

varico, avi, atum, i. v. n. [varicus] to spread the legs apart, to straddle: Quint. (Hence it. varicare.)

varicosus, a, um, adj. [varix] full of dilated veins, varicose: Pers.: Juv.

various, a, um, adj. [varus] with feet set wide apart, straddling: Ov.

varis, adv. with diverse colours, in a variegated manner: refugilis, Plin.

2. Fig. moveri, Cic. bellare, with varying fortune, Liv.

variētās, atis, *f* [varius] difference, diversity, variety: fructum, Cic. bellum in multa variēte versatum, changes, vicissitudes, id.

vario, avi, atum, i. r. a. and n. [id.] act. to diversify, fleck, and negate

atrum maculis, to show a spotted disk (of the sun), Virg.: corpora caerulei guttis, Ov.

2. Fig. to alter, change, vary: vocem, Cic. sententias, Liv.

variatio hominum sententias, at variance, Cic. Pass impers: senatus consili coeptus: ibi quum sententia variaretur, there being differences of opinion, Liv.

II. Neut. to be diversified, variegated; to change, alter, water, vary, etc. variat liventibus uva racemis, turns colour, Prop.

2. Fig. to be various or different; to change, vary: inter se figuræ, are different: Lucr.: sic abeunt reduntque mei variata timores, ebb and flow, Ov.: fama variat, Liv.

varius, a, um, adj. partly-coloured, spotted, striped, variegated. Lynceus, Virg.: serpentes, Ov.: plumæ, Hor.

caelum, star-spangled, Ov.: variis testudine postes, inlaid with, Virg.

latera loris varia, i. e. black and blue, Pl.

II. Fig. diverse, manifold, changing, varying, changeable, fickle, various, etc. mores, Cic.: fortuna, id.: eventus vari fortune, Caes.: victoria, fluctuating, Sall. varium et mutabile semper femina, Virg. [Appy cogn with varus]

varix, icis, comm. a dilated vein, varix, esp. in the thighs: Cels.: Cic. (Etym. unknown)

varus, a, um, adj. having the legs turned inwards, knock-kneed (varus is bow-legged, having the legs bent outwards): Hor.

2. Transf. in gen. bent, crooked: manus, bent round (in front of the body), Ov.

II. Fig. diverse, different (poet): geminos, Horoscope, varo producis genio, Pers. With lat.: alterum (genus) hinc varum, different from this, Hor.

[Perh. for cvarus, from the root kvar, whence Gr. κῠρ-ρῶ-ς: Lat. cur-vus, q. v.]

(1) vās, vās, m. one who gives security for another, a surety (in gen. sense; while praes denotes a surety in civil action) Cic.: Liv. [With the stem vad cf. (ir) a-ρ-ῶ-ς (a-ρ-ῶ-ς), in which the a is prothetic. The root is radh, whence also Goth vadi, a pledge, Eng. wad-set, Germ wette.]

2. Fig. ita conscientia mentem excitam vastabat, harassed, Sall. (Hence it. quastare, Sp. gastar; Fr. gâter)

vastus, a, um, adj. empty, unoccupied, i. e. waste, desert, desolate (rare) Cic.: vasta ac deserta urbs,

(From low Lat. vadium came Fr. gage)

(2) vās, vās, plur. vasa, orum, n. (Nom. sing. vasum, Pl. Apocopated, vas' argenteis, for vasis, acc. to Cic.)

a vessel, dish; also, a utensil, implement of any kind nihil relinquo in aedibus, nec vas nec vestimentum, Ter.: sinerum est nisi vas, quodcumque infundis accedit, Hor.

(II) In plur.: military equipments, baggage, nil ex Sicilia jam castra commoverat et vasa collegerat, had packed up, Cic.: vasa conclamare, to raise the shout for packing up, Caes. [Etym. uncertain]

vāsarium, ii, n. [vas, 2] furniture-money, equiptage-money, given to a governor of a province for his domestic establishment: Cic.

vascularius, ii, m. [vasculum] one who makes vessels of metal, a worker in metals, & whitesmith, goldsmith, etc.: Cic.

vasculum, i, n. dim. [vas, 2] a small vessel: Pl.: Juv. (Hence, through vasellum, Fr. vaseau)

vastatio, ōnis, *f* [vastō] a laying waste, ravaging, decastation: omnium, Cic.: agri, Liv. Plur.: intactum vastationibus regnum, Tac.

vastator, ōris, m. [id.] a desolator, ravager (poet). Arcadiae (apoc.), Ov.

vastē, adv. coarsely, uncouthly: loqui non aspere, non vaste, non rustice, with a broad accent, in an inelegant manner, Cic.

2. widely, monstrously, hugely, enormously: vastius insurgens impetus undae, Ov.

vastificus, a, um, adj. [vastus facio] laying waste, devastating: belua, Cic. poet.

vastitas, atis, *f*. [vastus] the condition of lying waste, vastness, desolation: audistis, quae solitudo in agris esset, quae vastitas, Cic.

2. Transf. in act. sense: devastatorem, ruin, destruction: quum vastitatem templis, urbi, Italia depellebam, id. Liv.

3. trouble, rage, intensity, vastness: beluae pari vastitate, at. Liv. rust. ace, Col.

4. In contr. sense, a waste place, desert (lat): Tac.

vastities, ei, *f* [id.] ruin, destruction: vastities venit, Pl.

vasto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to make empty or vacant, to leave untenanted or uninhabited (rare): vastatum ac relictum forum, Cic.: vastati agri sunt, Liv.: pati terram stirpium asperitate vastari, to be overgrown, Cic.: vastata lustra, destitute of game, Val.

Pl. With Abl.: cultoribus agros, to unpeople, Virg.

II. Transf. to lay waste, desolate, ravage, devastate; to ruin, destroy: agros, Cic.: Caes.: omnia ferro ignique vastata, Liv.: direpti vastatque classe, Tac.

2. Fig. ita conscientia mentem excitam vastabat, harassed, Sall. (Hence it. quastare, Sp. gastar; Fr. gâter)

vastus, a, um, adj. empty, unoccupied, i. e. waste, desert, desolate (rare) Cic.: vasta ac deserta urbs,

Liv.: dies per silentium vastus, Tac.

2. Fig.: unwilded, uncultivated, rude, inelegant: vultu motuque corporis vasti atque agrestes, clumsy, Cic.

II. Transf.: laid waste, ravaged, devastated, destroyed (rare): fit vasta Troja, Pl.: haec ego vasta dabo, Virg.

2. vast, immense, enormous, huge, monstrous: belua, Cic.: mare, Caes.: iter, i. e. a long voyage, Ov.: impetus, mighty, Hor.: Fig.: vastus animus, insatiable, Sall. [Perh. for rac-s-tus, from rac, root of vaco, vacuus; cf. mistus for micus-tus]

vāsūm, v. v. a. 2, ad infinit.

vātes, is (Gen. pl. usu. vatium), comm. a foreteller, soothsayer, prophet; a female soothsayer, prophetess: bonus, Pl.: falsus, Liv.: vates, praecula venturi, Virg.

II. Transf.: a poet or bard, a poetess, Hor. [Cf. Skr. gā, to sing, to announce, gādā, song for Lat. v, corresponding to Skr. g. v. venio and voro]

vaticinatio, ōnis, *f* [vaticinor] a foretelling, prophesying, a prediction: Cic. Caes.

vaticinātor, ōris, m. [id.] a soothsayer, prophet: Ov.

vaticinium, ii, n. [vaticinus] a prediction, prophesy: Plin.

vaticinūs, a, um, adj. prophetic libri, Liv. (dub. al. vaticini)

vaticinor, atus, i. r. n. and a dep. [vates cano] to foretell, prophesy, vaticinate: Ov.: vera (cf. With Acc. and Inf.: saevam laes fore numinis iram, Ov.)

II. Transf. to sing or celebrate as a poet: Cic.

2. to rave, dream, talk foolishly. sed ego fortasse vaticinor, id.

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vātillum, i, n. better orthogr. for batillum, q. v.

vātiniāni, m. pl. [Vatinius], cups and tumblers made by Vatinius, Mart.

vē, evulsiue long [vel apocopated] q. v. or (leaving the choice free between several things) telum tormentum, Caes.: libidines iracundiae, Cic.

vē- (sometimes also vae-), an inseparable particle, which uses negatives or reverses the sign of the root: e. g. ve-grandi, small, ve-cors, senseless, ve-sanus, mad. Sometimes, when the root itself denotes want or privation, ve- renders it emphatic, ve-pallidus, very pale [Ve is perh. for divi (cf. vāquā) which appears also as di-, dis-, in Latin compounds; the notion being that of 'separation']

vēcordia, ae, *f*. [vecors] want of reason, senselessness, madness: Ter. Ov.: Sall.

vē-cors, dis, adj. [cor] destitute of reason; senseless; in sane, mad: meus, Cic.: impetus, frantic, Liv.: scelere et metu vecordes, frenzied, Tac.

vectatio, ōnis, *f* [vecto] a carrying or being carried, a riding: equi, horaezercise, Suet

Liv.: dies per silentium vastus, Tac.

2. Fig.: unwilded, uncultivated, rude, inelegant: vultu motuque corporis vasti atque agrestes, clumsy, Cic.

II. Transf.: laid waste, ravaged, devastated, destroyed (rare): fit vasta Troja, Pl.: haec ego vasta dabo, Virg.

2. vast, immense, enormous, huge, monstrous: belua, Cic.: mare, Caes.: iter, i. e. a long voyage, Ov.: impetus, mighty, Hor.: Fig.: vastus animus, insatiable, Sall. [Perh. for rac-s-tus, from rac, root of vaco, vacuus; cf. mistus for micus-tus]

vāsūm, v. v. a. 2, ad infinit.

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vectigal, *ālīs, n.* [vectus, from *veho*] a toll, tax, imposed paid to the State. Caes. 2. a contribution or honorarium paid to a magistrate: praetorium, Cic. II. Transf.: of private persons, revenue, rents, income, etc.: Id.: Hor. Proverb: magnum vectigal est parsimonia, Cic.

vectigālis, *e, adj.* [vectus] of or belonging to imposts or taxes: pecunia, tribute, Cic. 2. subject to imposts, tributary: Id.: Caes. II. of or belonging to revenue, that brings in revenue or income: equi, Cic.

vectio, *ōnis, f.* [veho] a carrying, conveyance: Cic.

vectis, *is, m.* [id.] a strong pole or bar, esp. a lever or crowbar: saxa vectibus promoveant, Caes.: Id.: signum vectibus labefactare, id. Cic. I. a bar, bolt. Cic.: Virg.

vector, *avi, atum, i, v.* a. freq. [id.] to be wont to bear, carry, or convey: corpora Stygia carinā, Virg.: vectari, to ride about on horseback, Ov.

vector, *oris, m.* [id.] Act a carrier, carrier: Silem (asellus), Virg. II. Neutr. a passenger, rider: Cic. Virg.: vector equum regit, Ov.

vectorius, *a, um, adj.* [id.] for carrying, navigating, transport-ships, Caes.

vectūra, *ae, f.* [id.] a bearing, conveying, transportation by carriage or by ship, a riding, etc.: pro vectura solvere, to pay for carriage, Cic. sine vecturae periculo, of transportation by sea, id. Plin. remiges, arma, tormenta, vecturae imperabantur, transport, conveyances, Caes. II. Transf. passage-money, fare, freight: Pl. Sen. (Hence *It. vectura*, Fr. *voiture*.)

vectura, *a, um, Part.* [veho]

vegeo, *2 v. a.* to move, excite, quicken, arouse: Enn. ap. Non. [The root is *vag*, sister form of *ug*, on which *vaugeo*. *Vigeo* is cognate.]

vegētus, *a, um, adj.* [vegeo] enlivened, lively, animated, vigorous, active, sprightly: Cic.: oculi, bright, quick: Suet.: fessi cum recentibus ac vegetis pugnabant, Liv. Fig. meus, Cic. ingenium, Liv.

ve-grandis, *e, adj.* not very large, little, small, diminutive (rare): *ve-grandia* farrā colonae quae male creverunt... vocant, stunted, i. e. poor in straw and ear (diff. from *veca*, v. *vecus*), Ov. (Vegrandis, for valde grandis, Cic. Agr. II. 34, 93, is very dub.)

vehemens (scanned as *vemens*, Hor.), *entis, adj.* eager, violent, furious, impetuous, ardent, vehement in agendo, Cic.: lupus, Hor. (II) Of abstract things: incitatio, Cic. II. Transf. in gen. active, forcible, vigorous, powerful, strong: plium vehementius lectu missequere telum, Liv. vehemens violentia vini, Lucr. [From root of *veo*-o, cf. Hom. *ὀξέσθω*, which is prob. from the same root. *mentis* is adj. term.; cf. Skr. *man-*.]

vehementer, *adv.* [id.] eagerly, impetuously, ardently, violently, veh-

mently irata, Pl. eos incusavit, rated them soundly, Caes. Comp.: insectari aliquem vehementius, Cic. Sup.: vehementissime contendere, Caes. 2. strongly, forcibly, powerfully, exceedingly, extremely, very much: Cic.: quod vehementer ad has res attinet, particularly concerns, Lucr. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: id.

vehementia, *ae, f.* [id.] eagerness, fervency, vehemence: Plin. II. strength: vini, id.: odoris, id.

vehiculum, *i, n.* [veho] a carriage, conveyance, vehicle: Cic.: Liv. Of a ship: furturum vehiculum, Cic.

veho, *xi, atum, i, v.* a. and *n.* Act.: to carry, convey, on the shoulders, in any vehicle, on horseback, by ship, etc.: reticulum panis onusto humero, Hor.: ille taurus, qui vexit Europam, Cic. quum triumphantem (Canillum) albi per urbem vexerant equi, Liv. 2. Pass. or reflect. to be borne along, to ride, sail, travel, etc.: ut animal sex notibus veheretur, Cic.: in navibus vehi, id. apes liquidum trans aethera vectae, Virg. II.

Neut. to be borne, to ride, sail, etc. (rare, and perch. only in Imperf. Part. and gerund.) per medias laudes quasi quadrigis vehens, Cic.: cui lectica per urbem vehendi jus tribuit, Suet. [Cf. Skr. *vah* (for *vagh*) to move, to carry; Gr. *ὄξω*, Goth. *ga-rag-jan*, A-S. *wegan*.]

vel, *con.* [imperat. of *volo*, and therefore. *It. vel*, choose, take which you wish] introducing alternatives viewed as free to be chosen between, and therefore dependent on the will, or as not materially opposed to each other (cf. aut, ad imf.). vel usu. commences each branch of the alternative, but is sometimes omitted at the beginning of the former clause. 1. As co-ord. conj., with vel repeated either: or; be it: or: vel tu me vende, vel face quod tibi lubet, Pl. ut vel sibi agros attribuant, vel patientur eos tenere: i. e. that they (the Romans) should do whichever they thought best, Caes.: Cic. (ii) When two alternatives are represented by aut aut, subordinate alternatives included in either may be represented by vel: ubi potest illa aetas aut calecere vel apricatione melius vel igni, aut vicissim umbris aqueve refrigerari salubris, id. (iii) Repeated tu vel suda, vel per agi, vel tu agrotas, vel lae, Pl.: vel vi, vel clam, vel precario, Ter. (iv) The last vel may be strengthened by etiam, vero etiam, omnino: haec vel ad odium, vel ad misericordiam, vel omnino ad animos iudicum movendos sumentur, or in general, Cic. (v) In the poets, sometimes, aut vel, for vel: vel tellus, aut hisce, vel istam, quae facit ut laedar, mutando perde figuram, Ov. 2. Without vel in the first member; the word or clause introduced by vel being a kind of after-thought: eiusmodi conjunctionem tectorum opipidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic.

Aeneas, pariter pectate vel armis egregius, alike renowned, whether you look at his filial affection or his prowess in arms, Virg. (ii) Joined with potius, to correct or put somewhat differently what has been said, or rather: ex hoc populo indomito vel potius immani, Cic. II. With a climax implied, even (prop. an elliptical expression, the less emphatic alternative being understood): quum se vel principes ejus consilii fore profiterentur, ready even to take the lead, Caes.: per me vel stertas licet, you may even snore if you like, Cic.: huc assensu vel tres armati quamlibet multitudinem acuerint, even so few as three, Liv. (ii) Esp. with superlatives, to denote the highest possible degree: vel minimum, vel plurimum, the very least, the utmost possible, Cic.: cuius vel maxima apud regem auctoritas erat, Liv. 2. Giving an instance, where others might equally well be given: for instance, in particular: amoris tui quoquo vestigia; vel proxime de Tigellio, Cic.

velamen, *inis, n.* [velo] a cover, covering, clothing, garment, robe, shawl: Virg.: Ov.

velamentum, *i, n.* [id.] a cover, covering: Cels. 2. a veil, curtain, i. q. velum: Sen. 3. In plu.: olive-branches wound about with woollen fillets, or rods wound about in like manner, which supplants bore before them: ramos oleae ac velamenta alia supplum, Liv.

velarium, *ii, n.* [velum] a covering, screen, awning, stretched above the theatre to keep off the sun. Juv.

velati, *orum, m. plu.* supernumerary troops, who took the place of those who fell; always in the phrase, accensi velati (i. e. accensi et velati; like emptio venditio, socii Latini, etc.): Cic. [Part. of *velo*; so called because only clothed with the sagum, not regularly armed.]

velēs, *itis, m.* (rare except in pl.) a kind of light-armed soldier, who attacked the enemy out of the line of battle, a skirmisher or tirailleur; usually plur.: Liv.: Ov. II. Transf. ut scurrant velitem, perch. a sharp-shooting jester, Cic. [Cogn. with *velox*, q. v.]

velifer, *era, erum, adj.* [velum fero] sail-bearing: carina, Prop. Ov. **velificatio**, *ōnis, f.* [velifico] a making sail, sailing: Cic.

velifico, *i, v. n.* and *a.* [velum facio] to make sail, to sail: nauta per urbanas velificabat aquas, Prop. Poet.: Athos velificatus, navigated, sailed through, Juv.

velificor, *atus, i, v. n. dep.* [id.] to make sail, spread sail, sail: ad infernos lacus, Prop. II. Fig.: to make sail for, i. e. to exert oneself to effect of gain; with Dat.: honori suo velificari, Cic.

velitāris, *e, adj.* [veles] of or belonging to the velites: hastae, Liv.

velitatio, ōnis, f. [velitor] a skirmishing with words; a bickering, wrangling, dispute: verbis velitationem fieri, Pl.

velites, um, v. veles.

velitor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [veles] to fight like the velites or light troops, to skirmish: App. II. Fig. nescio quid vos velitati estis inter vos duos, hanc virginitatem, Pl.

velivolans, antis, adj. [velum volo] sail-flying, flying with sails, a poet. epithet of a ship: naves, Poet. ap. Cic.

vellolus, a, um, adj. [id.] sail-flying, winged with sails, a poet. epithet of a ship: rates, Ov. puppes, Lucr. Transf. of the sea. ship-wafting, id.: Virg.

vello, avi, atum, i. v. a. [vello] to pluck, twitch, pinch, nip: cornu vultuos vellicat, Plin. II. Fig. to twist, taunt, carp, rail at: Cic. Hor.

vello, vellic (vulsit), vulsum, 3 v. a. to pluck, pull, to pluck off or out: lanam (opp. to tondere, to shear), Varr. pilos equinae caudae, Hor. vallum, to tear down, Liv. aureum, to pull or twitch the ear, Virg. poma manu, to gather, pick, Tib. [Ety. uncertain.]

vellus, ōris, n. wool shorn off, a fleece: Hor.: Ov. II. Transf. the skin of a sheep with the wool on it, the felt or pelt entire: Virg. Ov. 2, the skin of any other animal, with the fur: fulvi leones, id. cervinum, id. 3, any woollen substance: wool, down: velleraque ut folis deprecant tenuia Seres, i. e. the fleeces or flocks of silk, Virg. (ii) Of fiery clouds: id. (iii) Of snow: Mart. [vulvulus, of Skr. ūr-na-ma (for vā-na-ma), wool, Gr. ἑρῶν, ἑρῶν (which orig. had f), Goth. vulla, Eng. wool] The l, from orig. r, appears in Gr. ὄλοος.

velo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [velum] to cover, wrap up, envelop, veil: capite velato, Cic. velatae antennae, the yards covered with or supporting the sails, Virg. velatus manibus orant, i. e. bearing the emblems of supplicants (v. velamentum 3), Pl. velatas comas, puffed hair, Virg. II. Fig.: to cloak, veil, hide, conceal: cūm fallacibus blanditiis, Tac.

velocitas, atus, f. [velox] swiftness, rapidity, velocity: corporis, Cic. Fig. mali, Tac.

velociter, adv. swiftly, quickly, speedily: Ov. Amp. Cic. Sup. id.

velox, ōris, adj. swift, quick, fleet, rapid, speedy: pedites velocissimi ad fortissimū, Caes.: cervi, Virg.: pes, Ov. Jaoulum, Virg.: toxicum, quickly working, Hor. Witā ad: principes ad praemia velox, Ov. With Inf. Stat. Poet. = adv. ille velox desilit in latices, swiftly, Ov. Fig.: nihil est nimio velocius, Cic.: Hora [This word and veles are appy. cogn. with velo, to fly.]

velum, i, n. a covering, awning, curtain, veil, cloth: tabernacula cur-

baseis intenta velis, Cic.: of chambers, curtains, hangings: Suet. Juv.: of the awnings stretched over theatres or other public places, as a protection from the sun: Ov. II. Esp. a sail (usu. plur.) ad id, unde aliquis flatu ostenditur, vela do, Cic.: in altum vela dare, to spread sail for, Virg.: contrahere, to furl sail, Hor. Sing. Pl. Ov.: Virg. Proverb.: remis velisque, with oars and sails, i. e. with might and main: res velis, ut ita dicam, remi-que fugienda, Cic.

2. Fig. vela orationis (cf. remus, II.), id. [Sense II appears to be the primary one; the word is for vexillum (v. vexillum) and of alca, mala], from vela, the sail being conceived as moving, carrying on, the ship] (Hence It. Sp. velo, Fr. voile)

vel-ut or **vel-uti**, adv. even as, just as, like as: Correl. with sic or ut (rare), just as: sic: velut in cantu et fidibus, sic ex corporis totius natura et figura varios motus clere, Cic. 2. Esp. in poetical simile: Virg. Without correlative particle ne vitam si-bentio transant, veluti pecora, Sall. Hor. 2. Esp. to connect, by way of example, a single instance with a general proposition, as, for instance, for example: nunquam tam male est Sciculis, quin aliquid faceret et commodum dican veluti in hac re aebant, Cic.

3. To introduce a rhetorical or poetical simile, as, like as, as it were: frena dabit Apollus, veluti quum rector carissa deduct, Ov. 4. Velut si, to introduce a hypothetical comparison, just as if, just as though, as if, as though: abominis Anxio-ticrudentulatu, velut si coram addeset, horrent, Caes. sometimes si is omitted: hoc, veluti virtute paratum, speravit magnae laudis fore, Hor.

vena, ae, f. a blood-vessel, vein: Cic. 2. I. esp. an artery, id. venas tentare, to feel the pulse, Suet. II. Transf. of things that resemble veins: a water-course, Hirt. (iii) a vein of metal, Cic. (iv) the urinary passage: Cels. (v) the penis: Mart.

III. Fig.: the interior, intimate or natural quality of a thing: periculum inclusum penitus in venis et visceribus rei publicae, Cic. 2. natural bent, genius, disposition, vein: Hor. [Ety. uncertain.] (Hence Fr. veine)

venabulum, i, n. [venor] a hunting-spear: Cic.: Virg.

venalicus, a, um, adj. [venalis] for sale: Petr. II. Esp. of or belonging to slave-selling: familiae, i. e. slaves exposed for sale, Suet. 2. Subst. venalicus, u, m. a slave-dealer: Cic.

venalis, e, adj. [venus] of or belonging to selling, to be sold, for sale: aedes, Pl. horti, Cic.: familia, i. e. slaves, Quint. 2. Subst. venalis, u, m. a slave offered for sale: Pl. Cic. Also in gen. sense, venales=servi,

Hor. II. Transf.: *thys* can be bought by bribes or presents, *venal*, corrupt: Sall.: Liv.

venaliffus, v. venalicus.

venaticus, a, um, adj. [venatus] of or belonging to hunting, hunting: canis, a hound, Pl.: catulus, Hor. II. Transf.: prolati rebus paraisti venatici sumus, i. e. lean or gaunt like hounds, Pl.

venatio, ōnis, f. [venor] hunting, the chase: Caes. 2. Esp. a hunting-spectacle, hunt, battue, also, a combat of wild beasts, exhibited to the people: ludorum venationumque apparatus pecunias profundunt, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 408 seq.) II. Meton.: that which is or has been hunted, game: Liv. (Hence Fr. venaison, and, from it, Eng. venison)

venator, ōris, m. [venor] a hunter: Cic. Caes. Adj.: venator canis, a hound, Virg. Fig.: physicus, id est, speculator venatorque naturae, tracker, Cic. (Hence Fr. veneur.)

venatorius, a, um, adj. [venator] of or belonging to a hunter or to the chase, hunter's, hunting-: galea, Nep.

venatrix, icis, f. [venor] a huntress: Virg. II. Adj. dea, i. e. Diana, Ov.

venatura, ae, f. [id.] hunting, the chase: fig. Pl.

venatus, us, m. [id.] hunting, the chase: Cic. II. Transf. fishing: Pl.

vendibilis, e, adj. [vendo] that may be sold, saleable: Hor. II. Fig. acceptable, agreeable, taking: Cic.

vendico, v. vando, ad int.

venditarius, a, um, adj. [vendo] of or belonging to selling, for sale: Pl. (dub.)

venditatio, ōnis, f. [vendito] lit. an offering for sale; hence, fig. a specious display, a boasting, blazoning: venditatio atque ostentatio, Cic.

venditator, ōris, m. [id.] a boaster, vaunter: Gell. Adj. fauae nec incipiens nec venditator, neither indifferent to nor making much of time, Tac.

venditio, ōnis, f. [vendo] a selling, sale: Cic.

vendito, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. id. to offer again and again for sale, to try to sell: Cic. II. Fig. to cry up as one who wishes to sell a thing, to puff, recommend extravagantly: patrum pretio, Liv.: operam suam, id. valde to venditavi, have praised you to the skies, Cic.: se plebi, Liv.

venditor, ōris, m. [id.] a seller, vender: Cic.

venditus, a, um, Part. [vendo].

vendo, didi, ditum, 3 v. a. (contr. from venundo, venundo) to put up for sale, to sell, vend: Cic.: Caes. II. Fig. to sell or give up, to betray: quum te trecentis talentis regi Cotto vendidisses, Cic. suffragia, Juv.: auro patriam, Virg. 2. Transf. to cry up, trumpet, blazon, praise a thing (as if offering it for sale: rare): Cic. (Ep.):

Hor. (Hence It *vendere*, Sp *vender*; Fr *vendre*)

veneficus, ae. v. *veneficus*, no. II. **veneficium**, n, n. [*veneficus*] a poisoning: freq. in pl. de *veneficis* accusare, Cic. II. *the preparation of magic potions, magic, sorcery*; quoque *veneficis* abstulit illa (Medea) suus, Ov.

veneficus, a, um, adj. [for *venenifcus*, from *venenum* factus] *poisoning, poisonous, magical*: verba, Ov. II. Subst. *veneficus*, i, m. and *venefica*, ae, f. a *poisoner, sorcerer, sorceress*. Cic. Hor. As term of abuse, *witch, hag*: Pl.

venenarius, n, m. [*venenum*] a *poison-maker, poisoner*: Suet.

venenatus, a, um, Part. [*veneno*]. II. Adj. *poisonous, venomous*. Colubrae, Lucr. dentes, Ov. 2. Transf. *brutched, enchanted* virga, id. 3. Fig. *venia* venenato littera mixta joco, *envenomed, a e tainted with malice, malicious*, id.

venenifer, era, erum, adj. [*venenum* ferens, *containing poison, poisonous, venomous*]: palatum, Ov.

veneno, avi, atum, i, v. a *venenum, to poison*: carne, Cic. sagittas, Hor. 2. Fig. of the *venom of calumny and envy*: id.

venenum, i, n. strictly like *pharmacium*, any power, fully acting *by night or day*: he north. e. xpi. malum *venenum*, mala *venena*, implying that all drugs or poisons were not harmful: *quicquid* erat qui *venenum* malum le- cerat, et h. ap. Cic. Obsolete, however, in this sign. *asp. a poison that destroys life, poison*: Cic. hoc est fig. *mischievous, destruction* erat discordia ordinum est *venenum* tris hinc, hinc, hinc, Lucr. 2. a *magical poison, charm*: Medea, Hor. (ii) Fig. *calumnies* isto satis tentare *veneno* (i.e. *veneno*) Prop. 3. a *colouring material*, a dye (poet.) alba nec Assyrio fuerat lina *veneno*, Virg. [Ety. m. known.] (Hence It *veleno*, Sp *veneno*, Fr *venin*)

venéo (*vaeneo*), ivi or ii, itum, 4 v. n. [*venum eo*] to go for sale, i. e. to be sold (as pass of *venendo*). Coris eos plus lucri addere, quam quanti *venierat* i, quum magno *venissent*, Cic. quia *venoit* aut rata *avis*, is *sold* for gold, i. e. *fetches a high price*, Hor.

venérabilis, e, adj. [*veneror*] *worthy of respect or reverence, reverend, venerable*: dives, Hor. donum, Virg. II. Act. *showing veneration, reverent*: Val. Max.

venérabundus, a, um, adj. [id.] *worshipping, venerating, revering, reverent*: Liv.

venératio, ónis, f. [*veneror*] the highest respect, *reverence, veneration* (rare) habet *venerationem* justam quicquid excolit, Cic. II. Meton. the quality that commands *veneration, commanding aspect, venerable* character: Just.

venérator, óris, m. [id.] a *reverencer, venerator*: domus *vestrae*, Ov.

venérus and **venérus**, a, um, adj. [*venus*] of or belonging to *Venus* or to *Jove*: servi, *temple-slaves* of *Venus Erycina* et *Sicyli*, Cic. Also in same sense as subst.: id. II. Subst. *venerus* (*venerus*), i, m. (ac *jactus*) the *Venus-throw* (which was the best at dice, as that called 'canis' was the worst): id. cf. *venus*, iv.

venéro, no perf., atum, i, v. a. to *reverence, adore*: Pl. Chiefly in Part. perf. *venerata* Ceres, *revered*, Hor. Silius, Virg.

venétor, atus, i, v. a. *dep. to reverence with religious awe, to worship, adore, revere, venerate*: deos, Cic. aliquem, id. Larem *farre pio*, Virg. patris *memoriam*, Tac. II. Transf. to ask *recently for, to beseech, supplicate*: nunc quisquis est *deus, veneror*, ut, etc., Pl. nihil horum, Hor. Nymphas *agrestes, to pray of, call on*, Virg. (Cf. Skr *van*, to desire, love, honour, whence also Lat *ven-ia, Ven-us*.)

venétus, a, um, adj. [It *Venetian*] *sea-coloured, bluish, factio, the party clothed in blue, the Blues*, Suet. Hence, 2. Subst. *Venetus*, i, m. a *Blue*: Mart.

venia, ae, f. *complaisance, indulgence, grace, favour*: mi gnate, da *veniam* haec mihi, *reduces illam*, Ter. quum data esset *venia* eius *diei*, when *indulgence had been granted for that day*, Liv. 2. Bona *venia* or cum *bona venia*, used parenthetically with a verb of saying, *by good leave, with permission*: Cic. Ter. Also with *ampro*, *indulgently, without prejudice*: *exprobravit quid sentirent, cum bona venia se audirentur*, Liv. II. *forbearance in view of a wrong done, forgiveness, pardon, remission*: Cic. Caes. [From same root as *veneror*, q. v., and *Venus*.]

venio, veni, ventum, 4 t. n. to come: ad aliquem, Cic. ad urbem, id. ad cenam, Pl. sub ora viri, Virg. (ii) Of inanimate subjects: *hereditas* unquam *venit*, *descends to each of us*, Cic. *Pass impers*: *venit* in insulam *est, they arrived*, id. ubi *venit* est, Caes. II. Fig. *die* *venit*, id. *pulchro veniens* in corpore *virtus, presenting itself*, Virg.

2. Esp. with in and Acc. to come into, fall into any state or condition in calamitatem, Cic.: summum in cruciatum, Caes. in partem aliquem rei, to share in it, Cic.: sese in ejus fidem ac potestatem *venire, placed themselves under*, Caes. 3. In speaking, to come to a topic: ad fabulas, Cic.

4. Of crops: to come forward, yield (=provenio). Virg. 5. to become: nemo repente venit turpissimus, Juv. (dub. al. fuit). [For *venio* (cf. voro for groro; v also vivo); cogn. with gam, nasalized form of root ga (whence Skr g. Gr. é-gh-v, Lat

be-t-o); cf. *baiv-w* (=Bav-yu); Gogh. *quim-an*, Germ. *komm-en*, Eng. *come*.] (Hence It. *venire*; Sp. Fr. *venir*.)

venor, atus, i, v. n. and a *dep. to hunt, chase*. Neutr. qui *venari* solent, Cic. II. Act.: *leporum, dammas, Virg.* 2. Fig.: to hunt or seek after, to pursue a thing (mostly poet.): *suffragia plebis*, Hor. [Ety. uncertain.]

venosus, a, um, adj. [*vena*] *full of veins, veiny, venous*: *renes*, Cels. II. Fig.: *liber Attii, swollen, perh. exaggerated*: Pers.

venter, tris, m. the belly: Cic. 2. Esp.: the paunch, *mau*; and fig.: stomach, appetite, *weep*, with ref. to gluttony: Pl. Hor. II. Transf.: the womb: Juv. 2. Meton.: the fruit of the womb, a child unborn: *ventrem ferre, to be with child*, Liv.

3. Of any thing that swells or bellies out, a belly, i. e. a swelling protuberance: *tumidoque cucurbita ventre*, Prop. Virg. [Prob. for *gventer*, the word being cogn. with Gr. *gva-ríp*, though in the latter the radical part has final s (cf. Germ. *wans-t*). Goth. *guth-us*, belly, stomach, womb, is from the same root.] (Hence It. *ventre*; Sp. *vientre*; Fr. *ventre*.)

ventilo, avi, atum, i, v. a. [dim. from *ventus*] to fan, *brandish* in the air, *ware, toss, swing*, *populeas ventilat aura comas*, Ov.: *facem*, Prop.

II. Fig.: to set in motion, to move, disturb, agitate: *contionem*, Cic. **ventio**, ónis, f. [*venio*] a coming: Pl. **ventitio**, i, v. n. freq. [id.] to come often, be wont to come, keep coming, resort: Caes. a. Cum

ventosus, a, um, adj. [*ventus*] *full of wind, windy*: folles, Virg. mare, Hor.: *cucurbita, i. e. a cupping-glass*, Juv. (comp.: *Germania, more exposed to storms*, Tac. *Sus*: *regis*, Liv. 2. Transf.: *like the wind* (poet.): *equi, swift as the wind*, Ov. II. Fig.: *windy, puffed up, vain, conceited*: gloria, Virg. 2. *light, changeable, inconstant, fickle*: *ventosus gloria curru, capricious as the wind*, Hor.: *plebs*, id.: *ingenium*, Liv.

ventriculus, i, m. dim. [*venter*] the belly: Juv. II. Transf.: the stomach: Cels. 2. cordis, a *ventricle of the heart*: Cic.

ventricosus, a, um, adj. [id.] *having a large belly, big-bellied, pot-bellied*: Pl.

ventulus, i, m. dim. [*ventus*] a slight wind, breeze: Ter.

ventus, i, m. wind: (aer) effluens huc et illic *ventos* efficit, Cic.: in appos. with the names of particular winds: *Corus*, Caes.: *Septentriones*, Cic. Proverb.: (f) in vento et rapida aqua scribere, cf. "write the characters in dust: stamp them on the running stream," Cat. (ii) *profundere* *venta* *venita*, to talk to the winds, Lucr. (iii) *verba ventis dare*, i. e. not to keep one's word or promise, Ov.

(iv) ventis remis: v. remus. **II.** Fig.: the wind as a symbol of fortune, fame, applause, etc.: cujus (Cæsar) nunc venti valde sunt secundi, who is enjoying the gales of prosperity. Cic.: rumorum et contionum ventos colligere, every breath of rumour, id. [Cf. Skr. vā, to blow, vā-ta-s, wind The Lat. ventus and Goth. vind-s (Eng. wind) are participial forms from van-, nasalized form of the root va; v. vanus.] (Hence Fr. vento; Sp. viento, Fr. vent, vantail.)

venūcula (venūcula and venūcula) uva, a kind of grape fit for preserving: Hor.

venūla, ae, f. dān. [vena] a small vein: Cels.

venūm, i, v. venūm. **6**
venūm-do, dēdi, dātum, i. v. a. also written as two words venūm do (v. venūm), to sell, used chiefly of the sale of captured slaves: captivos, Suet. Fig.: quæsturam, to put up for sale, Tac.

(1) **venūa**, ēris, f. [Venus, the goddess of love] sexual love, the pleasures of love: sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter.: Virg. **II.** Meton.: a beloved object: Hor.: Virg. **2.** qualities that excite love; loveliness, attractiveness, charm: fabula nullius veneris, without any charm, Hor.: omnes dicendi veneres, Quint. **III.** the planet Venus: Cic. **IV.** the highest throw of the four 'tali' (q. v.), when each presented a different number, the Venus throw: Hor. [For etym. v. veneror, venia.]

(2) **venūa**, ūs, m. or **venūm** (vaen-), i, n. only in forms venūi [late], veno, and venum), sale. Dat.: posita veno irritamenta luxu, offered for sale, Tac. Acc.: dare aliquem venum (=ad venūm), to sell, Liv. [Cf. Gr. ὄνος, ónosqai.]

venustas, ātis, f. [venūa] loveliness, comeliness, charm, grace, beauty, etc. Physical: corporis, Cic. Transf. of inanimate things: signa eximīa venustate, figures of extraordinary beauty, id. **II.** Mental: homo affinis omni lepore et venustate, id. **2.** acceptableness of a suitor: good fortune in love (cf. invenustus): quis me fortunator, venustatque adeo plentor, Ter.

venustē, adv. charmingly, gracefully, beautifully: dicere, Quint. Comp.: Sen. Sup.: Cael. in Cic.

venustulus, a, um, adj. divm. [venustus] lovely, charming, delightful (of a small or beloved object): Pl.

venustus, a, um, adj. [venūa] lovely, charming, winning, agreeable, graceful, beautiful, comely, pretty, etc. Physically: gestus et motus corporis, Cic.: diva venustissima Venus, Pl. Transf. of inanimate things: sphaera, Cic.: hortuli, Phaedr.

II. Mentally: Graculus facili et valde venustus, Cic.: sententiae, id.

vē-pallidus, a, um, adj. very pale, very pallid: mulier, Hor. (dub.)

vē-prēschla, ae, f. dim. [vēpre] a little thorn- or briar-bush: Cic.

vēpres, is, and more usually plur. vepres, um, f. (less freq. m.) a thorn-bush, briar-bush, bramble-bush: Cic. Sing.: vepre, Ov. [Etym. unknown.]

vēr, vēris, n. the season of spring, the spring: a Cic.: verque novum stabat cinctum flore corona, Ov. **II.** Meton.: the productions of spring: ver populatur apes, Mart. Plur.: ver sacrum, a special offering presented from the firstlings of spring, usually vowed in critical circumstances ver sacrum vovendum, si bellatum prospere esset, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 410.)

III. Fig. the spring-time of life, youth (poet.): jucundum quum aetas florida ver ageret, Cat. [For vēr, which became verer and thence ver. Cf. Gr. ἔαρ for ἔο-απ. The orig. form is seen from Skr. vas-anta-s, spring, Lith. vas-ara, summer.] (Hence lt. Sp. primavera.)

verātrum, i, n. hellebore: Lucr. Plur.

verax, ācis, adj. [verus] speaking truly, true, veracious (rare): Cic. Hor. [Comp.: Cic. (Hence Fr. vrai.)]

verbēna, ae, f., usu plu verbēnae, arum, f. boughs or branches of laurel, olive, or myrtle, sacred boughs: such boughs were borne by the fœtales. Liv.: also by priests suing for protection: Cic.: and were used in sacrifices and other religious acts. Hor.: Ov.: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 326.)

verbēnātus, a, um, adj. [verbēna] crowned with a wreath of sacred boughs: Suet.

verber, ēris, n. (Nom., Dat., and Acc. sing. do not occur, and the other sing. cases very rarely) a lash, whip, scourge, rod. Sing.: verberē, toito. Virg. Fig. of the lash of a guilty conscience: surdo verberē caedit, Juv. Plur.: adolescentem nudari jubet verberaque afferri, Liv. **II.** Transf. a thong of a sling and other similar missile weapons (poet.): Virg. **III.** Meton.: a lashing, scourging; flogging, etc.: mitto vincla, mitto carcerem, mitto verbera, mitto securas, Cic. (ii) any stripe, stroke, blow (mostly poet.): remorum, Ov.: Hor. **2.** Fig. (Plur. only): contumelliarum, Cic.: linguae, Hor. [Perh. cogn. with Gr. ῥαβδός-c.]

verberābilis, e, adj. [verbero] worthy of a beating: Pl.

verberātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a striking, beating: Callistr. **II.** Fig.: chastisement, punishment: Q. Cic. in Cic.

verberēns, a, um, adj. [verber] worthy of stripes: Pl.

verbero, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to lash, scourge, whip, flag, beat: homines, Cic.: laterum cotas ense, Ov. Abol.: quo firme verberatur inlestant, Suet. **2.** to attack with siege engines; to batter: tormentis Mutinam verberavit, Cic. **3.** In gen. sense, to

strike, beat: aquila aethera verberat alis, Virg. (Charybdis) sidera verberat unda, lashed, id. **II.** Fig.: to lash, chastise, torment, harass: senatus convicio verberari, Cic.

verbēro, ōnis, m. [id.] one worthy of stripes, a scoundrel, rascal: Cic.: Ter. **verbōse**, adv. with many words, verbosely: Cic. Comp.: id.

verbōsus, a, um, adj. [verbūm] full of words, wordy, prolix, verbose (rare): verbosa simulatio prudentiae, Cic. Comp.: verbosior epistola, id.

verbum, i, n. (Gen. plur. verbum, Pl.) a word, Plur. verba, expressions, language, discourse, conversation, etc.: verbum nullum fecit, said not a single word, Pl. Cic. verbum ustiat et tritum, id. verbum e (de, pro) verbo expiunt, to give the literal meaning, id. Plur. verba rebus impressit, gave them names, id. with ref. to the praetor's court, tria verba (do, dico, addico), Ov. pro his Divitiacis facit verba, speaks, Caes.: contumelia verborum, insulting language, id. Plur. verb verba facit emortuo, he talks to the dead, i.e. in vain, Pl. **2.** A verbal phrase (i) ad verbum, word for word, exactly, literally: Cic. Ter. (ii) verbi causa or gratia, for the sake of example, for example, for instance, Cic. (iii) uno verbo, in one word, in a word, briefly: id. eo, tribus verbis, Pl. (iv) meis, tuis, suis verbis, in my, thy or his name, for me, thee, or him: gratum mihi feceris, si uxori tuae meis verbis eis gratulatus, Cic. denuntium Fabio senatus verbis, Liv. **II.** Esp. a saying, expression, phrase, sentence: Pl. Ter. (iii) a proverb: verum est verbum, quod memoratur ubi amici, ibidem opus. Pl. **2.** mere talk, mere words, opposed to deed, fact, reality: Cic. Hence, verba dare (aliquid), to give one empty words, to deceive, cheat: cui verba dare difficile est, Ter. dare verba curis, to beguile them, Ov. **III.** In gramm. a verb (Cf. Gr. ῥήμα, rhēma, ῥητός, rhē-tos), Goth. waurd-d, Eng. word-d. Germ. wort. For the term of verbum, cf. ta-bum, the suffix in the Germanic forms is different.]

verecūm, i, n. dim. [ver] little spring, as a term of endearment: Pl.

vērē, adv. according to truth, truly, really, in fact: properly, rightly: Cic. [Comp.: id. Sup.: id. (Hence Fr. voire.)]

verecūds, adv. bashfully, shyly, modestly: Cic.: Liv. Comp.: Cic.

verecūdia, ae, f. [verecundus] the natural feeling of shame, by whatever cause produced, bashfulness, shyness, coyness, modesty, etc.: Cic.: Liv. (ii) With Gen. obj.: turpitudinis, dread of wrong-doing, Cic.: majestatis magistratum, awe, Liv. **II.** Esp.: overshyness, bashfulness: Quint. (Hence It. vergogna; Sp. vergüenza; Fr. vergogne.)

verēcundor, i. v. n. dēp. [id.] to

feel bashful or ashamed, to be shy or diffident* (rare). Pl.: Cic. II. Transf. of things manus verecundantur, express shame, Quint.

verecundus, a, um, adj. [vereor] feeling shame, shamefaced, bashful, shy, coy, modest, diffident: homo, Cic.: populus, Hor.: vultus, Ov.: color, a blush, Hor.: Bacchus, perh. blushing, id. Comp.: verecundior in postulando, Cic. Sup.: in honoribus gerendis verecundissimus, Vell.

verendus, a, um, Part. [vereor] II. Adj. awful, venerable, fearful, terrible: majestas, Ov.: patres, id.

vereor, itus, 2. v. a. and n. dep. to feel awe of, to regard reverently, revere, respect: to fear, be afraid or apprehensive of: Constr.: with Acc. Gen. (rare), rare, Inf., Acc. and Inf., Subj. or depend. clause: (1) With Acc.: metuebant eum servi, verebantur liberi, Cic.: periculum, Caes. (2) With Gen.: Tu tunc quidem testimonium veritus, not respecting even your testimony (where the Part. has a kind of adjectival force), Cic. (3) With Inf. or Acc. and Inf.: aliquem interficere, Caes. verear inquit, me amoris causa hoc ornatu incedere, Pl. Imperis, (rare) Cic. renait, quos non est veritum in voluptate summum bonum ponere, who were not ashamed, Cic. (iv) With Subj. full, by ne, ut (the former, of what it is feared may happen, the latter, of what it is feared may not happen v. ut, conj. iv): ne ejus supplicio Divitiarum animus offenderet verchatur, he was afraid of wounding his feelings: Caes. non vereor, ne assassinationem quadam aucupari tuam gratiam videar, I am not afraid of seeming, Cic.: illa duo, Crasse, vereor, ut tibi possum concedere, I am afraid I cannot grant you those two things, id. (v) With depend. interrog. clause: huius semper lenitas verebar quorum excederet, Ter. 2. Absol. to be apprehensive; with Dat. of person or thing on behalf of whom or which (rare) eo minus veritus navibus, being the less apprehensive for the safety of his fleet, Caes.: de Carthagine, to have apprehensions about Carthage, Cic. 3. to have a sense of shame: Pl. [The root is var, whence Gr. φόβος (phobos), Eng. ware, be-ware, ward, Germ. wahr-en]

veretrum, i, n. the organs of generation: Phaedr.

vergilias, arum, f. plu. the Pleiades: Arat. in Cic. [Perh. from virga, a sprout, twig; as rising in Spring]

vergo (perf. versi, dub.), 3. v. a. and n. A. ct.: to turn, incline (point and rare): aliquid verum, to incline the cup, i. e. pour out, Lucr. Reflect.: in terras igitur solis quoque vergitur ardor, directs itself, id. II. Neutr.: to incline or be inclined; of places, to lie, be situated, trend, verge: collis ad flumen Sabin vergit, Caes.: portus

ad meridiem, Liv. 2. Fig.: Brutus auxilium ad Italiam vergere, Cic.: suam aetatem vergere, was on the decline, Tac. with Abl.: femina vergens annis, growing old, id. [Root var, to turn; v. valgus]

veridicus, a, um, adj. [verus dico] that speaks the truth, truth-telling, veracious (rare): Lucr.: Cic.

veriloquium, i, n. [verus loquor] a literal translation of etymology, etymology, for which Cicero proposes the freer rendering, notatio: Cic.

verisimilis and **verisimilitudo**, more correctly written separately, verisimilis, etc.

veritas, atis, f. [verus] truth, truthfulness. Subjectively: truthfulness, truth-speaking: veritas odium parit, (opp. to obsequium, complaisance, saying what will please), Ter. veritatis cultor, a lover of truth, Cic. II. Objectively: that which is true; the real facts about anything: veritatem patellari, id.: plus quam res et veritas concedat, fact and truth, id. 2. reality: e.g. in works of art: veritatem imitari, real life, id. ex veritate, in accordance with truth, Sall. 3. rectitude of character: tristis veritas inest in vultu atque in verbis fides, Ter. Cic. 4. the true derivation of a word = etymology, id. (Hence It. verità; Sp. verdad. Fr. vérité)

veritus, a, um, Part. [vereor] **veriverbum**, i, n. [verus verbum] a telling the truth, veracity: Pl.

vermiculatus, a, um, Part. [vermiculus] II. Adj.: inlaid so as to resemble the tracks of worms, vermiculated: Lucr. in Cic.

vermiculor, atus, 1. v. n. dep. [vermiculus] to be full of worms, wormy, to be worm-eaten, of trees Plin.

vermiculus, i, m. dim. [vermis] a little worm, grub, in decaying things: Lucr. (Hence It. vermiglio. Fr. vermeil. because the colour was derived from a vermiculus.)

vermina, um, n. plu. gripings, writhings with pain: Lucr. [Prob. cogn. with vermis]

vermis, is, m. a worm: Lucr. [Cf. Goth. wurm-s, Eng. worm. The root is uncertain] (Hence It. verme, Fr. ver.)

verna, ae, comm. a slaveborn in his master's house, a home-born slave: Pl. Hor. As a term of abuse: Pl. II. Transf. a native, and adj. native: Mart. [For ver-na, from the root var, to dwell, whence Skr. vās-tu, place, house, and Gr. φάσ-ru.]

vernaculus, a, um, adj. [verna] of or belonging to home-born slaves: multitudo, the rabble of slaves, Tac. 2. Subst.: vernaculi, orum, m. plu. buffoons, jesters (home-born slaves being often trained as such): Suet.

II. native, domestic, indigenous, vernacular, i. e. Roman: festivitas, Cic.: crimen domesticum ac vernaculum, invented by the accuser himself, id.

vernilis, e, adj. [id.] slavish, fawn-

ing: blanditiae, Tac. II. jesting, pert, wagging: dictum, id.

vernitas, atis, f. [vernus] subversione: Sen. 2. pertiness, sauciness: Pl. frag. Quint.

verniter, adv. slavishly, servilely: fungi officii, Hor.

verno, i, v. n. [ver] to appear like spring, to flourish, be verdant; to spring, bloom, grow young, etc.: humus, Ov.: avis, i. e. begins to sing, id.

II. Transf.: dum vernat sanguis, is young or lively, Prop. dubia lanigine malae, sprout with the first down, Mart.

vernula, ae, comm. dim. [verna] a little or young home-born slave: Juv.

II. Adj.: native, indigenous: Tiberinus et ipse vernula riparum, i. e. a fish bred in the Tiber, id.

vernus, a, um, adj. [ver] of or belonging to spring, spring-: tempus, Cic.: venti, Hor.: frigus, Ov.: flores, Hor.

vero, adv. in truth, in fact, certainly, to be sure, surely, assuredly: elio, mavis vituperari falso, quam vero extolli? Pl.: ego vero cupio te ad me venire, I do really wish, Cic. 2. In corroborative replies: M. Fuisti saepe, credo, in scholis philosophorum. A. Vero, ac libenter quidem, yes, and with pleasure too, id. Hence, joined with immo: sed da mihi nunc, satius probas? Immo vero, O yes; yes indeed, id. And, to strengthen negative answers, joined with minime: S. Quid? totam domum: num quae alter, praeter te, regit? L. Minime vero, no indeed; certainly not, id. 3. In urgent or encouraging expostulation: minue vero iram, pray be cool, Ter. 4. To indicate a climax, even, indeed, esp. with tum: tum vero ardemus, etc., then more than ever, freq. in Virg. 5. In transitions: nec vero tibi de verbis respondebo, Cic. II. Transf. as a strongly corroborative adversative particle, but in fact, but indeed, however (always placed after a word): dixisti non auxilium mihi, sed me auxilio defuisse Ego vero fateor hercule, quod, etc., id.

verpa, ae, f. the penis: Cat.

verpus, i, m. a circumcised man: Cat.: Juv.

verres, is, m. a male swine, boar-pig: Hor. Transf.: contemptuously of a man: Pl. (Hence O. F. ver, and, from it, Fr. verrat.)

verrinus, a, um, adj. [verres] of a boar-pig, boar-, hog-, pork-: Jecur, Plin. In a pun (jestingly, with ref. to the name Verres) jus, Cic.

verro, verri, versum, 3. v. a. to sweep, brush, scour; to sweep out, clean out, etc.: Cic.: favillas, Ov.: quicquid de Libyis verritur areis, is swept (up), i. e. collected, Hor.: arenas cauda, (C)

II. Transf.: to sweep along, drive, mpel (push): verrunt venti nubila, Lucr.: nautae castrula, brush, Virg.: remis vada, id. 2. to sweep away,

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le A drag away, take away, carry off (rare): maria ac terras (venti) verrant per auras, id. [Perh. cogn. with the Hom. ἀρό-φερος.]

verrūca, ae. f. a wart on the human body: Plin. 2. Fig.: a slight fault, small failing, opp to tuber (q v.). Hor. [Etyim. unknown.] (Hence Fr verrue.)

verrucosus, a. um, adj. [verruca:] full of warts, wart: an appellation of Q. Fabius Maximus (uncator): Aur. Vict. II. Transf.: of style, prob. rough, rugged: Antiope (the title of a tragedy), Pers

verrūco, i. v. n. [acc to Fest. from verito] to turn, turn about; hence, in relig. lang. to turn out well, have a fortunate issue. Liv.

versābilis, e. adj. [verso] moveable, aer. Sen. II. Fig. changeable, versatile: fortuna, Curt.

versābundus, a. um, adj. [id.] turning around, revolving (rare): Lucr.

versātilis, e. adj. [id.] that turns or moves around, revolving, moveable: mundi templum, Lucr. II. Fig. versatile: ingenium, Liv.

versicōlor, ōris, adj. [verto color] that changes its colour, of changeable colour: of various colours: plumae, Cic.: vestis, Liv.

versicūlus, i. m. dim. [versus] a short or single line whether of prose or verse: epistola, Cic. Esp. of verse-compositions (as a sort of depreciatory expr.) versiculi mei, my little verses. Cat. Virg. ap. Don.

versificātio, ōnis, f. [versifico] verse-making, versifying, versification: Quint.

versificātor, ōris, m. [id.] a versemaker, versifier: Quint. Hence, a poet: Just.

versificō, avi, atum, i. v. a. [versus facio] to put into verse, write in verse, versify: Quint.

versipellis, e. adj. [verto pelles, lit that changes its skin; hence, in gen.] that changes shape or appearance: (Jupiter) versipellem se facit, Pl.: capillus fit versipellis, i. e. turns gray, id. II. Fig. skilled in dissimulation, sly, crafty, subtle: id.

verso (verso), avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [verto] to turn, wind, twist, or whirl about often or violently: turbas in igne, Hor.: manum, Ov. curram in gramine, to wheel about, Virg.: oves, to drive from pasture to pasture, id.: sortem urna, to shake, Hor. delectum gramen, to shake out, turn over hay, Ov.: versabat se in utraque parte, non solum mente, verum etiam corpore, Cic. Reflect. mundum versari circum axem caeli, id. II. Fig. to turn, bend: ad omnem malitiam et fraudem mentem suam, id.: fors omnia versat, Virg.: versatur celeris fors levis orbe rotae (cf. Shak. "and turn the giddy round of Fortune's wheel"), Tib.: verba, to twist, wrest, Cic. 2.

to discompose, disturb, vex, agitate: versabo ego illum hodie, si vivo, probe, I'll give him a proper roasting (q. turn on a spit), Pl.: muliebre animum in omnes partes, to try to turn upon a woman's mind by every art of persuasion, Liv. 3. to turn over a thing in the mind, to think over, reflect upon, to transact, carry on: dolos dumque notas in pectore, Virg. versate diu, quid tibi recu-sent, quid valeant humeri, ponder long, Hor. dolos, to execute, Virg.

versor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [id.] Lit. to turn oneself about, i. e. to dwell, live, remain, be in a place in convivia, Cic.: in castris, Caes. II. Fig. to be circumstanced, or situated, to be in malis, Ter. in pac. Cic. Of abstract subjects: mors, exilium multi ob oculos versabantur, stayed me in the face, id. 2. to occupy or busy oneself to be engaged in anything in sordida arte, id.: inter arma ac studia, Vell.

versōria (vors), ae. f. [id.] a turning round, return, or perh. a short (i. e. the rope at the foot of a sail by which it is hauled across in tacking) only fig. versoriam capere, to take, i. e. change one's line of conduct: Pl.

versum (vorsum), adv. = versus (q v.), turned in the direction of, towards, rare, usu. after other adv. of direction: rursum versus, backwards, Pl. sursum versus, upwards, Cat.

versura (vors), ae. f. [verto] a turning around, twisting about, rotating: Varr. II. Transf. the borrowing of money to pay a debt: Smith - Aut 177) Cic. versura solvere, id. also, fig. to get out of one's difficulty by getting into another: Ter.

2. in wider sense; any bold: versuram ab aliquo facere, to get a loan from, Cic.: Nep.

versus (vors), a. um, Part. [verto] **versus** (vors), ūs, m. [id.] lit. a turning, hence metaphor. that which implies or necessitates a turning, a turn: Col. 2. a line, race in versum distulit ulnos, planted out in rows, Virg.: retinam a bank, Ter. Liv. (n) Esp. a line of writing; and in poetry, a verse: Cic. 3. a kind of dance, or a turn, step, pass, in a dance: Pl. (Hence It verso, Ir vers)

versus (vors), adv. and prep. A. Adv. turned in the direction of, towards: usu. after a word denoting place: ad Oceanum versus, towards the Ocean, Caes.: sursum versus, upwards, Cic. B. Prep. with Acc towards (follow its case) Arpinum versus, id. Caes. (Hence It verso, Ir vers)

versūte, adv. craftily: Cic. **versūtia**, ae. f. [versutus] cunning, subtly, ingenuity (rare): Liv.

versūtilōquus, a. um, adj. [versutus loquor] crafty-speaking, sly: Cic.

versūtus (vors), a. um, adj. [verto, versus] adroit, dexterous, versatile, in a good, or (more freq.) in a bad sense

in good sense: shrewd, clever, ingenious: Cic. (n) In bad sense, crafty, cunning, wily, deceitful: Pl. Sup.: Vell.

vertēbra, ae. f. [verto] a joint: Sen. II. Esp. a vertebra of the spine: Cels.

vertex (less correctly vortex, on account of the apparent diversity of meanings, the grammarians erroneously considered vortex and vertex as two separate words), levis, m. [id.] prop. that which turns or revolves, hence: a whirl, eddy, whirlpool, vortex: torto vertex torrens, Virg.: Hor. (n) Fig. amens, Cat. 2. an eddy of wind or flame, a tornado, whirlwind, spire of flame: Lucr. Liv. Virg. 3. the pole (as being the pivot) of the heavens: Cic. poet: Virg. II. Transf. the crown or top of the head: proper itum capillorum [vertex est] pars summa capitis: Quint.: ab imis ingulis usque ad verticem summum, Cic. Hence in gen., the head (poet): Virg.: Ov. 2. the highest point, top, summit of a mountain, tree, house, etc. agnes, quae ex Actiae vertice erumpunt, Cic. quibus, Virg.: a vertice, from aloft, down from on high, from the top with id.

4. Fig.: that which is in the highest place, the highest, uppermost, chief: dolorum anxiorum vertex (i. e. a sorrow's crown of sorrow), Cic. poet. **verticōsus** (vors), a. um, adv. [verto, vertice] full of whirlpools or eddies, eddying: amnis, Liv.

vertigo, ūis, f. [verto] a turning or whirling around: caeli, Ov. 2. Transf. a whirling of the mind, giddiness, dizziness, vertigo: Liv. of persons intoxicated: Juv. (Hence Fr. vertige)

verto (verto), ti, sum, i. v. a. and n. A. Act. to turn, to turn round or about: sidera retro, Virg.: cadum, Ov.: cadum, to tilt or tip up, Hor.: Pompeianae vertunt et loca ossium, turned their backs, Caes.: trige vertere, to take to flight, id.: hostium in fugam verto, to put to flight, Liv.: terram aratro vertere, to plough, Hor. Reflect. vertitur cadum, rolls round, Virg. So by anal. of revolving periods of time: septimum jam vertit aetas, is rolling on, id. Esp. in Part. impet., anno vertente, in the course of a year, id. Phr. annus vertens, a great epoch, id. 2. Esp. to overturn, overthrow: omnia, to spoil all, id. Tyrias arces, Virg. II. Fig. ne in suam contumeliam vertat, (as aperi) quid agam? quo me vertam? which way am I to turn? Ter. di bene variant, quod agas, make to turn out, id. aliquid vitio, to impute, Cic.: Philippus totus in Persae versus, inclined towards him, Liv. 2. Esp. to turn, i. e. change, alter, transform: quum terra in aquam se vertit, Cic.: cibos in corpora viva, Lucr. Fig. Ilion in pulverem, to reduce it to dust, utterly destroy it, Hor. 3. to exchange:

triumphos funeribus, id. Esp. in phr. solum, to change one's country, i. e. to emigrate or go into exile: Cic. v. edum no. I. 2. Reflect. : saevus apertam in rabiem coepit verti jocus, Hor. 4. to turn into another language, to translate: (librum) ex Graeco in Latinum sermonem, Cic. Liv. 5. to ply stimulosis sub pectore, i. e. excite to frenzy, Virg. 6. Reflect. to be engaged in, to be in a place or condition; also, to turn, rest, or depend upon a thing omnia in unius potestate vertuntur, Cic. spes civitatis in dictatore, Liv. B. Neut. to turn about: versuros exemplo in fugam omnes rates, id. 2. to turn, change: jam verterat fortuna, id. quod si esset factum, detrimentum in bonum vertetur, Caes. [Cf. Skr. *var*, whence *var-ukta* = 'rotundus'.]

verū, ūs (Nom. sing. verum, Pl. n.) a put. esp. for roasting upon Virg. (v. (u)) a dart, javelin Virg. [Etym. uncertain.]

verūna, ae, f. [veru] a small javelin Pl.

verum, i, v. veru, ad init.

verum, i, v. verus.

verum, adv. true (it is), just so, even so, yes, as a confirmatory reply (rare) So Facus? Ch. Verum, certainly, I shall, Ter. II. Transf. as a strongly corroborative adverbative particle, but in truth, but notwithstanding, but yet, and after negative clauses, but even, but, standing at the beginning of its clause, like sed Cic. (u) Esp. in the construction, non modo (solum, tantum). verum etiam (quoque), not only, but also, id. Hor. 2. In making a transition to another subject, but, yet, still. verum veniat sane, Cic. Strengthened with cum, vero, and enimvero, but truly, but indeed. Ter. Cic. (u) In breaking off the current of discourse verum quidem haec hactenus, but no more of this, id.

verum-tāmen or **verum-tāmen** sometimes as two words, verum tamen, and even sep. by a word, verum aliqua tamen, Cic.) cony but yet, notwithstanding, however, nevertheless. consilium stultum, verumtamen clemens, Cic. (II) Sometimes, in resuming the thread of discourse, after a parenthetical clause quum essem in Tusculano (erit hoc tibi pro illo tuo quum essem in Ceramico), verumtamen quum ibi essem, but as I was saying, Cic.

verus, a, um, adj. true, real, actual, genuine, etc.: vera an falsa, Ter. similia, Cic.: causa verissima, id.

2. Subst.: verum, i, n. what is true or real, the truth, reality, the fact: si verum scire vis, id.: nec procul a vero est, from the truth, Ov. Plur. recta et vera loquere, Pl. (II) Esp. in Gen. sing. dep. on similis and similitudo (also joined together in one word, verisimilis, etc.) narrativeum juben verisimile esse, like truth.

ic. having an inherent probability, probable, Cic. veri similitudinem sequi, probability, id. 3. speaking or containing the truth, true, veracious (rare): sum verus? Ter. vates, Ov.

II. Transf. right, proper, suitable, reasonable, just: most freq. in neut. sing. with esse and subject-clause. neque verum esse qui suos hinc tueri non potuerint, alienos occupare, and that it was not right that, Caes.: verum esse, agrum habere eos quorum sanguine partus sit, it was simple justice that, id. So Comp. verius esse, it was more proper, id. Caes. [Cf. O H G. *vāra*, truth, *vā-r-i*, sure, true, Mod. Germ. *wahr*. The root is the same as that of *veror*, q. v.]

verūtum, i, n. [veru] a dart, javelin: Cic.

verūtus, a, um, adj. [id] armed with a dart or javelin: Virg.

vervex (herbex and vorbex), ēcis, m. a wether. Pl. Cic. 2. As a term of abuse, 'mutton-head'. Pl. Juv. [Etym. unknown.] (Hence *Fr. brebis*, and, through Low Lat. *verecarius*, *Fr. berger*.)

vesānia, ae, f. [vesanus] madness, insanity (rare) Hor.

vesānians, entis, Part. [id] raging, furious, ventus, Cat.

vesānus, a, um, adj. not of sound mind, mad, insane (mostly poet.) Cic. poeta, Hor. Transf. of things, hence, wild, savage, furious, raging, vultus, Liv. famus, Virg. pontus, Prop.

vescor, 3 v. n. and (rarely) a dep. to feed upon, eat. Constr. usually with Abl., rarely with Acc. or absol. With Abl. au nec escant potumibus vescuntur, Cic. (u) With Acc.: lauros, Tib. Tac. (u) Absol.: pecus (sus) ad vescendum hominibus apta, for food, Cic. II. Transf. in gen. to enjoy, make use of, use, have (mostly poet.) aura aethera, Virg. paratissimus voluptatibus, Cic. [Perh. from *geas* = *gus* in Gr. *geos* (for *geos-w*), Lat. *gus-tus*, *gus-tio*.]

vescus, a, um, adj. small, thin, meagre, weak, feeble. *vescaque* parva vocant (farra), i. e. when small in the grain, Ov. papaver, Virg. *vescasalium* frondes, i. e. containing little nourishment, id. *vesco* sale saxa peresa, by the fine particles of spray, Lucr. [Perh. from *re-esca*, without food, ill-nourished, cf. *ve-cor* (d)s.]

vesica, ae, f. (also *vensica*) the bladder: in the body of animals, the urinary bladder: Cic. Hor. II. Transf. anything made of bladder, e. g. a purse, cap, lantern, foot-ball, etc. Plin. Sen. Ov. Mart. (Hence *Fr. vessie*.)

vesicula, ae, f. dim. (*vensicula*) [vesica] a little blister, vesicle, containing air Lucr. containing seeds (Cf. *vespa*, ae, f. a wasp Phaedr. (Cf.

O H. G. *wespa* (which, however, Grimm regards as borrowed from the Lat.) Whether *vespēs* is cogn. is uncertain.] (Hence It. *vespa*; *Fr. guêpe*.)

vesper, ēris and ēri (in class. prose usu Acc. *vesperum*, Abl. *vespere* or *adv. vesperi*), m. the evening, eve, even-tue: jam diu vesper erat, Sall.: sub vesperum, towards evening, Caes. Proverb.: quum quid vesper ferat, incertum sit, Liv.: de aliquis vesperi cenare, to sup with any one, Pl. II. Transf.: the evening-star. Virg. 2. the west: Ov. [Cf. Gr. *Ἑσπερος*, *Ἑσπέρα*.] (Hence *Fr. vèpres*.)

vespéra, ae, f. (v. *vesper*) the evening, even-tide. Cic.

vesperasco, avi, 3 v. n. incomp. [vespera] to become evening, grow towards evening. *vesperascens* die, Tac. *Impers*: *vesperascit*, it grows late, Ter. *vespertilio* ōnis, m. [vesper] a bat: Plin.

vespertinus, a, um, adj. [id] of or belonging to evening or even-tide, evening-: tempora (opp. to matutina), Cic. Adverbially: si vespertinus subito te oppresserit hospes, in the evening, Hor.

II. of or belonging to the west, *vestein*: regio, id.

vespérugo, inis, f. [id] the evening-star: Pl.

vespillo, ōnis, m. dim. a corpse-bearer, who carried out the bodies of the poor at night: Suet. [Appy. from *vesper*.]

vestālis, e, adj. [Vesta] of or belonging to Vesta, vestal sacra, Ov.: virgines, priestesses of Vesta, *Vestāl ruginis*, *Vestālis*, Cic. II. Subst.: *vestālis*, is, f. (sc. virgo), a priestess of Vesta, a Vestal. Liv. Adj. *vestales oculi*, of the Vestals, Ov.

vester (vost), tra, trum, pronom. adj. (vos) your (in addressing more than one person) Cic. For the obj. gen. of vos odio vestro, from hatred towards you, Liv. Subst.: ibi voster cenat, your master, Pl. (From *voster* come It. *vostr*, Sp. *vuestro*, Fr. *votre*.)

vestibulum, i, n. the inclosed space between the entrance of a house and the street, a fore-court, entrance-court: Cic. Juv. (v. Smith's Ant. 142.) II. Transf. in gen. any entrance, castrorum, Liv. Siciliae, Cic. III. Fig. on opening, beginning id. [Etym. uncertain.]

vestigium, i, n. [vestig] a foot-step, step, footprint, foot-track, track: in foro vestigium facere, to set foot in the market, Cic.: quod (litus solidum) nec vestigia seruet, Ov.: Germania equos eodem remanere vestigio assuefaciunt, on the same spot, Caes.: hostem vestigis sequi, i. e. to go in close pursuit of, Liv.: vestigium abscidi ab Hannibale, a foot's breadth, id.

2. In gen. a trace, token, vestige: Caes. Liv. II. Transf. the sole of the foot, qui adversis vestigis stent

contra nostra vestigia, quos ἀντιπόδας vocatis, Cic. ||| Fig.: a *footstep*, trace, example: a pueritia vestigia ingressus patriis, id. 2. Transf. of time, a point, moment, instant: in illo vestigio temporis, Caes. (ii) Advb.: e (ex) vestigio, instantly, forthwith: quorum (consiliorum) eos e (ad. in) vestigio paenitere necesse est, id. (Hence Fr. *vestige*).

vestigo, i. v. a. to follow in a track, to track, trace; to inquire into, explore, investigate (rare): (ramum) oculis, search out, Virg. 2. Fig.: causas rerum, Cic. With depend interrog. clause: Curt. || Transf.: to find out by tracking, to trace out: perugas, Liv. 2. Fig.: to find out: quod vestigari volunt (reges), id. [Ety. uncertain.]

vestimentum, i. n. [vestio] a garment, vestment: very oft. pl.: Cic. Proverb.: nudo detrahere vestimenta (v. nudus), Pl.

vestio, i. v. a. to cover with a garment, to dress, clothe: homines male vestiti, Cic. Reflect. pellibus sunt vestiti, Caes.

2. Transf. in gen. of inanimate things, to clothe, cover, surround, adorn, etc.: oculos membranis, Cic.: montes alvis, Liv.: messibus agros, Ov. || Fig.: sententias mollis et pellucida vestiebat oratio, Cic. (cf. Mil. "words clothed in reason's garb.") (Hence It. *vestire*, Fr. *vêtir*)

vestiplica (v. vestispica), ae, f. [vestis plica], a clothes-folder, ironer, laundress: Pl.

vestis, is, f. a covering for the body, a garment, robe, clothing, attire, vesture: Cic.: Hor.: mutare vestem, to put on mourning garments, go into mourning, Cic. || Transf. of any sort of covering, a carpet, curtain, tapestry: plebeia in veste cubandum, under a poor man's blanket, Lucr. Hor. 2. Poet. the skin or slough of a serpent: Lucr. (ii) the beard, as the covering of the chin: id. (iii) a spider's web: id. (iv) a veil. Stat. [Root *vas*, to clothe; whence Gr. *ἵστυμι* (for *ἵστυμι*), *ἵστυμι*; Goth. *ga-wa-jan*, to clothe, *wa-ti*, a garment.] (Hence Fr. *veste*)

vestispica (al. vestiplica, q. v.), ae, f. [vestis specio] a wardrobe-woman: Pl.

vestitus, a, um, Part. [vestio].

vestitus, ūs, m. [id.] clothing, clothes, dress: Cic.: Liv.: mutare vestitum, to put on mourning garments, to go into mourning, Cic.: redire ad eum vestitum, to resume one's ordinary clothing, to go out of mourning, id. 2. Transf. of inanimate things: montium, i. e. forests, id. || Fig.: orationis, id.

vetēramētarius, a, um, adj. [vetus] of or belonging to old things, antique, a mender of old shoes, cobbler, Suet.

vetēranus, a, um, adj. [id.] old, veteran: hostis, seasoned, Liv.: milites, experienced soldiers, veterans, Cic.: also, absol. veterani, Caes.

vetērasco, avi, 3. v. n. incept. [id.] to grow old, to become confirmed: id. **vetērator**, ōris, m. [id.] one who has grown old, practised, or skilled in anything: in causis privatus, Cic. || Esp. a crafty fellow, an old fox: id.

vetēratoris, adv. craftily: Cic.

vetēratorius, a, um, adj. [veterator] crafty, cunning, sly: Cic.

vetērinus, a, um, adj. [prob. contr. from veteritus, from vebō] of or belonging to carrying or drawing burdens: Lucr.: Plin. || Subst. veterinae, arum, f. plu and veterina, orum, n. plu draught-cattle, beasts of burden: Varr.

vetērnus, a, um, adj. [veternus] afflicted with lethargy, lethargic: Plin. 2. Transf. sleepy, drowsy: homo, Ter. || Fig. languid, spiritless: Sen.

veternus, a, um, adj. [vetus] of great age, ancient (v. rare): Fulg.

|| Subst.: veterinus, i, m. aqr, antiquus, old age; lethargy, sleepiness (of old people) Pl. (iii) sluggishness, sloth: Virg.: Hor.

vetitus, a, um, Part. [veto]. Neut. as subst. a prohibition: contra vetitum, Virg.

veto, ūi, itum, i. v. a. [perf. vetavi, Pers. Part. pass. vetitus, Pl.] to forbid, prohibit: constr. what is forbidden expressed by Inf. or Acc. and Inf. suby. clause (poet.) or Acc. the person forbidden in Acc. (or Nom. with pass.). lex peregrinum vetat in murum ascendere, Cic.: quid vetat et amet quaerere? Hor.: edicto vetuit ne quis... id.: bella vetabat, he was opposed to war, Virg. Pass. vetatae terrae, Ov.: acta agimus: quod vetatur veteri proverbio, Cic. Abs. res ipsa vetat, Ov. || Esp.: veto, I forbid it, I protest, the word with which the tribunes of the people declared their protest against any measure: Liv. Likewise of the protest of the praetor against any unlawful measure: Cic. And in the lang. of augury: Ov.: Ter. [Ety. unknown.]

vetulus, a, um, adj. dim. [vetus] little (and) old, rather old: gladiator, Cic. || Subst.: vetulus, i, m. a little old man: Pl.: mi vetule, my little old fellow, Cic. 2. vetula, ae, f. a little old woman: Pl. (Hence It. *vecchio*, Fr. *vieil*, *vieux*)

vetus, ōris, adj. that has existed for a long time, aged, old-standing (in sing. usu. of things, not persons): nava, Caes.: infamia vetus ac dura, Cic. Sup.: veterima laurus, Virg. (ii) With Gen. veteres militiae, old campaigners, veteran troops, Tac. || Subst.: veteres, um, m. plu the ancients, ancestors; old authors: Cic. [Cf. Skr. *vata-s* (prob. for *vatasa-s*), a year, Gr. *ἔτος*]

vetustas, ātis, f. [vetus] great age (of things): Cic. 2. ancient times: contra omnia vetustatis exempla, Caes.

3. With ref. to the future (rare): quae mihi videntur habitura etiam vetustatem, i. e. likely to last, Cic.

vetustus, a, um, adj. [id.] that has existed a long time; bearing the outward marks of antiquity, of very old standing (stronger than vetus in pos. mostly poet. and almost exclusively of things): templum Cereris, Virg. optimo, Cic.: cornicum saecula vetusta, very long-lived, Lucr. Of a person vetusto nobilis ab Lamo, older, Hor. Comp.: pix, Col. Sup.: sepulcra, Suet. Of persons: qui vetustissimus ex his, qui viverent, censoris esset, Liv. || Fig. old-fashioned, antiquated: Lachus vetustior et horridior quam Scipio, Cic.

vetex, imis, n. [vexo] a shaking, quaking: mundi, Lucr.

vetatio, ōis, f. [id.] a violent movement, shaking: Plin.

|| Transf. discomfort, annoyance, distress: trouble, vexation corporis, Cic. vulneris, irritatio (in travelling), Liv. 2. abuse, violence, ill-treatment: sociorum, Cic. per vexationem et contumelias, id.

vexator, ōris, m. [id.] a trouble, vexer: Cic.

ve-xillarius, ii, m. [vexillum] a standard-bearer, ensign: Liv. || vexillari, orum, m. plu under the emperors, soldiers who had served in a legion for sixteen years and who during the remaining four years of their full term of service formed a distinct body under a vexillum of their own: Tac. (v. Smith's Ant. i. 10)

vexillatio, ōis, f. [id.] a body of vexillari (q. v.) acc. to others, any body of soldiers united under one flag (vexillum), a corps, battalion: Suet.

vexillum, i, n. (dim. of velum v. axilla, maxilla) a military ensign, standard, flag: Caes. Cic.

|| Esp. a red flag hoisted on the general's tent, as a signal for battle: Caes.: Auct. B. Hisp. 2. Transf. the troops belonging to a vexillum, a company, troop: Liv.

vexo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [vexo] orig. to shake, jolt, toss in carrying; hence, in gen. to move violently, to shake (rare): navigia, Lucr. caeli quoque nubila vexant (venti), Ov.

|| Transf. in gen. to injure, molest, trouble, harass, plague, maltreat, abuse, vex: omnem Galliam, Caes.: urbes, Cic. hostes, Caes. comas (poet.), to twist, frizzle, Ov. 2. Fig. aliquem maledictis, Cic. sollicitudo vexat impios, disquiets, torments, id.

via, ae, f. (Gen. sing. viāi, Lucr.) a way, a highway, road, path, street, aut viam aut semitam monstrebat, Pl. in viam se dare, to set out on a journey, Cic. 2. In gen. a way, path, passage, channel, pipe, etc. a lane in

a camp; *Caes.*: the wind-pipe: *Ov.*: a cleft: *Virg.*: a stripe in a particular fabric: *Tib.* 3. *Transf.* a march, journey (=iter): *quum de via languerem*, *Cic.*: *Caes.* II. *Fig.*: a way, method, mode, manner, fashion, etc. *docendi*, *Cic.*: *vita*, *id.*: *mortis*, *Tac.* 2. *Esp.* the right way, the true method: *Cic.* [O L. *vea*, for *vegia*, from the root *vagh*, v. *veho*; cf. *Goth. vigh-s*, *Germ. weg*, *Eng. way*.] (*Hence It. Sp. via*, *Fr. voie*)

vialia, e, *adj.* [via] of or belonging to the highways or roads: *Lares*, placed or worshipped by the road-side, *Pl.*

viarius, a, *um*, *adj.* [id.] of or belonging to the highways or roads: *lex*, *Caes.* in *Cic.* (*Hence Fr. voyer*)

viaticus, a, *um*, *adj.* [viaticum] furnished with travelling-money: *Pl.*

viaticum, i, n. [via] travelling-money, provision for a journey: *Cic.*: *Liv.* II. *Transf.* allowances or savings of soldiers on service: *Suet.*: *Hor.* (*Hence It. viaggio*, *Fr. voyage*)

viaticus, a, *um*, *adj.* [id.] of or belonging to a road or journey (=atr): *cena* a parting meal, *Pl.*

viator, *oris*, m. [id.] a wayfarer, traveller: *Cic.*: *Caes.* II. a summoner, apparitor, an officer whose duty was to summon persons before the magistrates: *Virg.*

vibex (vibex), *is*, f. the mark of a blow or stripe, a veal: *Pers.* [*Etym. uncertain*]

vibro, *avi*, *atum*, i v. a. and n.

A. *Act.* to set in tremulous motion, to move rapidly to and fro, to brandish, shake, agitate: *hastas ante flagitant*, *Cic.*: *vibrante flamma vestes*, *Caes.*: *vibrat*, *Ov.* *Poet.*: *rimas vibrati*, i e. curled, frizzled, *Virg.*: *vibrata flammis aquora*, *sparkling*, *Val Fl.*: *vibratus ab aethere torpor*, *flashed quivering*, *Virg.* II. *Fig.* of language, to sting, hurl, smite: *truces iambo*, *Cat.* **B.** *Neutr.* to be in tremulous motion, to quiver, vibrate. to glimmer, glitter, sparkle, scintillate, etc.: *lingua vibrante* (serpentine), *Lucr.*: *mare*, *qua* a sole collicet, albescit et vibrat, *Cic.*

II. *Fig.* of language: *oratio inmutata et vibrans*, *perh. thrilling*, *id.* [*Skr. vib-ri-s*, *staggering*]

viburnum, i, n. the wayfaring tree: *Virg.* (*Hence Fr. viorne*.)

vicarius, a, *um*, *adj.* [vicus] of or dwelling in a village: *Tmolites ille vicarius*, *villager*, *Cic.* II. *Subst.* vicari, *orum*, m. *plu.* villagers: *Liv.*

vicarius, a, *um*, *adj.* [vicis] that supplies the place of a person or thing, substituted, delegated, vicarious: *Cic.*

II. *Subst.* vicarius, *ii*, m. a substitute, deputy, proxy: *id.*: *defunctumque laboribus aequali recreat sorte vicarius*, *successor*, *Hor.* (*II.* *Esp.* an under-servant, under-slave, kept by another slave, as part of his peculium: *Cic.* (*Hence Fr. vicier*.)

vicatim, *adv.* [vicus] from street to street, through the streets: *Tac.*: *Hor.*

II. from village to village, through the villages; in hamlets: *habitare*, *Liv.*

vicenarius, a, *um*, *adj.* [viceni] of or belonging to the number twenty: *lex me perdit quina vicenaria*, i. e. the law by which young people under five-and-twenty were incapable of making contracts, *Pl.*

viceni, *se*, a, *num.* *adj.* *distr.* [for *vi-centi*], where *centi* is for *decenti*; v. [viginti], twenty each: *Caes.*

viagesima, ae, v. *vicesimus*, no. II **viagesimani**, *orum*, m. *plu.* [vicesima] soldiers of the twentieth legion: *Tac.*

viagesimarius, a, *um*, *adj.* [id.] of or belonging to the twentieth part: *aurum*, derived from the tax called *vicesima*, *Liv.*

viagesimus or **viagesimulus** (vicesimus, *Caes.*: *Sall.*), a, *um*, *ord.* *num.* *adj.* [viginti] twentieth: *Pl.* *Cic.* II. *Subst.* *vicesima*, ae, f. (sc. pars), the twentieth part, as a tax: the twentieth part or 5 per cent. of the value of a slave manumitted: *Liv.* (h) As export-duty: *portorii*, *Cic.* v. *Smith's* *Ant.* 414.

vicia, ae, f. a vetch: *Virg.*: *Ov.* [*Cl. Gr. βίξ-ος*, *βίκιον*] (*Hence It. vecchia*; *Fr. vesce*.)

vicies (-ens), *adv.* *num.* [viginti] twenty times: *Caes.*: *Cic.*

vicinalis, e, *adj.* [vicinus] neighbouring, near: *usus*, *Liv.*

vicinia, ae, f. [id.] neighbourhood, nearness, vicinity: *Cic.* II. *Meton.*: the neighbourhood, i. e. the people living in it (rare): *Hor.* III. *Fig.*: near likeness, resemblance, affinity: *diversarum rerum*, *Quint.*

vicinitas, *atis*, f. [id.] neighbourhood, nearness, proximity, vicinity: *Cic.* II. *Meton.*: the neighbourhood, i. e. neighbours: *id.*: *Sall.* III. *Fig.*: near likeness, resemblance, congeniality, affinity: *Quint.*

vicinus, a, *um*, *adj.* [vicus] near, neighbouring, in the neighbourhood or vicinity: *taberna*, *Hor.* *bellum*, *Liv.* *With Dat.*: *vicina astris sedes*, *Virg.* *Poet.*: *jurgia*, i. e. of neighbours, *Hor.* *Neut. pl.* without subst., *vicina*, neighbouring places, the neighbourhood, *Plin.* (*Comp.*: *Ov.* 2. *Subst.* *vicinus*, i, m., and *vicina*, ae, f. a neighbour: *Cic.*: *Hor.* *Pl.* (ii) After a prep., *vicinus*, i, n. the neighbourhood, vicinity: *stellae in vicino terrae*, *Plin.*

II. *Fig.* nearly resembling in quality or nature, like, kindred, allied: *Cic.* (*Hence It. vicino*: *Sp. vecino*; *Fr. voisin*.)

vicis (*Gen.*); the *Nom. sing.* does not occur), *vicem*, *vices*; *plur.* *vices* (*Nom.* and *Acc.*) and *vicibus* (*Dat.* and *Abi.*), f. change, interchange, alternation, alternate or reciprocal succession, vicissitude: (i) *Sing.*: *hac vice sermonum*, *conversation*, *Virg.*: *commoti vices fortunarum humanarum*, *reverse*, *Liv.*: *versâ vice*, *reversely*, *Just.* (ii) *Plur.*: *mutat terra vices*, *renews her changes*, *Hor.*: *cur vicibus factis convivia neant, alternately, by turns*, *Qv.*: *nec tela nec ullas vitavisses vices*, *Danaum*, *hand to hand conflicts* (interchange of blows), *Virg.* 2. *Adverbially*: in *vicem* and as one word, *invicem*, and less freq. *vicem* or in *vices*, by turns, alternately, one after the other, mutually, reciprocally: *hi rursus invicem annos post in armis sunt*, *Caes.*: *suam cuiusque vicem*, according to each one's own turn, to each in turn, *Liv.*: *defatigatis in vicem integri succedunt*, in their stead, *Caes.*: *Liv.*

II. *Esp.* return, requital, reciprocal service, recompense, retaliation: *vicem officii praestantis*, *Cic.* *Plur.*: *sequenti reddite vices*, i. e. do as much in return, *Ov.* 2. the changes of fate, fate, condition, fortune, misfortune: *convertere humanam vicem*, *Hor.* *Plur.*: *fors et debita iura viceque superbae te maneat ipsum*, a return of contumely, *id.* III. *Transf.* the position, place, room, stead, post, office, duty of one person or thing as assumed by another: *per speciem alienae fungendae vicis opes suas firmavit*, *Liv.* More generally, office, function: *sortiti vices*, having drawn lots for our several duties, *Virg.*: *vestramque meamque vicem explete, your duty and mine*, *Tac.* 2. *Adverb.*: (i) *vicem*, with *Gen.* or *pron.* *adv.*, in the place of, instead of, on account of, for: *heri vicem meamque*, *Pl.*: *tuum vicem saepe doleo*, on your account: *Cic.* (*Hence* (b) in a more general sense, after the manner of, like: *Sardanapali vicem* in suo lectulo mori, *id.* In same sense, *vices*: *Tac.* (ii) *vice*, instead of, for: *arenae vice bitumine intertrato*, instead of mortar, *Just.* [The root is *vik*, to separate, put asunder, whence *Gr.* (Fux) *εἰκ-ω*; *O. H. G. wichen* (mod. *Germ. weiche*), I go aside, also *wehsl* (mod. *Germ. wechsel*), change, exchange] (*Hence It. vice*, *vece*, *Sp. vez*, *Fr. fois*.)

viagesim, *adv.* [from root of *vicis*], used by ancient writers = *vicissim*, in turn, again: *Pl.*

viagesim, *adv.* [id.] in turn, again: *Cic.*

viagesitudo, *inis*, f. [id.] change, interchange, alternation, vicissitude: *Ter.*: *Cic.*

viagesita, ae, f. a beast for sacrifice, a sacrifice, victim: *Hor.*: *Cic.* *Fig.*: *se victimam rei publicae praebere*, *id.* [*Etym. uncertain*.]

viagesimarius, a, *um*, *adj.* [victima] of or belonging to victims: *Plin.* II. *Subst.*: *victimarius*, *ii*, m. an assistant at sacrifices: *Liv.*

victito, i, v. a. *freg.* [vivo] to live, support oneself, subsist on: *Pl.*

victor, *oris*, m. [vicio] a conqueror, vanquisher, victor. *Abol.*: *quod* (stipendium) *victores victis imponere* consuevit, *Caes.* With *Gen.*: *omnium*

gentium, Cic. With Abl. bello civili, id. (u) A dj. : exereitus, victorious, Caes. Of things: currus, i. e. a triumphal car, Ov. II. Fig. (rare): animus libidinis et divitiarum victor, that rose superior to, Sall. propositi, i. e. having achieved, Hor.

victoria, ae, f. [victor] victory. Cic. : Caes. In plur. victoriae eorum bellorum, Cic. In gen sense victory, success: victoria penes patres fuit, Liv.

victoriatus, i, m (sc. numus) [victoria] a silver coin stamped with the image of Victory, in Varro's time worth half a denarius: Cic. Liv.

victoriola, ae, f. dim. [id] a little statue of Victory: Cic.

victrix, icis, f. and n. (the masc. form is victor, q. v.) [vinctio conjuering] victorious: Athenae, Cic. litterae, telling of victory, id. arma, Virg. (u) Subst. fem.: victrix Asiae et Europae Roma, Flor. Fig. mater victrix filiae, non libidinis, Cic.

victus, a, um, Part. [vinctio]

victus, us (Gen. sing. victi, Pl.), m. [vivo] that upon which one lives, sustenance, nourishment, provisions, victuals: Cic. faciem victu, abounding in the means of life, wealth, Virg. Plur. : Pl. : Cic. II. a way of life, mode of living (rare). consuetudo victus, Caes. (From victualis comes Fr. vitaille.)

viculus, i, m. dim. [vicus] a little village, hamlet: Cic. Liv.

vici, i, m. a district or quarter of a city, a street: Cic. Caes. Hor.

II. a village, hamlet: Cic. Caes. [Of. Skr. vica-s; Gr. vicōs; Goth. vīks, Eng. wick or wick, as in Norwich.]

videlicet, ade [videre licet; cf. licet and sci-licet, hence] it is easy to see, is clear or evident, clearly, plainly, evidently, manifestly, etc. (i) With Acc. and Inf. dep. on videre, one may see that: videlicet parcum illum fuisse senem, Pl. (ii) Adv., evidently, undoubtedly: quae videlicet ille non ex agri consuetudine, sed ex doctrinae indicia interpretabatur, Cic. 2. In ironical or sarcastic sense, when the contrary is intended, of course, forsooth: tuus videlicet salutaris consiliatus, periculis meus, id. quid metuebant: vim videlicet, id. II. Transf. as a complementary or explanatory particle, to ut, namely: caste inflex adde ad deos, animo videlicet, id.

vidéo, vidi, visum, 2 v a. [vidēn], i. e. vidēne, Pl. Virg. to see: constr. usu. with Acc. (or Nom. with pass.), or with Acc. and Inf. : ea, quae videmus, Cic. Caes. videres inferna errare canes, Hor. Poet. with ut and Ind. or Subj.; esp. in calling attention to something: viden, ut germinant vertice cristas! sees thou how ... Virg.: vides ut alta stet nive candidum Sorace, Hor. (If the former sense 'viden' is interjectional) Absol.

jamque vident ... pingit, as he begins to open his eyes, Virg.

2. Esp. to see on purpose, to look at: quin tu me vides? only look at me! Cic. Also, me vides, look to me, i. e. trust to me: Pl.

3. In colloquial lang., as in English, to visit: id. 4. Transf. to perceive, observe by any other sense: mugire videbis sub pedibus terram, Virg.: naso pol jam haec quidni videt plus quam oculis, Pl. II. Fig. to see with the mind's eye, to perceive, mark, observe, discern, understand, be aware, know, etc.: exitum animo, Cic.: video meliora proboque, Ov. 2. Esp. to look at, look to, consider, to think or reflect upon; to see to, care for, provide: to memento, videas quid agas, Cic.: antecessat, ut prandium nobis videret, to see after, i. e. provide, id.

3. to be to see a period or event utinam etiam tamen videam, cum, etc., id. [i] R. flet et videtur, visus sum to seem, appear; to be regarded as: freq. with fut. of person; the predicate is completed either by an adj. or by an Inf. (i) With adj.: ut imbelles timideque videamur, id. (ii) With Inf.: ut beate vivisse videar, id. 2. Esp. in official decisions, as a guarded opinion, instead of a positive declaration, consult adject. Senatusconsultum, Ambraam non videtur captum esse, Liv. 3. Impersonal, with subj. clause: non minus videtur, ad beatum vivendum satis posse virtutem, Cic. (iv) Esp. to seem proper, right of good, he/she, etc.) place, likes, ut consul, quoniam videtur ei, cum imperio mittere, whosoever he thought proper to send, Liv.: ubi visum est, sub vesperum dispersi discedunt, Caes. [Of. Skr. vid, Gr. Fō (dōp, dōo); Goth. vit, Eng. wit, O H. G. wiza, mod. Germ. wissen. The radical idea, from which those of seeing and knowing are derived, is prob. that of distrahi hinc, as in cerno; cf. Skr. m-ru, 'dignoscere,' and Lat. di-videre.] Hence It. vedere; Sp. ver; Fr. voir.]

viduitas, ātis, f. [viduus] bereavement, want: Pl. II. Esp. widowhood: Cic.

Vidularia, ae, f. [vidulus] the 'play of the portmanteau,' the title of a lost comedy by Plautus.

viduus, i, m. a leathern travelling-trunk, portmanteau, knapsack: Pl. (Hence through low Lat. vidullia, It. valigia, Fr. valise.)

vidūo, avi, atum, i, v a. [viduus] to deprive or bereave of: constr. usu. with Abl. : urbem civibus, Virg. Absol. : Agrippina, viduata morte Domitii, left a widow, Suet. With Gen. : manuum viduata, deprived of, without, Lucr.

viduus, a, um, adj. bereft of, constr. with Abl., rarely Gen. : pharetra, robore, Hor. : solum arboribus viduum, destitute of, Col. pectus amoris, Ov. Also with ab: lacus viduus a lumine Phoebi, Virg. (Gul.)

2. Esp. bereft of husband or wife: vir, Pl. : puellae, Prop. : Fem. as subst., vidua, a widow, Cic. : also in sense of not married, single, a spinster, Liv. Transf. of animals: columba, Plin. (ii) Of things: cubile, Ov. : noctes, id. : So of a vine not trained to a tree, Cat. : also of trees without vines: Hor. : Ov. [With vidua cf. Skr. vidhavi; Goth. rudvō, Eng. widow. The root is prob. vidh, mindh (which is found in Vedic Skr.), 'to be empty, to want': Gr. ἡ-ἰθ-ε-ς, an unmarried man, is perh. cognate, the η being prothetic (for ε)] (Hence Fr. vide and veuf.)

vidēo, no per, ētum, 2 v a. to bend, twist together, to plait, weave. Varr. [The root is vi, 'to bend, to twist, weave,' whence Gr. ἰ-τρο-ς (orig. fi-τρο-ς), -ε-α, willow, osier, Lat. vi-men, vitis, vitā, O H. G. wi-da, a rope, wi-da, osier, Eng. wick.]

victor, ōis, m. [vicio] a cooper : Pl. victus (as dissyll., Hor.), a, um, Part. [vicio] II. Adj. : shrunk, withered, wrinkled: aliquid victum et caducum, Cic. : vestis (of a spider's web), shrivelled, Lucr. senex, Ter.

vigēo, 2 v n. to be lively or vigorous: in flourish, bloom, etc. : quae terra stirpibus continentur, arte naturae vivunt et vigent, throve, Cic. : utriusque vobis se vigintibus, when you were in your full vigour, Liv. quem [Philostratus] in Academia maxime vigere audio, i. e. is in the highest repute or esteem, Cic. [Cogn. with vego, q. v.]

vigescō, gūi, 3 v n. to begin to become lively or vigorous, to thrive, to begin to flourish or bloom. Lucr. : Cic. Tac.

vigēsimus, a, um, v. vicestimus.

vigil, ūis, adj. awake, watchful, on the watch, alert. amore vigil torquebere, sleepless, Hor. : alio, i. e. the cock, Ov. (ii) Transf. of things: oculi, ever wakeful, Virg. : lucernae, night-lamps, Hor. : ignis, ever-alight, Virg. : cera that keeps one awake, id. 2. Subst. : a watchman, sentinel. clamor a vigilibus famule custodibus tollitur, Cic. Suet. Transf. mundi (sol et luna), Lucr. [Cogn. with vego, vegetus, vig-eo, cf. Eng. wake, Germ. wachen.]

vigilans, antis, Part. [vigillo] II. Adj. : watchful, anxious, careful, vigilant: Cic. Comp. : id.

vigilanter, adv. watchfully, carefully, vigilantly: Cic. Comp. : id. Sup. : id.

vigilantia, ae, f. [vigilo] wakefulness (rare): Cic. II. Fig. : watchful attention, watchfulness, vigilance: id.

vigilax, ācis, adj. [vigilo] watchful (rare) canes, Col. II. Fig. : curae, Ov.

vigilia, ae, f. [vigil] wakefulness, sleeplessness, a lying awake: patiens vigilae, able to go without sleep, Sall. : Cic. In plur. : Demosthenis vigilae, i. e. his nightly studies, id. II. In

partic. a *keeping awake* for the security of a place, esp. of a city or camp, a *watching, guard*: vigilas agere ad aedes sacras, id. Hence,

2. Meton.: a *watch, i. e. the time of keeping watch by night*, among the Romans a fourth part of the night prima, secunda, tertia, quarta, Caes. Liv. (ii) *the watch, i. e. those standing on guard, watchmen, sentinels*: vigilas ponere, Sall. Cic. **3.** a *watching* at religious festivals, *nightly vigils*, esp. in plur.: Cereris vigilae, Pl. **III.** Fig. *watchfulness, vigilance*: vigilia et prospectiva, Cic.

vigilo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a [id.] *Next to watch, i. e. to be or keep awake at night, not to sleep, be watchful*: ad militum noctem, Cic. Transf.: *lunina vigilantia* (of a lighthouse), O. **II.** Fig.: *to be watchful, vigilant*: vigilantum est super, Cic. Of non-personal subjects: *vigilantes curae*, id. **2.** Esp. *to keep watch over, to be attentive to*: with Lat. studius severus, Prop. **B.** Act.: *to watch through, spend in watching, to do or make whatever hour* poet., *to be anxious, to*: Vigilatum canem, *surround*, id. (Hence R. *regulae* Sp. *regla*, Fr. *regler*.)

viginti, num. adj. card. twenty: *the* (for *duodeviginti*, *two tens*: *et* is for *et*, as in *quinta* and in *digitus* beside *decem* vases). Cf. Skr. *vatati*, *satvati* *ekavati* (Bogot *Ekavati*) (Hence It. *ente*, Sp. *ente*: Fr. *vingt*.)

vigintiviratus, as, m. (*vigintivir*, *one of the cohort of the vigintiviri*, for the distribution of lands: Cic. (ii) of the inferior civil court (v. *iudic. art.*) Lat.

viginti-viri, orum, m. plu. a *cohort or band of twenty men*, the *vigintiviri*: (i) Appointed by Caesar for distributing the Campanian lands: Cic. (ii) an inferior civil court, one-half of whose members assisted the praetor, while the other half presided over the roads, the mint, and public executions Tac. (v. Smith's Ant. 417.)

vigor, oris, m. (*vigeo*) *liveliness, activity, force, vigour*: Hor.

villicus, v. villenus
villendo, i. v. a [villus *pendo*] *to hold in slight esteem, to despise, vilipend*: aliquem, Pl.

villus, e, adj. of *small price or value*, cheap: supellex, Virg. Comp.: Cic. Sca. id. *Neutr. absol.*: Ep. *Quantum emiuit?* Th. Vill. *at a cheap rate*, Pl.

II. Transf. of *trifling value*, paltry, common: Cic. villor algæ, *of less value than sea-weed, quite worthless*, Hor. **2.** *found or produced in great quantities* (and thus cheap), common (poet. and rare): *poma*, Virg. (Ety. unknown.) (Hence It. *vile*, Sp. *vil*.)

villitas, atis, f. [*villus*] *lowliness of price, cheapness*: annonae, *low price of corn*, Cic. **II.** Transf.: *trifling value, meanness, baseness, vulgarity*

Plin. **2.** *low esteem, disregard, contempt*: Sen.

villiter, adv. cheaply: App. Comp. Pl. *Sup.*: Plin.

villa, ae, f. dim. [for *vicula* from *vicus*] *a country-house, country-seat, farm, villa*: Cic. Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 415) **II.** In partic.: *villa publica*, in the Campus Martius, as a gathering-place, rendezvous for recruits, and of the people for the census, etc.: Liv. As quarters for foreign ambassadors: id. (Hence Fr. *ville*, and, through low L. *villaticum*, It. *villaggio*, Sp. Fr. *village*.)

villica, ae, v. villicus, ¶ 2

villico, i. v. a [villicus] *to manage an estate or farm in the country*: Cic.

villicus (more correctly *villicus*), a, um, adj. [*villa*] *of or belonging to a country-house or villa*: Aus. **II.** Subst.: *villicus, i. m., an overseer of a farm or estate, a steward, bailiff*: Cic. Hor. **2.** *villica, ae, f. the wife of a villicus, a female overseer*: Cat. Juv.

villösus, a, um, adj. [*villus*] *hairy, shaggy, rough*: leo, Virg. (Hence Fr. *villous*.)

villula, ae, f. dim. [*villa*] *a little country-house, a small villa*: Cic.

villum, i, n. dim. [contr. from *vinulum*, from *vinum*] *a sup. of wine*: Ter.

villus, i, m. *shaggy hair, a tuft of hair*: Cic. *tensis villis, with smooth-shorn nap*, Virg. [Cf. *vil-nus*; cogn. with *vellus*, q. v.]

vimen, imis, n. [v. *vicio*] *a plant twig, a with, with, osier, etc.*: Caes.: Ov. **2.** *the wand of Mercury*: *Le-thaeum*, Stat.

vimentum, i, n. [id.] *an osier, withy*: Tac.

vimineus, a, um, adj. [*vimen*] *made of osiers*: *tegumenta*, Caes.

vin, i. e. visne, v. volo, ad. init.

vinaceus, a, um, adj. [*vinum*] *of or belonging to wine or the grape*: *acinus*, a *grapestone*: Cic.

vinalia, ium and iorum, n. plu. [id.] *the name of two wine-festivals, the former (priora) celebrated annually on the 23rd of April, at which an offering of new wine was made to Jupiter, and the latter (rustica) on the 19th of August, when the vintage was begun* Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 415)

vinarius, a, um, adj. [id.] *of or belonging to wine, wine*: *vas*, Cic. **II.** Subst.: *vinarius, u, m. a wine-dealer, vintner*: Pl. **2.** *vinaria, orum, n. plu. wine-pots, wine-flasks*: Hor.

vineus, a, um, adj. [*vinco*] *that serves for binding*: Pl. (dub. al. junceus)

vincibilis, e, adj. [*vinco*] *that can be easily gained*: *causa*, Ter.

vincio, vinci, victum, a, v. a. to bind, to bind or wind about, to fetter: *vincem Romanum*, Cic. *suras cothurnas*, Virg.: *digitum puellarum*, to encircle of a ring, Ov. (v. *virgo*) *vincto pectore,*

with tight stays on, Ter. **II.** Fig. *to bind, fetter, confine, restrain*: *to justify, secure*: *vi Veneris vinctus*, Pl.: *religione vinctus*, Cic.: *numine teste fidem*, Ov. [Prob. from root of *vicio*, augmented by *k* and nasalized.]

vinco, vici, victum, 3. v. a. and n. *to conquer, overcome, defeat, subdue, vanquish*: *Carthaginienses*, Cic.: *Galliam bello*, Caes.

II. Transf.: *to get the better of, prevail over; to win, gain, etc.*: *vincere iudicio*, Cic.: *aliquem carnalibus, to outdo, surpass*, Virg.: *causam suam, to win*, Ov.: *Othonem vincas volo, outbid* (in an auction), Cic.: *to win at play*: *i. millia*, Suet. (ii) Of inanimate subjects: *(naves) neu turbine venti vincantur, be overpowered*, Virg.: *aëra (sagittae), surmount*, id. (iii) *to reduce*: *metallorum primitias fornacibus, to smelt*, Tac.: *viscera flammæ, to purge by fire* (i. e. in cooking), Virg. **III.** Fig.: *naturam studio*, Caes.: *rationem*, Cic. With *Subj.*: *vincor ut credam, am constrained, compelled*, Hor. **2.** *to prove triumphantly, show or demonstrate conclusively*: with *Acc* and *Inf.*, or *Subj.*: *vincet stultos ratio insanire nepotes*, id.: *nec vincit ratio, hoc ut, etc., nor will any logic prove, id.* **3.** A *bol.*: *to prevail, gain one's point, carry the day*: *vicit in senatu pars illa quae, etc.*, Sall. (ii) Esp. in expressions of reluctant assent: *vincite, si ita vultis, have it your own way*, Caes. [The root is *vic*: cf. *victor*, *per-vicax*: this root seems to imply stubborn effort: v. *vix*] (Hence It. *vincere*, Sp. *vencer*; Fr. *vaincre*.)

vinctus, a, um, Part. [*vinco*].

vinculum (contr. *vinculum*), i, n. [id.] *that with which anything is bound, a band, bond, rope, cord, fetter*: *corpora constricta vinculis*, Cic. Of the latches or thong of a sandal: Virg.: *epistolae, i. e. the thread tied round*, Nep.: *the cable of a ship*, Virg.: *the strap of the caestus*, id.: *tunicarum*, Ov. (ii) Esp. plur. of the fetters of prisoners; hence, *a prison*: *mitto vincula, mitto carcerem*, Cic.: *in vincula coniecti*, Caes.: *in vincula ducti*, Liv.: *ex vinculis causam dicere, to plead in chains*, Caes. **II.** Fig. *a bond, fetter, tie*: Cic.: Virg.: *mercenaria vincula, business engagements*, Hor. (Hence It. *vinchio*.)

vindemia, ae, f. [*vinum demo*] *a grape-gathering, vintage*: Pl. *Plur.*: Suet. **II.** Transf.: *grapes, wine*: *arboribus pendet vindemia*, Virg. (Hence Fr. *vendange*.)

vindemiator (*quadrissyll.* in Hor.: *vindemystor*), oris, m. [*vindemia*] *a grape gatherer, vintager*: Hor. **II.** Transf. *a star in the constellation Virgo*: Col.: *called also, vindemitor*: Ov.

vindemiola, ae, f. dim. [id.] *a little vintage*: *transf. of minor sources of income*: Cic.

vindex, icis, comm. *one who lays*

legal claim to a thing, a claimant; hence, a maintainer, protector, deliverer, vindicator: libertatis, Cic. *aeris alieni, a protector of debtors, id. injuriarum, a protector from wrong, Liv. Adj.* "vindicibus pacatus viribus orbis, avenging, Ov. II. *an avenger, punisher, revenger:* conjurationalis, Cic. *Poen.:* deae vindices scelorum, i. e. the Furies, id. *Adj.:* flamma, Ov. [Etym. uncertain.]

vindicatio, ōnis, f. [vindicō] a taking into protection, a protection, vindication; *an avenging, punishment:* Cic.

vindicatio, arum, f. plu. [vindex] a laying claim to a thing before the praetor by both contending parties (hence in the plur.); a legal claim made in respect of a thing, whether as one's property or for its restoration to a free condition: Cic. *vindicat ab libertate in servitute dare, to sentence a free person to slavery, Liv.:* vindicias secundum libertatem dare, to admit a claim to liberty, id.

vindicō (vindicō), avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to lay legal claim to a thing, whether as one's property or for its restoration to a free condition: rem publicam in libertatem, to claim the restoration of freedom to the commonwealth, Cic. *Liv.* With the words in libertatem understood, to deliver, save: usu. with a or ab: te ab eo vindicō et libero, Cic. *quam dura ad saxa revinctam vindicat Alpheus, rescues, Ov. II.* Transf. in gen., to lay claim to as one's own, to make a claim upon; to arrogate, assume, appropriate: omnia pro sua, Cic. *Homerum Chii suum vindicant, id. ad se, Liv.:* universae Galliae consensio libertatis vindicandae, for asserting their independence, Caes. III. to avenge, revenge, punish, to take vengeance on: maleficium in aliis, Cic. *in quos vindicandum statuit, Caes. (Hence It. vengiare; Sp. vengar; Fr. venger.)*

vindicta, ae, f. [vindicō] the staff or rod with which a slave was touched in the ceremony of manumission, a liberating-rod, manumission-staff (v. Smith's Ant. 248): Cic. II. Transf. assertion, defence, maintenance: libertatis, Liv. *Vell. 2.* vengeance, revenge, punishment: Juv. *Tac.*

vinea, ae, f. [vinum] a plantation of vines, a vineyard: Cic. *Hor. Transf.:* a vine: Phaedr. II. *Milit. t. t.:* a kind of pent-house, shed, or mandrel, for sheltering besiegers: Caes. (v. Smith's Ant. 415). (Hence Fr. vigne.)

vinetum, i, n. [id.] a plantation of vines, a vineyard: Cic. *Proverb.:* vineta nō egomet caedam mea, to clip my own vineyard, i. e. be severe against myself, Hor.

vinitor, ōris, m. [id.] a vine-dresser: Cic. *Virg.*

vinivulus, a, um, adj. delightful, sweet: Pl. [Prob cogn. with venus.]

vinolentia, ae, f. [vinolentus] wine-bibbing, intoxication from wine: Cic. **vinolentus, a, um, adj.** [vinum] full of or drunk with wine, drunk, intoxicated: Cic. 2. mixed with wine: medicamina, id.

vinosus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of wine, drunk with wine, 2. fond of wine, wine-bibbing: Hor. *Comp.:* aetas, Ov. *Sup.:* lena, Pl. 3. having the flavour or taste of wine: pomum succi vinosioris, Suet.

vinum, i, n. wine: Cic. *Hor. 2.* Transf. (i) grapes: Pl. *Cato.* (ii) vines: vinum conserere, Cato: Plin.

3. Meton: drunkenness, intoxication: vinum plenus, Cic. *vino sepulta urbs, Virg.* per vinum, owing to 'drunk,' Cic. [This word cannot be separated from vitis, for which v. vito; cf. Gr. οἶνος (Fōivos), and οἶνος (a vine) Goth. vein was borrowed from the Latin.] (Hence It. Sp. vino; Fr. vin.)

violā, ae, f. dim. a name applied to the violet, and also to the wall-flower: Virg. *Cic. II.* a violet colour, violet: Hor. [Cf. Gr. ἰώ (Iō-v)]

violabilis, e, adj. [violō] that may be injured or violated, violable (poet.) only with neg. non violabile munien, inviolable, Virg.

violārium, i, n. [violā] a bed or bank of violets: Virg. *Hor.*

violārius, i, m. [id.] a dyer of violet colour: Pl.

violatio, ōnis, f. [violō] an injury, profanation, violation: templi, Liv. **violator, ōris, m. [id.]** an outrager, profaner, violator: templi, Ov. *juris gentium, Liv. foederis, Tac.*

violens, entis, adj. impetuous, vehement, furious, violent (violentus more usual, q. v.). *Aufidus, Hor. [Appy from vi-s, but the formation is peculiar.]*

violenter, adv. impetuously, vehemently, violently. *Hor. Liv. Comp.:* Suet. *Sup.:* Just

violentia, ae, f. [violentus] violence, vehemence, impetuosity, ferocity: novi hominis, Cic. *leonum, ferocitas, Lucr. (ii) Of things. vultus, fierceness, Ov.:* vini, Lucr.

violentus, a, um, adj. [violens] forcible, violent, vehement, impetuous, boisterous: homo, Cic. *Comp.:* violentior Eurys, Virg. *para violentior natalis horae, more potent influence in the hour of birth, Hor. Sup.:* violentissima tempestates, Cic. *Transf. of style:* nimis violentum est dicere, it is overdoing it, it is exaggeration, id.

violo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to treat with violence, to injure, dishonour, profane, violate: hospites, to do violence to, Caes. *lines, to ravage, waste, id.:* agros, Virg. *parentes, Cic.:* Cereale nemus securi, Ov. *indutias per scelus, to break, Caes. [Appy. from vi-s, but the formation is peculiar.]*

vipera, ae, f. [contr. from vivi-pera, from vivus pario, because supposed to

be the only serpent that brings forth its young living] a viper: Plin. II. *Transf.:* an adder, snake, serpent, in gen.: Virg. *Hor. 2.* viper 'serpent! as a term of reproach, Juv. (Hence Fr. guivre.)

vipērus, a, um, adj. [vipera] of a viper, serpent, or snake: dentes, Ov. *monstrum, i. e. the serpent-haired head of Medusa, id.:* anima, poisonous breath, Virg.

vipērinus, a, um, adj. [id.] of a viper, serpent, or snake: sanguis, Hor.

vir, viri, m. a male person, a man: Cic. *Caes. de viro factus femina, Ov. II.* In various special uses. (i) husband: Pl. *Hor. Ter. Transf. of animals:* vir gregis, mate, sire, Virg. *Ov. (ii) a man, opp. to a boy, id.:* Just. (iii) As disting. from homo (a human being), a man of courage, one who deserves the name of a man: tulit dolorem, ut vir, et ut homo majorem ferre sine cūsa noluit, Cic. (iv) In military lang. as opposed to cavalry, equites virique, horse and foot, Liv. Hence proverb. equis viris or viris equisque, with horse and foot, i. e. with might and main v. equus. III. Meton manhood, virility (poet and rare): Cat. [Cf. Skr. vira-s, a hero, Goth. veir, Irish fear, and perh. Gr. ἥρως]

virāgo, ōnis, f. [vir] a man-like, vigorous, heroic maiden, a female warrior, heroine: Pl. *Ov. Virg.*

virēctum, v. viretum.

virēo, 2 v n. ti be green or verdant: Cic. *Virg. II.* Fig. to be fresh, vigorous or lively, to flourish, bloom: ingenium virēbat, Liv. *Virg. [Etym. uncertain.]*

vires, ium, f. plu. strength: v. vis **viresco, i. v n. incept.** [vireo] to grow green or verdant: gramina, Virg.

virētum (virect-), i, n. [id.] a green or verdant spot, turf, greensward usu. plur.: vireta nemorum, Virg.

virga, ae, f. a twig, sprout, switch, rod: Ov. *rasae hastilla virgae, of peeled shrub-wood, Virg. Eod. a graft, scion, set: Ov. 2.* a rod, switch for flogging: Pl. *Juv.:* esp. the rods in the fustices of the lictors, with which criminals were scourged: Cic. Hence, poet. for fustices, as a designation of one of the higher magistrates: Ov. 3. a wand, a staff, as a support: Liv. 4. a magic wand: Virg. 5. *Transf. a coloured stripe in a garment: purpureae, Ov. [Etym. uncertain.] (Hence It. Sp. verga; Fr. verge.)*

virgator, ōris, m. [virga] one who beats with rods, a flogger: Pl. **virgatus, a, um, adj. [id.]** made of twigs or osiers: calathisci, Cat. II. striped: aegula, Virg. *nurus, in striped garments, Val. Pl.*

virgētum, i, n. [id.] a thicket of rods or osiers: Cic.

virgēus, a, um, adj. [id.] of rods or

twigs, of brushwood. *flamina*, a fire of sticks, *Virg*.

virgidea, *a*, *f*. [formed from *virga*, after the analogy of *vindemia*] a harvest of rods, i.e. of blows: *Pl*.

virgillae, *v* *vergilae*.

virginialis, *e*, *adj* [*virgo*] of or belonging to a maiden or virgin, maidenly, virgin: *habitus atque vestitus*, *Cic* : *foles*, a girl-stake, *Pl*.

II. Subst.: *virginalis*, *is*, *n* (sc. membrum) *Phaedr*.

virginarius, *a*, *um*, *adj* [*id.*] of or belonging to virgins. *Pl*.

virginæus, *a*, *um*, *adj* [*id.*] of or belonging to a maiden or virgin, maidenly, virgin (poet) : *forma*, *Ov* : *sagitta*, i.e. of *Ithaca*, *Hor* : *ara*, of *Istia*, *Ov* : *umina*, of the *Danaides*. *Prop* : *bellum*, with the *Amazons*. *Val Fl* : *vulcures*, the *Harpes*, *Ov*.

virginisvendonides, *is*, *m* [*virgo venditor virginis-venditor*]. *Pl*.

virginitas, *atis*, *f* [*virgo*] maidenhood, virginity. *Cic* : *Virg*.

virgo, *tus*, *f* a maid, maiden, virgin, an unmarried woman. *Cic* : *bellum*, i.e. *Pallas*, *Ov* : *In* apposition *virgo hila*, *virgin daughter*, *Cic* : *dona*, i.e. *Indus*, *Ov*. **II**. Transf. in gen. a young woman, girl. *Virg* : *Hor* : **2**. the constellation *Virgo*. *Cic* poet. **3**. *Aqua Virgo*, or simply *Virgo*, an aqueduct constructed by *M. Tullius* (so called because a young girl discovered the source of the water). *Ov* : *Etym* uncertain! (Hence *It* *virgine*, *Sp* *virgen*, *It* *virge*).

virgula, *ae*, *f* *dim* [*virga*] a little twig, a small rod, a wand. *Cic* : *divina*, a divining-rod, *Id*.

virgultum, *i*, *n* [cont. from *virgula*] a bush, thicket, cane, in *pl*, brushwood, twigs. *Caes*. : *Virg*.

virguncula, *ae*, *f* *dim* [*virgo*] of hominulus from home] a little maid, young girl. *Juv*.

viridarium (*viridarium*, and cont. *viridarium*), *i*, *n* [*viridis*] a plantation of trees, a pleasure-garden. (Hence *It* *verzier*, *Fr* *verger*).

viridia, *ium*, *v* *viridis*, *no*, *i* **2**.

viridicatus, *a*, *um*, *adj* [*viridis*] made green, green. *silva*, *Cic*.

viridis, *e*, *adj*. [*viridis*] green (as the most general designation for every shade of that colour) *smaragdus*, *Lucr* : *colles viridissimi*, *Cic* : *colubrae*, *Hor*.

II. Subst.: *viridia*, *um*, *n* *plu* green plants, herbs or trees. *Pl* : *Phaedr* : **II**. Transf. green, fresh, blooming, young, youthful, lively, vigorous: *juventa*, *Virg* : *senectus*, *Virg*, *hearty*, *id.* (Hence *It* *Sp verde* : *Fr* *vert*, *vert*.)

viriditas, *atis*, *f* [*viridis*] green colour, greenness, verdure. *Cic*. **II**. Transf. freshness, briskness, vigour. *Id*.

virido, *i* *v*. *a*. and *n*. [*id.*] Act. to make green, cause to grow green: *Ov*. **II**. Neutr. to grow or be

green (only in *Imperf* past): *cingit viridantia tempora lauro*, *Virg* : *viridantia* toro, *Id*.

virilia, *e*, *adj* [*vir*] of or belonging to a man, male, masculine: *vox*, *Ov*.

(i) In grammar, of the masculine gender, masculine: *nomen*, *Varr* : **2**. manly, full grown, arrived at the years of manhood: *partes viriles*, the parts of full-grown men (in plays), *Hor* : *toga* (also called *pura*), assumed by Roman youth in their sixteenth year, *Cic*. **II**. In law, belonging to a person, that falls to a person or to each one in the division of inheritances: only in the phrase, *virilis portio* or *pars*. *Gai* : **2**. Transf. in gen. *virilia pars* or *portio*, share, part, lot : *est aliqua mea pars virilis*, some duty devolves upon me, *Cic* : *haec pro virili parte defendunt*, to the utmost of their ability, *id.* : *pro virili portione*, *fac*. **III**. Fig. manly, manful, firm, vigorous, bold, spirited, etc. *Cic*.

virilitas, *atis*, *f* [*virilis*] the age of manhood: *Plin* : **2**. the power of procreation, virility: *Abdus*, *ademptae virilitatis*, an eunuch, *Tac*. **II**. Fig. manliness, manly vigour: *Quint*.

viriliter, *adv* manfully, firmly, courageously. *Cic* : *Ov*.

viripotens, *entis*, *adj* [*vis*] mighty in power, an epithet of *Jupiter*. *Pl*.

viritim, *adv* [*vir*] man by man, to each one separately: *aliquid dividere*, *Cic* : *Sall* : *Hor*.

virōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj* [*virus*] full of or covered with slime, slimy: *loci*, *Cato* : **II**. having a bad odour, strong-smelling, rank. *castorea*, *Virg*.

virtus, *tus*, *f* [*vir*] manliness, manhood: including all that is excellent in the physical and moral nature of man : excellence, virtue, merit. *ut animi virtus corporis virtuti anteponeatur*, excellence, superiority, *Cic*. **2**. moral perfection, virtue: *id.* : **3**. Esp. courage, valour, bravery, etc. : *Helveth reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt*, *Caes* : *Cic*. **II**. Transf. of animals and things, goodness, excellence, value, etc. : *equi*, *Cic* : *navium*, *Liv* : *Cic* (Hence *It* *virtu*, *Sp* *virtud* : *Fr* *vertu*).

virus, *i*, *n* a slimy liquid, slime: of animals and plants. *Virg*. **II**. Esp. a poisonous liquid, poison. *Caes* : *Cic* : *Virg* (ii) Fig. *ovomere virus acerbatis suae*, venom, *Cic*. **3**. strong smell, pungency: *Lucr*.

3. saltiness, saline taste, of seawater. *Id* (cf. *Skr* *visha*, *m*, poison, *Gr* *ios* (for *Firo-s*)).

vis, *vis*, *f*: *plu* *vises*, *rum* (*Nom* and *Acc* *plu* *vis*, *Lucr*. *Gen* and *Dat* *sing* very rare: *Gen* *vis*, *Tac* : *Dat* *vi*, *Act*. *Fr* *Afr* : *Acc* *vim*), strength, physical or mental: *force*, *vigour*, *power*, *energy* : *Sing* : *equorum*, *Cic* : *tempestatibus*, *Caes* : *fluminis*, *id*. (ii) *Plur*. (most freq. of physical strength): *non viribus* : *corporum res magnae geruntur*, bodily strength, *Cic* : *me jam sanguis viresque deficient*, *Caes* : *Poet*.

with *Inf* : *nec mihi sunt vires inimicas pellere tectis*, *Ov* : **2**. Esp. *hostile strength*, *force*, *violence* : in *sing*, only. *vi vis illata defenditur*, *Cic* : *nec vi nec munimento capi poterat*, either by assault nor by blockade, *Liv* : *vim viribus exit*, he eludes the attack by means of his strength, *Virg*. Esp. in legal phr. *de vi* (*reus*, etc.), of open violence, *Cic*. (ii) In partic. force, violence offered to chastity: *id*. **II**. Meton. quantity, number, abundance: *auri argenteque*, *id.* : *hominum*, *Liv* : *odora canum vis*, a pack of keen-scented hounds, *Virg*. **2**. vires, military forces, troops: *vires ad coercendum habere*, *Caes*. **III**. Fig. mental or legal strength, power, energy, vigour : *oratoris*, *Cic* : *vim ac ius magistratu demere*, *Liv* : **2**. Transf. of abstract things, force, meaning, import, nature, essence: *amicitiae*, *Cic* : *quae vis inest in his paucis verbis*, si attendas, intelligis, *id* [App. cognate with *Gr* *ίς* (*Fi-s*); the radical *v* being augmented in Greek by *n* (*iv-ōs*), in Latin by *s* (*vis-es*, *vir-es*)].

viscatus, *a*, *um*, *adj* [*viscum*] smeared with bird-lime: *virga*, *Ov*.

visceratio, *ōnis*, *f* [*viscera*] a public distribution of flesh or meat: *Cic* : *Suet*.

viscum, *i*, *n*. (*viscus*, *i*, *m* *Pl*) mistletoe. *Virg*. (Hence, *birdlime* made from its berries: *Cic* : *Virg*. **2**. Fig. *viscus merus vestra est blanditia*, i.e. a mere trap or snare, *Pl* [cf. *Fr* *lēs* (*Fiōs*)] (Hence *It* *visco*, *Fr* *gui*).

(i) *viscus*, *ēris*, and more freq. in *plu*, *viscera*, *um*, *n*. the internal organs of the animal body, the viscera, including the heart, lungs, liver, as well as the stomach, entrails, etc. *Sing* : *Cels*. *Ov* : *Plur* : *Cels*. *Ov*. **II**. Transf. flesh, as being beneath the skin: *Cic* : *solida taurorum viscera*, whole carcasses, *Virg*. **2**. the fruit of the womb, offspring: *Ov*. **III**. Fig. the bowels, i.e. inward or most part: *montis* (*Actnae*), *Virg*. in *medulla* populi *Romani* ac *visceribus* haerebant, in the very heart of, *Cic* : *magnarum domum*, the minion of, *Juv*. [*Etym* uncertain.]

(2) *viscus*, *i*, *v* *viscum*, *ad* init.

visendus, *a*, *um*, *Part* [*viso*].

II. *Adj*. worthy of being seen, admirable, remarkable: *Cic*.

visio, *ōnis*, *f*. [*video*] the act or sense of seeing, sight, vision: *App*. **II**. Transf. a thing seen, an appearance, apparition: *Cic*. **2**. Fig. an idea, notion: *veri falsique*, *Id*.

visito, *avi*, *atum*, *i*. *v*. *a*. *freq*. [*viso*] to see frequently or habitually: *aliquem*, *Pl*. **II**. to go to see, to visit (rare): *aliquem*, *Suet*. *Cic*.

viso, *si*, *sum*, *i*. *v*. *a*. *freq*. [*video*] to look at often or attentively, to view, behold, survey: *ex muris visite agros vestros ferro vastatos*, *Liv*. *Abzol*. : *visendi causa venire*, *Cic*. **II**.

Transf. to go or come in order to look at, to see to, look after: (i) With *Acc*: filios, Pl. (ii) With *depend. interrog. clause*: ego quid me velles, visibam, id. (iii) With *ad*: vise ad portum, id. 2. to go to see, to visit (esp. a sick person): (i) With *Acc.*: uxorem, Ter: Cic. (ii) With *ad*: aegrum esse simul mulierem: nostra illico ite visere ad eam, to pay her a visit, Ter.

visum, i, n. [id.] something seen, a sight, appearance, vision: visa somnorum, Cic. 11. *Esop.* as transl. of the Gr. *phantasia*, an image of an external object impressed upon the sensorium: id.

visus, a, up, Part. [video].

visus, ūs, m. [id.] a seeing, looking; a look, glance; the faculty or act of seeing, sight, vision: oculorum visus, Lucr. Plur.: Ov. 11. a sight, appearance, apparition, vision: rite secundum visum, that they would duly prosper (give a favourable issue to) the sights seen, Virg.: augustinus humano visu, grander than any (mere) human appearance, Liv.: inopino terribis visu, nocturni visus, Liv.

vita, ae (old *tiēn*. sing. vital, Lucr.), f. (v. vivo) life: Cic.: vitae necisque potestas, Caes.: nae ego hodie tibi bonam vitam feci, a good, pleasant life, Pl. 11. Transf.: a livelihood: sibi reperire, id. 2. a way or mode of life: rustica, Cic.: utriusque vita et mores, Liv. 3. To denote a very dear object: mea vita, or simply vita, my life (i.e. dear as life), Cic. 4. Meton. the living, i.e. mankind, the world (late). Plin. 5. a life, i.e. a course of life, career, as the subject of biography: Nep. 6. a spirit, shade, in the infernal regions (=umbra) tenues sine corpore vitae, Virg. (Hence *It. vita*; Sp. *vida*; Fr. *vie*.)

vitabilis, e, adj. [vito] that may be or ought to be shunned: Ov.

vitabundus, a, um, adj. [id.] shunning, avoiding, evading (rare): with *Acc.*: castra hostium, keeping out of the way of, Liv. Absol.: vitabundus, per saluosa loca exercitum ducere, Sall.

vitalis, e, adj. [vita] of or belonging to life, vital: vis, vital power, Cic.: viae, i.e. the air-passages, Ov.: secla, generations, i.e. periods over which a (human) life extends, Lucr. 11. Subst.: vitalia, lum, n. plu. the vital parts, vitales: fusa solo vitalia, Lucan.: rerum (sc. principia), life-giving elements, Lucr.

vitaliter, adv. vitally: Lucr.

vitatio, ōnis, f. [vito] a shunning, avoiding, avoidance: doloris, Cic.

vitellianum, ōrum, n. pl. (sc. codices) tablets used for wanton subjects, so named from Vitellius: Mart.

vitellus, i, m. dim. [vitulus] a little calf, as a term of endearment: Pl. 11. Transf. the yolk of an egg: Cic. (Hence Fr. *veau*.)

vitēus, a, um, adj. [vitis] of or belonging to the vine: pocula, i.e. wines, Virg.

vitellatus, a, um, Part. [vitio] 11. A dj.: forged, counterfeit: Cic.

vitellula, ae, f. dim. [vitis] a little vine: Cic.

vitifer, fēra, fērum, adj. [vitis fero] vine-bearing, that produces vines: Mart.

vitigenus, a, um, adj. [vitis and gen in gigno] vine-born, produced from the vine: liquor, Lucr.

vitilena, ae, f. [vitium lena] a bowed, procress: Pl. (dub.)

vitineus, a, um, adj. [vitis] of the vine, vine-: Flor (dub.)

vitio, ōvi, atum, i v a [vitium] to make faulty, to injure, spoil, mar, taint, corrupt, infect, vitiate: Lucritaverat auras, Ov.: oculos, id., vna. Hor. 2. V.p. to violate: virguem. Ter. 11. Fig.: to falsify: senatus-consulta, Liv.: vitandis diebus, by tampering with the days (dates), Cic.

vitiosē, adv. faultily, defectively, badly, corruptly: Cic. 2. Fig. id.

vitiositas, ātis, f. [vitiosus] faultiness, corruption: humonis, Macr. 11. Fig. Cic.

vitiosus, a, um, adj. [vitium] full of faults or defects, faulty, defective, bad, corrupt: nux, empty, rotten, Pl. vitiosissimus orator, Cic. 11. Fig. defective in point of order or ceremonial: suffragium, informal, not good in point of law, id. consul, chosen contrary to the auspices, id. 2. morally faulty, vicious: vita, id.: cura, morbid, Hor. Comp. progenies vitiosior, id. Sup.: Vell.

vitia, is, f. [vicio] a vine, grapevine. Cic.: Virg. 11. Transf. a vine-branch: Ov. 2. a centurion's staff, made of a vine-branch. Tac. Ov. Used for flogging: Tac. (ii) Meton. the office of a centurion, centurionship. Juv. (Hence *It. vite*, Sp. *vid*.)

viti-sātor, ōris, m. [vitius] a vine-planter: Virg.

vitium, ii, n. a fault, defect, blemish, flaw, imperfection, vice: corporis, Pl.: in parietibus aut in tecto, Cic. animadverso vitio castrorum, i.e. the faulty, unfavourable position, Caes.: aerie, sickness, Virg.: in animals, distemper: id.: of the soil: omne per ignem excoquitur vitium, every noxious property, id. 11. Fig. a fault, defect, blemish: vitia in dicente videre, Cic. 2. Esp. a moral fault, failing, error, offence, crime, vice: id.: virtus est vitium fugere, Hor.: in collect senitus: vitio parentum rara juvenus, thinned by their vices, id. (ii) a violation of female chastity: Ter. 3. In relig. lang. a defect in the auspices or auguries, causing any subsequent proceedings to be null and void: comitiorum, i.e. a cause sufficient to render them illegal, Cic.: vitio creatus, informally appointed, Liv. [Etyim. un-

certain.] (Hence *It. vizio*; Sp. *vicio*, Fr. *vice*.)

vito, avi, atum, a v. ā. and n. to avoid, shun, seek to escape, evade: tela. Caes.: aliquid, Hor. 11. Fig.: vitia, Cic.: suspiciones, Caes. With Abl.: infortunio, Pl. With Subj.: erit vitandum, ne, etc., Cic. With Inf.: tangere vitet scripta, Hor. [Prob for vit-to, from root vik, to separate, v. vicis Cf. Gr. (fik) vīkw.]

vitreus, a, um, adj. [vitrum] of glass, glass-, vitreous: hostia, i.e. a glass draughtsman, Ov. 2. Subst.: vitrea, ōrum, n. plu. glass vessels, glass-ware: Mart. 11. Transf. like glass, glassy, in colour or transparency, clear, bright, shining, transparent: unda, Virg. hence, of Circe, as a sea-nymph, glassy, Hor. 2. Fig.: fama, brilliant, glittering, id.

vitruis, i, m. a stepfather. Cic. Poet. of Vulcan, the husband of Venus, in relation to Cupid, the son of Jupiter and Venus. Ov. [Etyim. unknown.]

vitrum, i, n. glass. Lucr. Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 420.) 11. wood, a plant used for dyeing blue. Caes. [Perh. for vit-tru-m, from the root of video, as transparent.] (Hence *It. vetro*, Sp. *vidrio*, Fr. *verre*.)

vitta, ae, f. [vicio] a band, esp. a fillet or chaplet, worn round the head, and in relig. lang. a head-band, a sacerdotal or sacerdotal fillet. Ov. Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 421.) Also bound around the altar. Virg. and upon the branches borne by supplicants for protection or pardon: id.: Hor.

vittatus, a, um, adj. [vitta] bound with a fillet or chaplet. capilli, Ov.

vitula, ae, v. vitulus.

vitulinus, a, um, adj. [vitulus] of a calf, carcuncula, a piece of veal, Cic. assum. roast of veal, id. 11. Subst. vitulina, ae, f. (sc. caro), calf's flesh, veal: Pl. Also, vitulina, ōrum, n. plu. Nep. (Hence Fr. *vealin*.)

vitulor, i v n. dep. [Vitula, the goddess of victory, of joy] to celebrate a festival, keep holiday, be joyful. Jovi lubens vitulor, i.e. bring a thank-offering, Pl.

vitulus, i, m. and vitula, ae, f. [coegn. with Gr. *φίραλος* (= *raippos*, Hesych.)] a calf: (i) Masc. a bull-calf: Cic. (ii) Fem. a cow-calf: Virg. 11. Transf. in gen. a calf, foal: of the horse: id. 2. vitulus marinus, a sea-calf, seal: Juv.

vitupérabilis, e, adj. [vitupero]

blame-worthy, blameable, censurable (rare). Cic.

vitupératio, ōnis, f. [id.] a blaming, censuring, blame, censure, vituperation: Cic. Plur.: id. 11. Transf.: blame-worthiness, scandalous conduct: id.

vitupérator, ōris, m. [id.] a blamer, censurer, vituperator: Cic.

vitupéro, avi, atum, i v. ā. [vitium

paro, i.e. to find fault; hence] to censure, blame, disparage, vituperate: Pl. Cic. Proserb. qui caelum vituperant, who find fault with heaven itself, i.e. are in religion with nothing, Phaedr. II. In relig lang to render defective, to spoil an omen: alicui omen, Pl.

vivacitas, ātis, f. [vivax] tenacity of life: Plin.

vivarium, ii, n. [vivus] an inclosure in which game or fish are kept alive, a preserve, fish-pond, etc.: Juv. Fig. exipiant senes, quos in vivaria mittant, i.e. to get them under their control in order to secure their fortunes, Hor.

vivatus, a, um, adj. [id.] animated, lively (v. rare) potestas animi, quick-wind, Lucr.

vivax, ācis, adj. [vivo] tenacious of life, long-lived, voracious phoenix, Ov. met. Hor. cervus, Ov. Comp. bores, Hor. 2. Transf. of things, lasting long, enduring, durable oliva, Virg. gratia, Hor. carmine fit vivax virtus, Ov. II. lovely, vigorous, voracious (rare) sulfura, burning brightly, inflammable id. Quint.

vivesco (vivisco), vixi, 3 r n in-cep. [id.] to become alive, get life: Plin.

II. Transf. to go lively, strong, or vigorous ulens, Lucr.

viduus, a, um, adj. [vivus] full of life, living, animated tellus, tennens, Lucr. 2. Transf. of pictorial representations, true to life, animated, spirited, vivid signa, life-like, Prop. etia. Mar. II. full of life, lively, vigorous, vivid vis animi, Lucr. spectas, Tac. Umber (cans), Len. Virg. virtus, glowing valour, id. Lav.

vivi-rādix, ius, f. a set or cutting having a root, a layer, quakeset: Cic.

vivisco, v. vivisco.

vivo, vixi, victum, 3 r n (past perf. Subj. vivam, vivet, Virg.) to live, be alive, have life vivere ac spirare, id. ad summam senectutem, id. vivit (cuius), et e minimo maximum ignis erit, vult revire, Ov. In pass. notia vivitur aetas, i.e. is now passing, id.

2. Particular phrases (1) vixit (like fuit), he has done with life, he is dead: Pl. (ii) ius vivam, as true as I live, and negatively (with ne), may I not live, may I die, if, etc.: as a formula of asseveration nam, ius vivam, putavi, Cic. ne vivam, scio, id.

3. With ref. to the conduct of life: secum vivere, to live for oneself, i.e. care only for oneself, id. Pass. impers: negat Epicurus, jucunde posse vivi, that one can live happily, id.

4. Esp. to live well, enjoy life: sed quando vivemus? id. Cat. Hence, in bidding farewell, vive valeque, Hor.

5. to last, endure, remain (poet): tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus, Virg.: vivunt commissi calores Aeoliae fidibus puellae i.e. still live and glow in verse, Hor. II. Transf. to live on anything (r in any manner,

i.e. to support life piscibus atque olivariis, Caes.: raptio, Virg.: parcius, Hor. 2. to pass one's life to reside, dwell - vixit Syracusis, Nep.: in maxima celebritate atque in oculis civium, id. [Cf. Skr. jiv, to live, giv-a-s= vivis; Gr. bi-o-s; Goth. quu-s, living, O H G. quek, Eng. quack. Orig. initial g became ge, whence Gr. β and Lat. v; cf. venio] (Hence Ital. vivere, Sp. vivir, Fr. vivre.)

vivus, a, um, adj. [v vivo] alive, living, that has life: (simulacrorum) membra vivis hominibus composit, Caes. Tatio vivo, in the lifetime of Tatus, Cic. Esp. in phrase, vivus vidusque, before one's very eyes hunc vivus videntique funus ducitur, id. vivus vidensque pereo, with my eyes wide open, Ter. 2. Of things: caespes, fresset cut turf, Hor.: Ov.: flumen, running, Lav. ros, fresh, Ov.: lucerna, burning, Hor. saxum, natural, unworked, Virg.: vivos ducent de marmore vultus, life-like, speaking, id. vox, i.e. as opp. to reading and writing, Cic. Quint. (ii) Neut. absol. ad vivum, to the quick v. resco.

vix, adv. [for vixim v. vixco] with difficulty, with much ado, hardly, scarcely, barely: carros ducere, Caes. vix tenuer quin, etc. Cic. Strengthened with aegre: vix et aegre, Pl. II. Of time, hardly, scarcely, only just. Cic. With quam, or (poet) vel, to denote the immediate succession of two events scarcely had (something happened) when, id. Virg. 2. Strengthened with dum, and usually written in one word, vixdum, hardly then, scarcely yet: (Hannibalem) vixdum puberem, Liv.

vixdum, adv. v. vix, fin.

vixet, v. vivo, ad vult.

vocābūlum, i, n. [voco] an appellation, designation, name: Cic. II. Esp. in grammar, a substantive or noun, both in gen. and an appellative noun in partic., in contradistinction to nomen, a proper name: Varr.

vocālis, e, adj. [vox] that has a voice, sounding, speaking, singing, vocal: Orpheus, tuneful, Hor. chordae, Tib. carmen, Ov. ne quem vocalem praeterea videamus, that speaks, Cic.: hoves, gifted with speech, Tib. antra, in which oracles were given, Stat.

II. Subst. vocalis, is, f. (sc. littera) a vowel: id. (Hence Fr. voyelle.)

vocāmen, ius, n. [voco] an appellation, designation, name: Lucr.

vocatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a citing before a court, a summons: Varr. II. an invitation to dinner, etc.: Cat.

vocātivus, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to calling: casus, the vocative case, in grammar: Cicell.

vocātor, ōnis, m. [id.] a bidder, inviter to dinner, etc.: Suet.

vocātus, ūs, m. [id.] a calling, calling upon, summoning, invocation:

Cic. II. Esp. an invitation to dinner, etc.: Suet.

vociferatio, ōnis, f. [vociferor] a loud calling, outcry, vociferation: Cic.

vociferor, avi, atum, i. v. a. = vociferor (rare) Liv.

vociferor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. [vox fero] to cry out, cry aloud, exclaim, scream, bawl, vociferate: Cic.: Virg. (ii) Of things: to sound, resound, Lucr.

vocito, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. freq. [voco] to be wont to call, to call, name. Demetrius qui Phalereus vocitatus est, Cic. II. to call repeatedly, call out again and again (rare): clamor accurritum, vocitatum, Tac.

voco, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. to call, to call upon, summon, invoke: nutu vocibusque hostes, to ravle, challenge, Caes.: populum R. ad arma, to summon, id. imiles ad concilium, Liv.: aliquem in contionem, Cic.: imbrebros votis, to call down, Virg. 2. Esp. to cite, summon into court, before a magistrate: Cic. 3. to bid, invite one as a guest to dinner, etc.: Pl. (ii) In gen. to invite, etc.: me ad vitam vocas, i.e. you dissuade me from suicide, Cic.: arroganti offensas, to provoke, Tac. (iii) Of inanimate or abstract subjects, to invite, summon, incite, arouse: vocat Auster in altum, Virg. quaque vocant fluctus, Ov.

4. to call by name, to name, denominate, style: aliquem regem, Cic.: me miserum vocares, Hor. Pass.: ego vocor Iyconides, Pl. II. Transf.: to call, i.e. to bring, draw, put, set, place in some position or condition: ne me apud milites in invidiarum voces, Cic.: aliquem in partem curarum, Tac. (ii) With inanimate or abstract objects: quae fecisti, in iudicium voco, I call to account, Cic. [Cf. Skr. vaḥ, to speak, Gr. Fer in eros, eivov, ὤψ; Germ. er-wählen.]

vocūla, ae, f. dim. [vox] a small or feeble voice (rare) Cic.: Prop.

II. Transf. a soft note or tone: Cic.

2. a little, petty speech; a little word, particule: id.

vōlans, utis, Part. [volo, 2]. II. Subst. in pl. only: volantes, ium, f. birds (poet): Virg.

volātivus, a, um, adj. [volo, 2] flying, winged: Pl. II. Transf. fleeting, flighty, volatilis, inconstant, transitory: Cic. (Hence Fr. volage.)

volātilis, e, adj. [id.] flying, winged: bestiae, Cic.: puer, i.e. Cupid., Ov.

II. Transf. swift, rapid: telum, Lucr.: ferrum, flying, Virg. 2. fleeting, transitory: aetas, Ov. (From n. pl. volatilia comes Fr. volaille.)

volātus, ūs, m. [id.] flying, flight: aquilae, Cic. Plur. i. d.

vōlēma (-aema) pīda, n. pl. a kind of large pgar: Virg.

vōlens, entis, Part. [volo, 1]. II. Adj.: willing, voluntary, ready:

fructus, quos ipsa volentia rura sponte

tulere sua, Virg. 2. *favourable, well inclined*: virtute ac dis volentibus, Sall. (ii) Subst.: volentia, ngen, plu. *acceptable or suitable things*: Muciano volentia rescripsit, answers agreeable to the wishes of M. Tac.

volgo and **volgens**, v. volutus. **volitans**, *any, part* [volito] 2. Subst.: a flying creature, winged insect, Virg.

vólito, avi, atum, i. v. n. freq. [volito, 2] to fly to and fro, to fly or sit about, to flutter: Cic. 2. Transf. to fly or hover about: Ki fori, to sit about, id. tota aie, Liv.: tota A. vagatur, volitat ut p. i. e. roams about as if it belonged to him, Cic. (ii) Of things extra favilla in nimbo, Virg.: voces per auras, Lucr.: umbræ inter vivos, id. 11. Fig.: speramus nostrum nomen volitare et vagari latissime, fly abroad and spread, Cic.

volinus, **volinero**, etc. v. volui

(i) **vólui**, volui, velle (contr. vñ), for visui, Pl.: Ter. sis = si vis. sultis = si vultis, *agree and desert* v. n. and a. to will, be willing, to wish, desire, be disposed; to intend, purpose constr. with Inf., Acc. and Inf. Acc. (with which an Inf. may only be understood), Subj. or absol. (i) With Inf.: idem Stoicus esse voluit, Cic. With ellipsis of Inf. before Acc. of place, deinde Arpinum voluimus, I am thinking of going to it, id. (ii) With Acc. and Inf.: si vis me flere, Hor. (iii) With Acc.: faciam, quod vultis, ut potero, Cic.: eadem, to have the same desires, Sall. (iv) With Subj.: voluit haec ut infecta faciant, Pl.: quam vellem Panætium nostrum nobiscum haberemus, Cic. (v) Absol. vult, nolit, scire difficile est, id. (vi) With adv.: sic Di voluisti, Virg.: hactenus Vitellius voluerat, i. e. this was all I wanted, Tac. 2. Of things: neque chorda sonum reddit quem vult manus et mens, Hor. 11. Esp. with Acc. of person, elliptically, to want, to wish to speak to, have something to say to: si quid ille se velit, wanted him for anything, Caes.: num quid me vis? have you anything further to say to me? have you done with me? may I go? Pl.: and without Acc. of pers.: numquid vis aliud? Ter.

2. With Dat. of person and adv.: to wish one (well or ill) tibi bene ex animo volo, id.: male alui, Pl. 3. Legislative t. t.: to will, determine, ordain: majores vos sententiam ferre voluerunt, Cic. Hence, at the commencement of a bill proposing a new law; vultis, jubeatis, as a question to the people, whether they approved and accepted it: Liv. 4. to suppose, be of opinion, to think, say, maintain: quod quom voluit, declarant quodam esse vera, Cic.: Mars alter, ut isti volunt, will have it, Liv. 5. to mean, signify, only with interrog. quid and sibi: nec satis intellexi, quid sibi lex, aut quid verba ista vellent, what that

law or those words meant, Cic. 6. to wish rather, to prefer = malo. namque rose quam nullius duces esse voluit, Liv. [Ct. Skr. var., to choose, Gt. Soua-o-vas (Hom. πόλ-ε-ρα); Germ. wöllen, wählen, Eng. will, Scot. wale] (Hence, through low Lat. volare, it volare, Fr. voler.)

(2) **vólui**, avi, atum, i. v. n. to fly: corvi, Lucr.: apes, Ov. 11. Transf. to move swiftly like one flying, to hasten: i. sanc. vola curriculo, Pl.: litterae ad Pompeium, Cic.: faces et saxa, Virg.: hasta, id. [Cogn. with volare, velox, but the further affinity of these words are obscure] (Hence, through the form volata, Fr. volare, and, from it, Eng. volley.)

vólones, um, n. plu. [volui, 1] volutones ('vellers'), the slaves, who, after the defeat at Cannae, voluntarily offered themselves for military service: Liv.

volpes, is, v. vulpes.

volbella, ae, f. [vello] a kind of pincers for pulling out hairs, tweezers Pl.

volvus, a, um, Part. [vollo]

volutus, ūs, v. vultus

vólubilis, e, adj. [volvo] that is turned round, or (more freq.) that turns itself round, turning, spinning, whirling, rolling, revolving buxum, i. e. a top, Virg.: annis, rolling on and on, Hor.: caelum, Cic. 11. Fig. of speech, rapid, fluent, voluble: id. Transf. of the speaker, id. 2. changeable, mutable: fortuna, id.

vólubilitas, atis, f. [vólubilis] a rapid, whirling motion: mundi, Cic.

2. Transf. roundness, round form: capitis, Ov. 11. Fig. of speech, fluency, volubility. Cic. 2. changeableness, mutability: fortunae, id.

vólubiliter, adv. of speech, rapidly, fluently, volubly: Cic.

vólucer, cris, e, adj. [volui, 2] flying, winged: bestiae, Cic.: dracones, Ov.: o munium volucrum! Cic. (ii) Subst.: volucris, is, f. (sc. avis: once only masc., sc. ales, teneris volucres, Cic. poet.), a bird. Lucr.: Virg.: Hor.: Titiv. volucres, volucres, Prop.: vocae coeunt volucres, insects, Ov.: of bees, id. 2. Transf. flying, winged, fleet, swift, rapid (mostly part.): homines, Lucr.: sagitta, Virg.: equi, Ov.: Fig. malevolent, Cic.: Somanus, Virg. 3. Esp. passing quickly by, fleeting, transient, transitory: fortuna, Cic. dies, Hor.

volucris, is, v. volucer

vólumen, inus, n. [volvo; lit. a thing that is rolled or wound up, hence] a roll of writing, a roll, book, volume: Cic. Hor. 2. Esp. like libr. of a separate portion of a work, a part, book Cic. 11. e. roll, whirl, wreath, fold, eddy, etc.: (anguis) sinuat immensa volumine terga, with rolling motion, Virg.: fumi, wreath, whirl, Ov.: alterna volumina crurum,

curves (of a horse's action in trotting), Virg.

vóluntarius, a, um, adj. [voluntas] willing, of his or its own free will, voluntary: milites, volunteers, Caes.: auxilia, Cic. 2. Subst.: voluntarii, orum, m. plu. (sc. milites), volunteers: Caes. 11. Transf. of things, more, suicide, Cic.: accusationes, Tac.

vóluntas, atis, f. [volens] will, wish, choice, desire, inclination: Caes.: Cic. Adv. verb. p. h.: (i) voluntate with pronom. adj. or Gen., or alone, of one's own will, of one's own accord, willingly, voluntarily: sua voluntate descendere, id.: voluntate omnium concesi, id.: aliae civitates voluntate in ditionem venerunt, Liv. (ii) ad voluntatem, de, ex voluntate, according to the will, at the desire of: ad voluntatem loqui, at the will of another, Cic. 2. Esp. good-will, favour, affection: erga Caesarem, id.: in se, Caes. 3. a last will, testament: Cic. 4. Of speech, meaning, sense, signification, import Quint. (Hence Fr. volonte.)

vólūpe, or, apocopated, **vólūp**, adv. agreeably, delightfully, to one's satisfaction, etc. Pl. Ter. [Ct. Skr. in Gr. ἔλπο-ο-μαι. The u in volupe is an inserted auxiliary vowel.]

vóluptabilis, e, adj. [voluptas] that causes pleasure or satisfaction Pl.

vóluptarius, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to pleasure or enjoyment, pleasant, agreeable, delightful, devoted to pleasure, sensual, voluptuous: possessione, Cic. Just.: Epicurus, homo, ut scis, voluptarius, a man who regarded enjoyment as the chief good, Cic.

vóluptas, atis, f. [volupe] satisfaction, enjoyment, pleasure, delight of whatever kind: omne id quo gaudemus voluptas est, Cic.: corporis, sensual pleasure, id. In plur. use of sensual gratifications: id. a voluptatibus (servus), an officer in the imperial household, master of the revels, Suet. 11. Meton. of persons, as a term of endearment: mea voluptas, my son, my charmer, Virg. 2. voluptates, sports, shows, spectacles, given to the people, Cic. (Hence Fr. volupté.)

vólūtābrum, i, n. [voluto] a wallowing-place for swine: Virg.

vólūtābundus, a, um, adj. [id.] wallowing about: Cic.

vólūtatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a rolling about, wallowing: corporis, Cic. 11. Fig. restless, disquiet: animi, Sen.: rerum humanarum, changefulness, id.

vólūto, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. freq. [volvo] to roll, turn, twist, or tumble about: genus amplexus genibus voluitans haerebat, writhing round, Virg. 11. Fig.: vocem per ampla atria, to roll, spread, id. Reflect. in omni genere et scelere ad flagitiorum volutari, to wallow, Cic. 2. to turn over or revolve in the

mind : to consider, weigh, ponder : aliquid animo, *id.* : aliquid in animo, *Liv.* 3. Transf. : to engross, occupy : animum cogitationibus, *id.*

volutus, a, um, Part. [volvo].

volva (vulva), ae, f. [id.] a wrapper, covering, integument : fungorum, *Plin.* II. Esp. the womb, matrix of women and animals : Juv. (H) a sow's womb as a favourite dish. *Liv.*

volvo, volvi, volūtum, 3 v. a. to roll, turn about, turn round, tumble sub undis scuta virum galeasque et fortis corpora, *Virg.* (amnis) saxa, *Lucr.* huc illic oculos, *Virg.* volvendunt sunt libri, unrolled, i. e. opened and read, *Cic.* sub naribus ignem, to exhale, *Virg.* volvere orbem, as milit. t. to form circle, *Liv.* (H) Reflect to turn or roll about or along (angulus) inter vestes et levia pectora lapsus volvitur, *Virg.* volvuntur stellarum cursus, *Cic.* lacrimae volvuntur, roll down the cheeks, *Virg.*

II. Fig. (lunam) celerem protos volvere menses, in rolling on, *Hor.* celeriter verba, to roll off, *Cic.* tot casus, run the round of, pass through, *Virg.* sic volvere Parcas, are unfolding the future, *id.* 2. Esp. to turn over or revolve in the mind; to ponder, meditate upon, consider : inuita cum animo suo, Sali immensa omnia animo, to brood over all kinds of extravagant schemes, *Liv.* : ingentes iras impetore, *id.* (cf. Gr. εὐνοω, εὐνοω (root fax); Goth. rān-jan. In Gr. (fax-F), Lat. and Goth. there is broken reduplication, the simple root *vāl* appears in O. H. G. wellan, to roll; Hence through the part. volutus, it rolls. Fr. *rolle*, *roûle*, and, through low Lat. *volutare*, *Fr. vautre*.)

vomer, eris (Nom. sing. vomis, *Virg.*) m. a ploughshare : *Cic.* : *Hor.* II. By analogy, of the organ of generation : *Lucr.* [Ety. uncertain by some connected with vomo, as 'throwing out' the earth]

vómica, ae, f. a sore, boil, ulcer, abscess : *Cic.* : *Juv.* II. Fig. an evil, annoyance, grief, plague, curse (rare, and censured as vulgar by Quint.) : *Liv.* (old prophecy). [Most prob. from vomo, 'a discharging sore']

vómia, eris, v. vomer

vomitio, ónis, f. [vomo] a vomiting : *Cic.*

vomitio, i. v. n. freq. [id.] to vomit often. *Suet.*

vomitus, ós, m. [id.] a vomiting : *Pl.* : *Suet.* II. Meton. a disgusting yellow : *Pl.*

vómo, úi, itum, 3. v. n. and a. Neutr. : to throw up, vomit : post cenam, *Cic.* 2. Transf. of a river-qua largius vomit (Padus), discharges itself into the sea, *Plin.* II. Act. : to throw or pour out in abundance, to emit, discharge (poet.) : fluctus, *Ov.* : argentum, to disgorge, give up, *Pl.* [cf. Skr. vom, "vomere;" Gr. *εμ-ειν*.] (Hence Fr. vomir.)

vōrācitās, ātis, f. [voras] greediness, ravenousness, voracity : *Enn.*

vōragō, huius, f. [voros] an abyss, chasm : submersus voraginibus (fluminis), deep holes, *Cic.* : fluvii profundas voragines, *Liv.* Sing. collect. vasta voragine, *Virg.* Of a gulf or chasm in the earth. *Liv.* Poet. of a devouring stomach : ventris, *Ov.* II. Fig. gorges et vorago patrimonii, i. e. a wholesale spendthrift, *Cic.* republican, an abyss of perdition to the state, *id.*

vōrax, ācis, adj. [id.] swallowing greedily, devouring, consuming, destructive : Charvdis, *Cic.* Comp. ignis, *Ov.*

vōrā, avi, atum, i. v. a. to swallow whole, swallow up, eat greedily, devour (cibum) animalium alia vorant, alia mandunt, *Cic.* Proverb : meus hic est : hamum vorat, gorges, *Pl.* 2. Transf. to overwhelm, swallow, cover, etc. (navem) rapidus vorat aequore vortex, *Virg.* viam, to get over very quickly, *Cat.* II. Fig. to devour, i. e. to acquire with rapacity, pursue passionately (rare) : litteras, *Cic.* [The orig. root was gar, whence yap-yap-izō, gar-ges, gur-gul-izō, and most prob. gul-a Gai became gear, whence (v. letter B) Gr. βόρ-α, β-βρω-α-ω, and Lat. voro- (for gvor-a), for loss of initial g. b. fore r, cf. vomo and vivo]

vortex, et, v. vers

vortice, etc., v. vert.

vos, v. tu.

voster, tra, trum, v. vester.

vōtivus, a, um, adj. [votum] of or belonging to a vow, promised by a vow, given in consequence of a vow, votive, *Liv.* (Cic. : tabula, *Hor.* legatio, which was undertaken (often as a mere pretext) to fulfil a vow in a province, *Cic.* **vōtum**, i, n. [voveo] a solemn promise made to some deity, a vow : *Cic.* : *Virg.* voti damiari, to obtain one's wish (lit. to be condemned to the payment of one's vow), *Liv.* : voti reus (v. reus), *Virg.* 2. Meton. that which is vowed or devoted, a votive offering (poet.) votis incendunt aras, with burnt offerings, *id.* pro reatu, a votive offering for their safe return, *id.* II. Transf. a wish, desire, longing, prayer : *Cic.* audire de mea vota, my prayers, *Hor.* (Hence Fr. *voeu*)

vōtus, a, um, Part. [voveo].

vōvō, vōvi, vōtum, 2 v. a. to vow, i. e. to promise solemnly or sacredly, to devote, dedicate, consecrate something to a deity : Herculi decumani, *Cic.* : voti ludi, *Virg.* victimam pro redata, *Ov.* With ut and Subj. : Just.

II. Transf. (from the wish implied in every vow), to wish, wish for (rare, and only poet.) elige, quid voveas, *Ov.* With ut and Subj. : ut tua sim voveo, *id.* [Ety. uncertain] (Hence, through freq. *rotare*, Fr. *vouer*)

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vōcis, a, um, Part. [voveo].

vox, vōcis, f. [same root as voveo,

q. v.] a voice, sound, tone, cry, call. *Cic.* : magna voce dicere, with a loud voice, *Cic.* II. Meton. that which is uttered by the voice, i. e. a saying, speech, exclamation, a proverb, maxim : vocem pro aliquo mittere, *Cic.* : quae vox potest esse contemptor, *what*

saying, *id.* : nescit vox missa reverti, words once uttered, *Hor.* *Ptur.* : illius nefarii gladiatoris voces, remarks, the things he said, *Cic.* : contumeliosae, abusive expressions or cries, abuse, *Caes.* 2. speech, language, in gen. : cultus hominum recentum voce formatus catus (Mercurius), *Hor.* 3. accent, tone : acuta, *Cic.* (Hence It. *voce*, Sp. *voz*, Fr. *voix*)

vulcanus, i, m. [Vulcanus, the god of fire; hence transt. fire. *Virg.* : *Ov.* **vulgaris** (volg), e, adj. [vulgus] of or belonging to the multitude, general, usual, common, common-place, vulgar : (artis) usus, *Cic.* : consuetudo, id. liberalitas, extended to all, *id.* : jejuna raro stomachus vulgaris tenet, common, every-day fare, *Hor.*

vulgāriter, adv. after the ordinary or common manner (rare) : scribere, *Cic.*

vulgātor (volg), óris, m. [vulgo] one that makes generally known, a divulger : tacti, of Tantalus, who divulged the secrets of the gods, *Ov.*

vulgātus, a, um, Part. [vulgo]

II. Adj. general, common : vulgatisimus sensus, *Quint.* 2. Esp. commonly or generally known, notorious : vulgator fama est, a more popular tale is, *Liv.*

vulgi-vāgus (volg), a, um, adj. [vulgus, vagus] that wanders about everywhere, roving, inconstant : *Lucr.*

vulgo (volg), avi, atum, i. v. a. [vulgus] to make general, common, or universal : to publish : morbos, spread, *Liv.* : librum, to publish, *Quint.* Reflect. : vulgari cum privatis, i. e. to confound oneself with, put oneself on a level with, *Liv.* II. Esp. to make known to all by words, to spread abroad, publish, divulge : dolorem verbis, *Virg.* 2. Of sexual intercourse, to make common, confound, prostitute : concubitus plebis patrumque, *Liv.*

vulgō, adv. [vulgus] lit. in the multitude; hence, before every body, before all the world, generally, everywhere, commonly, publicly : vulgo totis castris testamenta obsignabantur, *Caes.* : aliquid vulgo ostendere ac proferre, before all the world, *Cic.* : habitant vulgo, they live scattered about, *Virg.*

vulgus (volg), i, n. (masc. *Virg.*) the great mass of the people, the masses, the multitude, the people, public : non est consilium in vulgo, non ratio, *Cic.* 2. any crowd, throng, multitude : animae, vulgus inane, a substantial throng, *Ov.* : servorum, common run, generality, Ter. Of deer; the herd (opp. to ductores) : *Virg.* II. With the idea of contempt, the crowd, the vulgar, mob

vulvula, populeae: Sall.: *oddi profanum vulgus*, Hor. [Ety. uncertain.]

vulneratio (voln.), *ōnis, f.* [vulnero] *a wounding, wound*: Cic. II. Fig. *an injuring*: *famae, salutis*, id.

vulnēro (voln.), *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [vulnus] *a wound, to hurt or injure by a wound*: Caes.: *acie ipsa et ferri viribus vulnerari*, Cic. (II) *Of things, to damage*: *naves*, Liv. II. Fig.: *virorum animos*, id.

vulnificus, *a, um, adj.* [vulnus facio] *wound-making, wound-inflicting* (poet.): *sus*, Ov.: *chalybs*, Virg.

vulnus (voln.), *ēis, n.* *a wound*. In latere, Cic.: *multis et illatis et acceptis vulneribus*, Caes. 2.

Transf. of things, *a wound*, i. e. *a blow, injury, cut, rent, crack*: *vulneribus evicta* (ornus), *strokes of the axe*, Virg. II. Fig.: *a blow, disaster*: *fortunaē gravissimo percussus vulnere*, Cic. Esp. of campaigning: *disaster, defeat*: Tac.: *Just.* (II) *of grief, sorrow*: Lucr.: *Virg.* (III) *of the wounds of love*. Prop. Hor. [Cogn. with Skr. *era-na-m*, *a wound*; and perh. with Gr. *οὐλ-η*, *a scar*.]

vulpēcula, *ae, f. dim.* [vulpes] *a (sty) little fox*: Cic. [From low Lat. *vulpulus* comes Fr. *goupil*.]

vulpes (volpes), *is, f.* *a fox*: Hor. (II) *Meton.*: *cunning, craftiness*: id. Prov. b.: (I) *junger vulpes, to harness foxes, of any absurd undertaking*, Virg. (II) *vulpes pilum mutat, non mores, of a hypocrite*, Suet. [Cf. Gr. *ἀλῶν-η* (stem *ἄλω-ε-κ*); cf. inserted *u* cf. Gr. *ἐπιδόος*, Lat. *ardea*.]

vulsus, *a, um, Part* [vello]. II. A *plucked out, i. e. smoothfaced, beardless, effeminate*. Pl.: Prop. 2. Fig.: *meus, soft*, Mart.

vulticulus (volt.), *i, m. dim* [vultus] *a (mere) look*: Cic.

vultum, *i, v.* *vultus, ad init.*

vultuōsus (volt.), *a, um, adj.* [vultus] *of an expressive countenance, full of expression, full of airs or grimaces, grimacing, affected*: Cic.: Quint.

vultur (voln.), *avis, m.* *a vulture*: Liv.: Virg. II. Transf. *a grasping, avaricious person*: Sen.: Mart. (Perh. cogn. with *vultu*.)

vulturinus (volt.), *a, um, adj.* *of or belonging to a vulture, vulture-coloured*, Mart.

vulturius (volt.), *is, m.* [vultur] *a vulture, bird of prey*: Pl.: Lucr. II. Transf.: *a rapacious or covetous person, an extortioner*; etc.: Cic. 2. *An unlucky throw at dice*: Pl. (Hence Fr. *vautour*.)

vultus (volt.), *ūs, m.* (neut. plur. *volta*, Lucr.) *the countenance, visage, as to features and expression*: Hence, *features, looks, air, mien, expression, aspect*: *imago animi vultus est*, Cic.

vultus acer in hostem, *stern glare*, Hor. Plur.: Cic.: Ov. 2. Esp. *an angry countenance, stern look, grim*

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visage: *instantis tyranni*, Hor. II. Transf. in gen. *the face*: *potanque vultus umbra curvis unguibus, will tear thy features*, id.

2. Of things, *the look, appearance* (poet.) *unus erat toto naturae vultus in orbe*, Ov. [Commonly connected with *volo* (velk) through the notion of 'expression', but this is very doubtful.]

vulva, *ae, v. vulva*.

X, x, the twenty-third letter of the Roman alphabet. It is found in the oldest Latin inscriptions known to us. It is a double consonant, like the Greek *ξ*, being substituted for *es, e g* *pax=pac-s, dix=dic-s*. As the other gutturals, *g, q, and h*, become *c* before *s*, *x* takes the place of the combinations *gs, qs, and hs, e g rex=reg-s, coxi=coq-s, traxi=trah-s*. In *mix*, and in the perfects of *mitor, convivo, vivo*, the *x* arises from a guttural which was radical in each of these words, but disappeared in some of their parts, in the perfects *fluxi, struxi*, a (so-called) *determinative g* has been added to the root (*flux, strug, for flux, stru*). The resultant element of *x* was very strongly pronounced, whence *x* is written for *s* in some, though not the earliest, inscriptions; hence *s* sometimes remains alone before *c* and *t*, as in *secenti, Sextus, mixtus* (beside *mixtus*); in *sedecim, se-iti*, etc., the resultant also is lost. As an initial, *x* appears only in a few Latin words, all of which are borrowed from the Greek. II. In Italian, *x* becomes *s, ss, or sc*, as in *exemplum* from *exemplum*: *testo* from *testus*, *texere* from *texere*, *grassum* from *fraxinus*; *corcia* from *cora*. In French it commonly changes to *ss*, as in *aisselle* from *axilla*, *essaim* from *examen*, *cuisse* from *coxa*, *lisseur* from *laxare*, *lissei* from *texere*, or, less frequently, *s*, as in *buis* from *buxus*, *frêne* (through *frene*) from *fraxinus*, *setti* (through *setur*) from *setarius*. III. As an abbreviation, *X* stands for *denarius* and also for the number *ten*.

xērapēlīnēs, *arum, f. plu* (se vestes) = *ἐξαπαλινες* (of the colour of dry vine-leaves), *dark-red or dark-coloured clothes*: Juv.

xiphias, *ae, m.* = *ξίφιας*, *a sword-fish*: Ov.

xysticus, *a, um, adj.* = *ευστυικός*, *of or belonging to a xystus* (q v.) Tr. Subst. *xystici, orum, m. plu.* *athletes*: Suet.

xystum, *i, v.* *xystus*.

xystus, *i, m.* and *xystum*, *i, n.* = *ευστός*. Among the Greeks, *a covered portico or gallery, where athletes exercised in winter*: Tert. 2. Among the Romans, *an open colonnade or portico, or a walk planted with trees, etc.*, for recreation, conversation, philosophic discussion, etc. Cic. Suet.

Y, y. Though (as was mentioned on letter U) the Latin *y* had a different sound from Greek *y*, yet in the early period of the language, it was used to represent the latter; thus we find *Pulades*, *Eurudica*; and Cicero tells us that Ennius wrote *Bruges* (for *Φρυγες*) and *Burrus* (for *Πυρρως*). But the letter *Y* was adopted into the later Roman alphabet as representative of *v*. It appears to have been already in use in Cicero's time; but its application was restricted to foreign words, and hence the forms *Sylla*, *Tybris*, *pyrrum*, *satyra*, are to be rejected.

Z, z. This letter had a place in the oldest Roman alphabet, and occurred in the *Carminum Saliarum*. It afterwards ceased to be written. In Cicero's time it again came into use, but only to represent *z* in words borrowed from the Greek. When in our MSS of Plautus, *zona*, *zonarius*, *zanidia*, *badzio*, *trapezia* are found, these forms must be attributed to the grammarians of the first century A. D., who adapted the orthography of the poet to that of their own period. In Plautus' time, initial *z* was represented in Latin by *s*, as in *sona* for *ζωνη*; medial *z* by *ss*, as in *bullisso*, *cyathisso*, *malacisso*; so also *conissor* (from *κωμισω*). In the ecclesiastical and other late Latin writers *z* sometimes takes the place of initial *d* before a vowel in words borrowed from the Greek, as in *zabolus*, *zaconus*, *zeta*, for *diabolus*, *diaconus*, *diacta*.

zāmia, *ae, f.* = *ζώνια*, *hurt, damage*, loss. Pl.

zēlōtŭpus, *a, um, adj.* = *ζηλότυπος*, *jealous*: Iarbas, Juv. II. Subst.: *zelotypus*, *i, m.* *a jealous man*: Quint.

zēphŭrus, *i, m.* = *Ζέφυρος*, *a gentle west wind, the western breeze, zephyr* (pure Latin, Favonius). Hor.: Ov.

2. Poet. *wind*, in gen.: Virg. **zmāragdus**, *i, v.* *smaragdus*.

zōdiācus, *i, m.* = *ζωδιακός*, *the zodiac*: pure Lat., *orbis signifer*: Cic.

zōna, *ae, f.* = *ζώνη*, *a belt, girdle, zone, worn about the loins by women*. (v. Smith's Ant. 422.) 2. *a girdle worn by men for containing money, a money-belt*: Hor. II. Transf.: *the girdle or belt of Orion*, a constellation. (v. 2. one of the imaginary belts which divide the earth into five climates, *a zone*: Virg. Ov.)

zōnārius, *a, um, adj.* [zona] *of or belonging to a belt or girdle*: *sector, a cut-purse*, Pl. II. Subst.: *zonarius*, *i, m.* *a maker of girdles*: Cic.

zōnŭla, *ae, f. dim.* [id.] *a little girdle*: Cat.

PROPER NAMES.

(Part I. signifies the former part of the Dictionary.)

ABAS

Abas, *antis*, *m.* the twelfth king of Argos, son of Lynceus and Hypermnestra (q.v.). Hence **Abantēus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* belonging to Abas, and **Abantiādēs**, *ae*, *m.* a male descendant of Abas: esp. Acrilius, son of Abas and Perseus, his great-grandson.

2. son of Melanira, changed by Ceres into a lizard. **3.** a companion of Aeneas. **4.** a Tuscan chieftain in Virg. **5.** a centaur.

Abātōs, *i*, *f.* (i.e. inaccessible), a rocky island in the Nile, near Philae.

Abba (more correctly Obba), *ae*, *f.* a town in Africa.

Abbassus, *i*, *f.* a town in Phrygia.

Abdalonymus, *i*, *m.* a king of Sidon.

Abdēra, *ae*, *f.* (also *ōrum*, *n* *plu*) a town on the Thracian coast, noted for the stupidity of its inhabitants. Hence **Abdērīta**, *ae*, and **Abdērītēs**, *ae*, *m.* an inhabitant of Abdēra, esp. the philosopher Democritus, and **Abdērītānus**, *a*, *um*, belonging to Abdēra, i.e. foolish, insane.

Abella (not Avella), *ae*, *f.* a town in Campania, abounding in nuts, now Avella. Hence **Abellāni**, *ōrum*, *m.* its inhabitants, and **Abellāna** *nux*, the filbert.

Abli, *ōrum*, *m* *plu* a Scythian tribe in Asia.

Abnōba, *ae*, *m.* a mountain range in Germany, the northern part of the Black Forest, in which the Danube rises.

Abōrigīnes, *um*, *m.* the original inhabitants of Italy, the ancestors of the Romans.

Abysrtus, *i*, *m.* a son of Aetes, king of Colchis, killed by his sister Medea; also called Aegleides.

Abŷdus, and **Abŷdos**, *i*, *f.* and *m.* a town in Mysia, near the Hellespont, opposite Sestos. Hence **Abŷdēnus**, *a*, *um*, and **Abŷdēni**, *ōrum*, *m.* the inhabitants.

Acādēmus, *i*, *m.* a Greek hero, from whom the Academia is said to have

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derived its name (V. academia, academicus, Part I.)

Acāmas, *antis*, *m.* a son of Theseus and Phaedra.

Acanthus, *i*, *f.* a town of Macedonia.

Acarnān, *antis* (Acc. Acarnāna), *m.* an Acarnanian.

Acarnānia, *ae*, *f.* the most westerly province of Greece. Hence **Acarnānicus**, *a*, *um*.

Acastus, *i*, *m.* son of Pelias, king of Thessaly.

Acca, *ae*, *f.* a companion of Camilla.

2. Acca Laurentia, v. Laurentia.

Hence **Accālīa**, *ium*, *n* the festival of Acca Laurentia.

Accius (Attius), *ii*, *m.* a Roman proper name. More esp. L. Accius, a distinguished Roman poet, the rival of Pacuvius in tragedy and comedy. Hence **Acciānus** (Att.), *a*, *um*, belonging to Accius. **2.** Accius Navius, a soothsayer who, in the time of Tarquinius Priscus, cut through a grindstone with a razor.

Acco, *ōnis*, *m.* a chief of the Senones (Gauls).

Accē, *ēs*, *f.* (later Ptolemais or Acca), a town in Phoenicia, now Acre.

Acēbas, *ae*, *m.* another name for Sichæus, q.v.

Acerrae, *ōrum*, *f* *plu* a town in Campania, near Naples, now Acerra. Hence **Acerrāni**, *ōrum*, *m.* its inhabitants.

Acēsīnes, *ae*, *m.* a river in India, the chief tributary of the Indus, now the Chenab.

Acēsta, *ae*, also **Acēstē**, *ēs*, *f.* a town in Sicily. Its earlier name was Egesta, later Segesta. Hence **Acēstenses**, *ium*, *m.* its inhabitants.

Acēstes, *ae*, *m.* a mythical king of Sicily.

Achaemēnes, *is*, *m.* the first king of Persia, the grandfather of Cyrus. Hence **Achaemēnius**, *a*, *um*, Persian; and **Achaemēnīdae**, *ōrum*, *m.* the royal house of Persia.

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Achaemēnīdes, *is*, *m.* a companion of Ulysses.

Achæus, *i*, *m.* son of Xuthus, brother of Ion, and reputed ancestor of the Achæans. **2.** a king of Lydia.

Achæus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* belonging to Achæa, Achæan, Grecian. As Subst.: an Achæan, a Greek.

Achāia, *ae*, *f.* (in poets Achāia quadri-syll.) the province of Achæa, in the northern part of the Peloponnesus. **2.** the name of Greece as a Rom. province. Hence **Achāias**, *idis*, *f.* an Achæan or Greek woman; **Achāicus** (Achāius), *a*, *um*, Achæan, Grecian.

Achāis, *idis*, *f.* *adj.* Achæan, Grecian, also subst. an Achæan or Greek woman. **Acharnae**, *arum*, *f* *plu* a district (or demus) in Attica. Hence **Acharnānus**, *i*, *m.* a native of Acharnae.

Acharrae, *arum*, *f* *plu* a town in Thessaly.

Achātes, *ae*, *m.* a companion of Aeneas. **2.** a river in Sicily.

Achēlōus, *i*, *m.* one of the largest rivers in Greece in Epirus, now the Aspropotamo. **2.** the river-god Achelous. Hence **Achēlōius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* belonging to the river A.: pocula Achelous = draughts of water (Virg.). **3.** Aetolian: hero, i.e. Tydeus, king of Aetolia. Also **Achēlōias**, *idis*, and **Achēlōis**, *idis*, *f.* a daughter of Achelous. In plur., the Sirens.

Achēron, *ontis*, or **Achērōnis**, *untis*, *m.* (f. in Pl., and the 1st syll. long; Acc. Acheronta, Lucr.); in Liv. coll. form **Achēros**, *i*, *m.* a river in Epirus. **2.** a river in Southern Italy. **3.** a river in the Lower World; hence the Lower World itself. Hence **Achērōntēus**, *a*, *um*, **Achērōntius**, *a*, *um* (-untis), and **Achērōntionis**, *a*, *um*, belonging to Acheron, or the Lower World. (See Part I.)

Achērōntia, *ae*, *f.* a small town near Venusia (birthplace of Horace), now Acerenza.

Achērōnis, *v.* Acheron.

Achilla, v. Acholla.

Achillas, ae, m the murderer of Pompey.

Achilles, is, m (poet. Nom. Achilleus, trisyl.; Gen. Achillei and Achilli; Acc. Achillēa; Voc. Achille; Abl. Achillē rarely -i, Ov) the most renowned Grecian hero in the Trojan war, son of Peleus, king of Thessaly, and of the sea-goddess Thetis. Hence **Achillēus**, a, um, belonging to Achilles, and **Achillides**, ae, m, a descendant of Achilles, esp. his son Pyrrhus.

Achivus, a, um, adj. Achaeae, Grecian. Hence **Achivi**, ōrum, (Gen. plur. Achivom; Virg.), m. the Greeks.

Acholla (Achilla), ae, f. a town in Africa, near Thapsus. Hence **Achilliani**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Achrādina, or Acradina, ae, f. a part of the city of Syracuse. Hence **Achrādinus**, a, um, adj.

Acidālius, a, um, adj. belonging to Venus. Hence **Acidālia**, ae, f. an epithet of Venus.

Acilius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Acilianus**, a, um.

Acis, is and Idis, m. son of Faunus, beloved by Galatea, and changed by her after his death into the river of the same name, in Sicily.

Acmōn, ōnis, m. a companion of Aeneas. 2. a companion of Diomedes mentioned by Ovid.

Acmōnensis, e, adj. belonging to Acmōnia, a town of Phrygia.

Acmōnides, is, m. [ἀκμων, anvil] one of Vulcan's workmen.

Acontius, i, m. a lover of Clyippe.

Acrae, ōrum, f. a city in Sicily, on a lofty hill near Syracuse, now Palazzolo.

Acraephia, ae, f. a town in Boeotia.

Acraeus, a, um, adj. "occupying a height," an epithet of Jupiter and Juno, whose temples stood on heights.

Acragās, antis, m. (Acc. Acraganta) a mountain on the S W coast of Sicily and a city upon it; the city was also called Agrigentum, q v, now Girgenti. Hence **Acragantinus** (Agrigent-), belonging to Agrigentum, applied to Empedocles, who was born there.

Acriae, ōrum, f. a town in Laconia.

Acriallae, ōrum, f. plu. a town in Sicily.

Acrisius, ii, m. king of Argos, father of Danaë, unintentionally killed by his grandson Perseus. Hence **Acrisiōnē**, ōs, f. the daughter of Acrisius, i.e. Danaë. Hence **Acrisiōnēus**, a, um, adj. belonging to Acrisius, and **Acrisiōniādes**, ae, m, a descendant of Acrisius, i.e. Perseus, son of Danaë.

Acroēsaunia, ōrum, n. plu. a lofty mountain-range on the W. coast of Epirus, running out into the sea in a promontory, now C. Linguetta.

Acrocorinthus, i, f. the citadel of Corinth.

Acron, ōnis, m. a king of the Caenenses, slain by Romulus. 2. a Greek, slain by Mezentius.

Acrōta, ae, m. a king of Alba, brother of Romulus Silvius.

Actaeon, ōnis, m. a grandson of Cadmus, who, on account of his intrusion upon her when bathing with her nymphs, was changed by Diana into a stag, and in that shape was torn to pieces by his own dogs.

Actē, ae, f. (lit. coast-land), the early name of Attica. Hence **Actaeus**, a, um, belonging to Attica, Attic, Athenian, and **Actias**, adis, f. epith. of Cleopatra (Stat.) adj. Attic, Athenian.

Actium, ii, n. a promontory and town in Epirus, at the entrance of the Gulf of Arta, near which Octavius defeated Antony and Cleopatra, n. 31. Hence **Actiācus**, a, um and **Actius**, a, um, also **Actias**, adis, f. 2. a harbour in Crete.

Actor, ōris, m. a companion of Aeneas. 2. the grandfather of Patroclus. Hence **Actōrides**, ae, m. a descendant of Actor, i.e. Patroclus.

Adherbal, ālis, m. a Numidian prince, son of Micipsa. 2. a Carthaginian commander in the second Punic war.

Adiabēna, ae (-ē, ēs), f. a district of Northern Assyria. Hence **Adiabēnus**, a, um, and subst. **Adiabēni**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

Admētus, i, m. a king of Phrae in Thessaly, the husband of Alceis. 2. a king of the Molossii, the protector of Themistocles.

Adōnis, is or Idis (also, in Pl. Adōneus, ei, tri-vl.) m. (Art. Adonid- m. or Adonim; Voc. Adoni) a son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus, beloved by Venus on account of his great beauty.

Adōrēs, i, m. a mountain range of Galatia.

Adramyttēos, i, f. and **Adramyttium**, i, n. a maritime town in Mysia, now Adramytti. Hence **Adramyttēnus**, a, um.

Adrana, ae, f. a river of Germany, in Hesse, now the Eder.

Adrastēa or **Adrastia**, ae, f. the daughter of Jupiter and Necessity, the goddess who rewards men for their deeds, similar in power to Nemesis.

Adrastus, i, m. a king of Argos, father-in-law of Tydeus and Polynices.

Hence **Adrastēus**, a, ūm, and **Adrastis**, Idis, f. a female descendant of Adrastus, esp. Argia, daughter of Adrastus.

Adria, etc. v. Hadria, etc.

Adrūmētum, v. Hadrumētum.

Adūstia, ae, f. a fortress in the territory of the Eburones, now (prob.) Tongres.

Adūstioi or **Adūstioi**, ōrum, m. plu. a people of Cimbrian origin in Gallia Belgica.

Aea, ae, f. a peninsula in Colchis, round which the Phasis flowed. Hence **Aeaeus**, a, um, Colchian, also (virean).

Aeacus, i, m. (Gr. acc. Aeacou) son of Jupiter by Aegina, a king of Aegina on account of his just government made judge in the lower regions, with Minos and Rhadamanthus. Hence **Aeacēdus**, a, um, and **Aeacēdinus**, i, um, belonging to the Aeacidae.

Also **Aeacides**, ae, m. (loc. Aracida and Aracēdē) a male descendant of Aracus; Esp. his son Phoenix. 2. his son Peleus. 3. his grandson Achilles. 4. his great-grandson Pyrrhus, son of Achilles. 5. his later descendant, Pyrrhus, king of Epirus. 6. Peiseus, king of Macedonia, conquered by Scythius Paulus.

Aeaea, ae, f. an island in the Euxine Sea where the voice of Homer's Calypho abode, and where Calypso also dwelt, now called White Corallo.

Aeas, antis, m. a river in Epirus.

Aeculanum (Aecl-), i, n. a city of the Itrurini in Samnium. Hence **Aeculanus**, ōrum, m. its inhabitant.

Aedui (less correctly Haedui), ōrum, m. a powerful tribe in Gallia Celtica.

Aeetes, Aeētas, or Aeēta, ae, m. king of Colchis, father of Andra, by whose aid the Argonauts took from him the golden fleece. Hence **Aeētaeus**, a, um, belonging to Aeetes, and **Aeētias**, tālis, f. or **Aeētiē**, es, f. daughter of Aeetes, i.e. Medea.

Aegae and **Aegaeus**, arum, f. a town in Macedonia. 2. a town in Aeolis. 3. a town in Cilicia. Hence **Aegaeates**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Aegaeon, ōnis, m. a giant. 2. a sea-god.

Aegaeus (Aegēus), a, um, adj. Aegean, epith. of Neptune and Venus.

Mare Aegaeum, the Aegean Sea, extending eastwards from the coast of Greece to Asia Minor, now the Archipelago. Also absol. **Aegaeum**, i, n. for Aegaeum Mare. [Etym. uncertain. Curt. connects it with αἶψα, storm-and; αἶψα, waves.]

Aegates, ūm, f. plu. a group of three islands in the Mediterranean, west of Sicily, not far from the promontory of Lilybaeum, where the Carthaginians were defeated by the Romans in a naval battle, which terminated the first Punic War, n.c. 241.

Aegeus (div-yi), ēi, m. king of Athens, father of Theseus. Hence **Aegides**, ae, m. Theseus; and plur.

Aegidae, ōrum, m. descendants, children, or grandchildren of Aegeus.

Aegeus, *ae*, v. *Argaeus*.
Aegialeus (quadri-syll), *ei*, *m* son of Aegle, brother of Menelaus, commonly called Aegisthus.

Aegina, *ae*, *f* the mother of Aeacus
2, an island near Attica. Hence

Aegineta, *ae*, *m* a native or inhabitant of Aegina, and **Aegineticus**, *a*, *um*, *aginetan*.

Aegium, *ii*, *n* a fortress in Thessaly, now Stagus. Hence **Aeginensis**, *is*, *m* an inhabitant of Aegium.

Aegisthus, *i*, *m* the son of Thyestes, he was the paramour of Clytemnestra, and joined with her in murdering Agamemnon, by whose son, Orestes, he was himself slain.

Aegium, *ii*, *n* a town in Achaia. Hence **Aegieseus**, *iun*, *m* the inhabitants of Aegium.

Aegle, *es*, *f* a nymph, daughter of Jupiter and Neaera.

Aegon, *onis*, *m* the name of a shepherd in Virg.

Aegōs flūmen (= αἰγὸς ποταμός), a river in the Thracian Chersonesus, where Alexander defeated the Athenians, b.c. 485.

(1) **Aegyptus**, *i*, *f* Egypt, sometimes reckoned by the ancients as belonging to Asia. Hence **Aegyptius**, *a*, *um*, Egyptian, and subst. an Egyptian. **Aegyptiacus**, *a*, *um*.

(2) **Aegyptus**, *i*, *m* a mythical king of Egypt, son of Belus and brother of Danaus. He had 50 sons, who married the 50 daughters of Danaus.

Aellus, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Aellinus**, *a*, *um*.

Aëllō, *ō*, *f* one of the Harpies
2, the name of a swift dog in Ov.

Aemilius, *a*, the name of a distinguished Roman gens. **Aemilia** *via*, or simply **Aemilia**, a famous highway in the North of Italy. Hence **Aemilianus**, *a*, *um*, belonging to the Aemilian gens. Thus Scipio Africanus Minor, the son of L. Aemilius Paullus, was called Aemilianus.

Aemilius Mācer, of Verona, a poet, the friend of Virgil and Ovid.

Aemōnia, v. *Haemonia*, etc.

Aenāria, *ae* (also called Pithecusae), *f* an island on the coast of Campania, the landing-place of Aeneas, now Ischia.

Aenēa or **Aenia**, *ae*, *f* a city of Chalcedon, in Macedonia. Hence

Aenēates, *iun*, *m* its inhabitants.

Aenēas, *ae*, *m* (Nom. sometimes Aeneas; Aeneas sometimes Aenēas, Acc. often Aeneas; Voc. Aenēas) a Trojan prince, son of Venus and Anchises, the hero of Virgil's epic poem, and ancestor of the Romans, worshipped after his death as Juppiter Indiges. Hence

Aenēades, *ae*, *m* (Gen. plur. sync. Aeneadum) a descendant of Aeneas, esp. in plur. **Aenēadae**, *arum* and *um*, the Trojans, and hence the Romans. Also an epithet of Augustus. Another

form of the patronymic is Aenides, which is now read in Virg. Aen. 9. 65; = Aeneas. **Aenēis**, *idis* or *idos*, *f* Virgil's epic, the Aeneid, the hero of which is Aeneas, and **Aenēius**, *a*, *um* (quadri-syll), *of* or belonging to Aeneas.

Aēnōbarbus, v. *Ahenobarbus*.

Aenus (os), *i*, *f*, a harbour of Thrace, at one of the mouths of the Hebrus. Hence **Aenii**, *orum*, its inhabitants.

2, a river between Rhaetia and Noricum, now the Inn.

Aeōlēs, *um*, *m* pl more freq. **Aeōlii**, *orum*, the Aeolians of Greece and Asia Minor; one of the four tribes into which the Hellenes are usually divided.

Aeōlia, *ae*, *f* a group of islands near Sicily, now the Lipari Islands.

2, the abode of Aeolus, the god of the winds. **3**, the part of Asia Minor inhabited by the Aeolians.

Aeōlis, *idis*, *f* a country in Asia Minor, inhabited by the Aeolians.

Aeōlius, *a*, *um*, belonging to Aeolus or Aeolia, Aeolian. Esp. used with ref. to the poetry of Alcaeus and Sappho, who were Aeolians born in Lesbos.

Aeolus, *i*, *m* the god of the winds, son of Jupiter, ruler of the islands between Italy and Sicily, in which he kept the winds shut up in caverns.

2 a king of Thessaly. Hence **Aeolides**, *ae*, *m* a descendant of Aeolus, esp. his son Sisyphus also, Athamas, and others.

Aequi, *orum*, *m* plu a warlike people of ancient Italy, in the neighbourhood of Rome. Hence, **Aequiculus** or **-colus**, *a*, *um*, and **Aequicus**, *a*, *um*.

Aequimaellum (not *-mellum*), *i*, *n* an open space in Rome below the Capitol, on which the house of Sp. Maelius stood, before it was levelled to the ground (aequata solo).

Aērōpē, *ēs*, and **Aērōpa**, *ae*, *f* the wife of Atrius.

Aēsācus (-os), *i*, *m* a son of Priam
(1) **Aesar**, a name of god among the Etruscans.

(2) **Aesar**, *aris*, *m* a river in Southern Italy, near Crotona. Hence **Aesareus**, *a*, *um*, *adj*.

Aeschines, *is*, *m* a disciple of Socrates. **2**, a celebrated Athenian orator, rival of Demosthenes.

Aeschylus, *i*, *m* the first great tragic poet of Greece, flourished about b.c. 480. **2**, a rhetorician of Chius, contemporary of Cicero.

Aesculāpius, *i*, *m* son of Apollo and the nymph Coronis, deified after his death on account of his great knowledge of medicine. the god of medicine.

Aesernia (not *Es*), *ae*, *f* a town in Samnium, on the river Voltturnus, now Isernia or Sernga. Hence **Aesernius**, *a*, *um*.

Aeson, *onis*, *m*, a Thessalian prince.

brother of King Pelias, and father of Jason, who was transformed by the magic arts of Medea from an old man into a youth. Hence **Aesonides**, *ae*, *m*. Jason; and **Aesonius**, *ae*, *um*, Aesonian.

Aesopus, *i*, *m* a Greek fabulist of Phrygia, who is said to have lived in the time of Croesus. Hence **Aesopius**, *a*, *um*, Aesopian. **2**, a tragic actor, friend of Cicero.

Aesquiliæ, v. *Esquiliae*.

Aestii (not Aestui), *orum*, *m*, a people of Germany on the Baltic, now the Lithen.

Aesula, *ae*, *f* a town near Tibur. Hence **Aesulanus**, *a*, *um*.

Aethalia, *ae*, *f* a small island off the coast of Etruria, also called *Ilva*, now *Uba*.

Aethiopia, *ae*, *f* a country in Africa, S. from Egypt, on both sides of the equator. Hence **Aethiopicus**, *a*, *um*, Aethiopian.

Aethiops, *ōpis*, *m*. (also *adj*) (i.e. sun-burnt face) an Ethiopian, also an Egyptian. **2**, any black man.

Aethōn, *ōnis*, *m*. (i.e. burning) the name of a horse in the chariots of several gods.

Aethra, *ae*, *f* daughter of Oceanus and Tethys. **2**, daughter of Pitheas and mother of Theseus.

Aetna, *ae*, and Greek form **Aetnē**, *ēs*, *f* the volcano Aetna in Sicily, now called also Monte Gibello. Hence **Aetnaeus**, *a*, *um*, Aetnan. **2**, a town at the foot of Mt. Aetna. Hence **Aetnensis**, *e*, *adj*.

Aetolia, *ae*, *f* a district in Greece, between Locri and Acarnania. Hence **Aetolicus**, *a*, *um*; also **Aetolis**, *idis*, *f*, an Aetolian woman.

Afer, *fra*, *frum*, *adj* African. Subst. **Afri**, *orum*, *m* plu Africans. Hence **Africanus**, *a*, *um*, belonging to the Afri, African.

Afranius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Lucius Afranius, a celebrated Roman comic poet, of whose works we possess only a few fragments.

2, a general of Pompey. Hence **Afranius**, *orum*, *m* soldiers of Afranius.

Africa (strictly fem. of *Africanus*, *a*, *um* v. *Afer*), *ae*, *f* originally the territory of Carthage, which was made a Roman province under this name after the third Punic war, b.c. 146.

2, in an extended sense, the continent of Africa. Hence **Africanus**, *a*, *um* esp. as the appogmen of the two most distinguished Scipios, viz. P. Cornelius Scipio, who defeated Hannibal at Zama (b.c. 202), and his grandson by adoption, P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus, who conducted the third Punic war.

Africanus, *i*, *m*, the south-west wind, the Sirocco.

Agamēdes, ae, m. brother of Troilus, with whom he built a temple to the Delphic Apollo.

Agamemnon, ōnis, m. (Nom also Agamemno) king of Mycenae, commander-in-chief of the Grecian forces before Troy. Hence **Agamemnonides**, ae, m. his son, Orestes; and **Agamemnonius**, a, um.

Aganippē, ēs, f. a fountain in Boeotia, at the foot of Mt. Helicon, sacred to the Muses. Hence **Aganippēus**, a, um, and **Aganippis**, idis, f. adj. belonging to Aganippe, i. e. sacred to the Muses.

Agathōcles, is, m. a king in Sicily, son of a potter, celebrated for his war with the Carthaginians for the possession of that island. Hence **Agathōcleus**, a, um. 2. the author of a history of Cyzicus.

Agathyrna, ae, f. a town on the N. coast of Sicily, between Tyndaris and Calacte.

Agathyrri, ōrum, m. plu. a Scythian people of Europe, in what is now called Transylvania.

Agavē (-auē), ēs, f. daughter of Cadmus, wife of Echion king of Thebes, and mother of Pentheus, whom, when in a state of frenzy, she tore in pieces with her own hands, because he despised the orgies of Bacchus.

Agendicium, i, n. a town of the Senones in Gallia, prob. the mod. Sens.

Agenor, ōris, m. father of Cadmus and Europa, and ancestor of Dido. Hence **Agenorēus**, a, um, and **Agenorides**, ae, m. a descendant of Agenor; esp. his son Cadmus; also Perseus, whose grandfather Danaus was descended from Agenor.

Agellāus, i, m. a celebrated Spartan king, about 400 B.C.

Agis, idis (Acc. Agin), m. the name of several kings of Sparta. Esp. Agis I., brother of Agesilaus, and son of Archidamus; and Agis IV., who endeavored to effect various reforms, but was put to death by the ephors. 2. a Lycian warrior in Virg.

Agilāis, ae, or **Agilāis**, ēs, f. one of the Graces.

Agilāophon, ōntis, m. a celebrated Greek painter; father and teacher of Polygnotus, about 400 B.C.

Aglauros, i, f. daughter of Cecrops, and sister of Herse and Pandrosos, changed by Mercury into a stone.

Agriola, ae, m. a Roman family name. Esp. Cn. Julius Agricola, a celebrated Roman commander, for seven years governor of Britain, and father-in-law of Tacitus the historian, who wrote his life.

Agrirentum, i, n. v. Agragas. Hence **Agrirentini**, ōrum, m. plu. the inhabitants of Agrirentum.

Agrippa, ae, m. a Roman family name. Esp. Mucienus Agrippa, who pacified the plebs in the 1st Secession, and M. Vipsanius Agrippa, son-in-law of Augustus. 2. the surname of several members of the family of Herod, king of Judaea.

Agrippina, ae, f. the wife of the Emperor Tiberius, grand-daughter of Atticus. 2. a daughter of Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia, grand-daughter of Augustus, wife of Germanicus, and mother of the Emperor Caligula. 3. daughter of the preceding and Germanicus, wife of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, and mother of the Emperor Nero. Hence **Agrippinensis**, e, adj. of or belonging to Agrippina; and Colonia Agrippinensis (now 'Cologne'), a colony planted on the Rhine and named after No 3.—As Subst.: **Agrippinenses**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

Agryus (trisy), ēl or eos, an epithet of Apollo, as guardian of the streets and ways (ἀγρυαί).

Agylla, ae, f. a town in Etruria, subsequently called Caere, now Cervetri. Hence **Agyllini**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Agyrium, ii, n. an ancient town in Sicily, not far from Enna, the birth-place of Diodorus Siculus. Hence **Agryrius**, ium, m. its inhabitants, and **Agryrinus**, a, um.

Agyrtes, ae, m. a parricide mentioned by Ovid.

Ahala, ae, m. a family name of the gens Servilia. Esp. C. servilius Ahala, master-of-the-horse to the Dictator Cincinnatus; the slayer of Maelius.

Aharna, ae, f. a town in Etruria.

Ahenobarbus (Aēn-), i, m. a family name of the gens Domitia.

Aius Lōquens or **Aius Lōcūtus**, a deity who announced to the Romans "The Gauls are coming."

Ajax, acis, m. = Aias, the name of two Greek heroes, renowned for their bravery: Ajax Telamonius (son of Telamon), 'the greater,' who contended with Ulysses for the possession of the arms of Achilles. 2. Ajax Oileus (son of Oileus), 'the less,' king of the Locri.

Alābanda, ae, f. and ōrum, n. plu. a town in Caria, distinguished for its wealth and luxury. Hence **Alābandenses**, ium, or **Alābandēni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants; and **Alābandeus** (quadrisyll.) belonging to Alābanda.

Alaesa, v. Halaesa.

Alamanni, v. Alemanni.

Alani, ōrum, m. plu. a warlike Scythian nation on the Tanais (Don).

Alastor, ōris, m. one of the companions of Sarpedon, king of Lycia, killed by Ulysses before Troy.

Alba, or **Alba Longa**, ae, f. the

mother city of Rome, built by Ascanius, the son of Aeneas, situated between the Alban Lake (Lacus Albanus) and Mons Albanus. Hence **Albanus**, a, um. Alban; and **Albani**, ōrum, m. plu. its inhabitants, the Albans. Also **Albensis**, e, in plur. populi Albenses, the tribes having a common origin with Alba. 2. Alba Fuentia, a town north-west of Lacus Fucinus, on the borders of the Marsi.

Albici, ōrum, m. pl. a Gallic tribe of mountaineers, N. of Massilia.

Albigannum (Albin-), i, n. a town of Liguria, now Albengo. Hence **Albingani**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Albinus, ii, m. a Roman who conveyed the sacred vessels to Caere, after the defeat on the Allia.

Albinovanus, i, m. a Roman family name. Esp. C. Peto Albinovanus, a contemporary and friend of Ovid. 2. Celsus Albinovanus, a friend of Horace.

Albintimellum, ii, n. i. q. Intimeli, ōrum, m. a town of Liguria, now Ventimiglia.

Albinus, i, m. a Roman family name.

Albion, ōnis, f. an ancient name of Britain.

Albis, is, m. a river of Germany, now the Elbe.

Albus, ae, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Albus Tibullus, a Roman elegiac poet. Hence **Albianus**, a, um, adj.

Albula, ae, f. (sc. aqua) the old name of the Tiber.

Albūnea, and **Albūna**, ae, f. a fountain at Tibur gushing up between steep rocks, or poet the nymph who dwelt there.

Alburnus, i, m. a mountain in Lucania, now Monte di Postiglione.

Alcaeus, i, m. a famous lyric poet of Mitylene, contemporary with Sappho, inventor of the verse named after him, Alcaic. Hence **Alcaicus**, a, um, Alcaic.

Alcāmēnes, is, m. a celebrated statuary, pupil of Phidias.

Alcander, dri, m. a Trojan, mentioned by Ovid. 2. a companion of Aeneas.

Alcathōs, ēs, f. the castle of Megara. Hence Megara itself.

Alcathōns, i, m. a son of Pelops, founder of Megara.

Alcē, ēs, f. a town in Hispania Tarraconensis.

Alcestis, is, or **Alceste**, ēs, f. daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admetus, king of Phæac, for the preservation of whose life she gave up her own. She was brought back from the lower world by Hercules, and restored to her husband.

Alceus (disyll.), ēl and eos, m. father of Amphitryon, and grandfather of Hercules. Hence **Alcides**, ae, m. Hercules.

Alcibiades, *al*, *m* (Voc Alcibiadē) a celebrated Athenian in the time of the Peloponnesian war.

Alcidas, *v*, *Alceus*

Alcidamas, *antis*, *m* a wrestler mentioned by *Cratylus*.

Alcimēdēs, *ēs*, *f* wife of *Aeson*, and mother of *Jason*.

Alcimēdon, *ontis*, *m* a wood-carver mentioned by *Virgil*.

Alcinōus, *l*, *m* a king of the *Phaeacians*, by whom *Ulysses* was entertained. He and his courtiers were proverbial for luxury; hence, *juvenis Alcinol* (*Hor*)

(1) **Alois**, *idis*, *f* an appellation of *Minerva* among the *Macedonians* (*dub*)

(2) **Alois**, *is*, *m*, a deity of the *Nahariviti*

Alcithōē, *ēs*, *f* one of the daughters of *Mygdon* of *Thrace*, changed into a bat for ridiculing the orgies of *Bacchus* (1)

Alcmaeo and **Alcmaeon**, *ōnis*, *m* a son of *Amphiarus* and *Eriphyle*. In obedience to the command of his father he killed his mother, and hence was pursued by the *Furies*. Hence, **Alcmaeonius**, *a*, *um*

Alcmena or **Alcmēna**, *ae*, also **Alcmēnē**, *ēs*, *f* daughter of *Eletrion*, wife of *Amphytrio*, and mother of *Hercules* by *Jupiter*

Alcyōnē (*Hal*), *ēs*, *f* daughter of *Alcubis*, wife of *Creuz*, changed into a king-fisher. Hence **Alcyōnēus** and **nus** (*Hal*), *a*, *um* Dies *Alcyoni* = *alcedonia*, *q*, *v* (Part 1)

Alēbas or **Alēvas** (-*evas*), *ae*, *m*, a mythical ruler of *Larissa*.

Alēctō (*All*), *ūs*, *f* (found only in *Vom* and *Luc*) one of the three *Furies* or *Erinyes*.

Alēus, *a*, *um*, pertaining to *Ale* in *Lyca*. 2. **Alēi** (*αἰνί*), *ōrum*, *m* the *Aleian* plains (*Gr.* ἀλαῖα, *to* wander), in which *Bellerophon*, thrown by *Pegasus*, and blinded by the lightning of *Jupiter*, wandered.

Alēmāni (more correctly **Alēmānni**), *ōrum*, *m* (i.e. *Germani*, *alle* *Manner*), *Alēmānni*, a people of *Germany* on the Upper *Rhine* and the *Main*, whose name the *Gauls* used to signify the whole *German* people. Hence 1. **Alēmānnia**, *ae*, *f*, the country of the *Alēmānni* (whence *Fr* *Allemagne*) 2. **Alēmānnicus**, *a*, *um*, *adj* belonging to the *Alēmānni*

Alēmōn, *ōnis*, *m* father of *Myseus*, who built *Cratona*. Hence **Alēmōnidēs**, *ae*, *m* his son *Myseus*.

Alēsia, *ae*, *f*, a town in *Gaul*, besieged and taken by *Caesar*, now *Alise*

Alētrium, *l*, *n* a town in *Latium*, now *Alatri*. Hence **Alētrinas**, *ātis*, and **Alētrinsis**, *a*.

Alexander, *dri*, *m*, a frequent *Greek* name. Esp. the son of *Philip II*

and *Olympias*, surnamed the *Great*.

2. a son of *Perseus*, king of *Macedonia*

3. a tyrant of *Pherae*, in *Thessaly*

4. a king of *Epirus*

5. another name of *Paris*, son of *Priam*. **Alexandria** (also **Alexandrēa**, the form in the time of *Clg.*), *ae*, *f*, a city built by *Alexander the Great* on the coast of *Egypt*. Hence **Alexandrinus**, *a*, *um*, *adj*. *Alexandrine*. 2. a town in *Troas* (called also *Alexandria Troas*)

Alexirhōē, *ēs*, a daughter of the river-god *Granicus*, mother of *Aesacus*

Alexis, *idis* (*Acc* *Alexim*; *Voc* *Alexi*), *m* the name of a beautiful youth, in *Virg*

2. a freedman and amanuensis of *T. Pompeius Atticus*

Algīdum, *l*, *n*, a town on *Mount Algidus*

Algīdus, *l*, *m* (sc. mons) a mountain near *Rome*. Also *adj* **Algīdus**, *a*, *um*

Aliphēra, *ae*, *f*, a town in *Arcadia*

Alis, *idis*, *f* = *Elis*, *q*, *v*. Hence **Alis** or **Alēus**, *a*, *um*, *adj* = *Elius*.

Aliso, *ōnis*, *m*, a fortress built by *Drusus* near the *Wesel*, now *Liesborn*.

Allia (not *Alia*), *ae*, *f*, a small river which flows into the *Tiber*, 11 miles north of *Rome*: it was made memorable by the terrible defeat on its banks of the *Romans* by the *Gauls*, on the 18th of *July* B.C. 390, which day, called dies *Alliensis*, was considered ever after as a dies nefastus.

Allifae, *arum*, also **Alifa**, *ae*, *f*, a town of *Samnium*, situated in the alley of the *Vulturnus*, now *Alife*

Hence **Allifanus**, *a*, *um*: pocula, drinking-cups made at *Allifae*.

Allōbrox, *ōgis*, and plur. **Allōbrōges**, *um*, *m*, (*Acc* sing *Allōbroga*, *Juv*), the *Allobrogi*, a people of *Gallia*, who occupied the country between the *Rhone* and the *Saône*: subdued B.C. 121 by *Q. Fabius Maximus*. Hence **Allōbrōgius**, *a*, *um*, *Allobrogian*.

Almo, *ōnis*, *m*, a small stream, which flows into the *Tiber* just below the walls of *Rome*, now the *Aqueducta*.

2. the deity of the stream, father of the nymph *Lara*.

Alōeus (*trisy*), *ēs* and *ōs*, *m* the name of a giant. Hence **Alōidae**, *arum*, *m* plur. his sons, *Ōtus* and *Ephialtes*.

Alpēs, *ium*, *f* plur. (*Nom*. sing. *Alpis*, rare) the *Alps*. Hence **Alpūs**, *a*, *um*, and **Alpinus**, *a*, *um*, *Alpine*.

Alphēas, *adis*, *f* the nymph and fountain *Arethusa*, which unites its waters with the river *Alpheus*.

Alphēsiōeus, *l*, *m*, the name of a herdsman, in *Virg*.

Alphēus (*trisy*), or **Alphēōs**, *l*, *m* the chief river of *Peloponnesus*.

which flows in a westerly direction through *Arcadia* and *Elis*, and falls into the *Ionian* Sea. It disappears more than once, and emerges again after flowing some distance underground. This gave rise to the fable that it flows under the sea, and reappearing in *Sicily*, mingles with the waters of *Arethusa*. Hence **Alphēus**, *a*, *um*, epith of *Pisae* (*Pisa*) in *Italy*, founded by a colony from *Pisa* in *Elis*; *Alphean*.

Alsiūm, *i*, *n*, a city on the coast of *Etruria*, now *Palo*. Hence **Alsiensis**, *e*, and **Alsius**, *a*, *um*

Althaea, *ae*, *f*, wife of *Oeneus*, king of *Calydon*, and mother of *Meleager*

Altinum, *l*, *n*, a town in the north of *Italy*, near *Venice*, now *Altino*. Hence, **Altinates**, *ium*, *m*, its inhabitants.

Aluntium, *l*, *n*, a town on the north coast of *Sicily*. Hence **Aluntinus**, *a*, *um*.

Alýartes, *is* or *ēi*, *m*, a king of *Lydia*, father of *Croesus*.

Alyzia or **Alyzēa**, *ae*, *f*, a town on the west coast of *Acarnania*.

Amalthea, *ae*, *f*, a nymph, daughter of *Melissus*, king of *Crete*, who fed the infant *Jupiter* with goat's milk; or, acc. to others, the name of the goat itself, one of whose horns accidentally broken off, was placed among the stars as the *Cornu Amaltheae*, or *Cornu copiae*. 2. the name of the *Cumaean* sibyl.

Amantia, *ae*, *f*, a town on the coast of *Illyria*. Hence **Amantiani**, *ōrum*, *m* plur. its inhabitants.

Amānus, *l*, *m*, a mountain range, a branch of the *Taurus*, between *Cilicia* and *Syria*. Hence **Amānicae Pylae**, the *Passes* of *Amānus*; and **Amānenses**, *ium*, *m* plur the inhabitants of *Mt. Amānus*.

Amāryllis, *idis* or *idos*, *f*, (*Acc*. *Amāryllida*; *Voc*. *Amārylli*), a shepherdess in *Virg*.

Amāsēnus, *l*, *m*, a small river of *Latium*, now *Amaseno*.

Amāsīs, *is* and *Idis*, a king of *Egypt*, about 500 B.C.

Amastria, *is*, *f*, a town of *Paphlagonia*. Hence **Amastriāus**, *a*, *um*

Amāta, *ae*, *f*, the wife of king *Latinius* in *Virg*

Amāthūs, *untis*, *f*, (*Acc*. *Gr.* *Amathunta*) a town on the southern coast of *Cyprus*, sacred to *Venus*, who was hence called **Amāthūsia**. Hence **Amāthūsiaicus**, *a*, *um*.

Amāsōn, *ōnis*, *f*: plur. *Amāsōnēs*, the *Amazons*, warlike women, said to have dwelt on the river *Thermodon*, near the *S.E.* coast of the *Euxine*. Hence **Amāsōnius**, *a*, *um*, and

(poet.) **Amāzōnia**, a, um, Amazonian; and **Amāzōnis**, -is, f. an Amazon.

Ambarri, ōrum, m. a people of Gaul, between the Aedui and the Allobroges.

Amibiāni, ōrum, m. a people of allia Belgica, whose chief town was Samarobria, now Amiens.

Amibārī, ōrum, m. a people in the N.W. of Gallia (Armorica).

Ambigātus, i, m. an ancient king of the Celts in Gaul.

Ambiorix, -is, m. a chief of the Eborones in Gaul.

Ambivareti, ōrum, m. a Gallie people in the neighbourhood of the Ambarii.

Ambivariti, ōrum, m. a Gallie people near the Meuse.

Ambivius, i, m. (L. Turpio) a celebrated actor in the time of Terence.

Ambracia, ae, f. a city of Epiru upon the gulf of the same name, now Arta. Hence **Ambraciensis**, e, and **Ambraciū**, a, um; also **Ambraciōtes**, ae, m and n. Ambracian.

Ambrōnes, um, a, Celtic tribe, conquered by Marius.

Amēnānus, i, m. a river of Sicily, which rises at the foot of Aetna. Also adj.

Amēnānus, a, um.

Amēria, ae, f. a very ancient town in Umbria, noted for its oysters, now Amelia. Hence **Amērius**, a, um.

Amilcar, v. Hannibalar.

Amīnaeus (-ēus), a, um, belonging to Amīnaea, a region in the Picentine country, celebrated for the culture of the vine.

Amīsia, ae, m. a river in Germany, now the Ems. 2. f. a fortress built by the Romans upon that river.

Amīseus, i, f. a town in Pontus, now Samsūn.

Amīternum, i, n. a very ancient town in the Sabine country, the birth-place of Sallust; now San Vittorino.

Hence **Amīternus**, a, um, and **Amīternini**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Ammon (more correctly Hammon), ōnis, m. an Aethiopian deity, regarded by the Greeks as identical with Jupiter, sometimes represented in the form of a ram. Hence **Ammoniācus**, a, um.

Amorgus (-os), i, f. one of the Sporades in the Aegean Sea, the birth-place of the elder Simonides.

Ampēlos, i, m. (Gr. ἀμπελος, vine), a Thracian youth, beloved by Bucephalus.

Amphiarāus, i, m. a distinguished Grecian seer, father of Alcmaeon and Amphilocheus. Hence **Amphiarēus**, (five syll.) a, um, Amphiaran, and **Amphiarāides**, ae, m. son of Amphiarāus, i.e. Alcmaeon.

Amphitryōnes, um (Acc Gr. -as), m. plu. the representatives of certain Gr. states, who met at Thermopylae, later at Delphi; the Amphitryons.

Amphilocheia, ae, f. a small province in Icaria. Hence **Amphilocheus** or **Amphilocheus**, a, um, and **Amphilochei**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Amphilocheia.

Amphilocheus, i, m. a son of Amphiarāus, founder of Argos. **Amphilocheum**, i, n. 2. a son of Alcmaeon and Mantio, who had a temple at Crotus in Attica.

Amphimēdon, ontis, m. a Libyan slain by Perseus.

Amphion, ōnis, m. son of Antiope by Jupiter, and twin-brother of Zethus, king of Thebes, and husband of Noto, renowned for his musical skill. **Amphionius**, -is, i, Theban (Ox.). Hence **Amphionius**, a, um.

Amphipolis, -is, f. a city in Macedonia, on the Strimon. Hence **Amphipolitānus**, a, um.

Amphissa, ae, f. the chief town of the Locris Ozolia. 2. a promontory of Locris Epizephyria, in Lower Italy. Hence **Amphissus**, a, um, Amphissan (Ox.).

Amphissus (-os), i, m. son of Apollo and Pygma, founder of the town Ceta, at the foot of Mt. Ceta.

Amphitritē, e, f. the wife of Neptune, and goddess of the Sea.

Amphitryo (-ō) or -ōn, ōnis, m. son of Atreus and Hippodamia, king of Tebes and husband of Alcmena. Hence **Amphitryōniades**, ae, m. Heracles.

Amphrysus or -os, i, m. a small river in the Thessalian province of Atholus, on the bank of which Apollo fed the flocks of king Admetus. Hence **Amphrysus**, a, um, Amphrystan, and thus, belonging to Apollo. Also **Amphrysi**, -is, ōrum, m.

Amphrysus, i, m. father of Mopsus, the seer, who is named after him. **Amphrysides**, ae, 2. a priest of Pans in Gaul.

Ampyx, -is, m. (Gr. ἄμψυξ), m. of the Lapithae. 2. a companion of Phaeus, changed by Perseus into a stone.

Amsanctus (better, Amps), i, m. a valley and lake in Italy, dangerous from their pestilential exhalations, now Le Mujah.

Amūlius, i, m. son of Procas, king of Alba, who expelled his brother Numitor, and ordered Numitor's grandsons Romulus and Remus to be thrown into the Tiber.

Amŷclae, -arum, f. plu. a town in Laconia, the residence of Tyndareus, and the birth-place of Caster and Pollux. 2. a town in Latium, between Crusta and Tarracina. Hence **Amŷclaeus**, a, um.

Amŷclides, ae, m. a descendant of Amŷclae, founder of Amŷclae, i.e. Hydruntum.

Amŷcus, i, m. a centaur slain in

the contest with the Lapithae. 2. the name of two followers of Aeneas, killed by Turnus.

Amŷdōn, ōnis, f. a town of Macedonia, in Macedonia.

Amŷmōnē, ēs, f. daughter of Danaus and grandmother of Palamedes. 2. a fountain near Argos.

Amŷntas, ae, m. the father of Philip II., king of Macedonia. Hence **Amŷntiādēs**, ae, m. Philip. 2. a shepherd in Virg.

Amŷntor, ōnis, m. king of the Dolopians, and father of Phoenix, who is called **Amŷntōrides**, ae.

Amŷthāon (also Amŷth), ōnis, m. son of Cretheus and father of Melampus, who is called **Amŷthāonius**.

Ānāces, um, m. plu. (Gr. ἄνακες) an epithet of the Dioscuri.

Ānācharris, -is, m. a distinguished Sythian philosopher in the time of Solon.

Ānācrēon, ontis, m. a distinguished lyric poet of Teos. Hence **Ānācrēonŷcus** (-tius), a, um.

Anactōrium, i, n. a promontory at the entrance of the gulf of Ambracia, now la Molonni.

Anagnia, ae, f. a town in Latium, the chief seat of the Hernici, now Anagni. Hence **Anagninus**, a, um, and **Anagnini**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Ānāphē, ēs, f. one of the Sporades, E. of Thera, now Naxos or Samothrace.

Ānāpis, i, and **Ānāpis**, is, m. a river in Sicily, now Anapo.

Anartes, -is, ōrum, m. a people of Transylvania, on the Theiss.

Ānas, ae, m. a river in Spain, now the Guadiana.

Ānaurus, i, m. a river of Thessaly, rising in Mount Pelion.

Ānaxāgoras, ae, m. a distinguished Greek philosopher of Clazomenae, teacher of Pericles and Euripides.

Anaxarchus, i, m. a philosopher of Abdera, pupil of Democritus.

Ānaxārētē, ēs, f. a maiden of Cyprus, who, disdaining the addresses of Iphis, was changed into a stone.

Anaximander, dri, m. a distinguished philosopher of Miletus, who was the first to make a map of the world.

Ānaximēnes, is, m. a famous philosopher of Miletus. he taught that all things began from air.

Ancaeus, i, m. an Arcadian killed by the Calydonian boar.

Ancalites, um, m. a people of Britain mentioned by Caesars.

Anchialus, i, f. a small town of Thrace, mentioned by Ovid.

ANCHISES, ae (Abl. Anchisā), m son of Capys, father of Aeneas, who bore him forth from the flames of Troy upon his shoulders. Hence **ANCHISEUS**, a, um; and **ANCHISIADĒS**, ae, m son of Anchises, i.e. Aeneas.

ANCŌN, ōnis, f (also Ancōna, ae) an important city of Picenum on the Adriatic, now Ancona.

ANCUS MARCIUS, i, m. the fourth king of Rome.

ANCYRA, ae, f a town in Galatia, now Angora. Hence **ANCYRANUS**, a, um. Monumentum Ancyranum, an important record of the reign of Augustus found at Ancyra.

ANDEGAVI or **ANDECAVI**, ōrum, also Andes, lum, m pl a Gallic tribe in the region of the present Angou.

ANDĒS, lum, f a village near Mantua, the birthplace of Virgil. Hence **ANDINUS**, a, um.

ANDRAEMON (-ēmoa), ōmis, m father of Amphissus and husband of Pryopoe, changed into a lion. 2, the father of Theos, who fought at Troy.

ANDRIA, ae, f Andros.

ANDRISCUS, i, m a slave who gave himself out to be the son of the Macedonian king Perseus, and thus occasioned the third Macedonian war.

ANDRŌCLES, ī (-us, i), m a slave who cured the foot of a lion, and was afterwards recognized and saved from death by the lion.

ANDRŌGĒOS (-ēus), i, also -on, ōmis, m (Aer sung Androgōia), a son of Minos, king of Crete, slain by the Minotaur and Megarians. Hence **ANDRŌGŌNEUS**, a, um, adj.

ANDROMACHĒ, ēs, and -a, ae, f daughter of king Etion, and wife of Hector.

ANDRŌMĒDA, ae, and -ē, ēs, f daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope, rescued from a sea-monster by Perseus. After her death she was placed as a constellation in heaven.

ANDRŌNIUS, i, m the surname of several Romans, the most distinguished of whom was L. Lucius Andronicus, the first dramatic and epic poet of the Romans, about 250 B.C.

ANDROS and **ANDRUS**, i, f the most northerly and one of the largest of the Cyclades, now Andros. Hence **ANDRIANUS**, a, um; and **ANDRIA**, ae, f a woman of Andros. *The Maid of Andros*, a comedy of Terence.

ANĒMŪRIUM, ii, n. a promontory and town of Cilicia, opp. to Cyprus. Hence **ANĒMŪRIENSIS**, e, adj.

ANGITIA, ae, f a goddess worshipped by the Marsi, by some identified with Medea. Hence **Nemus Angitia**, in the Marsian territory.

ANGLI (Angli), ōrum, m. plu. the Angles, a German tribe, conquerors of Britain (in union with the Saxons) about the middle of the fifth century A.D., from whom England derives its name.

ANGRIVARIJ, ōrum, m. plu. a German tribe in the neighbourhood of the Teutoburg Forest, on both sides of the Weser.

ANICIUS, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **ANICIANUS**, a, um; *Anciania nota*, the Ancian brand of wine dating from the consulate of Anicius, B.C. 159.

ANIĒN, v. Anio.

ANIGROS, i, m. a small river of Elis.

ANIO, ōnis (the original form was Anien whence *Gen -enis*), there was a form *Anienus*, i, m a river of Latium, and one of the largest of the tributaries of the Tiber, into which it falls about three miles above Rome, now the *Tecore*. Hence **ANIENSIS**, e, and **ANIENUS**, a, um.

ANIUS, ii, m. a king and priest at Anlos, who torpidly entertained Jove.

ANNA, ae, f the sister of Dido.

ANNA PERENNA, a native Italian goddess, wrongly identified with Anna, the sister of Dido.

ANNIBAL, v. Hannibal.

ANNIUS, a, name of a Roman gens. Esp. T. Annius Milo, whom Cicero defended in an extant oration. Hence **ANNIANUS**, a, um.

ANNO, v. Hanno.

ANSIBAR, ōrum, m. a friend of the ruler Antiochus, who presented him with an estate at Ialium.

ANSIBARII, ōrum, m. a Thracian tribe on the west in (side of the West).

ANSAEUS, i, m. a huge giant in Libya slain by Hercules: he was said to gain new strength for the struggle every time he touched earth.

ANTANDROS (ūs), i, f a maritime town in Mysia, at the foot of Ida. Hence **ANTANDRIUS**, a, um.

ANTEMNAE, ōrum, f (also *Antemua*, ae, f) a Sabine town, situated at the confluence of the Anio with the Tiber. Hence **ANTENNATES**, lum, its inhabitants.

ANTĒNOR, ōris, m a noble Trojan, who, after the fall of Troy, went to Italy and founded Patavium (Padua). Hence **ANTĒNŌREUS**, a, um, belonging to Antenor, Patavian, Paduan. and **ANTĒNŌRIDĒS**, ae, m a mole descendant of Antenor.

ANTĒRĒS, ōris, m (an opponent of Eros), an avenger of slighted love.

ANTHĒDON, ōmis, f a town and harbour in Boeotia, opposite Euboea, the birth-place of Glaucon, and noted for its traffic in sponges. Hence, **ANTHĒDONIUS**, a, um.

ANTICLEA (-ia), ae, f the wife of Laertes and mother of Ulysses.

ANTICYRA, ae, f a town of Phocis, situated on the Corinthian gulf, now Aspra Spitha. 2, a town in Thessaly.

3, a town in Laevis. All three towns were celebrated for the produc-

tion and preparation of hellebore, a supposed cure for madness.

ANTIGŌNĒS, ēs (a, ae), f, daughter of the Theban king Oedipus. 2, daughter of the Trojan king Laomedon, changed into a stork.

ANTIGŌNĒS (-ia), ae, f a town in Epirus. Hence **ANTIGŌNEIENSIS**, e. 2, a town in Macedonia.

ANTIGŌNŪS, i, m. the name of several kings: 1, "king of Asia"; a general and successor of Alexander the Great, father of Demetrius Poliorcetes, died B.C. 301. 2, Antigonos Gōnātes, king of Macedonia, son of Demetrius Poliorcetes, died B.C. 239. 3, Antigonos Doson, brother of No. 3; died B.C. 220.

ANTILOBANUS, i, m a mountain range in Phoenicia, parallel to Libanus (Lebanon).

ANTILŌCHUS, i, m. son of Nestor, slain by Memnon before Troy.

ANTIMACHŪS, i, m a Greek poet of Colophon, contemporary with Socrates and Plato. 2, a centaur.

ANTIOCHĒA (also *Antiochēa*), ae, f. Antioch, the capital of the Greek kings of Syria, on the Orontes; now Antakieh. (There were several other cities of this name.) Hence **ANTIOCHENSES**, lum, m its inhabitants.

ANTIOCHUS, i, m the name of several Syrian kings, among whom Antiochus the Great was most distinguished, on account of his war with the Romans; died B.C. 187. Hence **ANTIOCHINUS** (-ēnus) a, um, and **ANTIOCHINUS**, e. 2, the name of an Academic philosopher, a teacher of Cicero and Brutus.

Hence **ANTIOCHINUS**, a, um, and **ANTIOCHĒUS** (-ius), a, um.

ANTIŌPĒ, ēs (-a, ae), f daughter of Nycteus, wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, mother of Amphion and Zethus. 2, the name of a tragedy of Pacuvius.

ANTIPATER, tri, m. one of the generals and successors of Alexander the Great, the father of Cassander. 2, his grandson, son of Cassander, and son-in-law of Lysimachus. 3, the name of several philosophers: of a Cyrenaic; of a Stoic; of a contemporary of Cicero from Tyre. 4, a distinguished lawyer, friend of the orator L. Crassus.

ANTIPHATES, ae, m king of the Thesprotians (a race of giants). 2, son of Sarpedon, slain by Turnus, in Virg.

ANTIPHON, ōntis, m the first of the "Attic Orators," born 480 B.C. 2, a sophist, contemporary with Socrates.

ANTIŌPŌLIS, is, f a city of Gaul, now Antibes. Hence, **ANTIŌPŌLITANUS**, a, um.

ANTISSA, ae, f a town in Lesbos. Hence **ANTISSAEI**, ōrum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

ANTIŌTHĒNES, is and ae, m. a pupil of Socrates, teacher of Diogenes, and founder of the Cynic philosophy.

ANTISTIUS, a, the name of a Roman

gens Esp. Q. Antistius Labeo, a celebrated jurist.

Antium, *li, n.* a town on the coast of Latium, dedicated for the temple of Fortune, now Anzio. Hence **Antianus**, *a, um*, **Antiatinus**, *a, um*, also **Antias**, *atis*, and **Antiatēs**, *i, um*, *its inhabitants*.

Antoninus, *i, m.* the name of several Roman emperors; esp. of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138-161) and of M. Aurelius Antoninus (A.D. 161-180). Hence **Antoninianus**, *a, um*.

Antonius, *a, um*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. M. Antonius, a celebrated orator just before the age of Cicero.

2. C. Antonius, Cicero's colleague in the consulship. 3. M. Antonius, the triumvir, defeated by Octavianus at Actium, B.C. 31. Hence **Antonius**, *a, um*, and **Antonianus**, *a, um*.

Anubis, *is* and **Idis** (Acc. Anubin or -im), *m* an Egyptian deity who was represented with the head of a dog, the tutelary deity of the chase.

Anxur, *uris*, *n.* an ancient town in Latium, also called Tarracina. Hence **Anxurus**, *a, um*, epith. of Jupiter, as worshipped at Anxur and **Anxuras**, *atis*, *m.* a native of Anxur.

Anŷtus, *i, m.* one of the accusers of Socrates.

Aōnes, *um*, *m.* (Acc. Aōnas) the Boeotians.

Aōnia, *ae, f.* a part of Boeotia, in which are Mount Helicon and the fountain Aganippe. Hence **Aōnia**, *idis*, *f.* a Boeotian woman, plur. **Aōnides**, the Muses, and **Aōnius**, *a, um* (poet.), Aonian, Boeotian; also relating to the Muses: Aōnius vir, i.e. Hercules (Ov.) deus, i.e. Bacchus (Id.). Also **Aōnides**, *ae, m.* a Theban.

Aornos, *i, m.* the Lake of Avernus. **Aōus**, *i, m.* a river of Illyria, falling into the Ionian sea.

Apāmēa or -*ia*, *ae, f.* one of the principal towns in Coele-Syria, on the Taurus. 2. a town in Phrygia. Hence **Apāmēnsis**, *e*.

Apella, *ae*, *m.* prob. the name of a credulous Jew, who lived in the time of Horace.

Apelles, *is* (Voc. Apella), *m.* a distinguished Greek painter in the time of Alexander the Great. Hence **Apellēus**, *a, um*.

Apenninus (perh. better App-), *i, m.* (from Celtic pen, "a head" or "height") the Apennine Mts. Hence **Apenninēola**, *ae, comm.* an inhabitant of the Apennines. Also **Apenninēna**, *ae, m.* adj. born on the Apennines: of a river rising in the Apennines (Ov.).

Apērantia, *ae, f.* a small province of Thessaly, south of the Dolopes.

Hence **Apērantii**, *orum*, *m.* its inhabitants.

Aphāreus (trisyll.), *ēs, m.* a king of the Messenians. Hence **Aphāreus**, *a, um*: proles, i.e. Lynceus and Idas, the sons of Aphareus. 2. a centaur in Ov.

Aphidnae, *arum*, *f.* -*a*, *ae, f.* a small place in Attica.

Aphrōdisias, *adis*, *f.* a region in Asiatic Aëolis.

Apicius, *li, m.* a notorious epicure under Augustus and Tiberius. Hence **Apiciānus**, *a, um*.

Apidānus, *i, m.* a river in Thessaly, which, uniting with the Enipeus, flows into the Peneus.

Apina, *ae, f.* a poor and small town in Apulia. Hence perh. pl. trifles, worthless things (Mart.).

Apōlīae (App-), *arum*, *f.* plu. a town of Latium.

Apis, *is, m.* a deity worshipped by the Egyptians in the form of an ox.

Apollo, *inis*, *m.* son of Jupiter and Latona, twin-brother of Diana, the sun-god. Hence **Apollināris**, *e*, and **Apollinēus**, *a, um*; belonging to Apollo.

Apollōdōrus, *i, m.* a distinguished rhetorician, teacher of Augustus. Hence **Apollōdōrēi**, *orum*, *m.* his pupils. 2. a distinguished grammarian of Athens. 3. an Academic philosopher. 4. a tyrant of Cassandrea.

Apollōnia, *ae, f.* the name of several towns: in Aetolia; in Macedonia. In Illyria: in Crete. Hence **Apollōniātes**, *ae, m.* and **Apollōniās**, *atis*, *m.* a native of Apollonia; **Apollōniēnis**, *e*, belonging to Apollonia, and **Apollōnienses**, *i, um*, *m.* the inhabitants of Apollonia.

Apollōnidenses, *i, um*, *m.* plu. the inhabitants of Apollōnis in Lydia.

Apollōnius Rhōdius, *li, m.* a Greek poet of Rhodes, author of the Argonautica.

Appias, *adis*, *f.* an epithet of the nymph of the fountain of Aqua Appia.

Appi Fōrum, a small town in Latium, on the Appia Via.

Appius, *li, m.*, and **Appia**, *ae, f.* a Roman praenomen, esp. of persons of the gens Claudia. Hence **Appius**, *a, um*, and **Appianus**, *a, um* **Appia**, *via*, or simply Appia, the Appian highway, leading S. from Rome to Capua and thence to Brundisium, made by the censor Ap. Claudius; and **Appia aqua**, the aqueduct made by the same Appius.

Appulsius (Apul.), *i, m.* the name of several Romans: esp. of L. Appuleius Saturninus, a turbulent tribune of the people, B.C. 102. Hence **Appulsius**, *a, um*. 2. Of *Na-tura* in

Africa, who lived in the 2nd century A.D., and wrote a tale called the *Metamorphoses*.

Aprōnius, *i, m.* a Roman name. Esp. a tribune of the people, B.C. 449.

2. an officer under Verres in Sicily. 3. consul, A.D. 8. Hence **Aprōnianus**, *a, um*.

Apus, *i, m.* a river of Illyria.

Apuāni, *orum*, *m.* plu. a Ligurian tribe.

Apūlia (Appul.), *ae, f.* a region in the south-east of Italy, now Puglia. Hence **Apūlicus** (Appul.), *a, um*, and **Apūlus** (Appul.), *a, um*, Apulian.

Aquilia, *ae, f.* the capital of Venetia, and one of the most important cities of Northern Italy. Hence **Aquiliēnsis**, *e, adj.* and **Aquiliēnses**, *i, um*, *m.* plu. its inhabitants.

Aquillius (-ilius), the name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. Aquillius Gallus, a famous jurist, and friend of Cicero. Hence **Aquiliānus** (-iliānus), referring to the jurist Aquilius.

Aquilo, *ōnis*, *m.* the husband of Crithyia and father of Calais and Zetes. Hence **Aquilonius**, *a, um*, proles, i.e. Calais and Zetes.

Aquilonia, *ae, f.* a town of the Hirpini, in the south of Samnium. 2. a town in the north of Samnium, now Lacedogna. Hence **Aquilonii**, *orum*, *m.* its inhabitants.

Aquinum, *i, n.* a town of the Volscians, now Aquino, the birth-place of the poet Juvenal. Hence **Aquinās**, *atis*, belonging to Aquinum, and **Aquinātes**, *i, um*, *m.* its inhabitants.

Aquitānia, *ae, f.* a province in Southern Gaul, between the Garumna (Garonne) and the Pyrenæes. Hence **Aquitāni**, *orum*, *m.* its inhabitants.

Arābia, *ae, f.* a country of Western Asia, divided by the ancients into Petraea, Deserta, and Felix. Hence **Arābicus**, *a, um*, and **Arābius**, *a, um*.

Arabs, *ābis* (Gr. acc. Arabās), *adj.* Arabian. Hence subst. an Arab, Arabian; and **Arābus**, *a, um*. As Subst. **Arābi**, *orum*, the Arabians.

Arachnē, *ēs, f.* a Lydian maiden, who challenged Mnecira to a trial of skill in spinning, and, as a punishment, was changed by her into a spider.

Aracynthus, *i, m.* a mountain between Boeotia and Attica.

Arādus, *i, f.* an island off the coast of Phoenicia, with a city of the same name. Hence **Arādus**, *a, um*.

Arar (Nom. Arāris, Claud.; Acc. Arariū), *āris*, *m.* a river in Gaul, a tributary of the Rhodanus, now the Saône.

Arātus, *i, m.* a Greek poet of Soli,

in Cilicia, author of an astronomical poem, entitled *Φαρμακία*, which Cic. and, after him, Caesar Germanicus translated into Latin. Hence **Arātēs**, a. um. 2. of Sicily, a distinguished Greek general, the founder of the Achaian League.

Araxes, is, m. a river in Armenia Major. 2. a river in Persia.

Arbaces, is, m. the first king of Media.

Arbēla, ōrum, n. plu. a town in Assyria, now *Arbil*. Near this town Alexander the Great finally defeated Darius, B.C. 331.

Arbuscula, ae, f. a mimic actress in the time of Cicero.

Arades, v. Arcas

Aradia, ae, f. a mountainous inland district of the Peloponnesus. Hence **Aradiūs**, a. um, and **Arādus**, a. um.

Aras, ādis, m. son of Jupiter and Minerva, the progenitor of the Arcadians. Hence, 2. an Arcadian. plur. **Arades** (-es, Virg.), um, m. (Gr. acc. *Arādās*) and *adg* (= *Alcadius*) Arcadian.

Arceſiānus (-lānus), ae (Acc. *Arceſiānus*), m. a Greek philosopher, founder of the Middle Academy.

Arceſius, ūm, m. son of Jupiter, father of Laertes.

Archelaus, i, m. a philosopher of the Ionian school, pupil of Anaxagoras and teacher of Socrates. 2. a king of Macedonia, friend of Euripides. 3. son of a general of Mithridates (also called Archelaus), slain by Galenus. 4. a king of Cappadocia in the time of Tiberius.

Archias, ae, m. a Greek poet of Antiochia, whom Cicero defended. 2. Appy a maker of cheap furniture at Rome, whose couches (*Archias lecti*) are mentioned by Horace.

Archilochus, i, m. a Greek poet of Paros, the originator of iambic verse, and the author of bitter satires. Hence **Archilochius**, a. um, *Archilochian*, and so, sarcastic, bitter.

Archimedes, is (Gen. *Archimedi*, Cic., Acc. -eae and -ei), m. the most celebrated mathematician of antiquity, killed at the taking of Syracuse by Julius Caesar. Hence **Archimedeus** or -ius, a. um.

Archytas, ae, m. a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum, and friend of Plato. He perished in a shipwreck off the coast of Italy.

Ardea, ae, f. a very ancient city of Latium, twenty-four miles south of Rome, now *Ardea*. Hence **Ardeas**, ātis, adj. *Ardean*, and in plur. **Ardeates**, ūm, m. the inhabitants of Ardea, **Ardeatini**, a. um.

Arduenna, ae, f. the largest forest in Gaul in Caesar's time, now *Ardenne*.

Arctaeus, a. um, adj. [orig. Hebr. word] *Babylonian*. camp (Tib.).

Arēlas, ātis (Arēlātē, ēs), f. a town in Southern Gaul, now *Arles*. Hence **Arēlātensis**, e.

Arēopagus (-os), i, m. better as two words, **Arēus pagus** or **Arēus pagus**, Mars' Hill at Athens, on which the criminal tribunal of the same name held its sessions. Hence **Arēopagites**, ae, m. a member of the court of the Areopagus.

Arēs, is, m. the Greek name of the war-god Mars. Hence **Arēus**, a. um, adj. pertaining to Mars.

Arēstōrides, ae, m. son of Arēstor, i. e. Argus.

Arēthusa, ae, f. a celebrated fountain near Syracuse. According to fable, she was a nymph pursued by the river-god Alpheus in Peloponnesus, and changed by Diana into a fountain, which flowed under the sea, appearing again near Syracuse. Hence **Arēthūsia**, ūdis, adj. *Arēthusan*, a. poet. epithet of Syracuse, and **Arēthūsianus**, **Arēthūsaeus**, a. um.

Arēthium (Arretium), ūm, n. one of the most ancient and powerful cities of Etruria, now *Arezzo*. Hence **Arētini**, ūm, m. its inhabitants.

Argaeus, i, m. a lofty mountain of Cappadocia. Hence **Argaeus**, a. um.

Arganthonius, ūm, m. a king of Ionia, who lived to a great age. Hence **Arganthoniācus**, a. um.

Arganthus, i, m. a mountain in Mysia, near Bithynia.

Argēi, ūm, m. certain consecrated places in Rome ascribed to Numa.

Argēus, a. um, **Argi**, ūm, v. Argos.

Argia, ae, f. a daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Polynices.

Argiletum, i, n. a part of Rome, in the Vicus Tuscus, between the Circus Maximus and Mons Aventinus, inhabited chiefly by mechanics and book-sellers. Hence **Argiletanus**, a. um.

Argivus, a. um, v. Argos.

Arginūsae, ūm, f. plu three small islands in the Aegean Sea, near Lesbos.

Argō, ūs (Acc. *Argo* and perh. also *Argon*), f. the ship in which the Greek heroes, under the guidance of Jason, sailed to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece. Hence **Argōus**, a. um, and **Argonautae**, ūm, m. the Argonauts.

Argōs, n. (only Nom. and Acc.), more freq. as plur. **Argi**, ūm, m. Argos, the capital of Argolis, in the Peloponnesus, sacred to Juno, and the most ancient city in Greece. Hence **Argivus**, a. um, *Argive* or *Grecian*; and Subst. **Argivi**, ūm, m. the Argives or Greeks. **Argēus**, a. um; **Argolis**, ūdis, f. adj.; and as Subst.: the country so called; **Argoliceus**, a. um, and **Argus**, a. um (rare).

Argus, i, m. the hundred-eyed keeper

of Io, after she was changed into a heifer by Jupiter. He was slain by Mercury at the command of Jupiter.

2. a guest of Evander.

Argyrippa (-ipa), ae, f. the ancient name of Arpi, q. v.

Ariadne, es (-a, ae), f. the daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who extricated Theseus from the Labyrinth, and accompanied him on his return to Greece. She was deserted by Theseus at Naxos, where Bacchus fell in love with her, and placed her crown as a constellation in the heavens (*Ariadne's Crown*). Hence **Ariadneus**, a. um.

Aricio, ae, f. an ancient town of Latium, upon the Appian Way, 16 miles from Rome, now *La Riccia*. Hence **Aricius**, a. um, *Arician*; and Subst. **Aricini**, ūm, m. the inhabitants of Aricia. 2. wife of Hypolytus and mother of Virbius.

Aridaeus, i, m. a natural son of Philip of Macedon by Philinna; half-brother and successor of Alexander the Great.

Arimaspi, ūm, m. a Scythian people in the north of Europe.

Ariminum, i, n. a town in Umbria, on the Adriatic, at the mouth of a river of the same name, now *Rimini*. Hence **Ariminensis**, e, adj.; and **Ariminenses**, ūm, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Arīobarzānes, is, m. a king of Cappadocia.

Arion, ōnis, m. (Acc. *Ariona*) a celebrated lyric poet and cithara player of Methymna in Lesbos, rescued from drowning by a dolphin. Hence **Arionius**, a. um. 2. a horse endowed with speech and the gift of prophecy, sent by Neptune to Adiasus.

Ariovistus, i, m. the king of a German tribe in the time of Caesar.

Arīsha, ae, or -ē, ēs, f. a town in Troas.

Aristaeus, i, m. son of Apollo and Cyrene, who is said to have taught men the management of bees, and to have been the first to plant olive-trees.

Aristarchus, i, m. a grammarian and distinguished critic of Alexandria.

Aristides, is, m. an Athenian renowned for his integrity, a contemporary and rival of Themistocles. 2. a poet of Miletus.

Aristippus, i, m. a philosopher of Cyrene, disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic school, which was akin to the Epicurean. Hence **Aristippēus**, a. um.

Aristius, v. Fuscus.

Aristogiton, ōnis, m. (Acc. -onem and -oni) an Athenian who conspired against the Pisistratidae.

Ariston (and -o), *ónis*, *m.* a philosopher of *Chios*, disciple of *Zeno*. Hence **Aristonēus**, *a*, *um*.

Aristonēus, *i*, *m.* son of *Eumenes II*, conquered by *M. Perperna*, and slain in prison.

Aristophanes, *is*, *m.* the most celebrated comic poet of *Greece*. Hence **Aristophāneus**, or -*ius*, *a*, *um*. 2. a distinguished grammarian of *Byzantium*, teacher of the critic *Aristarchus*.

Aristotēles, *is* (*Gen.* *Aristoteli*, *Cic.*), *m.* a celebrated philosopher, born at *Stagira*, in *Macedonia*, pupil of *Plato*, teacher of *Alexander the Great*, and founder of the *Peripatetic* philosophy. Hence **Aristotēlius**, -*nd-ēus*, *a*, *um*.

Aristoxenus, *i*, *m.* a *Peripatetic* philosopher and musician.

Ariusius, *a*, *um*, belonging to *Arius* in *Chios*.

Armēnia, *ae*, *f.* a country of *Western Asia*. Hence **Armēniācia**, *ae*, *f.* (as *arbor*) the *Armenian tree*, i.e. the apricot tree: **Armēniācum**, *i*, *n.* (as *malum*) the *Armenian apple*, i.e. the apricot (called also *Armenium*). 2. **Armēnius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Armenian* As *Subst.* **Armēnius**, *ii*, *m.* an *Armenian*.

Armilustrum, *i*, *n.* [*arma*, *lustrum*], a place in *Rome*, where the festival of the purification of arms was celebrated.

Arminius, *ii*, *m.* a *German* prince, who defeated the *Romans* under *Varus*, and saved the independence of *Germany*.

Armoricæ, *arum*, *f.* *plu.* certain states in the northern part of *Gaul*, now *Brittany*, with a part of *Normandy*.

Arna, *ae*, *f.* a town in *Embricia*, a mile east of *Perusia*, now *Civitella d'Arno*. Hence **Arnates**, *i* *um*, *m.* its inhabitants.

Arnē, *ēs*, *f.* a woman who betrayed her country (the island *Siphnos*), and was changed into a jackdaw.

Arnus, *i*, *m.* a river of *Etruria*, now the *Arno*. Hence **Arnenisus**, *e*.

Arpi, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* a city in *Apulia*, now *Arpa*. Hence **Arpinus**, *a*, *um*, belonging to *Arpi*, and **Arpini**, *orum*, *m.* its inhabitants.

Arpinum, *i*, *n.* a town in *Latium*, the birth-place of *Marius* and *Cicero*, now *Arpino*. Hence **Arpinas**, *ātus*, *adj.* belonging to *Arpinum*, a native of *Arpinum*; and **Arpinates**, *i* *um*, *m.* its inhabitants.

Arretium, *v.* *Arretium*. **Arria**, *ae*, *f.* the wife of *Pætus*, distinguished for her fortitude.

Arsaces, *is*, *m.* the first king of the *Parthians*. Hence **Arsaciāci**, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* his successors; **Arsaciāci**, *a*, *um*, *Arscian*, poet. for *Parthian*.

Arsia Silva, a forest in *Etruria*,

celebrated for a battle between the *Turquini* and the *Romans*.

Arsinōē, *ēs*, *f.* the name of several princesses of the *Ptolemies* in *Egypt*.

2. the name of several towns: in *Egypt*; in *Cyrene*; in *Cilicia*. Hence **Arsinōēticus**, *a*, *um*. **Artabānus**, *i*, *m.* a *Parthian* king of the family of the *Arsacidae*. 2. a general of *Artaxerxes*.

Artaxāta, *orum*, *n.* *plu.* (-*a*, *ae*, *f.*) the capital of *Armenia*, on the *Araxes*.

Artaxerxes, *is*, *m.* the name of several *Persian* kings: esp. *Artaxerxes I* the son and successor of *Xerxes*; and *Artaxerxes II*, the brother of *Cyrus* the younger.

Artēmis, *Idis*, *f.* the Greek name of *Diana*.

Artēmisia, *ae*, *f.* the wife of *Mausolus*, king of *Caria*, to whose memory she built the celebrated *Mausoleum*.

Artēmisium, *ii*, *n.* a promontory of *Euboea*.

Aruns, *ntis*, *m.* an *Etruscan* name for the younger son of a king (while the elder was called *Lar* or *Lars*). 1. a brother of *Lucumo* (*Tarquinius Priscus*). 2. a younger son of *Tarquinius the Proud*. 3. a son of *Porsenna*.

Arverni, *orum*, *m.* *plu.* a people of *Gaul*, in *Auvergne*.

Asbōlus, *i*, *m.* the name of a black hound belonging to *Acteum*, in *Ov.*

Ascalāphus, *i*, *m.* son of *Acheron* and *Orphie*, changed into an owl.

Ascalō, *ōnis*, *f.* a town on the coast of *Palestine*, between *Gaza* and *Azotus*, now *Ascalon*. Hence **Ascalōnius**, *a*, *um*.

Ascanius, *ii*, *m.* son of *Aeneas* and *Cressa*, and founder of *Alba Longa*.

Asciurgium, *i*, *n.* a town in *Gallia Belgica* on the *Rhine*, now prob. *Asbury*.

Asclepiādes, *ae*, *m.* a distinguished physician of *Prusa*, in *Bithynia*, friend of *Crassus*. 2. a blind philosopher of *Eretria*. 3. a Greek poet, inventor of the metre named after him *metrum Asclepiādeum*.

Asora, *ae*, *f.* a village in *Boeotia*, near *Mount Helicon*, the birthplace of *Hesiod*. Hence **Ascoræus**, *a*, *um*, *Ascoræan*, of or belonging to *Hesiod*. Also *Subst.* **Ascoræus**, *i*, *m.* the *Ascrean*, i.e. *Hesiod*.

Asculum, *i*, *n.* the capital of *Picenum*, now *Ascoli*. Hence **Asculānus**, *a*, *um*, and **Asculāni**, *orum*, *m.* its inhabitants. 2. a town in *Apulia*.

Asdrubal, *v.* *Hasdrubal*.

Asellio, *ōnis*, *m.* an early *Roman* historian.

Asellus, *i*, *m.* a *Roman* cognomen; the name of a messenger employed by *Horace*.

Asiā, *ae*, *f.* (poet. form *Asis*, *Idis*, *f.* *Ov.*), orig. a town of *Lydia*, and afterwards the country around it. Hence **Asius**, *a*, *um*, of or belonging to *Asia*: *palus*, the marshy region on the river

Cyster, near this town. 2. the kingdom of *Troy*. 3. the Roman province of *Asia* comprehending *Mysia*, *Lydia*, *Caria*, and *Phrygia*. 4. *Asia Minor*. 5. the kingdom of *Perseus*. 6. the continent of *Asia*. Hence **Asiānus**, *a*, *um*, *Asiatic*, belonging to the Roman province *Asia* As *Subst.* **Asiāni**, *orum*, *m.* the inhabitants of the province *Asia*. Also **Asiaticus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Asiatic*. As *Subst.* **Asiaticus**, *i*, *m.* a surname of *Cornelius Scipio*, the conqueror of *Antiochus*.

Asinius, *ii*, *m.* a *Roman* name, esp. *Asinius Pollio*, a friend of *Augustus*, founder of the first library in *Rome*, author of a history (now lost) of the civil war between *Cæsar* and *Pompey*, and a writer of *Tragedies*.

Asopus, *i* (*Gr. acc.* *Asopon*), *m.* a river in *Boeotia*, personified, the father of *Argona*, *Euboea*, and *Euboea*, and grandfather of *Aræus*. Hence **Asopiādes**, *ae*, *m.* a grandson of *Asopus*, i.e. *Aræus*, and **Asōpis**, *Idis*, *f.* (*Gen.* *Asopidos*, *Arc.* *Asopida*) a daughter of *Asopus*.

Aspasia, *ae*, *f.* a celebrated and accomplished Greek woman in the time of *Pericles*.

Aspendos, *i*, *f.* a city of *Pamphylia*, on the *Euxynetus*. Hence **Aspendus**, *a*, *um*.

Assarāus, *i*, *m.* king of *Phrygia*, son of *Trus*, brother of *Carmande* and *Ilus*, father of *Cypri* and grandfather of *Anchises*.

Assyria, *ae*, *f.* a country in *Asia*, between *Media*, *Mesopotamia*, and *Babylonia*. Hence **Assyrius**, *a*, *um*, *Assyrian*, and **Assyrii**, *orum*, *m.* the *Assyrians*, and in general the eastern nations.

Asta, *ae*, *f.* a town in *Liguria*, now *Asti*. 2. a town in *Hispania Baetica*. Hence **Astensis**, *e*, and as *Subst.* **Astenses**, *i* *um*, *m.* the inhabitants.

Astacides, *ae*, *m.* son of *Astacus*, i.e. *Melanippus*.

Astapa, *ae*, *f.* a town of *Hispania Baetica*.

Astartē, *ēs*, *f.* a *Syrio-Phœnician* goddess, acc. to *Cic.* the fourth *Venus*.

Astēria, *ae* (-*e*, *ēs*), *f.* daughter of *Pollux* and *Phoebe*, mother of the *Tyrian Heracles*. 2. daughter of the *Titan Cronus*, changed by *Jupiter* into a quail (ορνίς), and thrown into the sea. Hence, a name of the island *Ortygia* (quail-island), afterwards *Nelos*, which arose in the place where *Astēria* fell into the sea. 3. name of a woman in *Hor.*

Astraea, *ae*, *f.* the goddess of *Justice*. 2. As a constellation = *Virgo*.

Astræus, *a*, *um*, belonging to *Astræus*, a *Titan*, husband of *Aurora*, and father of the winds: *fratres*, i.e. the winds (*Ov.*).

Astur, *v.* *Asturia*.

Astūra, ae, m. a river in Hispania *Tarraconensis*, now *Esla*. 2. a river in *Latium*; and 3. f. an island at its mouth, on which *Cicero* had a villa.

Astūria, ae, f. a province of Hispania *Tarraconensis*, in the N. of Spain. Hence **Astūricus**, a, um, adj. belonging to *Asturia*. As Subst.: **Astūria**, ae, f. the capital of *Asturia*, now *Astorga*. **Astur**, ūris, adj. belonging to *Asturia*: equus (Mart.). As Subst.: **Astur**, ūris, m. an *Asturian*.

Astýges, is, m. king of *Media*, father of *Mandane*, and grandfather of *Cyrus*. 2. an enemy of *Perseus*, changed by him into stone by means of *Medusa's* head.

Astýanax, actis, m. (Acc. *Astyan-acta*, Virg.), son of *Hector* and *Andromache*. 2. a tragic actor in the time of *Cicero*.

Astýlos, i, m. a centaur and sooth-sayer, who warned his fellow-centaurs against the conflict with the *Lapithae*.

Astýpalaea, ae, f. an island near *Cree*, one of the *Sporades*, now *Stam- palia*. Hence **Astýpalaenses**, ium, m. plu. its inhabitants. **Astýpalaec- ius**, a, um, and (poet.) **Astýpaleus**, a, um.

Atábūlus, i, m. a hot, burning wind, blowing in *Apulia*, now called *Sirocco*.

Atalanta, ae (-ē, ēs), f. daughter of king *Schoeneus*, in *Boeotia*, celebrated for her swiftness in running. She was wooed and gained by *Meleager*. Hence **Atalantaeus** (-ēus), a, um. 2. daughter of *Iasus* of *Arcadia*, beloved by *Meleager*.

Atax, ācis, m. a small river in *Gallia Narbonensis* (now the *Aude*). Hence

Atacinus, i, m. an inhabitant of the country through which the *Atax* flows. P. Terentius Varro *Atacinus*, a poet in the time of *Caesar*.

Atella, ae, f. an ancient town of *Campania*, midway between *Capua* and *Neapolis*, near the modern *Aversa*. Hence **Atellānus**, a, um: *Atellanae* fabulae, a kind of native Italian drama which originated in *Atella*. **Atellānius**, a, um; and **Atellāni- us**, a, um.

Aternum, i, n. a town of *Samnium*, on the river *Aternus*; now *Pescara*.

Ateste, is, n. a town in the Venetian territory, now *Este*. Hence **Atesti- nus**, a, um.

Atiacus, i, f. a town of *Macedonia*.

Atāmānia, ae, f. a district in *Epirus*. Hence **Atāmānes**, um, m. plu. its inhabitants; **Atāmānis**, idis, f. an *Atamanian* woman: and **Atāmānus**, a, um.

Atāmas, antis, m. son of *Aeolus*, grandson of *Hellen*, king in *Thessaly*, the father of *Helle* and *Phrixus* by

Nephele, and of *Melicerta* and *Learchus* by *Ino*. In a fit of madness he pursued *Ino*, who, with *Melicerta*, threw herself into the sea, when both were changed into sea-deities: *Ino* becoming *Leuco- thea* (*Mutula*), and *Melicerta* becoming *Palaemon* (*Portunus*). Hence **Atā- mantūs**, a, um **Atāmantiādes**, ae, m. son of *Atamas*, i. e. *Palaemon*. **Atāmantis**, idis, f. daughter of *Atamas*, i. e. *Helle*.

Atēnae, ārum, f. plu. *Athens*, the capital of *Attica*, and the most celebrated city of *Greece*. Hence **Atē- niensis**, e, belonging to *Athens*, *Athen- ian*, and **Athēnienses**, ium, m. the *Athenians*. Also **Atēnaeus**, a, um.

Atēnaeum, i, n. a fortress in *Athamania*. 2. a temple of *Minerva* at *Athens*, in which scholars and poets were accustomed to read their works.

3. a similar temple at *Rome*, built by the Emperor *Adrian*.

Atēnio, ōnis, m. a slave, leader in a slave insurrection in *Sicily*, about 100 B. C.

Atēsīs, is (Acc. *Athesim*; Abl. *Athesi*), m. one of the principal rivers of northern Italy, now the *Adige*.

Atōs, also *Atho* and *Athon* (Gen. not found; Dat. *Atho*; Acc. *Atho*, *Athōn*, *Athōnem*; Abl. *Athōne*), m. a high mountain in *Macedonia*, on the *Strymonian Gulf*, now *Monte Santo*.

Atīlius, a, the name of a Roman gens. To this gens belonged M. *Atīlius* *Regulus*, who was defeated and taken prisoner by the *Carthaginians* in the first Punic War. Hence **Atīliānus**, a, um.

Atīna, ae, f. a town in *Latium*, still called *Atina*. Hence **Atīnas**, ātis, belonging to *Atina*; **Atīnātes**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

Atītānia, ae, f. a region in *Epi- rus*, on the borders of *Macedonia*.

Atīus, a, name of a Roman gens.

Atīas, antis, m. a mythical king of *Mauretania*, son of *Iopetus* and *Cly- mene*; changed by *Perseus*, with the aid of *Medusa's* head, into Mount *Atlas*, because he refused him a hospitable reception. He was the father, by *Pleione*, of the *Pleiades*, and by *Aethra* of the *Hyades*. The name is given to a man of colossal height, and (ironically) to a dwarf (Juv.). Hence (ii) as geogr. name, the *Atlas Mts.*, in N. Africa. **Atlantiādes**, ae, m. a male descendant of *Atlas*. 1. *Mercury*, the grandson of *Atlas* by *Maia*. 2. *Hermaphroditus*, great-grandson of *Atlas*, and son of *Mercury*. **Atlantis**, idis, f. a female descendant of *Atlas*: 1. *Electra*. 2. *Calypso*. **Atlantius**, a, um, belonging to Mount *Atlas*: mare, the *Atlantic Ocean*. **Atlanti- acus**, a, um. **Atlantēus**, a, um, African, Libyan.

Atrax, ācis, m. a river of *Atolia*

Hence **Atāciūs**, a, um. 2. f. a town in *Thessaly*, on the *Peneus*. Hence

Atāciūs, a, um, *Thessalian*; **Atā- cides**, ae, m. the *Thessalian Caenēas*; and **Atācis**, idis, f. the *Thessalian* woman, *Hippodamia*.

Atrebatēs, um, m. plu. a people in *Gallia Belyca*. In sing.: **Atrebas**, ātis, m. an *Atrebatian*. Hence **Atre- bāticus**, a, um.

Atreūs (disseyl.), ei (Acc. *Atrea*, Ov.; voc. *Atreu*, Sch.), m. son of *Pelops* and *Hippodamia*, brother of *Thyestes*, father of *Agamemnon* and *Menelaus*, king of *Argos* and *Mycenae*. Hence **Atrides** (rarely **Attridā**; Prop. 9 Hor.), ae, m. a male descendant of *Atreus*; esp. *Agamemnon* his son. In pl. **Attridae**, ārum, *Agamemnon* and *Menelaus*.

Atropos, i, f. one of the three *Parcae* or *Fates*, who was supposed to cut the thread of human life.

Atta, ae, m. the comic poet, T. *Quintilius Atta*. 2. *Atta* (-us) *Clausus*, the ancestor of the gens *Claudia*.

Attālenses, ium, m. the inhabitants of *Attālēa* (-ia) in *Pamphylia*.

Attālus, i, m. the name of several kings of *Pergamos*, the most renowned of whom, both from his wealth and his discovery of the art of weaving cloth of gold, was *Attalus III.*, who made the Roman people his heir. Hence **Attālicus**, a, um, *Attalian*, like or worthy of *Attalus*. **Attālicus** condiculus, by offers worthy of *Attalus* (Hor.). 2. a general of *Alexander the Great*. 3. a *Macedonian*, enemy of *Alexander*.

Attēus (better *Atēus*), il, m. the name of several Latin grammarians: esp. of *Atteius Philologus*, friend of *Sallust* and *Astivus Pollio*. 2. *Atteius Capito*: v. *Capito*.

Atthis (less correctly *Attis*), idis, f. a female friend of *Sappho*. 2. a name for *Attica*.

Attica, ae, f. the most celebrated district of *Greece*, the capital of which was *Athens*. 2. the name of the daughter of T. *Pomponius Atticus*.

Atticus, a, um, belonging to *Attica* or to *Athens*: *Attic*, *Athenian*: also, a surname of the Roman, T. *Pomponius*, the intimate friend of *Cicero*.

Attis, idis (also *Atthis* or *Atys*, fōs), m. a young *Phrygian* shepherd, whom *Cybele* loved.

Attius, v. *Accius*.

Atys, v. *Attis* and *Atys*.

Atūrus (-urrus), i, m. (nom. *Atur*, Tib.) a river of *Aquitania*, now the *Adour*.

Atys or *Attya*, fōs, m. son of *Hercules* and *Omphale*, ancestor of the 1st dynasty of *Lydian* kings, who are therefore called *Atyidae*. 2. a son of *Alba*, king of the *Albani*. 3. ancestor of the gens *Atia*.

Aufidēna, ae, f. a town in Samnium, now *Afidena*.

Aufidius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Cn. Aufidius, who wrote a Grecian history. 2. T. Aufidius, an orator. Hence **Auffidianus**, a, a, um.

Aufidus, i, m. the principal river of Apulia, remarkable for its rapid and violent stream, now *Ofanto*.

Auge, ēs, f. daughter of Alcus and Neacra, and mother by Hercules of Telephus.

Augias (better **Augēss**), ae, m. a king of Elis, whose stable, containing three thousand head of cattle, uncleaned for thirty years, was cleaned out in one day by Hercules, who turned through it the waters of the *Alpheus*. Hence **Augēssus**, a, um.

Augusta, ae, f. under the Emperors, a title of the Emperor's mother, wife, daughter or sister. 2. the name of several towns. **Augusta Taurinorum**, Turin; **Augusta Praetoria**, Aosta.

Augustodūnum, i, n. a town of the Aedui, in Gaul, now *Aulun*.

Augustus, i, m. a surname of Octavianus Caesar after he attained to undivided authority, and subsequently, of all the Roman emperors; equivalent to Majesty or Imperial Majesty. Hence **Augustus**, a, um, **Augustan**, belonging to Augustus, Imperial; esp. **Mensis Augustus**, the month of August (previously called *Sexilis*) named after the emperor. 2. **Augustalis**, e, belonging to Augustus. Subst: **Augustalis**, is, m. (sc. sodalis) a priest of Augustus. 3. **Augustānus**, a, um, or 4. **Augustianus**, a, um, belonging to Augustus. As Subst: **Augustāni**, ōrum, m. (sc. equites) Augustan or Imperial Knights.

Aulerci, ōrum, m. plu. a generic name, including several tribes in Celtic Gaul: 1. **Aulerci Eborovices** or *Eburones*, in the modern diocese of Evreux. 2. **Aulerci Cenomāni**, between the Seine and the Loire. 3. **Aulerci Brannovices**, in the modern *Biennais*.

Aulētēs, ae, m. = *Ἀδύτης*, "the flute-player," the surname of an exiled Egyptian king, one of the Ptolemys.

Aulis, is or Idus (Acc. *Aulidem*, Liv., Gr. acc. *Aulida*, Ov., *Aulin*, Lucan), f. a sea-port in Boeotia, from which the Grecian fleet set sail for Troy.

Aulon, ōnis, m. a wine-bearing mountain, and the valley by it, in Calabria.

Aurēlius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. I. L. Aurelius Cotta, author of an important law concerning trials (judicia). 2. Roman emperor: v. Antoninus.

3. Sex. Aurelius Victor, a Roman historian of the 4th cent. A.D.

Aurinia, ae, f. a prophetic river, revered by the Germans.

Aurunū, ōrum, v. *Ausones*.

Aurunca, ae, f., more fully, *Suessa Aurunca*, an old town in Campania,

the birth-place of the satirist *Lucilius*. Hence **Aurunūcus**, a, um.

Ausētānus, a, um, adj. belonging to the city *Ausa*, in Hispania *Turraconensis*. Hence **Ausētāni**, ōrum, m. the *Ausetani*.

Ausēna, ae, f. an ancient town of the *Ausones*, on a stream still called *Ausente*.

Ausōnes, um, m. plu. the *Ausoni*, a very ancient name of the primitive inhabitants of Central Italy. (Aurunci is prob. cogn. and equivalent.) Hence **Ausōnia**, ae, f. the country of the *Ausoni*, and (poet.) Italy. **Ausōnius**, a, um, *Ausonian*. **Ausōnii**, ōrum, m. and **Ausōnidae**, ārum, m. plu. the inhabitants of *Ausonia*, or of Italy; and **Ausōnis**, Idus, f. adj. Italian.

Ausōnius, il, m. a distinguished poet, rhetorician, and grammarian of the fourth century, teacher of the Emperor *Gratian*.

Autōlōes, um, m. a Gaetulan people, on the west coast of Africa, north and south of Mount Atlas.

Autōlēus, i, m. son of Mercury and *Chione*, a very dexterous thief, who could transform himself into various shapes. Hence applied to any clever thief.

Autōmēdon, ōntis, m. the charioteer of *Achilles*.

Autōnōē, ēs, f. daughter of *Actaeon* and mother of *Actaeon*. Hence

Autōnōēus, a, um, epith. of *Actaeon*, in Ov.

Auvōna, ae, f. a river of Britain, now the *Avon*.

Auximum, i, n. a town of the *Prænes*, now *Osimo*. Hence **Auximātes**, um, m. its inhabitants.

Avaricum, i, n. a chief town of the *Bilurges* in Gaul, now *Lourges*. Hence **Avaricēnsis**, e.

Avella, v. *Abella*.

Avēnio, ōnis, f. a town of Gallia *Narbonensis*, now *Avignon*.

Avēntinus, i, m. also *Avēntinum*, i, n. the *Avēntine*, one of the seven hills of Rome, extending from the Palatium to the *Caelian*. Hence **Avēntinus**, a, um. 2. a son of *Hercules*.

Āvernus lacus, or *abso*. *Āvernus*, i, m. a lake in the neighbourhood of *Ūmæ*, enclosed by steep and wooded hills (now *Lago d'Āverno*), whose deadly exhalations were said to kill the birds flying over it, and from which there was a descent to the Lower World. Hence **Āvernus**, a, um, and **Āvernālis**, e. As Subst. **Āverna**, ōrum, n. (sc. loca) 2. the Lower World, the infernal regions.

Āxēnus, i, m. adj. = *ἄξενος*, inhospitable; an early appellation of the sea afterwards called *Pontus Euxinus* (hospitable).

Āxōna, ae, f. a river in Gaul, now the *Aisne*.

Āxius, a, the name of a *Thracian* gens.

2. a river in Macedonia, now the *Vardar*.

Āzōrus, f. a Thessalian town, at the foot of Mount *Olympus*.

Āzōtus, i, f. a city of Palestine, called in Scripture *Ashdod*.

Bābūlōn, ōnis, f. (Gr. acc. *Babylonia*), the ancient and renowned capital of *Babylonia* on the *Euphrates*.

Hence **Bābūlōnius**, a, um, *Babylonian* and Subst: 1. **Bābūlōnii**, ōrum, m. the *Babylonians*. 2. **Bābūlōnia**, ae, f. the country of *Babylon*, and also the city of *Babylon*.

Bābūlōnicus, a, um, *Babylonian*. *Bābūlōnicus* numeri, astrological tables, horoscopes (Hor.). also, **Bābūlōnica**, ōrum, n. *Babylonian* coverings or tapestry (Lucr.) and (in Plaut. only) *Bābūlōniensis*, e. *Babylonian*.

Baccha, ae, f. a *Bacchant*, a female companion of *Bacchus*. The *Bacchar*, in company with *Silenus* and the *Satyrs*, celebrated the festival of *Bacchus* in a frantic manner, with an eye upon the head, and a fawn-skin upon the shoulder.

Bacchānāl, **Bacchānālīa**. See Part 1.

Bacchīādāe, ārum, m. plu. a very ancient royal family of *Corinth*, which, being dethroned by *Cypselus*, migrated to *Syracuse*, and founded *Syracuse*, v. 734.

Bacchus, i, m. son of *Jupiter* and *Semelos*, god of wine. Meton for wine and thence. Hence **Bacchicus**, a, um, **Bacchius**, a, um (Ov.). **Baccheus**, a, um, and **Baccheius**, a, um.

Bacēnis, a great forest in *Thuringia* in Germany.

Bactr, ōrum, n. plu. the chief city of *Bactria* or *Bactruana*, now *Balkh*, one of the oldest cities in the world.

Hence **Bactriānus**, a, um, and **Bactriāni**, ōrum, m. plu. the *Bactrians*. Also **Bactrius**, a, um (Ov.).

Bactrus, i, m. a river near *Bactra*, v. 734.

Baduhennae lūcus, a forest in the north of Germany, in *Friesland*, now *Isold Lake*.

Baebius, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Baēcūla, ae, f. a town of *Hispania Baetica*. Hence **Baēcūlōnenses**, um, m. its inhabitants.

Baetis, is (Acc. *Baetin*, Mart.: *Abt. Baeto*, Liv., *Baeti*, Plin.), m. a large river in southern Spain, now *Guadalquivir*. Hence **Baeticus**, a, um; and Subst. **Baetica**, ae, f. the province of *Baetica*, now *Andalusia*; and **Baetici**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants. **Baetiōātus**, a, um, adj. clothed in *Baetian* wool. **Baetiōōla**, ae, adj. com. dwelling on the river *Baetis*. **Baetiōōna**, ae, adj. com. born on the *Baetis*.

Bagaudae, ārum, *m.* a class of peasants in Gaul who rebelled under the Emperor Diocletian.

Bāgous, i (-as, ae), *m.* an eunuch at the Persian court. Hence any guard of women (Ov.).

Bagrāda, ae, *m.* a river in North Africa, near Utica, now *Mogerdah*.

Baiae (diessyl), ārum, *f.* plu a small town on the coast of Campania, a favorite resort of the Romans on account of its warm baths and pleasant situation. Hence **Bāianus**, a, um.

Bālātro, ōnis, *m.* [balatro, a jester] a pseudo-cognomen of Servilius in Hor.

Balbus, i, *m.* [balbus, stammering] a Roman cognomen, esp. of L. Cornelius Balbus, a native of Gades, whom Cicerō defended in an oration still extant.

Baliāres insulae, or also **Bālīares**, ium, *f.* plu the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean, the chief of which are Majorca and Minorca, whose inhabitants were skilled slingers. Hence **Bālīaris**, e, Balearic, and just **Bālīares**, ium, *m.* the inhabitants of the Balearic islands, also **Bālīaricus**, i, um, and **Bālīārici**, ōrum, *m.* the inhabitants. Bālīaricus was a cognomen of G. Caecilius Metellus, on account of his conquest of these islands.

Ballio, ōnis, *m.* name of a worthless fellow in the *Pseudolus* of Plautus. Hence any worthless fellow (Cic.).

Bambālīo, ōnis, *m.* the cognomen of M. Fulvius, father-in-law of M. Antonius.

Bandūsia, ae, *f.* a pleasant fountain (probably) near Venusia, the birth-place of Horace.

Bania, ae, *f.* a town of Apulia, near Venusia, the birth-place of Juvenal. Hence **Bantinus**, a, um.

Baphrus (prob. *β*), i, *m.* a river of Thessaly, near Mt. Olympus.

Baptae, ārum, *m.* priests of the lewd goddess Corymba.

Barcae, ae, *m.* ancestor of the renowned Barine family, in Carthage, to which Hamilcar and Hannibal belonged. Hence **Barcinus**, a, um, of Barcae, and **Barcini**, ōrum, *m.* the Barine faction.

Barcē, ēs, *f.* a city of Cyrenaica. Hence **Barcaeī**, ōrum, *m.* plu its inhabitants. 2. the nurse of Sthacaeus, in Virg.

Bardaei, ōrum, *m.* an Illyrian people (in Cic. Vardaei). Hence **Bardāicus**, a, um = calcicus (or simply Bardāicus), a kind of soldier's boot, put for the soldiers themselves (Juv.).

Bardalis, is, *m.* an Illyrian king.

Barē, ae, *m.* a Roman cognomen.

Bargusii, ōrum, *m.* a people of Hispania Tarraconensis, near the Pyrenaeus.

Bargyllae, ārum, *f.* plu a town in Caria. Hence **Bargyllēticus**, a, um, and **Bargyllētae**, ārum, *m.* its inhabitants.

Barinē, ēs, *f.* the name of a girl in *Ion*.

Barium, ii, *n.* a town in Apulia, on the Adriatic Sea, now *Bari*.

Bassania, ae, *f.* a town in Illyria. Hence **Bassanītae**, ārum, *m.* its inhabitants.

Bassāreus (trissyl), ei, *m.* [bacro, a fox-skin] a title of Bacchus. Hence **Bassāricus**, a, um.

Bastarnae (also **Bastornae**), ārum, *m.* plu a powerful German tribe on the Lower Danube.

Bātāvi (Bātāvi, Lucan), ōrum, *m.* plu the inhabitants of the country now called Holland. Also as Adj. **Bātāvus**, a, um.

Bātāvōdūrum, i, *n.* a town of Holland, now *Wyk* near *Bursled*.

Bāthrilus, i, *m.* a Samian boy, beloved by *Diocion*. 2. a celebrated pandemonium of Alexandria.

Battis, idis, *f.* a female beloved by the poet Theocritus of Cos, mentioned by Ov.

Battus, i, *m.* the founder of Cyrene. Hence **Battiades**, ae, *m.* an inhabitant of Cyrene, esp. the poet Callimachus. 2. a herdsmen who was transformed by Mercury into the stone Iuvet.

Bātūlum, i, *n.* a town built by the Samnites in Campania.

Bē, ēs, idis, *f.* the wife of Philemon, who entertained Jupiter and Mercury, when once they visited Phrygia in the form of mortals. The pair were changed into two sacred trees before their cottage, which became a temple.

Bauli, ōrum, *m.* plu a place near Paestum, now *Bacoli*.

Bāvius, ii, *m.* a dull poet, contemporary with Virgil and Horace.

Bēbrīcia, ae, *f.* a district of Asia Minor, afterward Bithynia. Hence **Bēbrīcius**, a, um, and **Bēbrīces**, ium, *m.* the inhabitants. In sing. **Bēbrīx**, is, esp. the Bēbrīcian Amycus, who, being a formidable antagonist with the *Centaur*, was accustomed to sacrifice foreigners whom he had vanquished, but was finally himself overcome by *Pollux* and slain.

Bēdrīacum (Bēbrī-), i, *n.* a village in northern Italy, between Verona and Cremona, the scene of two important battles between the armies of Ottho, Vitellius, and Vespasian. Hence **Bēdrīacensis**, e.

Bēlgae, ārum, *m.* plu an exceedingly warlike people, partly of German and partly of Celtic origin, in the north of Gaul. Hence **Bēlgicus**, a, um, *Belgic*, and **Belgium**, ii, *n.* the country of the Belgae.

Bellerōphōn (-phontēs), ōntis, *m.* son of Glaucon and grandson of Sisyphus, the slayer of the Chimæra, and the rider of Pegasus. Hence **Bellerōphontēs**, a, um.

Bellocassi, ōrum (also *Velocasses*,

ium), *m.* plu. a Gallic tribe on the right bank of the Seine.

Bellona, ae, *f.* the goddess of war, sister of Mars.

Bellovāci, ōrum, *m.* plu. a Belgic tribe in the modern *Beauvais*.

Bēlus, i, *m.* builder of Babylon, and founder of the Babylonian empire.

2. an Indian deity, resembling the Greek Hercules. 3. king of Tyre, and father of Dido. 4. an ancient king of Egypt, father of Danaus and Aegyptus. Hence **Bēlides**, ae, *m.* a descendant of Bēlus, in partic. one of his two sons; also his descendant Palamedes (q.v.); and **Bēlis**, idis, *f.* a female descendant of Bēlus, usu plu **Bēlides**, a, um, the grand-daughters of Bēlus = Danaides (q.v.).

Bēnacus, i, *m.* a large lake in northern Italy, through which the *Mincio* (Mincio) flows; now *Lago di Garda*.

Bēnēventum, i, *n.* a very ancient and important city of Samnium, formerly called *Malercentum*, now *Benevento*. Hence **Bēnēventānus**, a, um.

Bērēcētus, i, *m.* a mountain in Phrygia, sacred to Cybele. Hence **Bērēcētus**, a, um; as Subst. **Bērēcētia**, ae, *f.* the Bērēcēthian goddess, i.e. Cybele.

Bērēnice, ēs, *f.* daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus and Arsinoe, and wife of her own brother, Ptolemy Euergetes, her beautiful hair was placed as a constellation in the heavens (Cuma or Crinis Berenices). Hence **Bērēnicus**, a, um. 2. daughter of Herod Agrippa I and sister of the younger Agrippa. 3. the name of several towns, esp. one in Cyrenaica, previously called *Lesperis*. Hence **Bērēnicis**, idis, *f.* the region around *Berenice*.

Bērōē, ēs, *f.* the nurse of Semele. 2. one of the Oceanides. 3. the wife of Doryclus of Epirus, in Virg.

Bēroea, ae, *f.* a town in Macedonia. Hence **Bēroecus**, i, *m.* a Beroean.

Bērytus, i, *f.* a sea-port of Phoenicia, distinguished for its excellent wine, now *Beirut*. Hence **Bērytius**, a, um, and **Bērytensis**, e.

Bessi, ōrum, *m.* plu. a warlike people of Thrace. Hence **Bessicus**, a, um.

Bestia, ae, *m.* a cognomen of the gens Calpurnia. Esp. L. Bestia, one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators.

Bestius, ii, *m.* a misely man, mentioned by Hor.

Betāsii, ōrum, *m.* a Belgian people.

Biānor, ōnis, *m.* a centaur. 2. an ancient hero, founder of Mantua.

Bias, antis, *m.* a Greek philosopher of Priene, one of the seven wise men.

Bibracte (Abt. Bibracte and Bibracti), i, *m.* the chief town of the Aedui, later Augustodunum, now *Autun*.

Bibrax, actis, *n.* a town in Gaul, in the territory of the *Remi*; now *Bibra*.

Bibrocī, ōrum, m. a British people.
Bibulus, i, m. a Roman cognomen.
 Esp. M. Calpurnius Bibulus, consul with Caesar, B.C. 59.

Bida, is, f. a small town in Sicily, near Syracuse, now *Bibino*. Hence **Bidinus**, a, um, and **Bidini**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Bigerā, ae, f. a town of the Basti tani, in Hispania Tarraconensis.

Bigeriōnes, um, m. a Gallic people in Aquitania. Their name still exists in *Bigorre*. Hence **Bigeri-tānus**, a, um.

Bibilis, is, f. a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, on the river Sulo, the birthplace of the poet Martial, now *Bambolo*, near Calatayud.

Bingium, i, n. a town on the Rhine, now *Bingen*.

Bion, ōnis, m. a philosopher of the Academic and later of the Cynic school, born in Scythia, a bitter satirist. Hence **Bionēs**, a, um.

Bisaltae, ōrum, m. plu. a Thracian people on the Strymon. Hence **Bisaltica**, ae, f. their country.

Bisaltis, idis (Gr. acc. *Bisaltida*), a female descendant of *Bisaltis*, esp. Theophrastus, a daughter of *Bisaltis*, changed by Neptune into a ewe.

Bisanthē, es, f. a town of Thracia, on the Propontis, a colony of the Samians, now *Rodos*.

Bistēnes, um, m. plu. a Thracian people. Hence **Bistonis**, a, um, and **Bistōnis**, idis, f. a Thracian: ales, i.e. *Proone*, wife of the Thracian king, *Tereus*. Subst. a Thracian woman; a Bacchant.

Bithynia, ae, f. a division of Asia Minor, between the Propontis and the Black Sea. Hence **Bithynicus**, a, um, **Bithynus**, a, um; Subst. **Bithyni**, ōrum, m. the Bithynians; and **Bithynis**, idis, f. a Bithynian woman.

Bito (-on), ōnis, m. a son of the Argive priestess *Chrype*, brother of *Cleobis*, distinguished for his filial affection.

Bituriges (sing. *Biturix*, Luc.), um, m. plu. a people of Aquitania, whose chief town was *Burdigala*, now *Bordeaux*.

Boudicēa (or *Boudicēa* or *Boudica*, ae), f. the queen of the British tribe *Iceni* in Norfolk and Suffolk.

Blaesus, i, m. a cognomen in the gens *Sempronii*.

Blandae, ōrum, f. a maritime town of Lucania.

Bocchar, ōris, m. a king of Mauritania at the time of the second Punic war. 2. Meton. any African (Juv.).

Bocchus, i, m. a king of Mauritania, father-in-law of *Jugurtha*, whom he betrayed to Sulla.

Bodotria, ae, f. the Firth of Forth, on the east coast of Scotland.

Boebē, es, f. a village of Magnesia in Thessaly. Hence **Boebēis**, idis or

Idos, f. a lake near Boebe, and **Boebēis**, a, um, Thessalian.

Boeotia, ae, f. a district of northern Greece, between Attica and Phocis, whose capital was Thebes. Hence **Boeotius**, a, um, and **Boeotus**, a, um, also **Boeotii** and **Boeotii**, ōrum, m. the Boeotians.

Boii, ōrum, m. plu. a people of Gaul and also of northern Italy and Germany. In Germany they were called **Bolemi**, **Boihemi**, or by the collective term **Boihemum**, more correctly **Boiohemum**, whence the modern Bohemia.

Bōla, ae, or **Bōlae**, ōrum, f. a very ancient town of the Aequi, in Latium. Hence **Bōlanus**, a, um, and **Bōlani**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Bolānus, i, m. a hot-headed person mentioned by Horace.

Bōmiliar, ōris, m. a Carthaginian commander in the second Punic war.

2. a companion of *Jugurtha*, afterwards put to death by him.

Bona Dea, the Good Goddess, worshipped by the Roman women as the goddess of chastity.

Bonna, ae, f. the city Bonn, on the Rhine. Hence **Bonnensis**, e.

Bonōnia, ae, f. a city in Gallia Cisalpina, now Bologna. Hence **Bonō-niensis**, e.

Bootes, ae (also Gen. *Booti*, Acc. *Booten*, Voc. *Boote*), m. the constellation *Bootes*, the Waggoner.

Bōreās, ae (Acc. *Borean*, Voc. *Borae*, Prop.), m. the north wind (poet. Lat. *aquilo*). Hence **Bōreās** (-ius), a, um, belonging to the north wind; northern. Meton. the North (Juv.).

2. Personified the son of the river-god *Strymon*, and father of (also) and *Zetes* by *Orithyia*, daughter of *Erechtheus*, king of Attica.

Bōrysthēnes, is, m. a large river of Scythia, which flows into the Black Sea, now the *Dniester*. Hence **Bōrysthēnius**, a, um, and **Bōrysthēnidae**, ōrum, m. plu. the dwellers on or near the *Borysthenes*.

Bosphōrus (less frequently *Bospōrus*), i, m. = Gr. *Βοσπορος* "the helper's ford," from its passage as a beller. There were two principal straits of this name. 1. Thracian, the strait which unites the waters of the *Euxine* and the *Propontis*. Hence **Bosphōrius** (*Bosp.*), a, um. 2. B. *Chimærius*, the strait connecting the sea of *Azof* with the *Euxine*. Hence **Bosphōrianus** (*Bosp.*), i, m. a dweller near it; also adj.

Bottiaea, ae, f. a small province in Macedonia.

Boudicēa, v. *Boudicēa*.

Bōvianum, i, n. a town of Samnium, the capital of the *Pentri*, now *Boiano*.

Bovillae, ōrum, f. plu. a small but very ancient town in Latium, about 12 miles from Rome, on the Appian Way, near which *Clodius* was killed.

Hence **Bōvillus**, a, um, and **Bōvil-lānus**, a, um.

Branchus, i, m. a son of *Apollo*. Hence **Branchidae**, ōrum, m. the descendants of *Branchus*, hereditary priests of the temple and oracle of *Apollo* at *Miletus*.

Bratuspantium, ii, n. a town of the *Bellovaci*, now *Breuil*.

Brennus, i, m. a leader of the Gauls, and conqueror of the Romans at the *Allia*, B.C. 390. 2. another leader of the Gauls who invaded Macedonia and Greece in the second century B.C.

Breuni (or *Brenni*), ōrum, m. plu. a people of *Rhaetia*.

Brīareus (trisyll), ei, m. a hundred-armed giant, also called *Aegaeon*. Hence **Brīariēus**, a, um.

Brigantes, um (acc. *Brigantia*, Tac.), m. plu. a powerful people in Britain, in *Yorkshire*.

Brimō, ae (Acc. *Brimo*, Stat.), (prob. "the angry one"), a name of *Proserpine* (Prop.).

Briseis, idos (Acc. *Briseida*, Voc.; Voc. *Brise*, Voc.), f. *Hippodamia*, daughter of *Brises*, slave of *Achilles*, from whom she was taken by *Agamemnon*.

Britannia (not *Britt.*), ae, f. in its most extended sense, Great Britain, consisting of *Albion* (England and Scotland) and *Hibernia* or *Iernia* (Ireland), in a more restricted sense, the larger island, England and Scotland; and finally, England alone, as opposed to *Caledonia* (Scotland). Hence **Britannus**, a, um, and **Britannicus**, a, um; also **Britanni**, ōrum, m. the Britons. As *Sextus Britannicus* was a surname of the emperor *Claudius*, given to him for victories in Britain, and borne also by his son, *Germanicus*, who was poisoned by *Nero*.

Brixellum, i, n. a town in northern Italy, on the Po, now *Brescia*.

Brixia, ae, f. a city of northern Italy, now *Brescia*. Hence **Brixianus**, a, um.

Brūmius, ii (Voc. *Bromie*, Plaut.), m. (-e-o), "the roaring god," a surname of *Bacchus*.

Brōmus, i, m. a centaur, slain by *Cerberus* in the contest with the *Lapithae*.

Brontes, ae, m. a Cyclops, one of *Vulcan's* workmen.

Brōtēas, ae, m. one of the *Lapithae*, mentioned by *Ov.* 2. twin brother of *Ammon*, and with him slain by *Phineus* (Ov.).

Bructeri, ōrum, m. plu. a German people, occupying the country about the *Ems*. Hence **Bructerius**, a, um.

Brundisium (less correctly, *Brundisio*), ii, n. a very ancient town in Calabria, with an excellent harbour on the Adriatic, now *Brindisi*. Hence **Brundisius**, a, um, *Brundisian*,

and **Brundisini**, *orum*, *m* the inhabitants of *Brundisium*

Brutidius, *ii*, *m*, name of a Roman gens. Esp. **Brutidius Niger**, an historian of the age of Tiberius

Bruttii (**Britti**), *orum*, *m*, plu. the inhabitants of the southern extremity of Italy. The same name is given to the district. The word *Bruttium* does not occur in ancient writers. Hence

Bruttius, *a*, *um*

Brutus, *i*, *m*, a Roman surname. Esp. **L. Junius Brutus**, a relative of **Tarquinius Superbus**, saved by his feigned stupidity, and the liberator of Rome from royal dominion

2. M. Junius Brutus, son of **Servilia**, sister of **Cato Uticensis**, and of **M. Brutus**; an intimate friend of **Caesar**, one of the murderers of **C. Julius Caesar**.

3. D. Junius Brutus, a fellow-conspirator with the preceding. Hence **Brutiānus**, *a*, *um*, and **Brutiānus**, *a*, *um*.

Bubasus (**-asus**), *i*, *f*, a district of *Caria*. Hence **Bubasis**, *idis*, *f*, the goddess worshipped there

Bubastis, *is*, *f*, a town in *Egypt*, on the Pelusian arm of the Nile, near the village *Benalhassir*. **2. a** goddess, worshipped at *Bubastis*, corresponding to *Isis*. Hence **Bubastis**, *a*, *um*

Bucephalus, *ae*, *m*. [*βους*, κεφαλή, "bull-head"] the horse of *Alexander the Great*

Bupalus, *i*, *m*, a statue of *Chios*, contemporary with the poet *Hippocleas*, who repaid the sculptor's exhibition of his deformity by his satire

Busris, *idis* (*Arc Busrin*, *Ov*), *m*, a king of *Lygia*, who was said to sacrifice strangers, and was himself slain by *Hercules*.

Butes, *ae* (*loc Buten*, *Virg*), *m*, son of *Amicus*, king of the *Hebrucians*, slain by *Dares* at the tomb of *Hector*

2. son of the Athenian Pallas (*Ov.*) **3. an armour-bearer of Achilles**

4. another Trojan mentioned in Virg

Buthrotum, *i*, *n*, (*-os*, *i*, *f*), a maritime town in *Epirus*. Hence **Buthrotus**, *a*, *um*, and **Buthrotii**, *orum*, *m*, its inhabitants.

Buxentum, *i*, *n*, a town in *Lucania*, now *Policastro*.

Byblis, *idis* (*loc. Byblida*, *Ov.*; *Virg. Bybli*, *Ov.*), *f*, daughter of *Aletius* and *Cyane*, who was changed into a fountain.

Bellis or **Bullis**, *idis*, *f*, a Greek city in *Illyria*. Hence **Bullidenses**, *i*, *um*, **Bullinenses**, *i*, *um*, **Bulliones**, *i*, *um*, and **Bullini**, *orum*, *m*, its inhabitants.

Byssa, *ae*, *f*, the citadel of *Carthage*.

Byzantium, *ii*, *n*, an ancient and celebrated city in *Thrace*, on the *Bosphorus*, later *Constantinople*, now *Constantinople*, among the *Turks* *Stambul*. Hence **Byzantius**, *a*, *um*, *Byzantine*, and **Byzantii**, *orum*, *m*, the inhabitants of *Byzantium*.

Cabillonum, *i*, *n*, a town in *Gallia Lugdunensis*, now *Châlons-sur-Saône*

Cacus, *i*, *m*, son of *Vulcan*, a giant who dwelt on *Mons Aventinus*; having robbed *Hercules* of the cattle of *Geryon*, he was slain by him.

Cadi, *orum*, *m*, a town in *Phrygia*, on the borders of *Lydia*

Cadmus, *i*, *m*, son of the *Phoenician* king *Agenor*, brother of *Europa*, husband of *Harmonia*, father of *Polydorus*, *Ino*, *Semele*, *Autonoë*, and *Agave*; founder of *Boeotian Thebes*. Hence

Cadmēus, *a*, *um*, **Cadmēius**, *a*, *um*, **Cadmean**, *Thēban*. Subst. **Cadmea**, *ae*, *f* (*sc arx*) the citadel of *Thebes*, **Cadmēis**, *idis*, *f*, adj. **Cadmean**, *al*. **Thēban**, and Subst. a female descendant of *Cadmus*, as *Semele* and *Ino*

2. an executioner in the time of Homer

Caduzoi, *orum*, *m*, a people of *Gallia Narbonensis*, now *Cahors*. Hence

Cadureus, *a*, *um* As Subst. **Cadurcum**, *i*, *n*, a *Cadurcian* coverlet; and *Meton* a bed ornamented with a *Cadurcian* coverlet

Cadusi, *orum*, *m*, a people of *Media*, on the *Caspian Sea*

Caecilius, *a*, name of a Roman gens. Esp. **Caecilius Statius**, a Roman comic poet, a contemporary of *Ennius*. Hence **Caecilius**, *a*, *um*, and **Caecilianus**, *a*, *um*

Caecina, *ae*, *m*, a cognomen in the gens *Caecina*; esp. *Lucius Caecina*, whom *Caecro* defended

Caecubus, *ager*, a marshy tract in southern *Latium*, near *Amyclae*, distinguished for producing an excellent kind of wine. Hence **Caecubus**, *a*, *um* As Subst. **Caecubum**, *i*, *n*, (*sc vinum*) *Caecuban* wine

Caeculus, *i*, *m*, a son of *Vulcan*, founder of *Praeneste*.

Caellius (*Chel.*), a name of a Roman gens. Esp. **M. Caellius Rufus**, whom *Caecro* defended. Hence **Caellianus**, *a*, *um*

2. Caellius Mons, one of the seven hills of *Rome*, now the *Lateral Mount*.

Caeneus (*dissyl*), *ei* and *ēos* (*loc. Caenei*), *m*, originally a girl, named *Caenis*, afterwards changed by *Neptune* into a boy.

Caenina, *ae*, *f*, a small town in *Latium*, near *Rome*. Hence **Caeninensis**, *e*, and **Caeninus**, *a*, *um*; also Subst. **Caeninenses**, *i*, *um*, *m*, the inhabitants.

Caenis, *idis*, *f*, *v*. *Caeneus*.

Caere, *n* indecl. (*f* *Gen. Caeritis*, *Abt. Caerēte*, *Virg.*) a very ancient city of *Etruria*, previously called *Agylla*, now *Cervetri*. Hence **Caeres**, *itis* and *ētis*, *adj*: dignus *Caerite* certa, worthy of the *Caerite* franchise (without the right of voting). Also plu. **Caerites** (*Caerētes*), *um*, *m*, the inhabitants of *Caere*.

Caesar, *aris*, *m*, a surname in the gens *Julia*: the most celebrated is **C. Julius Caesar**, alike distinguished as general, orator, statesman, and author, who was assassinated by *Brutus* and *Cassius*, *B.C.* 44. After him all the emperors bore the name *Caesar*, with the title *Augustus*, until, under *Hadrian*, *Augustus* was used to denote the ruling emperor, and *Caesar*, the heir to the throne. Hence **Caesarianus**, *a*, *um*, and **Caesariēus**, *a*, *um*. As Subst.: **Caesariāni**, *orum*, *m*, the adherents of *Caesar* in the Civil war: As *A. d.*: *meton Imperial*.

Caesar-augusta, *ae*, *f*, a town of *Hispania Tarraconensis*, on the *Ebro*, so called after the Emperor *Augustus*, who colonized it, now *Saragossa*.

Caesarea (*-ia*), *f*, a town in *Palestine*, previously called *Stratonis Taurus*, founded by *Herod the Great*, and named *Caesarea* in honour of *Caesar Augustus*, now *Kaisariyeh*. Hence **Caesariēnsis**, *e*, *2. a* town of *Maurelania*.

3. the chief town of Cappadocia, now *Kaisariyeh*.

Caesario, *onis*, *m*, son of *Caesar* by *Cleopatra*

Caesia Silva, a forest in *Germany*, in the western part of *Westphalia*

Caeso (*Caeso*), *onis*, *m*, a cognomen in the gens *Fabii*.

Caesoniis, *a*, name of a Roman gens.

Caicus (*Caicus*), *i*, *m*, a river of *Mysia*. **2. one of the companions of Aeneas in *Virg*.**

Caïeta, *ae* (*-ē*, *ēs*), *f*, the nurse of *Aeneas*. **2. a town on the coast of Latium**, now *Gaeta*

Caïus, *Cāia* (more correctly, *Galus*, *Gais*), *i*, *m*, a common Roman praenomen. *Galus* was the proper name of the Emperor *Caligula*. **2. an eminent jurist**, who lived about *110-180 A.D.*, whose work on law was discovered by *Nubukh*. Hence **Caïanus**, *a*, *um*

Caïabria, *ae*, *f*, the south-eastern peninsula of *Italy*, now *Terra di Otranto*. **Caïabēr**, *bra*, *brum*, *adj*, and **Caïabri**, *orum*, *m*, the inhabitants.

Calactē, *ēs*, *f*, a town on the north coast of *Sicily*, now *Caronia*. Hence **Calactinus**, *i*, *m*, an inhabitant of it.

Calaguris or **Calagurris**, *is*, *f*, a town of the *Vascones* (*the Basques*) in the North of *Spain*, the birth-place of *Quintilian*, now *Calahorra*. Hence **Calaguritani**, *orum*, *m*, plu. its inhabitants.

Calais, *is*, *m*, the winged son of *Boreas* and *Orithyia*, and brother of *Zetes*

Calāmias, *idis*, *m*, a distinguished Greek sculptor, in the 5th cent. *B.C.*

Calanus, *i*, *m*, an Indian gymnosophist in the time of *Alexander the Great*, who in old age burned himself on his funeral pile.

Calatia, *ae*, *f*, a town in *Campania*, 667

now Calauria. Hence **Calatini**, *orum*, *m. plu.* its inhabitants.

Calauria (Calauræa), *ae*, *f.* an island on the eastern coast of Argolis, now Poros.

Calchās, *antis* (Acc. Calchanta, Virg. *Abd.* Calchā, Plaut.), *m.* son of Thestor, the most distinguished seer among the Greeks before Troy.

Calēdōnia, *ae*, *f.* the northern part of Britannia, the Highlands of Scotland. Hence **Calēdōnius**, *a*, *um*.

Cales, *ium*, *f. plu.* a town in northern Campania, celebrated for its wine, now Calvi. Hence **Calēnus**, *a*, *um*. Subst. **Calēni**, *orum*, the inhabitants; and **Calēnum**, *i*, *a*. Calenian wine.

Calētes, *um* (-i, *orum*), *q.* a people of Belgic Gaul.

Caligūla, *ae*, *m.* [*dim.* of caliga, "little boots"] the name given by the soldiers to the third Roman emperor, who was brought up from childhood in the camp, and whose proper name was Caius Caesar.

Calliocrātidās, *ae*, *m.* a Spartan general, defeated and slain in a naval engagement with the Athenians near the Arginusæ, B.C. 406.

Calliōula, *ae*, *f.* a mountain in Campania.

Calliōrōmus, *i*, *m.* a mountain in Locria, near *Thymopylae*.

Callifæ (prob. *i*), *arum*, *f.* a town of the *Hirpini* in Samnium, *perii* Calvis.

Callimachus, *i*, *m.* a distinguished Greek poet and grammarian of Cyrene, about 310 B.C.

Calliōpē, *ēs* (Calliōpēa, *ae*), *f.* the chief of the Muses, goddess of Epic poetry, and, in the poets, sometimes of every other kind of poetry.

Calliphōn, *ontis* (Dat. *-ōni*, Acc. *-ōnem*, Cic.) *m.* a Greek ethical philosopher who made the "chief good" (*summum bonum*) to consist in virtue with pleasure.

Callirrhōē (in the poets, Callirrhōē), *ēs*, *f.* daughter of the Achæolus, and second wife of Alcæon. 2. a celebrated fountain at Athens.

Callisthēnes, *i*, *m.* a philosopher of Olynthus, pupil of Aristotle and friend of Alexander the Great, by whom he was finally put to death.

Callistō, *ūs* (Dat. Callisto, Cat.) *f.* daughter of an Arcadian king, Lurion, and mother of Arcas by Jupiter; changed into a she-bear, and then transferred to the heavens by Jupiter, as *Helice* or *Ursa major*.

Calōr, *ōris*, *m.* a river in Samnium, now the Calore.

Calpē, *ēs*, *f.* one of the Pillars of Hercules in Hispania Baetica, now Gibraltar.

• **Calpurnius**, *a*, name of a distinguished Roman gens. Esp. *f.* **Calpurnia**, the wife of Cæsar. Hence **Calpurnianus**, *a*, *um*.

Calvinus, *i*, *m.* a Roman cognomen.

Esp. C. Sextus Calvinus, an eminent pleader.

Calvisius, *ii*, *m.* the name of several Romans: esp. C. Calvisius Sabinus, one of Cæsar's lieutenants, and subsequently prætor in Africa.

Calŷdōn, *ōnis*, *f.* a very ancient town in *Ætolia*, on the river *Enos*, the residence of *Oeneus*, father of *Meleager* and *Deianira*, and grandfather of *Thrace*. It was celebrated for the hunt of the boar sent by *Diana* and killed by *Meleager*. Hence **Calŷdōnius**, *a*, *um*. (Calŷdōnian, *heros*, i.e. *Meleager*, and *Calŷdōnia*, *Idis*, *f.* a Calŷdōnian woman, i.e. *Deianira* (Ov.).

Calymnē, *ēs*, *f.* an island in the *Aegean Sea*, near *Rhodes*.

Calŷsō, *ūs* (Cic. regularly *Calŷso*), *f.* a nymph, daughter of *Atlas* (or of *Oceanus*), who resided in the island of *Oegystia*, in the *Sicilian Sea*.

Camārina, *ae* (sic acc. *Camartinan*, Ov.), *f.* a city on the south coast of Sicily, now *Comarum*. Near *Camarina* was a marsh, which was forbidden to be disturbed whence the proverb "more not *Camarina*."

Cambyses, *is*, *m.* the son and successor of the elder *Cyrus*, the second king of Persia, B.C. 529.

Cāmēnæ, *arum*, *f. plu.* goddesses of prophecy and song, belonging to the religion of ancient Italy, in effect, names regarded as identical with the Greek *Muses*.

Camēria, *ae*, *f.* a town in Latium. Hence **Camērinus**, *i*, *m.* a cognomen in the gens *Sulpicia*.

Camērinum, *i*, *n.* a town in Umbria, on the borders of *Prænetum*, now *Camano*. Hence **Camēres**, *artis*, *adj.* Pl. **Camertes**, *ium*, *m.* the *Camertes*, and **Camertinus**, *a*, *um*.

Camilla, *ae*, *f.* a *Tuscan* heroine, who was killed in the war between *Aeneas* and *Turnus*.

Camillus, *i*, *m.* a cognomen of several persons in the gens *Furia*, esp. of *M. Furius Camillus*, who took *Veni* and freed *Rome* from the Gauls.

Camirus or *ōs*, *i*, *m.* a *Dorian* town on the west coast of *Rhodes*, birth-place of the poet *Pisander*, and said to have been so named after its founder.

Campania, *ae*, *f.* a region of central Italy; chief city, *Capua*. Hence **Campanus**, *a*, *um*, **Campanicus, *a*, *um*, **Campanius, *a*, *um*, **Campani**, *orum*, *m.* the *Campanians*, and in Plaut. **Campos**, *atis* (*Campanis*, *antis*, Pl.), *adj.* *Campanian*.****

Campi, *orum*, *m. plu.* plains: esp. **Campi Alēi**, the *Alban* plains (v. *Alēus*); **Campi Lapidēi**, the *stony* plains; now *La Crau*, in the S. of France.

Campus Martius, sometimes simply *campus*, a grassy plain in Rome along the Tiber, where the *Comitia Centuriata* assembled. (Part i. *Campus*.)

Camulōdōnum, *i*, *n.* a town of the *Trinovantes* in *Britann*, now *Colchester*.

Cānāōē, *ēs*, *f.* daughter of *Aeolus*, and sister of *Maeræus*.

Cānidia (prob. a fictitious name), *ae*, *a*, *sorceress*, in *Ilor*.

Caninēfās (*Caninus*), usually *plur.* **Caninēratēs**, *um*, *m.* a branch of the *Batavi* who dwell in the west of the *Batavian* peninsula. Also **Caninifās**, *atis*, *adj.*

Cāninus, *a*, name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. *Caninius* *Rebilius*, one of Cæsar's lieutenants in Gaul, and consul for part of a day only, B.C. 44. Hence **Caninianus**, *a*, *um*.

Cannæ, *arum*, *f. plu.* a village in *Apulia*, on the south bank of the *Aufidus*, famous for a great victory gained by Hannibal over the Romans near it, B.C. 216. Hence **Cannensis**, *e*.

Cānōpus, *i*, *m.* a town in Lower Egypt, on the western mouth of the Nile. Hence **Cānōpius**, *a*, *um*, and **Cānōpius**, *a*, *um*, also, **Cānōpitæ**, *arum*, *m.* the inhabitants of *Cānopus*.

Cantābria, *ae*, *f.* a province in the north-west of Spain, corresponding to *Santus* and *Riscay*. **Cantāber**, *ibri*, *m.* a *Cantabrian*, and *pl.* **Cantābri**, *orum*; and **Cantābricus**, *a*, *um*.

Cantium, *i*, *n.* a district in Britain, now *Angle*.

Cānuliūsi, *a*, *um*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. *Canuleius*, author of a law permitting intermarriage of patricians and plebeians.

Cānūsiūm, *i*, *n.* a very ancient town in *Apulia*, near the *Aufidus*, celebrated for its wool, now *Canosa*. Hence **Cānūsinus**, *a*, *um*, also **Cānūsinātus**, *a*, *um*, clothed in *Canusan* wool.

Cāpāneus (trisyll.), *ei* (for *Capaneu*, Ov.), *m.* one of the seven heroes who attacked *Thebes*. Hence **Cāpāneus** (-ēus), *a*, *um*.

Cāpēna, *ae*, *f.* an ancient city of *Attica*, 24 miles from *Rome*, now *Saint Martin*. Hence **Cāpēnas**, *atis*, and **Cāpēnus**, *a*, *um*. *Porta Capena*, a gate of *Rome* looking S.E.

Cāpētus, *i*, *m.* a mythical king of *Alba*.

Cāphārēus or **Cāphēreus** (trisyll.), *ei* (Acc. *Cāphārēs*, Ov.), *m.* a rocky promontory on the southern coast of *Lubæa*, where the *Grecian* fleet was wrecked on its return from *Troy*, now *C. Doro*. Hence **Cāphārēus** (-ēus, Prop.), *a*, *um*.

Capitinus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* belonging to *Capitol*, a town of Southern Sicily.

Cāpito, *ōnis*, *m.* a Roman cognomen. Esp. C. *Atteius* *Capito*, an eminent Roman jurist, in the time of *Augustus* and *Tiberius*.

Capitolium, *i*, *n.* the Capitol at *Rome*; in a restricted sense, the temple of *Jupiter* at *Rome*, built on the summit of *Mont Tarpeius*; in a wider

sense, the whole hill. Hence **Cāpitōlinus**, a, um. **Cāpitōlini**, ōrum, m. persons who had the charge of the Capitoline games.

Cappadōcia, ae, f. a province of Asia Minor, north of Cilicia. Hence **Cappadox**, ōcis, m. a Cappadocian; and **Cappadocūs**, a, um.

Cāpræa, ārum, f. plu an island in the Tyrrhene Sea, off the coast of Campania, now Capri.

Capsa, ae, f. a city in Gaetulia, taken by Marius, now Casja. Hence **Capsenses**, ūm, m. plu its inhabitants.

Capta, ae, f. a surname of Minerva (Ov.).

Capua, ae, f. the chief city of Campania, celebrated for its riches and luxury.

Cāpyrs, ōis, m. son of Issaracus, and father of Anchises. 2. a companion of Aeneas. 3. the eighth king of Alba. 4. a king of Capua.

Car, a, ariā

Cāraccalla, ae, the Emperor Antoninus (Caracalla, A.D. 211-217).

Caractacus (Caratācus), i, m. king of the Silures in Britain, conquered and taken prisoner to Rome in the reign of Claudius, A.D. 51.

Cārālis, is, f. and **Cārāles**, ūm, f. plu the chief city of Sardania, now Indiani. Hence **Cārālitanus**, a, um, and **Cārālītāni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Carbo, ōis, m. a Roman cognomen in the gens Capuria.

Carchedonius, a, um, adj. = Καρχηδονίος, Carthaginian.

Cardaces, ūm (Acc. Cardacas), m. a class of Persian soldiers mentioned by Xenos.

Cardia, ae, f. a town on the Thracian Chersonesus. Hence **Cardiānus**, a, um.

Carīā, ae, f. a province in the south-west of Asia Minor. Hence **Cār**, ariā, a Carian, and **Cāres**, ūm (Acc. Cārās, Virg.), m. the Carians; also **Cāricus**, a, um. As Subst. **Cārica**, ae, f. (sc. ficus), a Carian dried fig; hence any dried fig (Ov.). 2. a town in Caria.

Cārīnae, ārum, f. the Keels; a district of Rome, between the Esquiline and Vatican Hills.

Carmani, ōrum, m. a people on the shores of the Persian Gulf. Hence **Carmanīa**, ae, f. the country of the Carmanii.

Carmelus, i, m. a celebrated mountain in Palestine. Mount Carmel.

Carmentis, is, f. the mother of Evander, who delivered oracles on the Capitoline Hill, the chief of the Camenae. Hence **Carmentālis**, e: Porta Carmentalis, a gate of Rome near the temple of Carmentis, through which the Fates issued to their destruction; hence called Porta Scelerata.

Carmo, ōis (-ōis, ae), a town of

Hispania Baetica. Hence **Carmōenses**, ūm, m. its inhabitants.

Carna, f. a goddess (previously called Cranae), guardian of door-lings (cardo, cardinis), i. e. of family-life (Ov.).

Carnēades, is, m. a distinguished philosopher born at Cyrene, the founder of the New Academy. Hence **Carnēadēs**, a, um.

Carni, ōrum, m. a people in the mountains of Upper Italy, east of Aquileia, extending to Carinthia: their chief town was **Carnūs**, untis, f. (Liv.). Hence **Carnicus**, a, um. Alps, the Carnic Alps.

Carnuntum, i, n. an old town on the Danube, near Stainburg.

Carnūtes, ūm, m. plu a people near the centre of Gaul, whose chief town was Auticum, now Châtres.

Carpāthus, i, f. an island between Creta and Rhodes, now Skarpanto. Hence **Carpāthius**, a, um. Carpathium mare, the sea about Carpathus, the Carpathian sea.

Carpēsii, or **Carpētāni**, ōrum, m. plu a people in Hispania Tarraconensis.

Carpi, ōrum, m. a people on the Danube, in Dacia.

Carriūa, ae, f. a town of Hispania Baetica.

Carsēōli, ōrum, m. plu a town of the Aeguri in Latium. Hence **Carsēōlānus**, a, um.

Carāulæ, ārum, f. a town of Umbria, 10 miles from Narnia.

Cartēla, ae, f. a very ancient town on the southern coast of Spain, near Gibraltar. Hence **Cartēlensis**, e.

2. the chief town of the Olcades in Hispania Tarraconensis.

Carthaea, ae, f. a town on the south-eastern coast of Ceos. Hence **Carthaeus**, a, um, and **Carthēlius**, a, um.

Carthāgo (also **Karth-**), īnis, f. the celebrated city of Carthage, in northern Africa, the ruins of which are in the vicinity of Tunis. Hence **Carthāgiensis**, e. 2. **Carthāgo Novā**, a sea-port town founded by the Carthaginians on the south-eastern coast of Spain, now Cartagena.

Cartimandua (Cartim-), ae, f. queen of the Brigantes in Britain.

Cārus, i, m. a Roman cognomen, esp. of the poet T. Lucretius Carus, and of the Roman emperor, M. Aurelius Carus (A.D. 282 and 283).

Carventāna arx, the citadel of Carventum, in Latium.

Carvilius, i, m. the name of a Roman gens. 2. one of the four chiefs of Cantium (Kent) in the time of Caesar.

Cārŷae, ārum, f. a village in Laconia, with a temple of Diana. Hence **Cārŷates**, ūm, m. its inhabitants.

Cārŷātis, īdis, f. adj. an epithet of Diana. As Subst.: **Cārŷātides**, ūm, f. (sc. virginum): the maidens of Caryae,

serving in the temple of Diana. (a work of the sculptor Praxiteles); and Meton in Architect., female figures used instead of columns as supporters in buildings; **Caryatides**. 2. a village in Arcadia.

Cārystos, i, f. a town in Euboea, celebrated for its marble. Hence **Cārystēus** (Ius), a, um; also **Cārystii**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Carystos.

Casca, ae, m. a Roman surname in the gens Servilia.

Cascellius (Casell-), a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. A. Cascellius, an eminent Roman jurist in the time of Augustus.

Cāsilinum, i, n. a town in Campania, on the Volturnus, on the site of the present Capua. Hence **Cāsilīnes**, ōes, ūm, and **Cāsilinātes**, ūm, m. plu its inhabitants.

Cāsinum, i, n. a city of Latium, now ruins near San Germano. Hence **Cāsinas**, ātis.

Cāsius mons, a mountain in Syria, on the Orontes. 2. a mountain between Lower Egypt and Arabia, with a temple of Jupiter, near which Pompeius was murdered. Hence **Cāsūs**, a, um.

Casperiā, ae, f. an ancient town of the Sabines.

Caspii, ōrum, m. a people inhabiting the northern part of Media. Hence **Caspius**, a, um; Caspium mare, the Caspian sea: Caspiae portae or pylae, narrow passes in Mt. Taurus. **Caspiācus**, a, um; and **Caspiādae**, ārum, m. Caspians.

Cassander, dū, m. son of Antipater, and king of Macedonia after the death of Alexander the Great.

Cassandra, ae, f. daughter of Priam and Hecuba, who received the gift of prophecy from Apollo, but with the condition of being believed by no one.

Cassandrea, ae, f. a town in Macedonia, upon the peninsula Pallene, previously called Potidaea, rebuilt by Cassander. Hence **Cassandrenses**, ūm, m. plu its inhabitants; and **Cassandrus** (trivul), ei, m. surname of the tyrant Apollodorus.

Cassiōpē, es, f. also, **Cassiōpēa** (-ēpēa, ēpā, ae, f.) the wife of Cepheus, and mother of Andromeda, afterwards placed among the constellations. 2. a town in Coreyra.

Cassitērides, ūm, f. tin-islands; prob. the Scilly Islands.

Cassius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp.: Sp. Cassius, author of the first agrarian law, B.C. 485. 2. L. Cassius, conquered and slain by the Helveti, B.C. 106. 3. C. Cassius Longinus, one of the murderers of Caesar. Hence **Cassianus**, a, um.

Cassivellannus, i, m. a British chief, defeated by Caesar.

Castālia, ae, f. a fountain on Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses. Hence **Castālūs**, a, um, and **Castālis**, īdis, f. adj. Castalian, epithet

of the Muses. As Subst.: **Castālides**, um, *f. the Muses.*

Castor, ōris, *m. son of Tyndareus and twin-brother of Pollux. The two brothers being translated to the sky became the constellation Gemini, and served as a guide to mariners. Hence Castōrēus, a, um. 2. a companion of Aeneas. 3. a grandson of Deiotarus. 4. a gladiator mentioned by Horace.*

Castūlo, ōnis (*m. Liv.: f. Sil*) a town in southern Spain, now Castloma. Hence **Castūlonensis**, e.

Cātābathmos, i, *m. a tract of land and sea-port in north Africa, on the borders of Egypt.*

Cātādūpa, ōrum, *n. plu. the cataract of the Nile, near Syene.*

Cātāna, ae, v. Catina.

Cātālauni (Cātē-), ōrum, *m. a Gallic people, whose name is preserved in that of Châlons-sur-Marne.*

Cātāmitus, i q. Ganymedes, q. v.

Cātāones, um, *m. a people of Southern Cappadocia. Hence Cātāōnis, ae, f. the country of the Cātāones.*

Cātīlina, ae, *m. L. Sergius, a Roman patrician, whose conspiracy was detected and defeated by Cicero, when consul, b.c. 63. Hence Cātīlānarius, a, um.*

Cātīna (Cātāna), ae, *f. a town on the east coast of Sicily, at the foot of Aetna, now Catania. Hence Cātīnensis (Cātīniensis), e; also, Cātīnenses, ium, m. the inhabitants of Catina.*

Cātius, i, *m. an Epicurean philosopher. Hence Cātīanus, a, um. 2. a fictitious name in Hor.*

Cativolcus, i, *m. a king of the Eburones.*

Cato, ōnis, *m. a surname of several celebrated Romans: M. Porcius Cato the elder (Major), called also Censorius, the Censor, a severe judge of morals, and distinguished for his simplicity of life; author of the Origines, or early History of Rome, and De Re rustica. Hence Cātōnīanus, a, um. 2. his great-grandson, M. Porcius Cato the younger (called also Uticensis): after the battle of Thapsus, he committed suicide at Utica, b.c. 45. Hence Cātōnīni, ōrum, *m. plu. the adherents or friends of Cato. 3. Valerius Cato, a grammarian and poet of the time of Sulla.**

Catti, v. Chatti.

Catūlus, i, *m.: C. Valerius Catulus, a celebrated Latin lyric and elegiac poet, a contemporary of Cicero.*

Cātūlus, i, *m. a cognomen in the gens Lutatia. 2. C. Lutatius Catulus, consul b.c. 241, who defeated the Carthaginians at the Aegadian islands, and brought the first Punic war to a close. 2. Q. Lutatius Catulus, consul b.c. 102 with Marius. 3. Q. Lutatius Catulus, con. d. n.c. 78, son of No. 2; both were patrons of Sulla.*

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Cātūrīes, um, *m. a people in Gallia Narbonensis.*

Caucāsus, i, *m. a chain of mountains between the Black and Caspian Seas. Hence Caucoāsīus, a, um.*

Caudium, ii, *n. a town in Samnium, near which was the mountain pass (Furculae) (Vindinae) where the Roman army was shut in by the Samnites, b.c. 321. Hence Caudinus, a, um.*

Cañlōnia, ae, *f. (Caulon, ōni, m. Acc. Caulona, Ov.) a town on the east coast of Brutii.*

Caunus, or -ōs, i, *f. a town of great antiquity on the coast of Caria. Hence Caunēs (-tu-), a, um. As Subst. Caunēs, ae, f. a Cauman dried fig.*

Caunēi (-ii), ōrum, *m. the inhabitants. 2. a son of Miletus.*

Caistros or -us, i, *m. a river in Lydia, celebrated for its swans. Hence Caistrīus, a, um.*

Cēa (Cia), ae, or **Cēos**, o, *f. (Acc. Cēo, Cic.) one of the Cyclades, now Zia. Hence Cēus (Cī-), e, um, esp. as epith. of Simondeis, and Cēac Camēnae, his poems (Hor.) As Subst. Cēi, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.*

Cēbenna (Cēvenna and Gēbenna), ae, *a range of mountains in southern Gaul, west of the Rhone, now Cevennes.*

Cēbrēn, ōnis, *m. a river-god in Troas, father of Oenone, and of Hesperie, who is thence called Cēbrēnis (Acc. Cēbrēnda).*

Cēcrops, ōpis, *m. the first king of Attica, who is said to have gone thither from the Egyptian Sais, and to have founded Athens. Hence Cēcropius, a, um. As Subst. Cēcroplia, ae, f. the citadel of Athens, and Athens. 2. Cēcropīdes, ae, m. Voc Cēcropidā, a male descendant of Cecrops: i.e. Thersus (Ov.) Meton for one of noble descent (Jav.) and Cēcroplidae, ōrum, m. Athenians: Cēcroplis, idis, f. a female descendant of Cecrops: esp. his daughter Aglauros (Ov.): and in Plur. Procne and Philomele, daughters of Pandion (id.) Meton as Subst. an Athenian woman. As Adj. Attic, of Attica.*

Cēlādon, ōntis, *m. a companion of Phineus in Ov. 2. one of the Lapitae.*

Cēlaenae, ōrum, *f. a town of Phrygia on the Maeander; the scene of the contest of Apollo and Mithras. Hence Cēlaenaeus, a, um.*

Cēlaenō, ōs, *f. daughter of Atlas, placed as one of the Pleiades in the heavens. 2. one of the Harpies. Hence an avaricious woman.*

Celelātes, ium, *m. a Ligurian tribe in northern Italy.*

Celenna (-enna), ae, *f. a town of Campania mentioned by Virgil.*

Cēler, ōris, *m. cognomen of several Roman gentes. For Celeres, v. Part I.*

Celetrum, i, *n. a town of Macedonia, now Kastoria.*

Cēlōus (trisyll.), ōi, *m. king of Eleusis, father of Triptolemus.*

Celms, is, *m. one of the Dactyli or Corymbantes, priests of Cybele; for despoiling Jupiter, changed by him into adamant.*

Celsus, i, *m.: esp. A Cornelius Celsus; the chief Roman writer on medicine.*

Celtae, ōrum, *m. plu. the Celts, a race of people which occupied the greater part of western Europe; in a more restricted sense, the inhabitants of central Gaul. Hence Celticus, a, um, as also Celtioſum, i, n. (sc. Imperium), the Celts or Celtic nation (Liv.).*

Celtiberi, ōrum, *m. plu. a people of central Spain, the descendants of the Celts and Iberi. Hence Celtiberia, ae, f. their country; Celtibericus, a, um, and Celtiber, ōra, ōrum.*

Cēnaeum, i, *n. the N.W. promontory of Euboea. Hence Cēnaeus, a, um, epith. of Jupiter (who had a temple there) (Ov.)*

Cenchraeae, ōrum, *f. plu. one of the harbours of Corinth, on the Saronic gulf. Hence Cenchraeus (Cēu-), a, um.*

Cenchrēis, idis, *f. the wife of Cinyras and mother of Myrrha.*

Cenimagni, ōrum, *m. a British people in Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire.*

Cēnōmāni, ōrum, *m. plu. a Gallic people who settled in northern Italy.*

Cēnsōrius, i, *m. a cognomen in the gens Marcia. 2. a Roman grammarian in the 3rd century, author of an extant work, De Arte Natali.*

Cēntaurus, i, *m. a centaur. The centaurs were fabled monsters, with the front of a man and the body of a horse. They had a fierce conflict with the Lapitae (q. v.) Hence Centaurēus, Centauricus, a, um.*

Cēntrōnes, um, *m. the name of two peoples in Gaul, one in Gallia Narbonensis, the other in Gallia Belgica.*

Cēntūmālis, i, *m. a Roman cognomen.*

Centum Cellae (also, as one word), ōrum, *f. a seaport town of Etruria, now Civita Vecchia.*

Centūripae, ōrum, *f. plu. a town in Sicily, near Aetna, now Centorbi. Hence Centūripinus, a, um, and Centūripini, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.*

Cēos, v. Cea.

Cēphālēnia (Cephall-), ae, *f. the largest island in the Ionian Sea, now Cephalonia. Hence Cēphālēnes, um, m. its inhabitants.*

Cēphāloedis, is, *f. a small fortified town in Sicily, now Cefalu. Hence Cēphāloeditānus, a, um, and Cēphāloeditāni, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.*

Cēphālus, i, *m. the husband of Procris, whom he unintentionally killed.*

Cēphōnes, um, *m. a people of Ethiopia, so called from their king Cepheus.*

Cēphēus (dissyl.), *ēs*, (Acc. Cēphēā), *m* king of Aethiopia, husband of Cassiope, father of Andromeda, and father-in-law of Perseus. Hence **Cēphēus**, *a*, *um*, **Cēphēus** (trissyl.), *a*, *um*; and **Cēphēis**, *idis*, *f* a daughter of Cēphēus; esp. Andromeda.

Cēphissus (*us*) or **Cēphissus**, *i*, *m* a river in Phocis and Boeotia, the deity of which was father of Narcissus. Hence **Cēphissus** or **Cēphissus**, *i*, *m* esp. Narcissus, and **Cēphissus** or **Cēphissus**, *idis*, *f* ady. **2**. *a* river of Attica. Hence **Cēphissias** (Cephissias), *idis*, *f*, ady.

Cērāmbus, *i*, *m* a mythological person, changed into a beetle at the time of the flood of Deucalion (Ov.).

Cērāmicus, *i*, *m* the name of two open places, one within, the other without the walls of Athens.

Cērāstae, *arum*, *m* a horned people in Cyprus, changed by Venus into bunnies (Ov.).

Cērāunia, *arum*, *n*, also **Cērāunia** (No. 4), *m* plu a range of mountains on the coast of Eurus.

Cērēbus, *i*, *m* the three-headed (acc. to others, hundred-headed) dog Cerberus, that guarded the entrance of Hades. Hence **Cērēbus**, *a*, *um*.

Cērēna, *ae*, *f* an island off the east coast of Africa, now Fehin. Hence **Cērēnates**, *ium*, *m* its inhabitants.

Cērēyon, *onis*, *m* (Acc. Cērēyona, Stat.) a cruel tyrant at Eleusis, slain by Theseus. Hence **Cērēyōnēs**, *a*, *um*.

Cerdiātes, *ium*, *m* a Ligurian people.

Cērēlis (-iālis), *is*, *m* a Roman cognomen. Esp. Petilius Cērēlis, governor of Britain, A.D. 71.

Cerēllia (Cae-), *ae*, *f* a Roman lady, mentioned in Cicerō's letters. Hence **Cerēllianus**, *a*, *um*.

Cērēs, *ēs*, *f* the daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister of Jupiter and Pluto, mother of Proserpine, goddess of agriculture, esp. of the cultivation of corn. Hence **Cērēlis**, and **Cērēlis**, *a*. As Subst.: **Cērēllia**, *ium*, the festival of Ceres, celebrated on the 10th of April.

Cētārii, *arum*, *m* the inhabitants of a city in Sicily mentioned by Cic.

Cēthēgus, *i*, *m* a Roman cognomen in the gens Cornelia. Esp. M. Cornelius Cēthēgus, the distinguished orator, called by Ennius *Suadēs Medulla*, "the Marrow of Persuasion." **2**. C. Cornelius Cēthēgus, one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators.

Cēvenna, *ae*, *f*. v. Cēbenna.

Cēyx, *ycis* (Gr. acc. Cēyca, Ov.), *m*, son of Lucifer, king of Trachis, husband of Alceme. Having suffered shipwreck at Delphi, he and his wife were changed into kingfishers.

Chalrīas, *ae*, *m* a distinguished Athenian general, whose life has been written by Nepos.

Chērōnēa, *ae*, *f* a town in Boeotia, where Philip of Macedon defeated the Greeks, B.C. 338; the birth-place of Plataich; now Lapinna.

Chalcēdon, *ōnis*, *f*. (Gr. acc. Chalcēdona) a town in Bithynia, opposite to Byzantium. Hence **Chalcēdōnius**, *a*, *um*, and **Chalcēdōnii**, *orum*, *m* the Chalcēdōnians.

Chalcēdōnē, *ēs*, *f* a daughter of Aeeles, sister of Medea, and wife of Phryxus.

Chalcis, *idis*, *f* the chief town of Euboea, opposite to Aulis, now Egripos. Hence **Chalcidicus**, *a*, *um*, and **Chalcidensis**, *e*, also **Chalcidenses**, *ium*, *m* the Chalcidians.

Chaldaei, *orum*, *m* plu a people of Assyria, distinguished in an early age in their knowledge of astrology and of astronomy. Hence **Chaldaeus**, *a*, *um*, and **Chaldaicus**, *a*, *um*.

Chālphes, *um*, *m* plu a people of Pontus, noted as workers of iron.

Chāmāvi, *orum*, *m* plu a German people on the Lower Rhine and Lippe.

Chāraxus, *i*, *m* one of the Lapithae. **2**. brother of Sappho.

Chāriēl, *is*, *f* a nymph, wife of the centaur Chiron.

Chārites, *um*, *f* plu the Graces (pure Lat. Charae).

Chāron, *ōnis*, *m* the ferryman of the lower World. **2**. a distinguished Thracian mentioned by Nep.

Chāronidas, *ae*, *m* a lawyer of Caiana.

Chārūbdis, *is*, *f* a dangerous whirlpool between Italy and Sicily, opposite to Scylla. Hence applied to anything dangerous or destructive (Hor.).

Chatti or **Catti**, *orum*, *m* plu. one of the great tribes of Germany, in Hesse and Thuringia.

Chauci, *orum*, *m* plu. a people in Germany, between the Ems and the Elbe.

Cherrōnēsus or **Chersōnēsus**, *i*, *f* strictly a peninsula. Esp. **1**.

Chersōnēsus Thracīa, the Thracian peninsula, forming the western boundary of the Hellespont, the Chersonese.

2. **Chersōnēsus Taurica**, the Crimea. Hence **Chersōnēsus** or **Chersōnenses** (contr. for Chersōnenses), *ium*, *m* plu the inhabitants.

Chērūsci, *orum*, *m* plu. an extensive and warlike German tribe on the Weser and Lippe.

Chilo, *ōnis*, *m* a Lacedemonian, one of the Seven Sages.

Chimaera, *ae*, *f* a fire-breathing monster, the forepart of whose body was that of a lion, the hinder part that of a dragon, and the middle that of a goat; slain by Bellerophon. Meton. a volcano or burning mountain of Lydia, said to have given rise to the foregoing fable. Hence **Chimaerēus**, *a*, *um*. **Chimaerifera**, *ae*, *f* ady producing the Chimaera (Ov.). **2**. the name of one of the ships of Aeneas.

Chionē, *ēs*, *f* the daughter of Deucalion and mother of Autolycus. **2**. the mother of Eumolpus, who was consequently called Chionides.

Chios or **Chius**, *i*, *f* an island of the Aegean Sea, famous for wine and marble, now Scio.

Chiron, *ōnis* (Acc. Chirōna, Ov.) *m*. a centaur distinguished for his knowledge of plants, medicine, and divination, son of Saturn and Philira, the tutor of Aesculapius, Hercules, and Achilles; placed among the constellations. Meton. as a constellation (Lucan).

Chiraspes, *is*, *m* a river in Susiana, famous for its pure water, now prob. the Kesh or Kara-su. **2**. a river in N.W. India, now prob. the Kabul, or the Atlok.

Choerilus, *i*, *m* a worthless Greek poet, in the train of Alexander the Great.

Chērēmes, *ētis* or *is* (Gen. also Chremi; Dat. Chremeti; Acc. Chremem, Chremem, Chremetem, and Chremeta; Voc. Chremes and Chreme), *m*. an old miser, one of the characters in Terence.

Chrysēs, *ae*, *m*. a priest of Apollo, the father of Astynome. Hence **Chrysēs**, *idis*, *f* his daughter Astynome; who was detained against her will by Agamemnon.

Chrysippus, *i*, *m* one of the most distinguished of the Stoic philosophers, pupil of Cleanthes and Zeno. Hence **Chrysippeus**, *a*, *um*.

Chrysogōnus, *i*, *m*. a freedman of Sulla.

Cibyra, *ae*, *f* a prosperous commercial town in Phrygia, on the borders of Caria. Hence **Cibyrata**, *ae*, *c*. an inhabitant of Cibyra, and **Cibyraticus**, *a*, *um*, ady.

Cicōnes, *um*, *m* plu. a Thracian people near the Illyrus.

Cilicia, *ae*, *f* a province in the southern part of Asia Minor. Hence **Cilix**, *icis*, Cilician. As Subst.: **Cilices**, *um* (Gr. acc. Cilices, Tib.), *m* the Cilicians. **Ciliassa**, *ae*, *f* ady Cilician (Trop.). **Cilius**, *a*, *um*, Cilician. As Subst.: **Cilicium**, *ii*, *n* (acc. vestimentum) a Cilician garment; originally made of Cilician goat's hair, used by soldiers and seamen: **Cilicenis**, *e*, ady. Cilician.

Cilla, *ae*, *f*. (Acc. Cillan, Ov.) a town of Troas, distinguished for the worship of Apollo.

Cilius, *a*, *m* name of a celebrated Etruscan gens, from which Maecenas was descended.

Kimber, *dri*, *m* a Roman cognomen. Esp. L. Tilius Kimber, one of the murderers of Caesar.

Cimbri, *orum*, *m* plu. a people of northern Germany, orig. from Jutland; on their irruption into Italy, conquered by Marius. Hence **Kimber**,

bra, drum, and **Cimbricus**, a, um, *Cimbrian*.

Ciminus, i, m a lake and mountain in Etruria, near Sutrium. Hence **Ciminus**, a, um.

Cimmerii, ōrum, m plu. a Thracian people who dwell on the sea of Azov and in the Crimea (Chersonesus Taurica). Hence **Cimmerius**, a, um. 2. a fabulous people dwelling in caves between Raiae and Cumae, in perpetual darkness.

Cimolus, i, f. one of the Cyclades, celebrated for its fine, white earth, now Kimola. Hence **Cimolus**, a, um.

Cimon, ōnis, m. father of the Miltiades. 2. son of Miltiades, a distinguished Athenian general.

Cinara, f. an island in the Aegean Sea, now Zinara. 2. a female name in Hor.

Cincinnatus, i, m. (L. Quinctius), a Roman who was summoned from the plough to be dictator.

Cincius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. L. Cincius Alimentus, a Roman historian referred to by Livy.

Cineas, ac, m. a friend of King Pyrrhus of Epirus, who advised Pyrrhus to make peace with the Romans.

Cingetorix, Igis, m. a Gaul, rival of his father-in-law Indutiomarus respecting dominion over the Treveri.

2. one of the four kings of Cantium (Kent), in Caesar's time.

Cingulum, i, n. a small town of Picenum, now Cingulo.

Cinna, ae, m. a Roman cognomen. Esp. L. Cornelius Cinna, a confederate of C. Marius. Hence **Cinnatus**, a, um. 2. his son, of the same name, one of the rursers of Caesar.

3. C. Helvius Cinna, a Roman poet, friend of Catullus.

Cinyra, ōphis, m. a river of Libya, between the two Syrtis, famous for the fine long-haired goats which fed on its banks. Hence **Cinyphus**, a, um. Meton.: Libyan, African (Ov. Lucan).

Cinyras, ae (Gr. acc Cinyran, Ov.), m. father of Myrrha and Adonis. Hence **Cinyreus**, a, um, adj.: virgo, i. e. Myrrha; juvenis, i. e. Adonis.

Cippus (Cipus), i, m. a personage mentioned by Ovid, from whose head horns suddenly grew.

Circē, es (Gen. Circae, Virg.: Acc. Circam, Plaut.: Circen, Cic.: Abl. Circā, Hor.), f. a daughter of the Sun and of Perse, celebrated for her magic arts; whose abode, after her flight from Colchis, was said to be near the promontory of Circeii, in Latium. Hence **Circaeus**, a, um.

Circēii (trisyll.), and **Circēi**, ōrum (Abl. Circēis, Hor.), m. a town near the promontory of the same name in Latium, celebrated for its oysters. Hence **Circēiensis**, e, adj. As Subst.: **Circēienses**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

Cirrhā (Cetra), ac, f. a town in Phocis, near Delphi. Hence **Cirrhæus**, a, um. Meton.: Delphic.

Cirta, ae, f. an important city in Numidia, now Constantine. Hence

Cirtenses, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Cissus (dissyl.), ēi, m. a king of Thrace, father of Hecuba. Hence **Cisseis**, idis, f. his daughter Hecuba. 2. a companion of Turnus (Acc. Cissēa, Virg.).

Cithaeron, ōnis, m. a lofty range of mountains separating Boeotia from Attica.

Citium, i, n. a town in Cyprus, the birth-place of the Stoa Zeno. Hence

Citiens, i, m. a Citan. 2. a town in Macedonia.

Clampetia, ae, f. a town of the Pruthi, now Amantea.

Clanis, is, m. a river in Etruria, falling into the Tiber, now the Chiama. 2. a centaur (Ov.). 3. a companion of Phineus (Ov.).

Clanlus, ō, m. a river in Campania, now the Lago.

Claros, i, f. a town in Ionia, near Colophon, celebrated for a temple and an oracle of Apollo. Hence **Clarius**, a, um, esp. as an epithet of Apollo.

As Subst.: **Clarius**, ō, m. the Clarian god, i. e. Apollo (Virg.): also the Clarian poet, i. e. Antimachus of Colophon (Ov.).

Claudianus, i, m. a Roman poet in the time of Theodosius the Great and his sons, several of whose poems are extant.

Claudius (Clodius), a, the name of two very celebrated Roman gentes (one patrician, the other plebeian). Esp. Appius Claudius, the notorious and tyrannical decemvir. 2. App. Claudius, the blind, a senator in the time of the first Punic war. 3. P. Claudius, the enemy of Mto.

4. I. Claudius, the fourth Roman emperor, AD 41-54. Hence **Claudialis**, e, **Claudianus**, a, um, and **Clodianus**, a, um.

Clausus, i, m. a Sabine proper name. Attus (Atta) Clausus, ancestor of the gens Claudia.

Clazōmēnae, ōrum, f. plu. a town on the coast of Ionia. Hence **Clazōmēnis**, a, um, and **Clazōmēni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Cleanthes, is (Acc. Cleanthem and Cleanthe, i. e. Cleanthe), m. a celebrated Stoic philosopher, pupil of Zeno. Hence **Cleantheus**, a, um.

Clemens, entis, m. a Roman name, common under the emperors.

Clēbia, is, m. Mother of Bito; v. Bito.

Clēbūlus, i, m. of Lindus, one of the Seven Sages.

Cleon, ōnis, m. a celebrated Athenian demagogue in the time of the Peloponnesian war. 2. a rhetorician of Halicarnassus.

Clēonae, ōrum, a town of Argolis, near Nemea, where Hercules killed the lion. Hence **Clēonaeus**, a, um.

Clēōpātra, ac, f. sister of Alexander the Great. 2. Queen of Egypt, and daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, celebrated for her beauty, and her tropical end.

Clīnias, ae, m. the father of Alcibiades. Hence the latter is called **Clīniades**.

Clīō, ōs, f. the Muse of history. 2. daughter of Cecrops.

Clitōrium, ō, n. or Clitor. ōnis, m. a town in Arcadia. Hence **Clitōrius**, a, um.

Clitumnus, i, m. a small river in Umbria, now Clitonna.

Clitus, i, m. a friend of Alexander the Great, killed by him in a fit of drunkenness.

Clidius, v. Claudius.

Cloelia, ac, f. a Roman maiden, one of the hostages given to Porcena, who made her escape back to Rome.

Clōthō, ōs (but apparently used only in Nom and Ver.), f. the "spinner," one of the three Parcae or Fates.

Cluentius, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Clitillus, ō, m. a king of Ilia. Hence **Clitillus**, a, um.

Clupēae, ōrum, f. plu. a town on the coast of Africa, east of Carthage.

Clēsium, ō, n. one of the oldest and most important towns of Liguria, the residence of Portus, now Chiasso. Hence **Clēsianus**, a, um, and **Clēsini**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Clisius, ō, m. a surname of Janus [from claudis, I shut], whose temple was closed in times of peace.

Cluvia, ac, f. a town of Samnium. Hence **Cluvianus**, a, um.

Cluvius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Cluvianus**, a, um.

Clymēnē, es (Acc. Clymenē, Ov.), f. wife of the Ethiopian king Menops, and mother of Phaethon by Sol. Hence

Clymēneus, a, um. 2. one of the daughters of Cecrops. 3. a female servant and confidante of Helen.

Clymēnus, i, m. a surname of Pluto.

Cl̄taemnestra, ac, f. daughter of Tyndareus and Leda, and sister of Helen, Castor, and Pollux, wife of Agamemnon and mother of Iphigenia, Iphigeneia, and Electra. Having murdered her husband, she was slain by her son Orestes.

Cl̄ytis, es, f. daughter of Cecrops, changed into the plant heliotropium (Ov.).

Cnaeus or **Cnēus** (more properly **Gn-**), i, m (abbrev. **Cn-**) a Roman praenomen.

Cnidus (Cnidus), i, f. a city on the south-western coast of Caria, famous for the statue of Venus by Praxiteles, which stood in one of her three temples there. Hence **Cnidius** (Gn-), a, um, also **Cnidii** (Gn-), ōrum, m. the Cnidians.

Cnōtus, v. **Gnosus**

Cōcālius, i, m. a mythical king in Sicily, who protected *Daedalus* when he fled from the persecution of *Minos*. Hence **Cōcālides**, um, f. daughters of *Cōcālius*

Cocceius (trisyll.), a, name of a Roman gens, to which the Emperor *Nerva* belonged

Cōcles, ius, m. [= "one-eyed"], the companion of *Horatius*, who, in the war with *Turnus*, defended alone the bridge across the *Tiber*

Cōcētus (-os), i, m. = *κακρέτος* ("river of wealing"), a river in the Lower World

Cōdrus, i, m. an Athenian king, who devoted himself to death in order to obtain for his people victory over the *Ionians* 2, a poet, ridiculed by *Virgil*

Cōelē Sŷria, or in one word **Cōelēsŷtia**, ae, f. [lit. *Hollow Syria*] the district between *Mts. Libanus* and *AntiLibanus*

Cœlius, v. **Caelius**

Cocus (disyll. *Coe-us*), i, m. a Titan, father of *Lalage*

Cōclis, vhs, f. a country in Asia, lying on the eastern side of the *Hellespont*, celebrated for the golden flux. Hence **Cōclius**, ius, f. adj. *Cōclian*. As Subst. a *Cōclian* woman, esp. *Medea*. **Cōclaus**, a, um, adj. *Cōclian*. As Subst. **Cōclhus**, i, m. a *Cōclian*. **Cōclencus**, a, um, *Cōclian*

Cōllātia, ae, f. an ancient town of *Latium*, near *Rome*. Hence **Cōllētēnus**, a, um, esp. as surname of *L. Tarquinius*, husband of *Luccetia*, and **Cōllātinii**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants of *Cōllatia*

Collina Porta, the *Colline Gate*; a gate of *Rome* near the *Quirinal Hill* (called also *Agonensis* and *Quirinalis Porta*)

Cōlōnæ, ārum, f. a town of *Tinas*

Cōlōnēus, a, um, adj. belonging to the *Attic* demos *Cōlōnæ*. Esp. *Ochpus Cōlōnæus*, i, play by *Sophocles*

Cōlōnia Agrippina or **Agrippinensis**, a town on the *Elbur*, the modern *Cologne*

Cōlōphon, ōnis, m. one of the twelve Ionian towns in *Lydia*, situated near the *Sæ*. Hence **Cōlōphōnius**, a, um, and **Cōlōphōniæus**, a, um, a, and **Cōlōphōnii**, ōrum, m. the *Cōlōphonians*

Cōlūmella, ae, m. L. *Junius Moderatus Columella* a writer on husbandry, in the first century of the Christian era.

Cōmētēs, ae, m. one of the *Lapithæ*, in *Ov.*

Commāgēnē, ēs, f. the northern province of *Syria*, the capital of which was *Samosata*. Hence **Commāgēnus**, a, um, and **Commāgēni**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

Commōdus, i, m. a Roman emperor, A. D. 180-192.

Compa, ae, f. a town of the *Hydrunt*, in *Samium*, now *Comza*. Hence **Compānus**, a, um, adj. As Subst. **Compānii**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Cōmum, i, n. a town in *Gallia Transpadana*, the place of *Pliny* the younger, now *Como*. Hence **Cōmenŷis**, ē; **Cōmenses**, ium, m. the inhabitants

Concānus, i, m. a savage tribe in *Hispania Tarraconensis*, who drank horses' blood.

Concūsi, ōrum, m. a people in *Gallia Belgica*.

Confluentes, ium, f. plu. a town situated at the confluence of the *Moselle* and the *Rhene*, now *Conflantz*

Cōnon, ōnis (acc. *Cōnna*), m. a renowned Athenian general 2, a celebrated mathematician and astronomer of *Samos*

Consentia, ae, f. the chief town of the *Bruttii*, now *Cosenza*. Hence **Consentini**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Constantinōpōlis, is, f. *Constantinople*, usually *Byzantium*, the capital of the eastern empire of *Rome*.

Constantinus, i, m. the name of a Roman emperor surnamed "the Great," A. D. 305-337

Constantius, the name of two Roman emperors 1, father of *Constantine the Great*, A. D. 305-306.

2, son of *Constantine the Great*, A. D. 337-360

Consus, i, m. a very ancient Italian deity. Hence **Consūalia**, ium, the games in honour of *Consus*. v. *Dict. Ant.* s. v.

Cōpæ, ārum, f. plu. an ancient town in *Bœotia*. Hence **Cōpæis** (disyll.) a large lake near this town, famous for its eels

Cōptos, i, f. a town of the *Thebaid*, in *Upper Egypt*, afterwards called *Justinianopolis*

Cōra, ae, f. an ancient town of *Latium*. Hence **Cōranus**, a, um.

Cōracēsium, i, n. a town on the borders of *Chicia* and *Pamphylia*, near a mountain of the same name

Corax, ās, m. a *Sicilian* rhetorician, a contemporary of *Lysias*. 2, a mountain in *Acetolia*

Corbio, ōnis, f. a town of the *Aequi* 2, a town of *Spain*, in the territory of the *Suresetani*

Corbūlo, ōnis, m. a Roman general under *Nero*

Corēyra, ae, f. an island in the *Ionian Sea*, opposite *Ephesus*; now *Coriu*; in fable, *Scheria*, the abode of *Alcinous*. Hence **Corēyraeus**, a, um, and **Corēyrai**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants

Cordūba, ae, f. a town of *Spain* on the river *Bætis*, now *Cordova*

Corinŷium, i, n. the chief town of the *Peligni*, now *Pelino*. Hence **Corinŷiensis**, ē

Corinna, ae, f. a celebrated Greek poetess of *Tanagra*, contemporary with

Pindar.

2, a feigned name of *Cori's* mistress.

Corinthus, i (Nom. *Gr.* *Corinthos*; Acc. *Gr.* *Corinthon*), f. a celebrated commercial city of *Greece*, situated on the *isthmus* named after it. Hence **Corinŷius**, a, um. **Corinŷiæus**, a, um, and **Corinŷiensis**, ē; also, **Corinŷii**, ōrum, m. the *Corinthians*; and **Corinthia**, ōrum, n. vessels of *Corinthian* bronze.

Cōriōli, ōrum, m. plu. a town in *Latium*, taken by *Carus Marcius*, who hence received the surname **Cōriōlānus**.

Cōrnēlia, ae, f. daughter of *Scipio Africanus* the elder, and mother of the *Gracchi*

Cōrnēlius, a, the name of a gens, to which belonged some of the most celebrated Romans, the *Scipios*, *Sullæ*, the *Gracchi*, etc. Hence **Cōrnēlianus**, a, um, and **Cōrnēliana Castra**, a place on the *African* coast, in the vicinity of *Bagradas*, named after the camp of the elder *Scipio* pitched there in the second *Punic* war.

Cōrniceus, ius, m. [= "horn-blower"], a cognomen of several persons in the gens *Oppia*

Cōrniciūm, i, n. a town in *Latium*. Hence **Cōrniciolānus**, a, um.

Cōrnificius, a, the name of a Roman gens

Cōrnūtus, i, m. a Roman cognomen.

Cōrōneus, i, m. a young *Phrygian* who fought for *Priam* against the *Greeks*

Cōrōnæa, ae, f. a town in *Bœotia*. Hence **Cōrōnæus**, a, um, and **Cōrōnensis**, ē

Cōrōneus (trisyll.), el, m. a king of *Phocis*, father of a daughter who was changed into a crow

Cōrōnis, ius, f. daughter of *Phlegyas*, mother of *Aesculapius*. Hence **Cōrōnides**, ae, m. son of *Coronis*, i. e. *Aesculapius*

Corsica, ae, f. an island in the *Mediterranean Sea*. Hence **Corsus**, a, um. **Corsicus**, a, um; and **Corsi**, ōrum, the *Corsicans*.

Cōrtēna, ae, f. a very ancient town in *Thracia*, north-west of *Lake Trastimeneus*. Hence **Cōrtōnenŷis**, ē, and **Cōrtōnenses**, ium, m. its inhabitants

Cōrybantes, ium, m. plu. the priests of *Cybele*. Hence **Cōrybantius**, a, um. **Cōrybantian**.

Cōrycēus, a, um, belonging to the *Corcyran* mountain-caves on *Parnassus* (See also full art.) Hence **Cōrycēus**, a, um, and **Cōrycoides** *Nymphæ*, the *Muses*.

Cōryceos or -us, i, f. a promontory in *Chicia*, with a town and harbour of the same name, and a cave, very celebrated in ancient times; also famous for its saffron. Hence **Cōrycēus**, a, um.

Cōrādōn, ōnis, m. name of a shepherd in *Virg.*

Cōrythus, *i. f.* a town in Etruria, later called Cortona. 2. the mythical founder of this city.

Cōs or **Cōūs** (Cōōs), *Col. f.* a small island in the Aegean Sea, celebrated for the cultivation of the vine and for wearing very fine linen. Hence **Cōūs**, *a. m. v. Part i.*

Cōsa, *ae. f.* and **Cōsae**, *ārum, f. plu.* a town in Etruria, not far from the coast. Hence **Cōsānus**, *a. um*, and **Cōsāni**, *ōrum, m.* its inhabitants.

2. a town in Lucania.

Cosmus, *i. m.* a maker of unguents at Rome (Juv.). Hence **Cosmianus**, *a. um*.

Cossus, *i. m.* a surname in the gens Cornelia: more esp. of the military tribune, A. Cornelius Cossus.

Cossyra (Cōsyr-) or **Cossura**, *ae. f.* a small island between Sicily and Africa, now prob. Gozo.

Cōtiso, *ōnis, m.* a king of the Dacians in the time of Horace.

Cotta, *ae. m.* a surname in the gens Aurelia.

Cottius, *il. m.* a king of several Ligurian tribes, in the time of Augustus. Hence **Cottianus**, *a. um*, and **Cottius**, *a. um*. Alpes Cottiae, the Italian Alps, including Mt. S. Gervase.

Cōtrs, *fos, m.* the name of various Thracian kings. 2. a king of Armenia.

Cōtūttō, *ūs, f.* a foul Thracian divinity, whose worship was adopted at Athens.

Cous, *a. um*: v. Part i.

Crāgus, *i. m.* a mountainous tract in Lycia.

Crānon, *ōnis, m.* a town of Thessaly. Hence **Crānōnius**, *a. um*.

Crantor, *ōnis, m.* the armour-bearer of Peleus. 2. a distinguished philosopher of the Old Academy.

Crassus, *i. m.* a family name in the gens Licinia. The most distinguished were L. Licinius Crassus, a celebrated orator, contemporary with Cicero, and M. Licinius Crassus, the triumvir. Hence **Crassianus**, *a. um*.

Crātselis, *Idis, f.* the mother of Scylla.

Crātērus, *i. m.* a general of Alexander the Great. 2. a physician in the time of Cicero.

Crātes, *is, m.* an Athenian Academic philosopher.

Crāthis, *Idis, m.* a river in Brutium, near the site of Sybaris, falling into the gulf of Tarentum.

Crātīnus, *i. m.* a celebrated comic Athenian poet, a contemporary of Eupolis and Aristophanes.

Crātippus, *i. m.* a distinguished peripatetic philosopher at Athens.

Crēmēra, *ae. f.* a small river in Sicily, made famous by the heroic death of the Fabii. Hence **Crēmērensis**, *e.*

Crēmōna, *ae. f.* a town in Gallia Cisalpina, on the Padus. Hence **Crē-**

mōnensis, *e.* and **Crēmōnenses**, *i. um, m.* its inhabitants.

Crēno or **Crēon**, *ontis, m.* king of Corinth, who betrothed his daughter Creusa to Jason. 2. a brother of Jocaste at Thebes.

Crēs, *ētus, v. Creta.*

Crēta, *ae. (Nom. Crētō; Acc. Crētēn).* a large island in the Mediterranean Sea, now Candia. Hence

1. **Crēs**, *ētus, m. adj.* Cretan, and **Crētes**, *um, m.* the Cretans (Cic.)

2. **Cressa**, *ae. f. adj.* Cretan, and **Cressa**, *ae. f.* a Cretan woman: esp. Ariadne or Iole.

3. **Crēsūs**, *a. um, Cretan.*

4. **Crētaeus**, *a. um, Cretan (Prop.).*

5. **Crētānus**, *i. m. a Cretan (Pl.).*

6. **Crētēnsis**, *e. Cretan; and Crētenses*, *i. um, m.* the Cretans.

7. **Crētēus**, *a. um, Cretan.* Also **Crētēus**, *i. m.* an agnomen of Q. Metellus, from his subjugation of Crete.

8. **Crētis**, *Idis, f. adj.* Cretan.

Crēusa, *ae. f.* daughter of King Creon, of Corinth, married to Jason.

2. daughter of Priam, and wife of Aeneas. 3. a town in Boeotia.

Crīmīsus, *i. m.* a river in the south-west of Sicily.

Crispus, *i. m.* a Roman cognomen: esp. of C. Sallustius Crispus, the historian.

Crītias, *ae. m.* one of the oligarchy called "the Thirty" at Athens.

Crito, *ōnis, m.* a wealthy disciple and friend of Socrates.

Crītōlāus, *i. m.* a peripatetic philosopher, who was sent by the Athenians as ambassador to Rome. 2. a leader of the Achaeans against the Romans.

Croesus, *i. m.* a king of Lydia, celebrated for his riches. Meton: a very rich man (Ov.).

Crōmōyon, *ōnis, m.* a village in Megaris, on the borders of Corinth.

Crōton, *ōnis, com. m.* (Crōtōna, *ae. f.*) an important town on the east coast of Brutium, now Crotona.

Hence **Crōtōniātes**, *ae. m.* an inhabitant of Crotona; and **Crōtōnēnsis**, *e.* belonging to Crotona.

Crustāmēria, *ae. f.* Crustāmērium, *il. n.* and Crustāmēri, *ōrum, m. plu.* an ancient town in the country of the Sabines. Hence **Crustāmīnus**, *a. um*.

Crustīmīni, *ōrum, m.* the inhabitants, and **Crustīmīni**, *a. um*.

Ctēsiophōn, *ontis, m.* an Athenian who proposed the bestowment of a crown on Demosthenes. 2. a city of Assyria, winter residence of the Parthian kings, and afterwards capital of the Parthian Empire.

Cūmae, *ārum, f. plu.* an ancient city on the coast of Campania, renowned for its Sibyl. Hence **Cūmānus**, *a. um*. An Sibil.: **Cūmāni**, *ōrum, m.* the inhabitants; and **Cūmānum**, *i. n.* an estate (of Cicero's) near Cumae. Also **Cūmaeus**, *a. um*.

Cunctator, *ōnis, m.* "the Delayer":

an agnomen of the dictator Q. Fabius Maximus.

Cūpido, *Idis, m.* the god of love, Cupid, son of Venus. Hence **Cūpidi-**

naus, *a. um*.

Cūrēs, *i. um, m.* and *f. plu.* the ancient chief town of the Sabines. Hence **Cūrēnsis**, *e.*

Cūrētes, *um, m. plu.* an ancient mythical people in Crete. Hence

Cūrētis, *Idis, f. adj.*

Cūrētii, *ōrum, m. plu.* an Alban gens, subsequently transplanted to Rome. To this gens belonged the three brothers who fought with the Horatii.

Cūrīōsōlites, *um* (Acc. Cūrīōsōlitas, *Caes.*), *a.* a Gallic tribe in Armenia.

Cūrius, *a.* the name of a Roman gens. Esp. M. Curius Dentatus, who conquered the Samnites and Pyrrhus. Hence **Cūrianus**, *a. um*.

Cursor, *ōnis, m.* a cognomen of L. Papirius.

Curtius, *a.* the name of a Roman gens. Esp. 1. Curtius Metellus, who leaped into a gulf in the Roman forum.

2. Q. Curtius Rufus, the historian of Alexander the Great.

Cūtīlia, *ae.* and **Cūtīliae**, *ārum, f.* an ancient Sabine city.

Cyānē, *ēs, f.* a nymph who was changed into a fountain, in Ov.

Cyānēae, *ārum, f. plu.* two small rocky islands at the entrance of the Pontus Euxinus, also called Symplegades (q. v.). Hence **Cyānēus**, *a. um*.

Cyānēs, *ēs, f.* daughter of Mavander, and mother of Caunus and Hyblus.

Cybēlē (Cybabe), *ēs, f.* a goddess, originally Thracian, subsequently worshipped in Rome also as Ops or Mater Magna. Hence **Cybēlēus**, *a. um*.

2. a mountain in Phrygia.

Cyclādes, *um, f. plu.* the Cyclades, a numerous group of islands lying in a circle around Delos, in the Aegean Sea.

Cyclops, *ōpis* (Acc. Cyclopa, *Hor.*), *m.* a cyclops, plur. Cyclopes, *a. um*, fabulous one-eyed race of giants in Sicily, who were Vulcan's workmen: esp. the Cyclops Polyphemus. Hence

Cyclopīus, *a. um, Cyclophan.*

Cyāpē, *ēs, f.* the wife of Acontus. 2. a Nereid.

Cydnōs or **Cydnus**, *i. m.* a river in Cilicia.

Cydonia, *ae. f.* an ancient town on the north coast of Crete. Hence **Cydonius**, *a. um* and **Cydonēs**, *a. um*, Cydonian, also in the poets = Cretan.

Cydoniātes, *ārum, m. plu.* the inhabitants of Cydonia.

Cygnus or **Cygnus**, *i. m.* king of the Ligurians, who was changed into a swan. 2. a son of Neptune. Hence **Cygnēus**, *a. um*.

Cyllārus, *i, m* a centaur in Ov
2. the war-horse of Castor in Virg

Cyllēnē, *ēs, and ae, f.* a mountain in Arcadia, on which Mercury was born. Hence **Cyllēnius**, *a, um*; and **Subst** **Cyllēnius**, *i, m.* Mercury. Also **Cyllēneus**, *a, um*, and **Cyllēnis**, *idis, f.* adj. 2. a town in Elis.

Cynōsarges, *is, n* a gymnasium outside Athens, sacred to Hercules, where Antisthenes taught

Cynoscēphalae, *arum, f.* "the dog's heads", two hills near Scotussa in Thessaly

Cynōsūra, *ae, f.* lit "the dog's Tail," the same as *Ursa Minor*, the Lesser Bear. Hence **Cynōsūris**, *idis, ady* belonging to the Lesser Bear

Cynthus, *i, m.* a mountain of Delos, celebrated as the birth-place of Apollo and Diana. Hence **Cynthus**, *a, um*, **Cynthian**, **Cynthius**, *i, m* = Apollo, and **Cynthia**, *idis, f.* = Diana

Cyparissus, *i, m* a youth who was changed into a cypress in Ov

Cypassis, *is, f.* a woman's name in Ov

Cyperus (*os*), *i, f.* a large island in the Mediterranean Sea, off the coast of Asia Minor, so named for its fruitfulness, and for the worship of Venus. Hence **Cyprius**, *a, um*, **Cypria**, *ae, f.* = *Venus*

Cypselus, *i, m* a despot of Corinth.

Cyrēnē, *ēs, and Cyrēnae*, *arum, f.* the chief city of a flourishing Greek colony in north-eastern Africa, founded by the Theraeans, the birth-place of Aristippus, founder of the Cyrenaic philosophy. Hence **Cyrēnaeus**, *a, um*; **Cyrēnaeus**, *a, um*, and **Cyrēnsis**, *e, also, Cyrēnaici*, *orum, m.* adherents of the Cyrenaic philosophy, and **Cyrēnenses**, *ium, m.* inhabitants of Cyrene

Cyrrnos, *i, f.* the Greek name of Corsica. Hence **Cyrrēus**, *a, um*

Cyrus, *i, m.* the founder of the Persian monarchy, B.C. 560. 2. **Cyrus** Minor, a brother of Artaxerxes Mnemon, killed at Cunaxa, B.C. 401. 3. an architect of the time of Cicero. 4. the name of a youth in Hor.

Cytae, *arum, f.* plu a town in Colchis, said to have been the birth-place of Medea. Hence **Cytaeaeus**, *a, um*, **Cytaeus**, *a, um*, **Colchian**; **Cytaeis**, *idis, f.* Medea.

Cythēra, *orum, n* an island in the Aegean Sea, celebrated for the worship of Venus, now Cerigo. Hence, 1. **Cythēreus**, *a, um* As **Subst**: **Cythērea**, *ae, f.* Venus. 2. **Cythēreus**, *a, um*: *heios, i. e.* Aeneas. As **Subst**: **Cythēreia**, *ae, f.* Venus. 3. **Cythēriacus**, *a, um*. 4. **Cythēreia**,

idis, f. i. e. Venus. 5. **Cythēreias**, *adis, f.* adj. belonging to Venus.

Cythnos (*-us*), *i, f.* an island of the Aegean Sea, one of the Cyclades, now Thierma. Hence **Cythnius**, *a, um*.

Cytōrus (*-os*), *i, m.* a mountain of Paphlagonia, famous for its box-wood. Hence **Cytōriacus** (*-ius*), *a, um*.

Cyzium, *i, n.* and *-us* or *-os*, *i, f.* a celebrated town of Mysia, on an island or peninsula in the Black Sea. Hence **Cyzicēnus**, *a, um*, and **Cyzicēni**, *orum, m.* the inhabitants.

Dāae, *v.* Dahae.

Dāci, *orum, m.* plu. the Dacians, a warlike people, orig. from Thrace, who occupied an extensive country on both sides of the lower Danube. Hence **Dācia**, *ae, f.* their country, and **Dācus**, **Dācius**, *a, um*, **Dācan**.—As **Subst**: **Dācius**, *i, m* a gold coin struck under Domitian, conqueror of the Dacians (Juv.)

Daedalion, *ōnis, m.* brother of Ceyx, changed into a hawk (Ov.)

Daedālus, *i, m* (Gr. acc. Daedalon) a mythical personage, skilful as a sculptor and architect, father of Icarus. Hence **Daedāleus**, *a, um*, and **Daedālus**, *a, um*

Dāhae (less correctly *Dāae*), *arum, m.* plu. a Scythian tribe beyond the Caspian Sea.

Dalmātae or **Delmātae**, *arum, m.* plu. a people on the eastern coast of the Adriatic Sea. Hence **Dalmātia** (*Del-*), *ae, f.* their country, and **Dalmāticus** (*Del-*), *a, um*

Dāma, *ae, m.* the name of a slave in Hor.

Dāmālis, *is, f.* the name of a woman in Hor.

Dāmascus, *i, f.* the capital of Coele-Syria. Hence **Dāmascenus**, *a, um* As **Subst**: **Dāmascenum**, *i, n* a Damascene plum, a damson

Dāmāschichon, *ōnis, m.* a son of Amphion and Niohe

Dāmāsiippus, *i, m* a follower of Marius, put to death by Sulla

2. a cognomen in the gens Lulnia. 3. the name of a merchant in Hor. 4. the name of an actor (Juv.)

Dāmōcles, *is, m.* a courtier of Dionysius the younger.

Damoetas, *ae, m.* a shepherd in Virg.

Dāmōn, *ōnis, m.* a Pythagorean, renowned for his friendship with Phintias. 2. a celebrated Athenian musician. 3. a goat-herd in Virg.

Dānāē, *ēs, f.* daughter of Acrisius, and mother of Perseus by Jupiter. Hence **Dānāeus**, *a, um*.

Dānāus, *i, m.* son of Belus, and brother of Aegyptus: he came from Egypt into Greece, and there became

king of Argos. Hence **Dānāus**, *a, um*, **Dānāi**, *orum, m.* plu. the Danaei or Greeks, and **Dānāides**, *um, f.* plu. the daughters of Danaus, the Danaides; who, with the exception of one, murdered their husbands, and were punished for it in Tartarus, being employed in the endless task of baling out water with vessels having no bottoms to them.

Dānūbius (more correctly **Dānūvius**), *is, m.* the Danube; sometimes called the *Ister*.

Daphnē, *ēs, f.* daughter of the river-god Peneus, who was changed into a laurel-tree

Daphnis, *idis* (Acc. **Daphnim** and **Daphnim**), *m.* a Sicilian shepherd, son of Mercury

Dardāni, *orum, m.* plu. a tribe in the south-west of Moesia. See also Dardanus

Dardāniāae, *v.* Dardanus.

Dardānius, *i, m.* son of Jupiter and Electra, ancestor of the royal race of Troy. Hence **Dardānus**, *a, um*, and **Dardānius**, *a, um*; **Dardānia**, *ae, f.* a city founded by Dardanus on the Hellespont (whence its mod. name, the Dardanelles), but oftener, esp. in Virgil = Troja; **Dardānides**, *ae, m.* a male descendant of Dardanus; pl. **Dardāniāae**, *arum* and *um*, the Trojans, and **Dardānis**, *idis, f.* adj. *Dardanian* = Trojan. As **Subst**: a Trojan woman.

Dārēs, *ētus* and *is* (Acc. **Darēta** and **Darēni**, Virg.) *m.* a famous boxer.

Dārēs (better than **Dartus**), *is, m.* the name of several Persian kings. Esp. D. Hystaspis, or Darius the son of Hystaspes, father of Xerxes, D. Nothus, father of Artaxerxes and Cyrus the younger, and D. Codomannus, overthrown by Alexander the Great.

Datāmes, *is, m.* a distinguished Persian general, who revolted against Artaxerxes II. (Mnemon) and was assassinated.

Datis, *is, m.* one of the commanders of the Persian army defeated at Marathon

Daulis, *idis, f.* a city of Phocis, scene of the fable of Teires, Procne and Philomela. Hence **Daulius**, *a, um*, and **Daulias**, *ilis, f.* adj.: *Daulias* ales, i. e. Procne, and *Dauliades* puellae, i. e. Procne and Philomela.

Dāunus, *i, m.* king of Apulia, ancestor of Turnus. Hence **Dāunius**, and **Dāuniacus**, *a, um*, **Dāunian** or *Apulian*; also in the poets = *Italian*; and **Dāunias**, *adis, f.* Apulia.

Dāvus, *i, m.* a name often given to Roman slaves

Decēlia (less correctly *-ia*), *ae, f.* a demos of Attica, on the Boeotian frontier.

Decētius, *is, m.* brother of the Emperor Augustus, by whom he was created Cæsar, A.D. 351.

Decetia, *ae, f.* a town of the Aedui on the Loire, now Decize.

Decidius, *n. m.* a military officer who served under Cæsar.

Decimus, a Roman praenomen, abbreviated *D.*

Decius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. the two Decii, *P. Decius Mus*, father and son, who devoted themselves to death for Rome. Hence **Decianus**, *a. um.* 2. a Roman emperor, A.D. 249-251.

Deianira, *ac, f.* daughter of Æneus, wife of Hercules.

Deidamia, *ac, f.* daughter of Iphimedes and mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles.

Deionides, *ac, m.* son of Deione by Apollo, i. e. Miletus.

Deiopa, *ac, f.* one of Juno's nymphs in Virg.

Deiotarus, *i. m.* a king in Asia Minor; defended by Cicero in an oration delivered before Cæsar.

Deiphobus, *es, f.* daughter of Glaucus.

Deiphobus, *i. m.* son of Priam and Hecuba, and husband of Helen after the death of Paris.

Delium, *i. n.* a town on the coast of Boeotia, with a temple of Apollo.

Delmatia, *v. Dalmatia*.

Delos, *i* (Acc. Delum and Delon), *f.* the smallest of the Cyclades, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana. Hence **Delius**, *a. um.* Delian. As Subst: **Delius**, *i. m.* the Delian god, Apollo.

Delia, *ac, f.* the Delian goddess, Diana. **Deliaeus**, *a. um.* Delian.

Delphi, *orum, m. plu.* a small town in Phocis, famous for the oracle of Apollo, now Kastri. Also **Delphiorum**, *m.* the inhabitants of Delphi, and **Delphicus**, *a. um.* Delphic. As Subst: **Delphicus**, *i. m.* the Delphic god, i. e. Apollo.

Demades, *is, m.* an Athenian orator, contemporary of Demosthenes.

Demaratus (**Dam-**), *i. m.* the father of Targumius Priscus. 2. a Spartan king.

Demetrias, *adis, f.* a city in Thessaly, previously called Pagasæ.

Demetrius, *i. m.* the name of several Greeks, among whom the most celebrated are: Demetrius Poliorcetes, son of Antigonus, and king of Macedonia. 2. Demetrius Phalereus, a famous orator, governor of Athens. 3. Demetrius Magnus, a contemporary of Cæsar.

Demochares, *is, m.* an Athenian orator.

Democritus, *i. m.* a celebrated philosopher born at Abdera, the author of the theory of atoms adopted by Epicurus. Hence **Democriticus**, *a. um.* and **Democritæus** or **-ius**, *a. um.* also, **Democritius**, *um.* the followers of Democritus.

Demophoon, *ontis, m.* son of Theseus and Phædra.

Demosthenes, *is* (Gen. also Demostheni, *Gen.*), *m.* the most celebrated of the Athenian orators.

Deōis, *idis, f.* the daughter of Democritus, i. e. Proserpine. Hence **Deōis**, *a. um.*

Dercetis, *is.* and **Dercetō**, *us, f.* a Syrian goddess.

Dertona, *ac, f.* a city in Liguria, now Tortona.

Deucalion, *ontis, m.* son of Prometheus, king of Pithia, in Thessaly, and husband of Pyrrha. He and his wife were the only human survivors of a great deluge. Hence **Deucalionæus**, *a. um.*

Dia, *ac, f.* the old name of the island of Naxos.

Diablites, *um, m.* a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, near the present Mayenne.

Diagoras, *ac, m.* a Greek philosopher and poet of Milet, surnamed "the Alchemist." 2. a conqueror in the Olympic games, a native of Rhodes.

Diana, *ac, f.* an ancient Italian divinity, identified with the Greek Artemis, daughter of Jupiter and Latona, sister of Apollo, the virgin moon-goddess (Luna), patroness of virginity, also presiding over childbirth (in which character she is called Lucina), and the chase. Diana is *us, i. m.* Meton for the moon and the chase. Hence **Dianius**, *a. um.* As Subst: **Dianium**, *i. n.* a place or temple sacred to Diana. (iv) a promontory in Spain, now Dian.

Dicaearchus, *i. m.* a pupil of Aristotle, a famous philosopher and geographer.

Dicæ, *es, f.* a mountain in the eastern part of Crete, where Jupiter is said to have been reared. Hence **Dictæus**, *a. um.* (Cretan Dictæus rex, Jupiter (Virg.) also Minos (Ov.))

Dictynna, *ac, f.* an appellation of Diana, both as the huntress (Cæsar, a net). Hence **Dictynnaeum** or **-i**, *a. um.* i. n. a place sacred to Dictynna near Sparta. 2. another name of the nymph Britomartis (Virg. Ch.).

Dictys, *for, m.* a sailor changed by Bacchus into a dolphin. 2. a centaur in Ov.

Didus, *a*, the name of a Roman plebeian gens. 2. Didus Italianus, a Roman emperor, A.D. 193, who purchased the imperial dignity from the Praetorians.

Dido, *us and ontis* (Acc. Dido, *Virg.*) *f.* the foundress of Carthage, called also Elisa or Elissa.

Dispiter, *tris, m.* father of the Day, another name for Jupiter.

Digentia, *ac, f.* a small stream that ran through Horace's Sabine farm, now Licenza.

Dinarchus, *i. m.* the last of the Attic orators.

Dindymus (*os*), *i. m.* and **Dindyma**, *orum, n. plur.* a mountain in Asia, near Cyzicum, sacred to Cybele. Hence **Dindymenæ**, *es, f. i. e.* Cybele.

Dinomachus, *i. m.* a Greek ethical philosopher.

Diocletianus, *i. m.* Diocletian, Roman emperor, A.D. 284-305.

Diodorus, *i. m.* a peripatetic philosopher, a pupil of Cratylus. 2. a famous dialectician. 3. Diodorus Siculus, a well-known historian of the time of Augustus.

Diogenes, *i. m.* a Stoic, teacher of Cæsar.

Diogenes, *is, m.* a celebrated Ionian philosopher, pupil of Anaximenes. 2. the Cynic philosopher of Sinope, 4th cent. B.C. 3. a Stoic, teacher of Carneades and Laetius.

Diomedes, *is, m.* son of Tydeus, king of Arctia, a famous hero at the siege of Troy. Hence **Diomedæus** (**-ius**), *a. um.* 2. a great king of the Bistons in Thracia.

Dion (**Dion**), *ontis, m.* brother-in-law of the elder Demetrius of Syracuse, the pupil and friend of Plato.

Dionæ, *es (-a, ac), f.* the mother of Venus. 2. Venus. Hence **Dionæus**, *a. um.* of Rome (Venus Cæsar, as descended from Venus (Virg.))

Dionysus, *ac, m.* the name of several celebrated Greek deities, the elder Dionysus, tyrant of Spaurae. 2. his son, the younger tyrant of Spaurae. 3. of Heraclea, a pupil of Zeno. 4. a Stoic, and philosopher with Cæsar.

Dionysus or **-os**, *i. m.* the Greek name of Bacchus. Hence **Dionysia**, *orum, n. plu.* the festival of Bacchus.

Diphilus, *i. m.* a celebrated Greek comic writer of Sinope, imitated by Phylarchus. 2. an architect employed by Cæsar.

Dipylon, *i. n.* a gate at Athens.

Dirce, *es* (Acc. Dirum, *Pl.*) *f.* a mountain in Boeotia. Hence **Diræus**, *a. um.* Dircean, Boeotian. **Diræus-cyrenus**, the Theban satyr, i. e. Pan. 2. the wife of the Theban king Lycus, killed by being tied to a tree.

Dis, *itis, m.* the god of the infernal regions, identified with the Greek Pluto.

Divo, *ontis, m.* a chief of the Ætolians.

Divitiacus, *i. m.* chief of the Aedui, brother of Bannorum, and a friend of Cæsar. 2. chief of the Successors.

Dodona, *ac, f.* a city in Epirus, noted on account of a very ancient oracle of Jupiter. Hence **Dodonæus**, *a. um.* and **Dodonis**, *idis, f.* only.

Dolabella, *ac, m.* the name of a Roman family in the gens Cornelia. P. Cornelius Dolabella, Cæsar's son-in-law.

Dolichos, *i. m.* the name of a gladiator in Hor.

Dolo, *ontis, m.* a spy of the Trojans.

Dolopes, *um* (Acc. sing. Dolopem, *Lat.*), *m. plu.* a warlike people in

Thessaly. Hence **Dolopia**, ac, f. *their country.*

Domitianus, i, m : T Flavius Domitianus; Domitian, Roman emperor, A.D. 81-96.

Domitius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp L Domitius Ahenobarbus, general of Pompey in the civil war. Hence **Domitianus**, a, uni.

Dōnūsa, ae, f. a small island in the Aegean Sea, now Tenusa.

Dōres, um, m plu the Dorians, one of the four great Hellenic tribes. Hence **Dōricus**, a, um, **Dōrius**, a, um, and **Dōris**, idis, f. adj. also **Dōrienses**, lum, m the Dorians.

Dōris, idis, f. 1. a country of Greece, the abode of the Dorians.

2. a daughter of Oceanus, wife of Nereus, and mother of fifty sea-nymphs. Meton the sea (Virg.)

Dossennus, i, m a burlesque character in the *Attellane* farces.

Dotō, ūs, f. a sea-nymph.

Drāco, ōnis, m an Athenian law-giver, notorious for his severity. 116

Drēpāna, ōrum, n plu a town on the north-west coast of Sicily, now Trapani. Called also **Drēpānum**, i, n. Hence **Drēpānitānus**, a, um, and **Drēpānitāni**, ōrum, m plu its inhabitants.

Drūentia, ac, f. a tributary of the Rhone, now the Drance.

Drūides um, see Part I

Drūsilla, ae, f. the name of several women of the gens Livia. Esp Livia Drūsilla, the second wife of Augustus.

2. the daughter of Irusus Germanicus.

3. daughter of the emperor Caligula.

4. daughter of Herodes Agrippa I.

Drūsus, i, m a cognomen in the gens Livia. Esp M. Livius Drusus, tribunus plebis, b.c. 91, who renewed several of the propositions of the Gracchi, and was assassinated. 2. (C. Drusus Nero, son of Livia Drūsilla and Tiberius Claudius Nero, father of Germanicus. Hence **Drūsianus**, a, um, and **Drūsianus**, a, um.

(1) **Drūas**, anti, m. the father of Lycurgus, king of Thrace. 2. one of the Lapithae. 3. one of the hunters of the Calydonian boar.

(2) **Drūas**, ādis, f. a Dryad, a wood-nymph; usu. in plur. **Drūades**.

Drūmō, ūs, f. a water-nymph in Virg.

Drūpōpē, ēs, f. the mother of Amphissus, in Ov. 2. the mother of Tarquinius, in Virg.

(1) **Drūpōs**, ōpis, usu. **Drūpōpes**, um, m plu. a people of Epirus.

(2) **Drūpōs**, ōpis, m. a companion of Aeneas.

Dūbis, is, m. a river of Gaul, now Doubs.

Dūllius (also **Dūllius**, not **Dūellius**), ii, m. a Roman consul who de-

feated the Carthaginians in the first Punic battle ever won by the Romans, 113 260

Dullichium, ii, n. an island of the Ionian Sea, belonging to the kingdom of Ulysses, called also **Dulichia**, ae, f. Hence **Dulichius**, a, um, **Dulichian**, relating to Ulysses.

Dumnōrix, igris, m. a turbulent chieftain of the Aedui, in the time of Caesar; brother of Divitiacus.

Dūrōcortōrum, i, n. the capital of the Remi in Gallia Belgica, now Rheims.

Dymas, anti, m. father of Hecuba, who is hence called **Dymantis**, idis.

Dymē, ēs, f. a town on the coast of Achaia; also called **Dymae**, ōrum, f plu. Hence **Dymaeus**, a, um, and **Dymaei**, ōrum, m the Dymaeans.

Dyrnichium, ii, n. a port in Grecian Liguria, formerly called Epidamnus, now Durazzo. Hence **Dyrnachini**, ōrum, m plu. its inhabitants.

Eboracum or **Eburacum**, i, n. a town of the Brigantes in Britain, now York.

Eburōnes, um, m plu. a nation of Gallia Belgica.

Ebūs (-os), i, f. an island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Spain, now Ibiza.

Ecbātāna, ōrum, n plu the principal city of Media, now Hamadan.

Eōstra, ae, f. a city of the Volsci. Hence **Eōstrāni**, ōrum, m its inhabitants.

Echēcrātes, ae, m a Pythagorean philosopher, contemporary of Plato.

Echidna, ae, f. the Lernaean hydra, killed by Hercules. 2. a monster, half woman, half serpent, the mother of Cerberus. Hence **Echidnēus**, a, um.

Echīnādes, um, f plu a group of small islands at the mouth of the Ache-
lous.

Echion, ōnis, m. one of the heroes who sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus. Hence **Echionides**, ae, m the son of Echion, i.e. Pentheus.

and **Echionius**, a, um. Cadmean or Theban (Hor.). 2. a son of Mercury.

one of the hunters of the Calydonian boar. Hence **Echionius**, a, um. 3. a celebrated Greek painter.

Echō, ūs, f. a nymph who was changed by Juno into an echo.

Edessa, ae, f. the ancient capital of Macedonia. Hence **Edessaeus**, a, um. 2. a city of Mesopotamia.

Edōni, ōrum, m plu. a people of Thrace much given to revelry. Hence

Edōnus, a, um, Edonian, Thracian; and **Edōnis**, idis, f. adj.; as subst.: a Bacchante (Prop.).

Ētion, ōnis, m. the father of Andromache, king of Thebe in Cilicia. Hence **Ētioneus**, a, um.

Egēria, ae, f. one of the Camēnae (q.v.), the rustic utters of Numa.

Egnātia or **Gnātia**, ae, f. a town on the coast of Apulia.

Egnātius, a, name of a Roman gens. Hence **Egnātianus**, a, um.

Ēlātea, ae, f. a city of Phocis.

Ēlātēus, a, um, adj. belonging to Eleus, a prince of the Lapithae; Cae-
neus, i.e. his son Ceneus.

Ēlāver, ēris, n. a river in Gaul, a tributary of the Loire, now the Allier.

Ēlēa, ae, f. a city of Lucania, also called **Elea**, the birth-place of Parmenides and Zeno, the founders of the Eleatic philosophy. Hence **Ēlēates**, u

native of Elea, and **Ēlēatiōus**, a, um, Eleatic; **Ēlēatiōi**, ōrum, m the Eleatics.

Eleotra, ae (Acc. **Electran**, Ov.), f. daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and mother of Dardanus by Jupiter. 2. daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and sister of Orestes.

Ēlēleus, ei, m. (from *ἐλελεῦ*, the cry of the Bacchantes), a surname of Bacchus. Hence, **Ēlēlēides**, um, f. Bacchantes.

Ēlēphantinē, ēs, f. a small island of the Nile, in the Thebaïd, with a city of the same name.

Ēleusis and **Ēleusini**, inis, f. a very ancient city of Attica, famous for its mysteries of Ceres. Hence **Ēleusi-
nus** (-inēus), a, um, and **Ēleusinius**, a, um, Eleusinian.

Ēlicius, ii, m a surname of Jupiter, because from him celestial signs or omens were called forth (*elicio*); or, acc. to others, because he was called forth by incantations.

Ēlis, idis (Acc. **Elm** or **Elidem**; Abl. usually **Elide**, but sometimes **Eli**), al, i. in Plautus, **Ēlis** (q.v.), f. a country on the west coast of the Peloponnese, with a capital of the same name, in the vicinity of which Olympia was situated. Hence **Ēleus**, a, um, **Ēlean**; Meton Olympian (Hor.); and **Ēlei** or **Ēlii**, ōrum, m plu. the Eleans; also **Ēlias**, ādis, f. adj. **Ēlean**; Meton. Olympian (Virg.).

Ēlissa (**Elisa**), ae, f. another name for **Irdo**.

Ēlōrus (Hel), i, m. a city on the E. coast of Sicily. Hence **Ēlōrius**, a, um, and **Ēlōriini**, ōrum, m its inhabitants. 2. a river of the same name.

Ēlēnor, ōris, m. one of the companions of Ulysses.

Ēlūsa, ae, f. a city of Aquitania, now Lausa. Hence **Ēlūsates**, lum, m the inhabitants.

Elvina (Hel-), *f.* a surname of *Ortes* in *Juv.*

Ēlýmāis, *Idis*, *f.* a district of *Sardinia* in *Persia*. Hence **Ēlýmāeus**, *a. um*, and **Ēlýmāei**, *ōrum*, *m.* the inhabitants

Ēlýmum, *il*, *n.* the abode of the blessed in the lower world. Hence **Ēlýmūs**, *a. um*, *Elysian*: camp, the *Elysian fields* (*Virg.*).

Ēmāthia, *ae. f.* a district of *Macedonia*: hence poet. *Makēdonia* and sometimes *Thessaly*, esp. with ref. to *Pharsalia* (*Virg.*). Hence 1. **Ēmāthius**, *a. um*, *Macedonian* and *Thessalian*. 2. **Ēmāthia**, *Idis*, *f. adj.* *Thessalian*: **Ēmāthides**, *um, f.* the *Macedonian maidens*; i.e. the daughters of the *Macedonian king Pierus*; the *Perides*.

Empēdōcles, *is, m.* a famous natural philosopher of *Agrigentum*, about B.C. 444. Hence **Empēdōclēus**, *a. um*.

Empōriāe, *ōrum, f.* a city of *Spain* near the *Pyrenees*, now *Ampurias*. Hence **Empōritāni**, *ōrum*, *is* inhabitants.

Enēclādus, *i, m.* one of the giants whom *Jupiter* buried under *Etna*.

Endýmion, *ōnis, m.* a youth renowned for his beauty and his perpetual sleep on *Mount Latmos*, in *Caria*; with whom *Luna* fell in love.

Engūlium (*Engūon*), *n.* a city of *Sicily*. Hence **Engūlius**, *a. um*, and **Engūni**, *ōrum, m.* its inhabitants.

Enipeus (*trisyl*), *ei* (*Voc* *Enipeu*, *Ōv*), *m.* a tributary of the *Peneus*, in *Thessaly*. 2. *Meton*: the river-god.

Enna, **Ennaeus**, and **Ennensis**, *v. Henu*.

Ennius (*Q.*), *i, m.* the father of *Roman epic poetry*, born at *Rudiae*, in *Calabria*, B.C. 239; died B.C. 169.

Ennōsigeus, *i, m.* = *Ἐννοσίγαιος*, "the earthshaker"; i.e. *Neptune*.

Entella, *ae, f.* a city of *Sicily*. Hence **Entellinus**, *a. um*.

Entellus, *i, m.* a *Sicilian champion* in *Virg.*

Ēos (occurring only in *Nom*), *f.* the dawn, pure *Lat.* *Aurora*. Hence **Ēōus**, *a. um*, *eastern*, *orient*, **Ēōus**, *i, m.* the morning-star, also, an inhabitant of the East.

Ēpaminondas, *ae, m.* a celebrated *Theban general*, who conquered the *Lacedaemonians* at *Leuctra* (B.C. 371) and *Mantineia*, where he fell (B.C. 362).

Ēpaphrōditēs, *i, m.* a freedman of *Nero*.

Ēpaphus, *i, m.* son of *Jupiter* and *Io*.

Ēpēus (also **Ēpius**), *i, m.* son of *Panopeus*, and contriver of the *Trojan horse*.

Ēphēsus, *i, f.* the chief of the twelve *Ionian cities* in *Asia Minor*, with a celebrated temple of *Diana*. Hence **Ēphēsius**, *a. um*, and **Ēphēsi**, *ōrum, m.* the *Ephesians*.

Ēphialtes, *ae, m.* the son of *Alceus* and brother of *Otus*, one of the giants who attempted to storm heaven.

Ēphōrus, *i, m.* of *Cumae* in *Aeolis*, a celebrated *Greek historian*, a disciple of *Isocrates*.

Ēphŷra, *ae*, and (poet.) **Ēphŷrē**, *ēs, f.* the ancient name of *Corinth*, taken from that of a sea-nymph. Hence **Ēphŷrēus**, *a. um*, *Corinthian*.

Ēpicharmus, *i, m.* a *Pythagorean philosopher* and comic poet of *Cos*, who resided chiefly in *Syracuse*, about B.C. 500.

Ēpicŷrus, *i, m.* a famous *Greek philosopher*, a native of *Samos*, but who spent most of his life at *Athens*, the founder of the *Epicurean philosophy*. died B.C. 270. Hence **Ēpicŷrŷus**, *a. um*, *Epicurean*, and **Ēpicŷrēi**, *ōrum, m.* the *Epicurians*.

Ēpidamnus, *i, m.* the old name of *Dyrrachium* (q.v.). Hence **Ēpidamnŷs**, *a. um*, and **Ēpidamnēnsis**, *e*.

Ēpidaurus, *i, f.* a city in *Argolis* with a famous temple of *Aesculapius*. There was a kind of serpent found in the neighbourhood, sacred to *Aesculapius* (serpens *Epidaureus*, *Hor*).

Hence **Ēpidaurius**, *a. um*. As subst. **Ēpidaurius**, *il, m.* *Aesculapius*.

Ēpīgōni, *ōrum, m.* plu the sons of the seven heroes who went together against *Thebes*.

Ēpimēnides, *is, m.* a famous *Greek poet and prophet* of *Crete*.

Ēpimētheus, *ēi, m.* (= "afterthought"), son of *Iapetus*, and brother of *Prometheus* (= "forethought"). Hence **Ēpimēthis**, *Idis, f.* his daughter *Ipyrrha*.

Ēpīrus or **-os**, *i, f.* a country in the north-west of *Greece* (*Albania*). Hence **Ēpīrōtes**, *ae, m.* a native of *Epirus*.

an *Epirote*, **Ēpīrōtēus**, *a. um*, and **Ēpīrens**, *e*, belonging to *Epirus*, *Epirotic*.

Ēpōna, *ae, f.* the protecting goddess of horses, asses, &c. (*Juv.*).

Ēpōrēdia, *ae, f.* a *Roman colony* in *Gallicia* (*Cisalpinga*, in the district of the *Salassi*, on the *Duriā* (*Doria Baltea*), now *Iuvada*).

Ēpōrēdōrix, *igis, m.* a noble *Aeduan* who served in *Caesar's army*. 2. another *Aeduan* mentioned by *Caesar*.

Ērāsīnus, *i, m.* a river of *Argolis*, now *Kephalaria*.

Ērāsistrātus, *i, m.* a famous physician of *Alexandria*, in the time of *Ptolemy Lagides*, founder of a medical school.

Ērātō (only in *Nom*), *f.* the *Muse* of *lyric and amatory poetry*. *Meton*: for *Muse* in general (*Virg*). 2. an *Armenian queen* mentioned in *Tac*.

Ērātosthēnes, *is, m.* a celebrated *geographer, poet, and philosopher* of *Alexandria*.

Ērēbus, *i, m.* god of darkness, son of *Chaos*, and brother of *Nox*. *Meton* the *Lower World*. Hence

Ērēbēus, *a. um*, belonging to the *Lower World*.

Ērechtheus (*trisyl*), *ēi, m.* an ancient and mythical king of *Athens*. Hence **Ērechthēus**, *a. um*, **Ērechthidae**, *ōrum, m.* plu the *Athenians*; and **Ērechthis**, *Idis, f.* a daughter of *Erechtheus*, viz. *Orithyia* or *Procris*.

Ērētria, *ae, f.* one of the principal cities of *Libania*. Hence **Ērētriŷs**, *a. um*, **Ērētriēnsis**, *e*, **Ērētriāus**, *a. um*, and **Ērētricus**, *a. um*, also

Ērētrienses, *um, m.* the inhabitants of *Eretria*, **Ērētriāci**, *ōrum*, and **Ērētrici**, *ōrum, m.* the *Eretrians*, i.e. followers of *Menelaus*, a philosopher of *Leleia*.

Ērētum, *i, n.* a city of the *Sabines*. Hence **Ērētinus**, *a. um*.

Ērichthō, *ūs, f.* a *Thessalian* with consulted by *Pompeius*. Hence *Meton*: any with (*Ōv*).

Ērichthōnius, *is, m.* son of *Vulcan*, king of *Athens*. Hence **Ērichthōnius**, *a. um*, *Italian*. 2. a son of *Cardanus*, father of *Tros* and king of *Troy*. Hence **Ērichthōnius**, *a. um*, *Trojan*.

Ēridānus, *i, m.* the *Greek name* of the river *Padus*, now the *Po*.

Ērigōnē, *ēs, f.* daughter of *Icarus*, who was translated to the sky as the constellation *Virgo*. Hence **Ērigōnēus**, *a. um*.

Ērillus, *v. Herillus*.

Ērinna, *ae (-e, ēs)*, a *Lesbian poetess*, contemporary with *Sappho*.

Ērinys (not *Erinnyes*), *ŷos* (*Acc.* *Erinyū*, *Ōv*), *f.* one of the *Furies*. Plur. **Ērinŷes**, the *Furies*.

Ērīphŷia, *ae*, or **-ē**, *ēs, f.* daughter of *Talaus*, and wife of *Amphiarus*, slain by her son *Alcmaeon*.

Ērōs, *ōtis, m.* = *Eros*, *Cupid*. 2. a common name of *Roman slaves* or freedmen.

Ērŷmanthus, *i, m.* a chain of mountains in *Arcadia*, where *Hercules* slew the boar named after the place. Hence **Ērŷmanthius**, *a. um*, and

Erymanthis, *Idis*, *f. adj.* *Erymanthian* or *Hyadrian*; *ursa*, *i. e.* Callisto of Arcadia, who was changed into a bear, and placed by Jupiter as a constellation in the sky. **2.** a river of Arcadia.

Erysichthon, *ōnis*, *m.* son of the Thessalian king Triopas: punished with furious hunger for cutting down a grove of Ceres.

Erythraea (-ia), *ae. f.* a small island in the Bay of Cadiz, where the giant Geryon dwelt. Hence **Erythrius**, *a*, *um*, and **Erythraeus**, *Idis*, *f. adj.* *Erythraean*.

Erythraea, *ārum*, *f. plu.* one of the twelve chief cities of Ionia. Hence **Erythraeus**, *a*, *um*, and **Erythraei**, *ōrum*, *m.* the inhabitants. **2.** a port on the Gulf of Corinth.

Erythraeum mare, the Persian Gulf, sometimes the Indian Ocean.

Eryx, *ēis*, and **Eryceus**, *i. m.* a high mountain on the western coast of Sicily, famous for its temple of Venus, with a city of the same name. According to the fable, it was so called after a satyr king, Eryx, the son of Buteus and Venus. Hence **Eryceus**, *a*, *um*; also Subst. **Erycina**, *ae. f.* Venus.

Esquillae, *ārum*, *f. plu.* the Esquiline, one of the seven hills of Rome. Hence **Esquilius**, *a*, *um*, **Esquilinus**, *a*, *um*, and **Esquiliarius**, *a*, *um*.

Essūi, *ōrum*, *m.* a tribe of the Gauls: with the name as **Esubi**, *q. v.*

Esubi, *ōrum*, *m.* a tribe of the Gauls: prob. between the Seine and Loire.

Estācles, *is* and *ēos*, *m.* son of Oedipus and Jocaste, brother of Polyneices.

Ētrūria, *ae. f.* a country on the west coast of central Italy. Hence

Ētruscus, *a*, *um*, *Ētruscan*, and **Ētrusci**, *ōrum*, *m.* the *Ētruscans*.

Euboea, *ae. f.* the largest island in the Aegean Sea, now Negroponte, separated from Greece by the Euripus. Hence **Eubōicus**, *a*, *um*, *Euboean*.

Euodides, *is*, *m.* of Megara, founder of the Megarian philosophy. **2.** Euclid, a celebrated mathematician of Alexandria, author of a famous work on geometry, died *b. c.* 283.

Endoxus, *i. m.* a famous astronomer of Chios.

Eugānēi, *ōrum*, *m.* a people of Northern Italy. Hence **Eugāneus**, *a*, *um*.

Euhan (*euān* less correctly *ēvan*), *m.* a surname of Bacchus: *v. evius*.

Euhēmerus, *i. m.* a Greek philosopher, noted for his rationalizing of the popular myths and religion.

Euius, *v. Evius*.

Eumedes, *is*, *m.* a Trojan, father of Dolon.

Eumēnes, *i. m.* a famous general under Alexander the Great.

Eumēnides, *um*, *f. plu.* = *Eumēviōs* ("the gracious ones"), a euphemistic name for the *Erynies* or *Furies*.

Eumolpus, *i. m.* a priest of Ceres, who brought the Eleusinian mysteries to Attica. Hence **Eumolpidae**, *ārum*, *m. plu.* his descendants. **2.** a son of Musaeus and descendant of the preceding.

Euphorbus, *i. m.* son of Panthus, a brave Trojan, whose soul Pythagoras asserted had descended to himself through transmigration, and whose shield he is said to have recognized and claimed.

Euphōrion, *ōnis*, *m.* an eminent grammarian and poet, born at Chalcis in Euboea, he flourished about 220 *b. c.*

Euphrānor, *ōris*, *m.* a celebrated painter and sculptor, a contemporary of Praxiteles.

Euphrates, *is*, *m.* the largest river of Western Asia, it rises in Armenia, and, after its junction with the Tigris, falls into the Persian Gulf.

Eupolis, *Idis*, *m.* a celebrated comic poet of Athens, contemporary with Aristophanes.

Euripides, *is*, *m.* (Dat. also *Euripidae*), a celebrated Athenian tragic poet. Hence **Euripideus**, *a*, *um*.

Euripus (*os*), *i. m.* the channel between Boeotia and Euboea, the waters of which were believed to ebb and flow seven times a day.

Eurōpa, *ae.* and **Eurōpē**, *ēs*, *f.* daughter of the Phoenician king Agenor, sister of Cadmus, and mother of Sarpdon and Minos by Jupiter, who, under the form of a bull, carried her off to Crete. Hence **Eurōpaeus**, *a*, *um*. **2.** the continent of Europe, named after her.

Eurōtas, *ae. m.* the principal river of Laconia, on the banks of which Sparta stood, now *Iri* (or *Eurotas*).

Euryalus, *i. m.* friend of Nisus in Virg.

Eurydīcē, *ēs*, *f.* the wife of Orpheus.

Eurylochos, *i. m.* one of the companions of Ulysses.

Eurymedon, *ontis*, *m.* a river of Pamphylia.

Eurymides, *ae. m.* a son of Eurymus, *i. e.* the seer Telemus.

Eurynomē, *ēs*, *f.* a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.

Eurypylus, *i. m.* son of Neptune and king of the island of Cos. Hence

Eurypylis, *Idis*, *f. adj.* *Coan*. **2.** the leader of a body of troops before Troy.

Euryācēs, *is*, *m.* a son of Ajax, so named from the broad shield (*εὐρύ ακάς*) of his father.

Eurysthene, *is*, *m.* twin-brother of Procles and king of Sparta, the

ancestor of one of the two royal families of Lacedaemon.

Eurystheus (*trisyli*), *ēi* (Acc. *Eurysthēs*, *Vlg.*), *m.* son of Sthenelus and grandson of Perseus, a king of Mycenae, who at the command of Juno, imposed upon Hercules his famous twelve labours.

Eurytus, *i. m.* king of Oechalia and father of Iole. Hence **Eurytis**, *Idis*, *f.* his daughter Iole. **2.** a centaur, also called **Eurytion**, *ōnis*.

Enterpō, *ēs*, *f.* the Muse of lyric poetry.

Eutrāpēlus, *i. m.* = *εὐτράπελος*, "witty": *p. i.* *Epaminus*, friend of Antony, so called on account of his wit.

Eutropius, *il. m.* a surname given to Flavius, the author of a short summary of Roman history, who lived in the fourth century of the Christian era.

Euxinus Pontus (also Subst. **Euxinus**, *i. m.*), the Black Sea.

Evadnē, *ēs*, *f.* daughter of Iphus and wife of Capaneus.

Ēvan, *v. Euhān*.

Evander, *dri* (*Evandrus*, *i.* better *Euander*; Voc. *Evandre*), *m.* son of Mercury, a native of Arcadia: he emigrated to Italy, and there founded Pallanteum, at the foot of the Palatine hill. Hence **Evandrius** (*Eu-*), *a*, *um*. **2.** an Academic philosopher.

Ēvenus, *i. m.* a river of Aetolia, now *Fidari*. Hence **Ēveninus**, *a*, *um*.

Ēvius (better *Euhius*), *il. m.* a surname of Bacchus; so named from the shout of *Evoc* (*εἰοί*), with which he was worshipped. Hence **Ēvias**, *adis*, *f.* a Bacchant.

Fābāris, *is*, a small tributary of the Tiber, now *Farfa*.

Fābius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens, which was said to have been almost exterminated in a war with Veii, *b. c.* 477. Esp. *Fabius Pictor*, an early Roman historian. **2.** *Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator*, the famous dictator in the second Punic war. Hence **Fābius**, *a*, *um*, and **Fābiānus**, *a*, *um*, *Fabian*.

Fābrāterā, *ae. f.* a small town in Latium, near the modern *Falvaterra*. Hence **Fābrāterni**, *ōrum*, *m. plu.* its inhabitants.

Fābricius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. *C. Fabricius Luscinus*, who distinguished himself in the war against Pyrrhus. Hence **Fābricius**, *a*, *um*: pons, leading over the Tiber to the island of Aesculapius: and **Fābriciānus**, *a*, *um*.

Faesulae, *ārum*, *f. plu.* a city of Etruria, now *Pesole*. Hence **Faesulānus**, *a*, *um*.

Falcidius, *ae*, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Falcidianus**, *a*, *um*.
Falerii, *orum*, *m*, *plu*, a city in Etruria, the capital of the Falisci.

Falerius ager, a district of Campania, famous for its wine; called *Falerianum*. Hence **Falerius**, *a*, *um*.

Falisci, *orum*, *m*, *plu*, an ancient people of Etruria. Hence **Faliscus**, *a*, *um*.

Fannius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. In partic. a vain poetaster mentioned by Hor. Hence **Fannianus**, *a*, *um*.

Fano, *i*, *n*, a city in Umbria, on the Adriatic Sea, now *Fano*.

Farfarus, *i*, *m*, a river, called also *Fabaris* (q. v.).

Faunus, *i*, *m*, a mythic personage, son of Picus, grandson of Saturn, instructor of tillage and grazing, and after his death the protecting deity of agriculture and of shepherds, and also a giver of oracles. Hence **Fauni**, *orum*, *m*, *plu*, silvan deities, part human and part animal; *Fauns*.

Faustulus, *i*, *m*, the shepherd who brought up Romulus and Remus.

Faustus, *i*, *m*, a surname of L. Cornelius Sulla, the son of the dictator. Also **Fausta**, *ae*, *f*, the daughter of Sulla.

Faventia, *ae*, *f*, a city of Gallia Cispadana, now *Favenza*.

Favonius, *i*, *m*, the name of the W. wind, wind of spring = Zephyrus. 2. a contemporary of Cicero, and imitator of M. Cato.

Felix, *icis*, *m*, a Roman surname. Esp. Antonius Felix, procurator of Judaea under Claudius.

Ferentinum, *i*, *n*, a small town of the Hernici, now *Ferentino*. Hence **Ferentinus**, *a*, *um*, *Ferentina*, *ae*, *f*, a goddess worshipped in the neighbourhood of Ferentinum, and *Ferentinae*, *atis*, *m*, *adj*, and in *plu*. **Ferentinates**, *ium*, *m*, the *Ferentines*. 2. a city of Etruria, the birth-place of the Emperor Otho, now *Ferentino*.

Férentius, *ii*, *m*, a surname of Jupiter.

Feronia, *ae*, *f*, an ancient Italian deity. Several groves sacred to her are mentioned, one on Mt. Sacrae.

Fescennia, *ae*, *f*, a town of Etruria, famous for a kind of licentious verses named after it (versus *Fescennini*). **Fescenninus**, *a*, *um*, *adj*.

Festus, *i*, *m*, a Roman surname. Esp. Porcius Festus, procurator of Judaea under Claudius. 2. a Roman grammarian of uncertain date.

Fibrēnus, *i*, *m*, a small stream in Latium, that flowed round a country seat of Cicero's, now *Fibreno*.

Ficāna, *ae*, *f*, a small town of Latium.

Ficēles, *ae*, *f*, a small but ancient town of the Sabines. Hence **Ficēlensis**, *e*.

Fidenae, *arum*, *f*, *plu*. (also sing

Fidēna, *ae*, once **Fidēna**, with I short, *Virg* a very ancient town on the Tiber, five miles from Rome, now *Castel Gandolfo*. Hence **Fidenas**, *atis*, *adj*, and **Fidenates**, *ium*, *m*, its inhabitants. **Fidius**, *ii*, *m*, a surname of Jupiter: v. *part* 1.

Fimbria, *ae*, *m*, a Roman cognomen in the gens Flavia.

Firmum, *i*, *n*, a city of Picenum, now *Fermo*. Hence **Firmanus**, *a*, *um*, and **Firmanī**, *orum*, *m*, the inhabitants.

Flaccus, *i*, *m*, a Roman surname. Esp. Q. Horatius Flaccus, *Horace*, the poet.

Flāmininus, *i*, *m*, a Roman surname in the gens *Quintia*. Esp. of T. Quintius Flāminius, the conqueror of Philip of Macedonia.

Flāminius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. Flāminius Nepos, who was overcome by Hannibal at the lake of Trasimene. Hence **Flāminius**, *a*, *um*; *Flāminia* *via*, leading from Rome to Ariminum.

Flāvina, *ae*, *f*, or **Flāvinium**, *ii*, *n*, a small city in Etruria. Hence **Flāvinus**, *a*, *um*.

Flāvius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. To the gens Flavia belonged the emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian. Hence **Flāvius**, *a*, *um*, **Flāvilis**, *e*, and **Flāvianus**, *a*, *um*.

Flōra, *ae*, *f*, the goddess of flowers and spring. Hence **Flōralis**, *e*.

Flōrentia, *ae*, *f*, a city of Etruria, the modern Florence. Hence **Flōrentini**, *orum*, *m*, the *Florentines*.

Flōrus, *i*, *m*, a Roman surname. Esp. Julius Flōrus, an orator and poet, to whom Horace addressed several epistles. 2. L. Annaeus Flōrus, the writer of a short history of Rome down to the time of Augustus, who lived about A. D. 115.

Flūmentāna Porta, a gate of Rome near the Tiber.

Fōlla, *ae*, *f*, a witch of Ariminum, mentioned by Hor.

Fontēus, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. M. Fontēus, praetor in Gaul, in defence of whom Cicero delivered an oration, of which part is extant.

Fōrentum (*Fērentum*), *i*, *n*, a town in Apulia; now *Ferentino*.

Formisae, *arum*, *f*, *plu* a very ancient city of Latium, on the borders of Campania, the fabled seat of the Laestrygonians, now *Mola di Gaeta*. Hence **Formianus**, *a*, *um*, **Formiāni**, *orum*, *m*, *plu*, the inhabitants of *Formiae*; and **Formianum**, *i*, *n*, Cicero's villa at *Formiae*.

Fōrūli, *orum*, *m*, *plu*, a village of the Sabines, now *Civita Tommasa*.

Fōrum, *i*, *n*, the name of several towns. Forum Appii, a town in Latium, on the Via Appia, now in ruins.

2. Forum Anrēlium, a town near Rome, on the Via Anrēlia, now *Montalto*. 3. Forum Cornēlium, a town

in Gallia Cispadana, now *Imola*. 4. Forum Gallōrum, a town in Gallia Cispadana, now *Castel Franco*.

5. Forum Jūlii, a town in Gallia Narbonensis, now *Fréjus*. Hence *Forojuliensis*, *e*, and *Forojuliensis*, *ium*, *m*, its inhabitants.

6. Forum Voconii, a town 24 miles from Forum Jūlii, in the Pyrenies, now, acc. to some, *Canel*, acc. to others, *Luc*.

Frēgellae, *arum*, *f*, *plu*, a very old city of the Volsci, in Latium, on the Liris, now *Caprano*. Hence **Frēgellānus**, *a*, *um*, and **Frēgellāni**, *orum*, *m*, its inhabitants.

Frēgēnae, *arum*, *f*, *plu*, a small town of Etruria, now *Torre di Macca-rese*.

Frētāni, *orum*, *m*, *plu*, a Samnite people, on the Adriatic Sea. Hence **Frētānus**, *a*, *um*.

Frisii, *orum*, *m*, *plu*, the *Frisians*, a people of North Germany, in what is now Holland. Also, **Frisius**, *a*, *um*, *adj*.

Frontinus, *i*, *m*, a Roman surname. Esp. Sex. Julius Frontinus, who wrote a work on aqueducts in the time of Nerva.

Frūsino, *onis*, *m*, a city of the Hernici, in Latium, now *Frosinone*. Hence **Frūsinae**, *atis*, and **Frūsīnates**, *ium*, *m*, its inhabitants.

Fucinus, *i*, *m*, a large lake in the centre of Italy, and in the territory of the *Uti*, now *Lago di Castro*.

Fūfidius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Fūfidianus**, *a*, *um*.

Fūfius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens.

Fundi, *orum*, *m*, *plu*, a town of Latium, on the Appian Way, now *Fondi*. Hence **Fundanus**, *a*, *um*.

Fuscus, *i*, *m*, a Roman cognomen. Esp. Arístus Fuscus, poet, rhetorician, and grammarian, an intimate friend of Horace.

Gābii, *orum*, *m*, *plu*, an ancient city of Latium, twelve miles east from Rome. Hence **Gābinus**, *a*, *um*, and **Gābini**, *orum*, *m*, its inhabitants.

Gābinus, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. A. Gabinius, consul in 58, a personal enemy of Cicero. Hence **Gābinus**, *a*, *um*, and **Gābinianus**, *a*, *um*.

Gades, *ium*, *f*, *plu*, a celebrated city founded by the Phoenicians on an island on the south-western coast of Spain, now *Cádiz*. Hence **Gāditanus**, *a*, *um*, and **Gādiani**, *orum*, *m*, its inhabitants.

Gaetūli, *orum*, *m*, *plu*, a people of north-western Africa, bordering on the Sahara. Hence **Gaetūlus**, *a*, *um*, and **Gaetūlī**, *orum*, *m*.

Gāius, *v*, *CAIUS*.

Galæsus (*Galēs*), *i*, *m*, a small river of Calabria, near Tarentum; now the *Galeso*.

Galanthis, *Idis*, *f.* a female attendant of Alceus, changed by Lucina, whom she had deceived, into a weasel.

Gālātae, *ārum*, *m. plu.* a Celtic people who migrated from Gaul into Asia Minor in the 3rd century B.C., the Galatians. Hence **Gālātia**, *ae*, *f.* their country.

Gālātēa, *ae*, *f.* a sea-nymph. 2. a rustic maiden in Virg. 3. a woman in Hor.

Galba, *ae*, *m.* a cognomen in the gens Sulpicia. Esp. Ser. Sulpicius Galba, Roman emperor, A.D. 68, 69.

Galerius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Galerius Maximianus, Roman emperor, A.D. 305. 2. In fem., **Galeria**, wife of the Emperor Vellutus.

Gālīlāea, *ae*, *f.* Galilee, a province in northern Palestine. Hence **Gālīlāei**, *ōrum*, *m.* the Galileans.

Gallaei (**Callaei** and **Callāici**), *ōrum*, *m.* a people in Hispania Tarraconensis. Hence **Gallaecus** (**Callāi**-, **Callāi**-, *a*, *um*, *adj.* and **Gallacia** (**Call**-, *ae*, *f.* the country).

Galli, *ōrum*, *m. plu.* a widely diffused race, the Galli or Gauls, whose principal abodes were Gallia Transalpina, now France, and Gallia Cisalpina, the northern part of Italy. Hence **Gallia**, *ae*, *f.* Gaul, the country of the Gauls; and **Gallicus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Gallian, a greyhound (H.). As Subst., **Gallica** (sc. solca), *ae*, *f.* a kind of slipper (H.). Also **Gallīcānus**, *a*, *um*, connected with Gaul.

Gallius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens.

Gallio-graeci, *ōrum*, *m. plu.* = **Galatae**, *q. v.*; Gauls who migrated into Asia Minor. Hence **Gallio-graecia**, *ae*, *f.* = **Galatia**, their country.

Gallōnūs, *a*, the name of a Roman gens.

Gallus, *i*, *m.* a Roman cognomen. Esp. C. Cornelius Gallus, a Roman poet, friend of Virgil. 2. a tributary of the Sagarus, in Phrygia, the water of which, according to fable, made those who drank it mad. Hence **Galli**, *ōrum*, *m.* the priests of Cybele, so called because of their frenzy. In Sing. **Gallus**, *i*, *m.* a priest of Cybele. **Gallīcus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* belonging to the river Gallus, poet. Phrygian, Trojan; also, belonging to the priests of Cybele. Transf. of the priests of Isis, Gallic.

Gangāridae, *ārum* (Gen. pl. **Gangaridum**, Virg.), *m. plu.* an Indian people on the Ganges.

Ganges, *is*, *m.* the river Ganges. Hence **Gangētīcus**, *a*, *um*, and **Gangētis**, *Idis*, *f.* *adj.*

Gānymēdes, *is*, *m.* a beautiful youth who was carried off by Jupiter's eagle from Mount Ida to Olympus, and there made cup-bearer in place of Hebe. Hence **Gānymēdēa**, *a*, *um*.

2. an eunuch in the service of Arsinoë, an enemy of Caesar.

Gārāmantes, *um*, *m. plu.* (acc. *-ās*, Virg.) a nation of Africa, about the modern Fezzan. Hence **Gārāmantis**, *Idis*, *f.* *adj.*

Gargānus, *i*, *m.* a mountain and promontory in Apulia, now Gargano. Hence **Gargānus**, *a*, *um*.

Gargaphē, *ae*, *f.* a valley of Boeotia sacred to Diana, where Actaeon was torn to pieces by his own hounds.

Gargāra, *ōrum*, *n. plu.* one of the summits of Mt. Ida, in Troas, with a city of the same name at its foot.

Gargilius, *li*, *m.* a would-be sportsman in Hor.

Gariēs, *um*, *m.* a people in Aquitania Gaul.

Gārūnna, *ae*, *m.* a large river in the south of Gaul, now the Garonne.

Gārūnni, *ōrum*, *m.* a Gallic people on the Gārūnna.

Gaurus, *i*, *m.* a mountain in Campania. Hence **Gaurānus**, *a*, *um*.

Gāvīa, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Gāvīānus**, *a*, *um*.

Gāza, *ae*, *f.* a city in the S. of Palestine. Hence **Gāzētīcus**, *a*, *um*.

Gēbenna, *v.* **Gebenna**.

Gedrosi or **Cedrosi** (-*ii*), *m.* a people on the Indian Ocean, W. of India, in Belochistan. Hence **Gedrosia**, *ae*, *f.* their country.

Geldūni, *ōrum*, *m.* a Gallic people of Gaul, subject to the Nervii.

Gēla, *ae*, *f.* a city on the south coast of Sicily, now Terra Nuova. 2. *m.* the river Gela, on which the city stood. Hence **Gēlōus**, *a*, *um*, and **Gēlenses**, *um*, *m. plu.* the inhabitants of Gela.

Geldūba, *ae*, *f.* a fortified place of the Ubii, on the Rhine.

Gellius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Aulus Gellius, a grammarian of the first half of the second century of the Christian era, author of the 'Attic Nights'.

Gēlon, *ōnis*, *m.* a king of Syracuse, son of Hiero II.

Gēlōni, *ōrum*, *m. plu.* a Scythian people in the S. of what is now Russia. As *adj.* **Gēlōnus**, *a*, *um*; and (rarely) **Gēlonus**, *i*, *m.* a Gelonian.

Gēnābum, *i*, *n.* the capital of the Carnutes, on the Liger, afterwards called Aurelianensis urbs or Civitas Aurelianorum, whence the modern name Orleans. Hence **Gēnābensis**, *e*, and **Gēnābenses**, *um*, *m.* its inhabitants.

Gēnauni, *ōrum*, *m. plu.* a mountain tribe in the Rhaetian Alps.

Gēnēva or **Gēnāva**, *ae*, *f.* a city of the Allobroges, on the frontiers of the Helvetii, now Geneva.

Gēnūa, *ae*, *f.* an important seaport town of Liguria, now Genoa.

Gēnūus, *i*, *m.* a river of Illyria, north of Apollonia.

Gēraestus, *i*, *f.* a promontory and town at the southern extremity of

Euboea, now **Geresto** (acc. to others, **Kastri**).

Gergōvia, *ae*, *f.* a town of the Averni (in Auvergne), both in the neighbourhood of the modern Clermont. 2. a town of the Boii.

Germāni, *ōrum*, *m.* the Germans. Also **Germānus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* German, and **Germānia**, *ae*, *f.* Germany. The Germans on the west of the Rhine, were divided into two Roman provinces, called Germania Superior and Germania Inferior, and together Germaniae, the two Germanies. Hence

also **Germānicus**, *a*, *um*, *of* or *belonging to*, the Germans. As Subst.:

Germānicus, *i*, *m.* surname of several generals who gained victories over the Germans, esp. of Germanicus Caesar, brother of the Emperor Claudius. Germanicus was also the name of a coin struck by Domitian, who had the title of Germanicus. Hence **Germānicānus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* stationed or serving in Germany: exercitus (Suet.). As Subst.: **Germānicāni**, *ōrum*, *m.* Roman soldiers stationed in Germany.

Gērōnium (or **-ānium**), *li*, *n.* a small town in Apulia.

Gērŷon, *ōnis*, and **Gērŷōnes**, *ae* (archaic Gen. sing. **Gērŷonā**, Lucr.), *m.* a mythic king in the I. of Erythra (Cádiz) who had three bodies or three heads, and who was slain by Hercules. Hence **Gērŷōnāceus**, *a*, *um*.

Gēsōriācus (sc. portus), *i*, *m.* and **Gēsōriacum**, *i*, *n.* a town on the coast of Gaul, afterwards Bononia, now Boulogne.

Gēta and **Gētes**, *ae*, *m.*; usu. pl. **Gētae**, *ārum*, *m.* a people on the Lower Danube. Hence **Gētīcus**, *a*, *um*, belonging to the Gētae, poet. Thracian.

Gētūli, *v.* **Gætuili**.

Gigantes, *um*, *m. plu.* a fabulous race of monsters who endeavoured to storm Olympus, but were smitten by Jupiter with lightning and buried under Etna and other volcanoes. Hence **Gigantēus**, *a*, *um*.

Glabrio, *ōnis*, *m.* a cognomen in the gens Acilia.

Glaucia, *ae*, *m.* a cognomen in the gens Servilia; also in the gens Mallia.

Glaucus, *i*, *m.* son of Sisyphus, devoured by his own horses. 2. the commander of the Lycians in the Trojan war; who fought with Diomedes and exchanged arms with him. 3. a fisherman of Anthedon, in Euboea, who was changed into a sea-god.

Glēsāria (**Glaes**-) *insula*, an island in the North Sea which yielded amber (Plin.).

Glycēra, *ae*, *f.* a woman's name in Hor.

Glycērium, *li*, *f. dām.* a female character in the Andria of Terence.

Glycon, *ōnis*, *a*, famous wrestler (Hor.).

Gnaeus, *v.* **Chnaeus**.

Gnātho, *ōnis*, *m.* a parasite in the

Eunuchus of Terence Hence any parasite. Also *Gnathonicæ* òrum, *m. parasitæ* (Ter.).

Gnátia, *v. Egnatia*.

Gnídus or *Gnídus*, *v. Cnidus*.

Gnosus or *Gnosus* (*Gnos-*
Gnos-), the ancient capital of Crete, the residence of Minos. Hence *Gnosius*, *a. um, adj. Gnosian, Cretan*. As Subst.: *Gnósis*, *ae, f. the Cretan (princess)*, *i. e. Ariadne*: *Gnósi*, òrum, *m. the inhabitants of Gnosus*.

2. Gnosíacus, *a. um, Gnosian, Cretan*: *rex*, *i. e. Minos* (Ov.).

3. Gnosías (*Gnos-*), *adis, f. Gnosian, Cretan*. As Subst.: *Cnósias*, *adis, f. i. e. Ariadne* (Ov.). *4. Gnosís*, *idis, f. Gnosian*; *Cretan*: *corona*, *the constellation of Ariadne's Crown* (Ov.). As Subst.: *Gnósis*, *idis, f. i. e. Ariadne* (Ov.).

Gomphi, òrum, *m. plu. a town of Thessaly*. Hence *Gomphenses*, òrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants*.

Gonni, òrum, *m. plu. or Gonnus*, *i. m. a town of Thessaly*.

Gordium, òrum, *n. a city of Phrygia*.

Gordius, òrum, *m. king of Gordium, famous for the inextricable knot on the yoke of his chariot, which was cut by Alexander the Great*.

Gorge, *es, f. daughter of Oeneus, and sister of Meleager and Heiranira*.

Gorgias, *ae, m. a famous Greek sophist in the time of Socrates, native of Leontini in Sicily*.

Gorgon, *adis, f. daughter of Phorcus, also called Medusa, whose head was covered with snakes instead of hair, and who turned all she looked upon to stone, she was killed by Perseus. She had two sisters like herself*.

Gortyna, *ae, and Gortynē*, *es, f. an important and ancient city of Crete*. Hence *Gortynius*, *a. um*.

Gortyníacus, *a. um, Gortynis*, *idis, f. adj. Gortynian; and poet. Cretan*.

Góthi, òrum, *m. the Goths, a great tribe of Northern Germany: called at an earlier period, Góthones* (Got-), *um, and Gúthones*, *um, m.*

Gothi, òrum, *m. a tribe inhabiting the region about the modern Cracow* (Tac.).

Gracchus, *i. m. a Roman family name in the gens Sempronía. The most celebrated are Ti. Sempronius Gracchus the elder, and his two sons Ti. and C. Sempronius Gracchus, tribunes of the plebs, the former, b.c. 133, and the latter, b.c. 123. Hence Gracchíanus*, *a. um, belonging to Gracchus*.

Grádíus (*Grád-*, once in Ov.), *i. m. a name of Mars* (prob. from his warlike tread: *grád-*lor).

Græce, òrum, *f. = Γραικα, "old women," daughters of Phorcus, sisters of the Gorgons, gray-haired from birth, having but one eye and one tooth among them*.

Græci, òrum, *m. plu. the Greeks* (this was a Roman name, the people called themselves *Hellenes*). *Adj.*

Græceus, *a. um, Greek, and Græcia*, *ae, f. the country of the Greeks, Greece; also applied to Lower Italy, called Magna Græcia, Major Græcia*. *Græcúlus*, *a. um, in contemptuous sense, and Subst. Græcúlus*, *i. m. a paltry Greek*. *Græcánicus*, *a. um, of Greek origin, in Greek fashion*.

Gráii, òrum (*Gen. also Graim*), *m. plu. a less freq. and mostly poet. form for Græci, the Grecians, Greeks*. Also *Gráius*, *a. um, Grecian*.

Graiocéli (*Garoo-*), òrum, *m. o Gaulic tribe in the valleys of Mont Cenis*.

Gránicus, *i. m. a small river in Asia, famous for the victory of Alexander the Great over the Persians, which took place on its banks, b.c. 334*.

Grájúena, *ae* (*Gen. plu. Grayuonum*, *Virg.*), *m. a Grecian by birth, a Greek*.

Grampius mons, *a mountain range in (Macedonia, now the Grampan mountains*.

Grátiae, òrum, *f. the three Graces, Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia*.

Grátius, *a. the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Grattus Faliscus, a contemporary of Virg., author of a poem on hunting, Cynēgetica. Hence Grátianus*, *a. um*.

Grávíscae, òrum (*also Gravisca*, *ae*), *f. plu. a small town of Etruria, said to be very unhealthy*.

Grosphus, *i. m. a Roman cognomen in Hor*.

Grudii, òrum, *m. a people in Gallia Belgica*.

Grumentum, *i. n. a town of Lucania, near the modern Sipontina*.

Granium (*Gry-*), *n. n. a town and fortress in Phrygia, by some identified with Ioli*.

Grynía, *ae, f. and Grynium*, *i. n. a small town in Achaia, with a temple of Apollo. Hence Gryníus*, *a. um*.

Gulussa, *a. m. a son of Masinissa, king of Numidia*.

Gýaros, *i. and Gýra*, *ae, f. also Gýara*, òrum, *n. a small barren island in the Aegean Sea*.

Gýas, *ae, m. a giant with a hundred arms. 2. a companion of Aeneas in Virg. 3. a Latin slain by Aeneas*.

Gýses, *is or ae, m. a king of Lydia, famous for his wealth. Hence Gýgaeus*, *a. um. 2. name of a handsome youth in Hor*.

Gýlippus, *i. m. a Spartan general who assisted the Syracusans in their conflict with the Athenians*.

Gýndes, *is, m. a river of Assyria: now prob. the Tigris*.

Gýrtion, òrum, and *Gýrtionē*, *es, f. a town of Thessaly*.

Gýthum or *G thium*, *i. n. a seaport in southern Loccum*.

Hádria (not *Adria*), *ae, f. a city in Picenum, now Atri. Hence*

Hadríanus, *a. um. 2. a city in Northern Italy, on the coast of the sea named after it, now Adria. Hence*

Hadríaticus, *a. um. Hadriaticum mare, or as Subst. Hadriaticum, the Adriatic Sea; also Hadrícius*, *a. um*.

3. Hádria, *ae, m. the Adriatic Sea* (Hor.).

Hadríanus, *P. Aelius*, Roman emperor, *A.D. 117-138*.

Hadrímētum (*also Adrum*), *i. n. a city of Africa propria. Hence Hadrímētini*, òrum, *m. the inhabitants*. *Haedilia*, *ae, f. path a hill near the Sabine villa of Horace*.

Haemon, òrum, *m. son of Creon, king of Thebes the lover of Antigone*.

Haemónia (*also Aemónia*), *ae, f. a poetical name of Thessaly. Hence*

Haemónius, *a. um, Thessalian* and *Haemónus*, *idis, f. a Thessalian woman*.

Haemus or *Haemos*, *i. m. an extensive range of mountains in Thrace, now the Balkans. 2. a celebrated actor* (Liv.).

Halcyone, *v. Alc*.

Hales, òrum, *m. a small river in Lucania, now the Alente*.

Hálaesa (not *Halaea*, *Alaea*, *Alar-*
sae), *ae, f. a town on the northern coast of Sicily. Hence Hálaesinus*, *a. um*.

Hálaesus (not *Halasus*, nor *Alesus*), *i. m. a son of Agamemnon, the founder of Falisci, an ally of Turnus. 2. one of the Lapthae*.

Háliacmon (*Alacmon*), òrum, *m. a river of Macedonia, now the Västiza*.

Háliartus, *i. f. a city of Boeotia*.

Háliarth, òrum, *m. its inhabitants*.

Hálicarnassus or *Hálicarnas-*
sos (*also -sus*), *i. f. a city of great antiquity in Syria, the birthplace of the historians Herodotus and Diodorus. Hence Hálicarnassense*, *ei and eos, m., also Hálicarnassi*, òrum, and *Hálicarnassenses*, òrum, *m. the Halicarnassians*.

Hálicyensis, *e, adj. belonging to the city Halicye in Sicily, now Salemi*.

Hály, *os* (*Acc. Halyin and Halyin*), *m. the principal river of Asia Minor, now Kizil-Irmak; formerly the boundary of the kingdom of Lydia*.

Hámadrýas, *adis* (*Gr. Dat. Hamadryasin, Prop.*), *f. a wood-nymph*.

Hámilear (*Am-*), *aris*, *m. a celebrated Carthaginian general in the first Punic war, surnamed Barca, father of Hannibal*.

Hammon, *v. Ammon*.

Hannibal (not *Anni*), *adis*, *m. a Punic name. Esp. Hannibal, son of Hamilcar, the leader of the Carthaginians in the second Punic war*.

Hanno (not *Anno*), *onis*, *m. o Punic name. The most celebrated was a con-*

temporary of Hannibal, leader of the anti-Barcine party at Carthage.

Harmōnia, *āf*, *f*. (acc. sing. Harmonien, *Ōv*) daughter of Mars and Venus, and wife of Cadmus

Harpalyce, *ēs*, *f*. daughter of a Thracian king, and brought up as a warrior

Harpūiae (*tiaryl*), *ārum*, *f*. plu (sing. Harpūia, *Virg*) = *Ἀρπυιαί*, the Harpies, rapacious monsters, half bird, half woman

Hasdrūbal (*As-*), *ālis*, *m*. son-in-law of Hannibal, whom he succeeded as Carthaginian general in Spain

2, brother of Hannibal, defeated and slain at the battle of the Metaurus, *b. c.* 207

Hēbē, *ēs*, *f*. the goddess of youth (pure Lat. *Iuventas*), daughter of Juno, cup-bearer to the gods, and wife of Hercules, after his death on

Hēbraeus, *a*, *um*, belonging to the Hebrews, *Hebræe*

Hēbrus, *i*, *m*. the principal river of Thrace, now *Maritza* **2**, a beautiful youth in Hes.

Hēcāla, *ēs*, *f*. a poor old woman who kindly received Theseus

Hēcātē, *ēs*, *f*. daughter of Perseus (or Persius) and Demeter, goddess of enchantment, etc. She is often identified with Hecate and Luna, and is therefore represented with three heads. Hence **Hēcātērus**, *a*, *um*, and **Hēcātēs**, *idols*, *f*. *idyl*

Hector, *ōris* (*Hectōris*, *Enn* ap. *Virg*, acc. *Hectōridē*, *id.*), *m*. son of Priam and Hecuba, husband of Andromache, the bravest of the Trojans, slain by Achilles. Hence **Hectōrēus**, *a*, *um*, Hectorian of Hector. Meton Trojan gens (*Virg*)

Hēcūba, *ae*, and **Hēcūbē**, *ēs*, *f*. wife of Priam, after the destruction of Troy she became a captive, and was ultimately changed into a dog

Hēlena, *ae*, or **Hēlēnē**, *ēs*, *f*. daughter of Jupiter and Leto, sister of Castor and Pollux and of Clytemnestra, wife of Menelaus. She was carried off by Paris to Troy, and thus became the cause of the Trojan war **2**, the mother of the Emperor Constantine

Hēlēnus, *i*, *m*. son of Priam and Hecuba, a celebrated soothsayer

Hēliādes, *um*, *f*. plu. daughters of Helios and sisters of Phacellon, who were changed into poplars (acc. to others, into alders), and their tears into amber

Hēlēō, *ēs*, *f*. the name of two cities: in Achaea and in Mysia **2**, = *Ustra* major, the Great Bay

Hēlicon, *ōnis*, *m*. a mountain in Boeotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, now *Zingia*. Hence **Hēlicōnius**, *a*, *um*, and **Hēlicōniādes**, *idols*, *f*. plu. the Muses

Hēliōdorus, *i*, *m*. a celebrated surgeon **2**, a celebrated rhetorician

Hēliōpōlis (*Heliopolis*), *is*, *f*. a city of Lower Egypt

2, a city of Coele-Syria, now *Baalbek*

Hellas, *ādīs*, *f*. Greece **2**, a female proper name in Hes.

Hellē, *ēs*, *f*. daughter of Athamas and Nephele, sister of Phrixus: while fleeing from her step-mother on a ram with a golden fleece, she was drowned in the strait called after her, *Hellēspontus*

Hellēn, *ōnis*, *m*. a son of Deucalion, and king of Thessaly. From whom the Greeks were supposed to have been called *Hellenes*

Hellēspontus, *i*, *m*. the strait connecting the Propontis (Sea of Marmora) with the Aegean, now the Dardanelles: cf. *Helle*. Hence **Hellēspontius**, *a*, *um*, and **Hellēspontiācus**, *a*, *um*.

Hēlōrus, *v*. *Elōrus*

Hēlōtes (*Hil-*), *um*; also **Hilōtāe** (*il-*), *ārum*, *m*. plu. the original inhabitants of Laconia, afterwards the slaves of the Spartans, the *Helots*.

Helvētī, *ōrum*, *m*. plu. a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, in mod. Switzerland. *Helvētius*, *a*, *um*, and **Helvētīus**, *a*, *um*

Helvī, *ōrum*, *m*. plu. a people of Gallia Narbonensis, whose country was celebrated for its wine.

Hēnētī, *v*. *Venētī*

Hēnīōchī, *ōrum*, *m*. a people of Asiatic Armenia. Hence **Hēnīōchus** (*-ius*), *a*, *um*

Henna (not *Enna*), *ae*, *f*. a city of great antiquity in the centre of Sicily, from the neighbourhood of which Pluto was said to have carried off Proserpina. Hence **Hennensis**, *e*, and **Honnaeus**, *a*, *um*, **Hennenses**, *um*, *m*. its inhabitants

Hēphaestīon, *ōnis*, *m*. a friend of Alexander the Great, and one of his generals

Hēra, *ae*, *f*. the Grecian goddess *Hera*, identified with the Juno of the Romans. Hence **Hēraea**, *ōrum*, *n*. plu. her festival.

Hērāclēa or **Hērāclia**, *ae*, *f*. a sea-port of Lucania, on the river *Sitta*, near the modern town of Polignano. Hence **Hērāclēōtes**, *ae*, *m*. a native of *Heraclia*, and **Hērāclēsēns** or **Hērāclēsēns**, *um*, *m*. plu. its inhabitants **2**, a very ancient city of Sicily, called in earlier times *Minoa*. Hence **Hērāclēsēns** or **Hērāclēsēns**, *um*, *m*. plu. its inhabitants **3**, a maritime town of Pontus **4**, a city of Macedonia (*H Sintica*).

Hērāclēum, *i*, *n*. a town of Macedonia, on the borders of Thessaly.

Hērāclides, *ae*, *m*. a Greek philosopher of *Heraclia* in Pontus, hence surnamed *Ponticus*

Hērāclītus, *i*, *m*. a celebrated Greek philosopher of Ephesus, surnamed "The Obscure" and also "The Weeping philosopher," flourished about 500 *b. c.*

Herbita, *ae*, *f*. a town in Sicily

Hence **Herbitensis**, *e*, and **Herbitenses**, *um*, *m*. the inhabitants.

Hercēus, *i*, *m*. an epithet of Jupiter, as the protector of the house and its inclosure. Hence **Hercōsus**, *a*, *um*.

Herculānēum, *ei*, *n*. a town of Campania, situated on the sea-coast, between Naples and Pompeii: buried along with the latter city by an eruption of *Vesuvius*, *a. d.* 79. Hence **Herculānēus**, *a*, *um*, and **Herculānēnsis**, *e*.

Hercūlēs, *is* and *i* (*Voc.* *Hercules*, *Hercule* and *Hercle*, as an oath: *v.* Part 1), *m*. son of Jupiter and *Almena*, husband of *Deianira*, and, after his deification of *Hebe*, he was the god of strength: the poplar was sacred to him. Hence **Herculēus**, *a*, *um*, **Herculānēus**, *a*, *um*: *Herculae* pars, the tenth part (dedicated to H.). Also from the Greek form of the name *Heraclēs*, **Hērāclēus** or **Hērāclūs**, *a*, *um*; and **Hērāclēus**, *ae*, *m*. a male descendant of *Hercules*.

Hercynia silva, a forest extending across great part of Germany. 10 days' journey from E. to W. and 9 from N. to S.

Herdonius, *il*, *m*.: *Turnus Herdonius*, of *Aricia*, the enemy of *Tarquinius Superbus* **2**, *Apollus Herdonius*, a Sabine chief.

Hērēnnius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Hērēnnianus**, *a*, *um*.

Hērillus, *i*, *m*. a philosopher of Carthage, a disciple of *Zeno*. Hence **Hērillī**, *ōrum*, *m*. the followers or disciples of *Hērillus*.

Hermæum, *i*, *n*. the name of a frontier town of Boeotia, over against *Ōbœa*

Hermāgōras (*-a*), *ae*, *m*. a celebrated Greek rhetorician of Rhodes.

Hermāphrōditus, *i*, *m*. a son of *Hermes* and *Aphrodite*, who, when bathing, grew together with *Salmacis* into one person. Hence in gen. *hermaphrodite*.

Hermarchus, *i*, *m*. of *Mitylene*, a rhetorician and disciple of *Epicurus*

Hermes (*-a*), *ae*, *m*. the Greek name of *Mercury*, hence a *Hermes-pillar*, a *Hermes*. i. e. a head carved on the top of a square pedestal or post. Hence **Hermæum**, *i*, *n*. a small chamber where *Hermes* was worshipped.

Hermīnius, *a*, name of a Roman gens of Etruscan origin.

Hermionē, *ēs*, and *-a*, *ae*, *f*. daughter of *Menelaus* and *Helen*, and wife of *Orestes* **2**, a maritime city of Argolis, now *Kastrī*. Hence **Hermionēus**, *a*, *um*, and **Hermionīcus**, *a*, *um*. **Hermionēs**, *um*, *m*. a people of central Germany.

Hermōgēnes, *is*, *m*. a money-lender at Rome mentioned by *Cic.* **2**, a detractor of *Horace*.

Hermunduri, *ōrum*, *m*. a German people on the Elbe.

Hermus, *i*, *m*. a river of Asia Minor, now the Sarabat.

Hernici, *orum*, *m*. plu. the Hernicans, a warlike people of Latium. Adj. **Hernicus**, *a*, *um*.

Hērō, *ūs*, *f*. a priestess of Aphrodite in Sestos, beloved by Leander of Abydos.

Hērōdes, *is*, *m*. Herod; the name of several kings of Palestine.

Hērōdotus, *i*, *m*. the father of Greek history, a native of Halicarnassus, born B.C. 484.

Hērōphilē, *ēs*, *f*. a priestess of Apollo in Tib.

Hērōsē, *ēs*, *f*. daughter of Cecrops (Ov.).

Hērallia, *ae*, *f*. the wife of Romulus.

Hēsiodus, *i*, *m*. Hesiod, an ancient Greek poet, born at Ascra in Boeotia, author of 'Works and Days' and 'The Generation of the Gods.' Hence **Hēsiodēus** or **-ius**, *a*, *um*.

Hēsione, *ēs*, and **Hēsiona**, *ae*, *f*. daughter of Laomedon king of Troy, whom Hercules rescued from a sea-monster.

Hesperia, *v*. Hesperus.

Hesperides, *v*. Hesperus.

Hesperie, *ēs*, *f*. daughter of the river Cebren, in Ov.

Hesperus (-os), *i*, *m*. the evening star, in myth. a son of Cephalus and Aurora, or (acc to some) the son of Iapetus and Asia, and brother of Atlas. Hence **Hesperius**, *a*, *um*, Western, Hesperian. As Subst: **Hesperia**, *ae*, *f*. the land of the evening star, the western land, i. e. Italy and Spain. **Hesperis**, *idis*, *f*. adj. Western, and **Hesperides**, *um*, *f*. the Hesperides, daughters of Hesperus (or of Erebus and Nox), who, on an island beyond Mount Atlas, watches a garden with golden apples. Also a group of islands in the Atlantic.

Hibēres (not Ibēres), *um*, *m*. Iberians, Greek name for Spaniards. Hence **Hibērus** (Ib-), *a*, *um*. As Subst: **Hibēri**, *orum*, *m*. the Iberians, Spaniards. **Hibēria**, *ae*, *f*. Iberia, the Greek name of Spain. **Hibēricus**, *Iberian*, Spanish. **Hibēricus**, *a*, *um*, *Iberian*, Spanish. **Hibērica**, *ae*, *f*. a female Iberian, a Spanish woman. 2. Also **Hibēri**, *orum*, *m*. an Asiatic people near Mt. Caucasus, neighbours of the Colchians, in modern Georgia. Hence **Hibēria** (Ib-), *ae*, *f*. the country of Iberia, now Georgia.

Hibernia, *ae*, *f*. Hibernia or Ireland. Also called **Jūverna**, *ae*, in Juv.; and **Iernē**, *ēs*, in Claud.

Hibērus (less correctly **Ibērus**), *i*, *m*. a river of Spain, now the Tago.

Hicetas, *ae*, *m*. a tyrant of Leontini in Sicily. 2. a Syracusan, one of the earlier Pythagoreans.

Hicpsal, *ilis*, *m*. son of Micipsa and king of part of Numidia.

Hiero, *ōnis*, *m*. ruler of Syracuse, a friend of the poet Simonides of Ceos;

about 478 B.C. 2. a later ruler of Syracuse, in the latter half of the third century B.C., a friend of the Romans.

Hence **Hieronius**, *a*, *um*.

Hierocaesaria (or -ea), *ae*, *f*. a city of Lybia. Hence **Hierocaesariensis**, *um*, *m*. its inhabitants.

Hierōcles, *is*, *m*. a celebrated orator of Alabanda, an older contemporary of Cicero.

Hieronymus, *i*, *m*. a ruler of Syracuse, the grandson and successor of the younger Hiero (q. v.) 2. a Greek peripatetic philosopher of Rhodus.

3. a father of the Church in the 5th century, usually called Jerome.

Hierosolyma, *orum*, *n*. Jerusalem, a city of Palestine (Acc. sing. f. Hierosolym, Flor.) Abbreviated, **Solyma**, *orum*, *n*. Hence **Hierosolymarius**, *ii*, *m*. a surname given to Pompeius from his taking Jerusalem.

Solymus, *a*, *um*, belonging to Jerusalem: leges, i. e. of the Jews (Juv.).

Hilotēs, *v*. Helotes.

Himella, *ae*, *f*. a small river in the Sabine territory.

Himēra, *ae*, *m*. a large river of southern Sicily which falls into the sea at Phintia. 2. a small river of northern Sicily on which the city of Himera was situated. 3. the city of Himera, also Himfira, *orum*, *n*.

Hipparchus, *i*, *m*. a son of Pisistratus, slain by Harmodius and Aristogiton. 2. a celebrated astronomer of Nicaea.

Hippias, *ae*, *m*. the elder son of Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens. 2. a famous sophist of Elis in the time of Socrates.

Hippo, *ōnis*, *m*. a city of Numidia (also with surname of *regis*), afterwards a bishop's see, now Tana. Hence **Hippōnensis**, *e*. 2. a city of Hispania Tarraconensis, near Tulum.

Hippodōon, *ōnis*, *m*. one of the Calydonian hunters. 2. a companion of Aeneas in Virg.

Hippocrates, *is*, *m*. a celebrated Greek physician of Cos, about 430 B.C.

Hippocrēnē, *ēs*, *f*. (ἵππο κρήνη), a fountain on Mount Helicon, said to be a statue from the hoof of Pegasus.

Hippodāmē, *ēs* (-ia), *ae*, *f*. daughter of Demetrius, king of Elis.

2. daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Pirithous.

Hippolytē, *ēs*, and **-ā**, *ae*, *f*. an Amazon, daughter of Theseus, taken captive in the war of the Amazons by Theseus. 2. the wife of Acastus, king of Mycenae.

Hippolytus, *i*, *m*. son of Theseus and Hippolyte: in consequence of a false accusation brought against him by his step-mother Phaedra, he was torn to pieces by horses, but was restored to life by Asclepius.

Hippomēnes, *ae*, *m*. son of Mega-

reus, who conquered (the Boetian) Atalanta in a race, and thus obtained her as his wife.

Hippōnax, *actis*, *m*. a Greek poet of Iphesus, about 540 B.C. celebrated for the bitterness of his satires. Hence

Hippōnactēs, *a*, *um*.

Hippōtades, *ae*, *m*. a male descendant of Hippotes, i. e. Aed is

Hippōthōēs, *i*, *m*. son of Crayon, king of Arcadia.

Hirpini (not Irpini), *orum*, *m*. plu. a people who dwell in the south of Samnium. Hence **Hirpinus** (Irp-), *a*, *um*.

Hirtius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. A. Hirtius, consul B.C. 41, and author of the eighth book of the Commentaries on Caesar's Gallic wars.

Hence **Hirtinus**, *a*, *um*.

Hispalis, *is*, *f*. a city of southern Spain, now Seville. Hence **Hispaliensis** (Isp-), *um*, *m*. its inhabitants.

Hispāni, *orum*, *m*. plu. the Spaniards. Also **Hispānus**, *a*, *um*, Spanish; **Hispānia**, *ae*, and (because divided into two parts, citior and ulterior), **Hispāniae**, *arum*, *f*. the extent of the Spaniards, Spain.

Hispāniensis, *e*, and **Hispānicus**, *a*, *um*, connected with Spain; the latter esp. of arms serving in Spain, etc.

Hister, *v*. Ister.

Histri (less correctly **Istri**), *orum*, *m*. the inhabitants of Histria (Istria), *a*, *f*. a country of Italia, on the eastern shore of the Adriatic Sea. Hence **Histricus**, *us*, *a*, *um* (**Istri-**), *us*, *a*, *um*.

Hōmērus, *i*, *m*. Homer, the earliest and most celebrated of the Greek poets. Hence **Hōmēricus**, *a*, *um*, and **Hōmērius**, *a*, *um*, also **Hōmērionides**, *ae*, *m*. an imitator of Homer.

Hōmōlē, *ēs*, *f*. a high mountain in Thessaly, near Tempe.

Hōnōrius, *is*, *m*. son of the emperor, Theodosius, and Roman emperor of the West, A.D. 395-423.

Hōra, *ae*, *f*. the wife of Quirinus (Romulus), who was worshipped as a goddess, called before her death **Hērōra**.

Hōrae, *arum*, *f*. plu. the Hours, daughters of Jupiter and Themis, goddesses that presided over the changes of the seasons and kept watch at the gates of heaven.

Hōrātius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Horatius, the three brothers who fought against the Alban Curians.

2. Horatius Cocles, who in the war with Persius, defended single-handed the bridge over the Tiber.

3. Q. Horatius Flaccus, the celebrated Augustan poet. Hence **Hōrātius**, *a*, *um*.

Hortālus, *i*, *m*. a surname of the orator Q. Hortensius and his descendants.

Hortānum, *i*, *n*. a city of Etruria, now Orte. Hence **Hortinus**, *a*, *um* (Virg.).

Hortensius, *a*, um, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Q. Hortensius Hortatius, a celebrated orator in the time of Cicero. Hence **Hortensianus**, *a*, um.

Hostilius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Hostus Hostilius, who fought victoriously against the Sabines, and his grandson, Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome. Hence **Hostilius**, *a*, um.

Hyacinthus or **-os**, *i*, *m*, a beautiful Spartan youth, beloved by Apollo, but accidentally killed by a blow of his quail; from his blood sprang the flower of the same name. Hence **Hyacinthia**, *orum*, the Hyacinthia, a festival celebrated at Sparta in the spring, in honour of Hyacinthus.

Hyaëdes, *um*, *f*, a group of seven stars in the head of the constellation Taurus. *v* Part I.

Hyantes, *um*, *m*, *plu*, an old name of the Boeotians. Hence **Hyantëus**, *a*, um, and **Hyantius**, *a*, um, Boeotian.

Hyas, *antis* (dec. Hyas, Ov.), *m*, *a*, son of Atlas.

Hybla, *ae*, and **Hýblê**, *ê*, *f*, the name of three towns in Sicily, a mountain near one of which was celebrated for producing honey. Hence **Hyblaëus**, *a*, um, Hyblean. Also **Nabst** **Hyblenses**, *um*, *m*, the inhabitants.

Hydaspes, *is*, *m*, a large tributary of the Indus, now the Jelum.

Hýdra, *ae*, *f*, a monstrous water-serpent killed by Hercules near the Lernaean lake; it had seven heads; as fast as one of them was cut off, two sprung up in its stead. Meton, the constellation of the Water-Snake. 2. a hero with fifty heads, that kept watch at the gates of the Lower World.

Hýdrôchôus, *i*, *m*, the constellation Aquarius (Cat.).

Hýdrus, *antis* *f*, a city of Calabria, now Crotone, also called **Hýdruntum**, *i*, *n*.

Hýgêa (-ia), (rarely **Hýgiêa**), *ae*, *f*, daughter of Aesculapius, the goddess of health.

Hýlaeus, *i*, *m*, a centaur. Hence **Hýlaeus**, *a*, um.

Hýlas, *ae*, *m*, a beautiful youth, companion of Hercules in the Argonautic expedition; on landing for water on the coast of Mysia, he was carried off by the nymphs.

Hýlêus (disyll.), *ê*, *m*, one of the Ceyxoman hunters.

Hýlônômê, *ês*, *f*, the wife of the centaur Cyllarus.

Hýllus (also **Hýlus**), *i*, *m*, son of Hercules and husband of Iole.

Hýmen, *ê*, *is*, and **Hýmônæus** or **-ês**, *i*, *m*, the god of marriage, Hymen. Hence **Hýménæus**, *a*, um.

Hýmettus or **-os**, *i*, *m*, a mountain near Athens, famed for its honey and its maple. Hence **Hýmettius**, *a*, um.

Hýpæpa, *orum*, *n*, *plu*, a town in Lydia. Hence **Hýpæpêni**, *orum*, *m*, its inhabitants.

Hýpânis, *is*, *m*, *a*, river of Sarmatia, now the Bug.

Hýpâsis or **Hýphâsis**, *is*, *m*, a tributary of the Indus, now the Sutlej.

Hýpâta, *ae*, *f*, a small town of Thessaly. Hence **Hýpâtæi**, *orum*, *m*, its inhabitants.

Hýperbôrêi, *orum*, *m*, *plu*, a fabulous people living in the extreme north. Hence **Hýperbôrêus**, *a*, um.

Hýperides, *is*, *m*, a celebrated Athenian orator, contemporary with Demosthenes.

Hýpérion, *ôn*, *m*, son of a Titan and the Earth, father of the Sun. 2. the Sun himself. Hence **Hýpérionis**, *idis*, *f*, daughter of the Sun, i. e. Aurora.

Hýpermestra, *ae* (-ês), *f*, one of the daughters of Danaus, who alone saved her kinsmen's life.

Hýpsipýlê, *ês*, *f*, daughter of Thoas, queen of Lemnos in the time of the Argonauts. Hence **Hýpsipýlêus**, *a*, um.

Hýrcæni, *orum*, *m*, *plu*, a people who dwell on the Caspian Sea.

Hýrcænus, *a*, um.

Hýriê, *es*, *f*, a town and lake in Bœotia.

Hýrieus (trisyl.), *ê*, *m*, father of Orion. Hence **Hýriêus** (quadrisyl.), *a*, um.

Hýrtæus, *i*, *m*, father of Nisus in Virg. Hence **Hýrtæides**, *ae*, *m*, son of Hyrtæus, i. e. Nisus.

Hýstaspes, *is* or *i*, *m*, father of the Persian king Darius I.

Iacchus, *i*, *m*, a poetic appellation of Bacchus. Hence, meton. wine (Virg.).

Iâpêtus, *i*, *m*, a Titan, the father of Atlas, Prometheus, and Epimetheus. Hence **Iâpêtonides**, *ae*, *m*, a male descendant of Iapetus.

Iâpis, *idis*, *m*, Aeneas's physician, in Virg.

Iâpýdes, *um*, *m*, *plu*, a people of Illyria. Hence **Iâpýs**, *idis*, *adj*, Iapydian, or belonging to the Iapydes, and **Iâpýdia**, *ae*, *f*, their country.

Iâpyx, *gê*, *m*, son of Daedalus, who ruled in southern Italy. Hence **Iâpygia**, *ae*, *f*, the southern part of Apulia, and **Iâpyx**, *gê*, *adj*, 2. a wind blowing from Apulia (W.N.W.) towards Greece.

Iârbas, or **Iârba**, *ae*, *m*, a king of Mauretania. **Iârbite**, *ae*, *m*, a Mau-

retanian, whose proper name was **Cor-dus** (Hor.).

Iâsius, *is*, *m*, son of Jupiter and Electra, beloved by Ceres; called also **Iâsion**, *ôn*, *is*. Hence **Iâsides**, *ae*, *m*, a male descendant of Iasus. 2.

a king of Argos. Hence **Iâsis**, *idis*, *f*, his daughter, i. e. Atalanta.

Iâson, *ôn*, *m*, Jason, a famous Grecian hero, son of Aeson, king of Thessaly; the leader of the Argonauts, husband of Medea, and afterwards of Creusa. Hence **Iâsonius**, *a*, um, belonging to Jason, also Argonautic; and **Iâsonides**, *ae*, *m*, a male descendant of Jason. 2. tyrant of Pheræ, in Thessaly.

Iâssus or **Iâsus**, *i*, *f*, a city of Caria. Hence **Iâssenses**, *um*, *m*, *plu*, its inhabitants.

Iâzyges or **Jâzyges** (trisyl.), *um*, *m*, *plu*, a Sarmatian people on the Theiss and Danube.

Ibêres, **Ibêrus**, etc., *v*, **Hib**.

Ibycus, *i*, *m*, a Greek lyric poet of Rhegium, whose murder was brought to light by the cranes who witnessed it.

Icârius, *v* **Icarus**, 2.

Icârus, *i*, *m*, a son of Daedalus, who, on his flight from Crete, which he attempted on wings made by his father, fell into the sea. Hence **Icârius**, *a*, um; esp. epithet of part of the Aegean Sea, into which he fell; the Icarian Sea. 2. **Icârus** or **Icârius**, *is*, *m*, son of Oebalus, king of Sparta, father of Erigone and Penelope, placed in the heavens as the constellation Boötes.

Hence **Icârius**, *a*, um, also **Icâris**, *idis*, and **Icâriotis**, *idis*, *f*, the daughter of Icarus or Icarus, i. e. Penelope. As **Adj**: of Penelope (Ov.).

Iccius Portus, *v*, **Itius**.

Îcelos, *i*, *m*, son of Somnus.

Îceni, *orum*, *m*, a British people dwelling in Suffolk and Norfolk, who revolted from the Romans under Boadicea.

Îchnôbâtes, *ae*, *m*, (ὀνοβάτης, "that goes in the track"), one of Actæon's hounds.

Îcônium, *is*, *n*, a city of Lycaonia, now Kuniyeh.

Îda, *ae*, or **Îdê**, *ês*, *f*, a mountain in Crete, on which Jupiter was brought up. Hence **Îdaëus**, *a*, um. 2. a mountain range near Troy. Hence **Îdaëus**, *a*, um, **Idaean**, also **Phrygian**, Trojan, and Roman.

Îdâllum, *is*, *n*, a mountain city in Cyprus, sacred to Venus; called also **Îdâlia**, *ae*, *f*. Hence **Îdâlius**, *a*, um, Italian, also Cyprian; and **Îdâliê**, *ês*, *f*, Venus.

Idmon, *ôn*, *m*, father of Arachne.

Hence **Idmōnius**, a, um. 2. a prophet of Argos, one of the Argonauts.

Idmōneus (quadrivyl.), ēi, m. king of Crete and leader of the Cretans against Troy.

Idūmæa, æ, f. a region to the S. of Palestine. Hence **Idūmæus**, a, um, Idumean.

Idya (trivyl.), æ, f. wife of Aetes and mother of Medea.

Ierne, v. Hibernia.

Igium, ii, n. a small island in the Tyrrhene Sea, now Giglio.

Igūvium, ii, n. a city of Umbria, now Gubbio or Eugubio; where some copper plates with inscriptions in Etruscan and Latin characters were discovered. Hence **Igūvinātes**, ium, adi **Igūvini**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Ilerda, æ, f. a city in Spain, now Lerida.

Ilergavonenses (Ilurg-), ium, m. a people of Hispania Tarraconensis. Also **Ilergavonensis**, e, adj.

Ilergotes, um, m. plu. a people of Hispania Tarraconensis.

Ilia, æ, f. a poetical name of Rhea Silvia, daughter of Numitor and mother of Romulus and Remus. Hence **Iliades**, æ, m. son of Ilia; i. e. Romulus or Remus.

Ilias, ōdis, a Trojan woman. 2. the Iliad: v. **Ilium**.

Iliōna, æ (-ō, ēs), f. the eldest daughter of Priam.

Iliōneus (quadrivyl.), ēi, m. the youngest son of Niobe. 2. a Trojan, a follower of Aeneas.

Ilios, i, v. **Ilium**.

Iliθia (quadrivyl.), æ, f. a goddess of the Greeks who aided women in child-birth (Lat. v. **Lucina**).

Ilium or **Ilium**, ii, n. a poetical name for Troy, the city of Ilium (Troy). Called also **Ilios**, i, f. Hence **Ilius**, a, um; **Iliacus**, a, um; **Ilienses**, ium, m. plu. the Trojans; **Iliades**, æ, m. son of Troy: esp. Ganymede, and **Ilias**, ōdis, f. a Trojan woman. **Ilias**, ōdis, f. is also the name of the epic poem on the Trojan war, the Iliad. On account of the great extent of the poem, Ilias is used figuratively to represent a great quantity, a number, an Iliad, a whole Iliad (Ov.)

Iliūri, ōrum, m. plu. a people on the Adriatic Sea, in the modern Dalmatia and Albania. Hence **Iliūrius**, a, um,

Iliūria, æ, f. their country, and (as consisting of two parts, one Greek, the other Roman) **Iliūriae**, ōrum, the (two) Iliurias. Hence **Iliūricus**, a, um, and

Iliūris, idis, f. Iliurian: as Subst.

Iliūricum, i, n., and **Iliūris**, idis, f. the country.

Iliōtae, v. Helotes.

Ilius, i, m. son of Ios, father of Laomedon and founder of Ilium. 2. a surname of Ascanius.

Iliua, æ, f. an island in the Mediterranean Sea, now Elba.

Imbros and **Imbrus**, i, f. an island in the Aegean Sea, now Imbro. Hence

Imbrius, a, um.

Inachus or **-os**, i, m. the first king of Argos, father of Io and Phoroneus.

Hence **Inachius**, a, um, Inachian, also Argive, Grecian: juvenca, i. e. Io (Virg.).

Inachides, æ, m. a male descendant of Inachus, and **Inachis**, idis, f. adj. Inachian: subst. a female descendant of Inachus: esp. Io. 2. a river in Argolis, named after Inachus.

Inārimē, ēs, f. an island on the coast of Campania, now Ischia.

Indebilis, v. Mandonius.

India, æ, f. a large country extending from the Indus to China. Hence

Indicus, a, um, and **Indus**, a, um. As Subst. **Indi**, ōrum, m. the Indians

Indigētes, v. Indiges, Part 1.

Inducomārus (-tiomārus), i, m. a chief of the Treveri.

Indus, i, m. a large river forming the western boundary of India. 2. a river in Caria.

Ingaevōnes, um, m. a tribe in the N. of Germany.

Ingauni, ōrum, m. a people of Liguria.

Inō, ōs, f. daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, wife of Athamas, king of Thebes, nurse of Bacchus, mother of Learchus and Melicerta being pursued by Athamas, who had become raving mad, she threw herself with Melicerta into the sea, whereupon they were both changed into sea-deities.

Hence **Inōus**, a, um, epith. of Melicerta (Virg.).

Insābres, ium, m. the Insulbrins, a people of Cisalpine Gaul; their capital was Mediolanum (Milan). Also

Insūber, trii, adj.

Interamna, æ, f. a city of Umbria surrounded by the river Nar, the birth-place of the historian Tacitus, now Terni. Hence **Interamnās**, ōdis, adj. and **Interamnātes**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

2. a town in Latium, on the Liris, at its confluence with a smaller river.

Inūus, i, m. a name of Pan, the god who gave fruitfulness to herds.

2. **Castrum Inūi**, called simply **Castrum** by Ovid, an ancient town of Latium, on the coast between Antium and Lavinium.

Io, ōs, or **Ion**, ōnis, f. (Acc. Io, Ov.), daughter of Inachus, king of Argos, beloved by Jupiter, and changed by him, through fear of Juno, into a cow.

In Egypt she recovered her former shape, married King Osiris, and was afterwards worshipped as an Egyptian deity, under the name of Isis.

Iōlāus, i, m. a youth, the constant companion of Hercules.

Iolcos or **Ioleus**, i, f. a town of Thessaly, on the Pelagius gulf, where Jason with the Argonauts set out in quest of the golden fleece. Hence

Iolciāus, a, um.

Iōls, ēs, f. daughter of Eurystus, king of Oechalia, whom Hercules, after killing her parents, sent to Deianira, and whom Hyllus afterwards married.

Iollas, æ, m. a shepherd in Virg.

Ion, ōnis, m. an Athenian, son of Xuthus, who led a colony into Asia.

Hence **Ionīa**, æ, f. a country of Asia Minor, on the Aegean Sea, between

Caria and Aetolia, and **Ionēs**, um, m. the Ionians. Hence **Ionīacus**, a, um,

Ionicius, a, um, and **Ionius**, a, um, Ionian. As Subst. **Ionium**, i, n. the Ionian Sea.

Iordānes, ōs (-is, ōs), m. a river of Palestine, now the Jordan.

Iosephus, i, m. Josephus a Jewish historian in the time of the Emperor Vespasian.

Iphianassa, æ, f. = Iphigenia (Lucr.).

Iphias, ōdis, f. the daughter of Iphiclus, v. **Eriadne**.

Iphiclus, i, m. a son of Phylarous and Clymene, an Argonaut.

2. father of Proteus, who fell at the landing of the Greeks before Troy.

Iphicrātes, is, m. a celebrated Athenian general. Hence **Iphicrātensis**, e, adj.

Iphigēnia, æ (Acc. -an, Ov.), f. daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who was to be offered up by way of expiation for an offence committed by her father against Diana.

But the goddess put a halt in her plans, and conveyed her away to the Tauric Chersonese.

(1) **Iphis**, i, m. a youth of Cyprus, who hanged himself because his love for Anaxarte was not returned (Ov.).

(2) **Iphis**, idis, f. a Cretan girl who was changed into a man (Ov.).

Iphitus, i, m. a Trojan in Virg.

2. a king of Elis, who restored the Olympic games.

Iris, idis, f. (Acc. Irim, Virg.), daughter of Thaumas and Electra, sister of the Harpies, and the swift-footed messenger of the gods, esp. of Juno.

Irripini, v. Hirpini.

Irus (Gr. acc. Iron, Ov.), i, m. a beggar in the house of Ulysses at Ithaca: hence any poor man.

Isaeus, i, m. a Greek orator, the instructor of Demosthenes, many of whose orations are extant. 2. a

Greek *αἰνῆ*, a contemporary of the younger King.

Isāra, ae, m. a river of Gaul that falls into the Rhone, now Isere.

Isauri, ōrum, m. the Isaurians, the inhabitants of Isauria, ae, f. a country of Asia between Pamphylia and Cilicia. Hence **Isauricus**, a, um, Isaurian. As Subst. **Isauricus**, i, m. an agnomen of P. Servilius Vatia, the conqueror of Isauria.

Ischōmāchē, ē, f. also called Hippodamia, at whose wedding with Pirithous the conflict arose between the Centaurs and Lapithae.

Isidōrus, i, m. a mimic actor mentioned by Cicero. 2. a Coptic philosopher in the time of Nero.

Isis, is and Isis (see Ism, Ov.), f. an Egyptian goddess. Hence **Isiacus**, a, um.

Ismārius, i, m. or **Ismāra**, ōrum, n. plu. a town and mountain in Thracia. Hence **Ismārius**, a, um, Ismarian or Thracian; tyrannus, i, e. Ferus (Ov.).

Ism nias, ae, m. a Thelian general. **Ismēnus**, i, m. a river of Boeotia, flowing through Thebes. Hence **Ismēnius**, a, um, Ismenian or Thelian; and **Ismēnus**, idis, f. a Thelian woman.

Isocrātes, is, m. a celebrated orator and teacher of rhetoric at Athens (and n. c. 338). Hence **Isocrāteus**, a, um.

Issa, ae, f. a small island in the Adriatic Sea, with a town of the same name, now Issa. Hence **Issacus**, a, um. As Subst. **Issaci**, ōrum, the inhabitants. **Issacicus**, a, um, and **Issensis**, ae, f. As Subst. **Issenses**, ium, m. the inhabitants.

Issē, ē, f. the daughter of the Lesbian king Macareus (Ov.).

Issus, i, f. a city of Cilicia, on the Mediterranean, at the foot of Mount Amanus, where Darius was defeated by Alexander the Great, b.c. 333. Hence **Issicus**, a, um.

Istaeonēs, um, m. a people of Germany bordering on the Rhine.

Ister (Hister), tri, m. the lower part of the Danube.

Isthmus (Isthmos), i, m. a strip of land between two seas, an isthmus, esp. the Isthmus of Corinth. Hence **Isthmius**, a, um, and **Isthmia**, ōrum, n. plu. the Isthmian games celebrated every five years on the Isthmus of Corinth.

Istri, Iatria, v. Histri.

Italīa, ae, f. Italy. Hence **Italus**, a, um, Italian: as Subst. **Italī**, ōrum (Gen. pl. **Italīum**, Virg.), the Italians. 2. **Italus**, a, um, Italian.

3. **Italīs**, idis, only, f. Italian. As Subst. **Italides**, um, f. Italian

women (Virg.). 4. **Italicus**, a, um, Italian: jus, the Italian right: bellum, the Italian (or Social) war. As Subst. **Italici**, ōrum, m. the Italian confederates (in the Social war).

Italica, ae, f. the name given by the confederates to the city of Corfinium during the Social war. 2. a city of Hispania Baetica, founded by Scipio Africanus, the birth-place of the Emperor Trajan. Hence **Italicensis**, is, m. an Italian.

Itāca, ae (Itācē, ēs), f. an island in the Ionian Sea, the kingdom of Ulysses. Hence **Itācensis**, e, and **Itāacus**, a, um, Itacan. As Subst. **Itāacus**, i, m. the Itacan, Ulysses.

Itius or Iccius Portus, a port of the Morini in Belgic Gaul, from which Caesar sailed over to Britain, prob. Witland.

Itōnē, ē, or **Itōnus**, i, m. a city and mountain in Thessaly, with a temple of Pallas. Hence **Itōnius**, a, um.

Itūraea (Ityr), ae, f. a country in Asia-Nyria. Hence **Itūraeus** (Ityr), a, um; and **Itūraei**, ōrum, m. the Iturians.

Itylus, i, m. son of Zethus. (In Cat. Itylus is confounded with Itys.)

Itys, ōs (see Itōn), m. son of Tricus and Progne: he was killed by his mother and served up to his father for food, whereupon he was changed into a pheasant, Progne into a swallow, Philomela into a nightingale, and Itys into an owl. 2. a Trojan killed by Turnus, in Virg.

Iūlus, i, m. son of Ascanius and grandson of Aeneas, whom the gens Julia regarded as their ancestor.

Hence **Iūleus**, a, um, Julian. Meton: belonging to Julius Caesar or Augustus. 2. Iulus Antonius, son of the triumvir Antonius and Fulvia.

Ixion, ōnis, m. son of Phlegyas, king of the Lapithae in Thessaly, and father of Pirithous. For an offence committed against Juno, Jupiter hurled him into Tartarus, where he was bound fast to a perpetually revolving wheel. His offspring were the Centaurs. Hence **Ixiōneus** (Ixiōnus), a, um; and **Ixiōnides**, ae, m. Pirithous, and in plur. **Ixiōnidae**, ōrum, the Centaurs.

Jabolēnus (Jav-), i, m. a celebrated Roman jurist in the time of Trajan, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius.

Jacetani, ōrum, m. a people in Northern Spain, at the foot of the Pyrenées.

Janicūlum, i, n. one of the seven

hills of Rome, on the right bank of the Tiber. Hence **Janiculāris**, e.

• **Jānus**, i, m. an old Italian deity. He was represented with one face in front and another on the back of his head. Hence **Jānialis** or **Jānalis**, e; and **Jānigena**, ae, m. child of Janus (Ov.). Also **Jānārius** (mensis), the month January, dedicated to Janus. See also Part I., Janus, Januarius.

Jāson, v. Jason.

Jēsūs (also **Iēsus**, trisyll.), ū, m. Jesus.

Jūba, ae, m. king of Numidia, who joined the party of Pompeius, and put an end to his own life after the battle of Thapsus, b.c. 45. 2. son of the former, who after his father's death, was brought by Caesar to Rome.

Jūdaea, ae, f. the country of the Jews. Also **Jūdaeus**, a, um, Jewish. As Subst. **Judeus**, i, m. a Jew. **Jūdaicus**, a, um, Jewish: bellum (Tac.).

Jūgurtha, ae, m. a king of Numidia, conquered by Marius, b.c. 106. Hence **Jūgurthinus**, a, um.

Jūlia, ae, f. daughter of Caesar, the dictator, wife of Cn. Pompeius. 2. daughter and only child of Augustus, wife of Tiberius.

Jūlianus, i, m. Didius Julianus: v. Didius. 2. "The Apostate," Roman emperor, a.d. 361-363.

Jūlius, a, the name of a Roman gens, of which the Cursus (q. v.) were the most distinguished family. Hence **Jūlius**, a, um, adj. Julian. As Subst. **Jūlius**, i, m. the month of July (so called after Julius Caesar); previously called **Quintilis**. Also **Jūlianus**, a, um, belonging to Julius Caesar; and as Subst. **Jūliāni**, ōrum, m. soldiers who were on the side of Caesar in the civil war.

Jūlus, v. Iulus.

Jūnius, a, the name of a Roman gens, of which Brutus (q. v.) was the most distinguished family. Hence **Jūnius**, a, um, adj. As Subst. **Jūnius**, i, m. the month of June. Also **Jūniānus**, a, um.

Jūno, ōnis, f. the goddess Juno, daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter, and the guardian deity of women. Hence **Jūnicōla**, ae, c. a worshipper of Juno. **Jūnicōgena**, ae, m. Juno-born, i. e. Vulcan; and **Jūnōnius**, a, um; and **Jūnōnalis**, e, belonging to Juno.

Juppiter (better than **Jāpiter**), Jōvis, m. Jupiter or Jove, a son of Saturn, brother and husband of Juno, the chief god among the Romans, corresp. to Gr. Zeus. 2. Transf. Jupiter Stygius, i. e. Pluto.

3. as the god of heaven, Juppiter is used by the poets for the sky, open air, heaven.

Jūra, ae, m. a chain of mountains in Gaul, on the borders of Helvetia, Mt. Jura.

Justinus, i, m. a Roman historian,

of uncertain date. 2. Usually called Justin Martyr, who wrote in defence of the Christians under Antoninus Pius.

Juturna, ae, f. a fountain in Latium; also a nymph, sister of Turnus, the king of the Rutuli.

Juvenalis, is, m.: D. Junius Juvenalis, a Roman satirist in the time of Domitian and Trajan.

Juverna or **Jüberna**, ae, f. Ireland, also called Hibernia (q. v.).

Labdæus, i, m. a king of Thebes, father of **Laïus**. Hence **Labdæus**, a, um, f. and **Labdæides**, ae, m. a descendant of **Labdæus**, esp. Polynices, grandson of **Laïus**.

Labæates, ium, m. plu. a people of Illyria. Hence **Labæatis**, idis, f. adj. **Labærius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. D. Laberius, celebrated as a composer of mimes.

Labici (**Lāvici**), ōrum, m. plu. a town of Latium, between Tusculum and Praeneste. Hence **Labicanus** (**Lāv-**), a, um, and **Labicani** (**Labic-** in Mart.), ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

Labienus, i, m. a Roman cognomen. Esp. T. Atilius Labienus, lieutenant of Caesar in Gaul, who afterwards went over to Pompey. Hence **Labienianus**, a, um. 2. Q. Atilius Labianus, an uncle of the former, and an adherent of Saturninus.

Labro, ōnis, f. a port in Etruria, now prob. Livorno (Leghorn).

Labros (-us), i, m. = **Λαβρός**, "rushing," the name of a dog in *Ov*.

Labrynthus, i, m. a building with many winding passages: esp. that built by Daedalus near Gnossus, in Crete.

Lacedæa, ae, f. adj. Spartan, Lacedæmonian; Subst.: a Lacedæmonian or Spartan woman: esp. Helen (*Virg*).

Lacedæmon (also **Lacedæmo**), ōnis (Acc. **Lacedæmōna**; Abl. **Lacedæmōne**; and Locat. **Lacedæmōni**), f. the city of Lacedæmon, or Sparta. Hence **Lacedæmoniūs**, a, um, Lacedæmonian or Spartan; and Subst.: **Lacedæmoniūs**, ōrum, m. the Lacedæmonians or Spartans.

Lacētani, ōrum, m. a people of Spain in Catalonia; and **Lacētania**, ae, f. their country.

Lachesis, is, f. one of the three Parcae or Fates, who prescribed the measure of the thread of life.

Laciades, ae, m. one belonging to the demos Laciadae in Attica.

Lacinium, i, n. a promontory in Bruttium, near Crotone, with a temple to Juno, now Capo delle Colonne. Hence **Lacinianus**, a, um.

Laco (-on), ōnis, m. a Laconian, Lacedæmonian, Spartan. Plur. **Lacōnes**, um, m., of Castor and Pollux. (Mart.) Hence **Lacōnia**, ae, f.

the country of which the chief city was Sparta, or Lacedæmon. Also **Lacōnicus**, a, um, adj. As Subst.: **Lacōnica**, ae, f. Laconia: **Lacōnium**, i, n. the sweating-room in hot baths, first used by the Lacedæmonians: **Lacōnis**, idis, adj. Laconian, Lacedæmonian. 2. a Spartan dog or hound (*Hor*).

Lacrydes, is, m. an Academic philosopher of Cyrene.

Ladas, ae, m. a renowned runner, whose name became a proverb for swiftness.

Ladon, ōnis, m. a river of Arcadia falling into the Alpheus, father of Daphne. 2. the name of one of Actæon's hounds.

Laeæa, ae, m. a Roman cognomen. Esp. M. Porcius Laeca, one of Cæsar's fellow-conspirators.

Laelius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. Laelius, a friend of Scipio Africanus.

Laelia, ae, f. daughter of C. Laelius, and mother-in-law of L. Crassus, celebrated for her intellectual culture. Hence **Laelianus**, a, um.

Laertes, ae, m. (Acc. **Laerten**, *Ov*) the father of Ulysses. Hence **Laertius**, a, um; and **Laertiades**, ae, m. son of Laertes, Ulysses.

Laestrygon (**Lestr**), ōnis, m. more freq. plur. **Laestrygones**, um, a fabulous race of giants, supposed to have lived in Sicily, from whence they passed over to Italy and founded Formiae. Hence **Laestrygonius**, a, um, Formian (*Hor*).

Laevi, ōrum, m. a Ligurian people.

Laevinus, i, m. a Roman cognomen in the gens Valeria (q. v.). Esp. P. Valerius Laevinus, consul in the war with Pyrrhus, by whom he was defeated B.C. 280. 2. M. Valerius Laevinus, consul in the second Punic War.

Lægus, i, m. father of Ptolemy I. king of Egypt. Hence **Lægus**, a, um, Egyptian.

Lais, idis and Idos, f. a celebrated courtesan of Corinth.

Laius (or **Laius**), i, son of Labdacus, king of Thebes, and father of Oedipus. Hence **Laiades**, ae, m. Oedipus.

Lalagē, es, f. fancy name of a girl in *Hor*.

(1) **Lamia**, ae, m. a cognomen in the gens Aelia: said to have been derived from Lamus, the founder of Formiae. Hence **Lamianus**, a, um.

(2) **Lamia**, ae, f. a town of Thesaly, now Zeitlin.

(3) **Lamia**, ae, f. a sorceress in *Hor*.

Lampetie, es, f. daughter of Phœbus and sister of Phaethon.

Lampsacum, i, n. and **Lampsacus (-cs)**, i, f. a city of Mysia, on the Hellespont. Hence **Lampsacenus**, a, um, and Subst. **Lampsaceni**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

Lamus, i, m. a mythical kith of the Laestrygonians, son of Neptune, and founder of Formiae. 2. son of Hercules and Omphale.

Langobardi, ōrum, m. a people of Northern Germany.

Lanuvium (**Laniv**), i, n. a town of Latium, on the Via Appia. Hence **Lanuvinus** (**Laniv**), a, um; and Subst. **Lanuvini**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

Laoceon, ōntis, m. a Trojan, priest of Apollo, who with his two sons was killed by two serpents from the sea.

Laodamia, ae, f. daughter of Acæstus, and wife of Protesilaus.

Laodice, es, f. a woman mentioned by *Virg*. 2. the wife of Antiochus, king of Syria.

Laodicea, ae, f. the name of several cities, esp. one in Great Phrygia, now Esk. Hissar. Hence **Laodicensis**, i, of Laodicea.

Laomedon, ōntis, m. father of Priam, king of Troy. Hence **Laomedontæus**, a, um, **Laomedontius**, a, um, **Laomedontian**, and **Laomedontiades**, ae, m. a male descendant of Laomedon, Priam in plur. the Trojans (*Virg*).

Lapithæ, ōrum (Gen. also **Lapithum**, *Virg*) m. plu. a rude people inhabiting the mountains of Thessaly. They engaged in a fierce contest with the Centaurs at the marriage of Pirithous, king of the Lapithæ. Hence **Lapithæus**, a, um, and **Lapithæus**, a, um.

Lar or **Lars**, tis, m. a praenomen of Etruscan origin, usually given to the first-born of a princely house, whose a younger son was called Aruns, q. v.

Lara, ae, and **Larunda**, ae, f. daughter of the river-god *Imus*, worshipped in Rome under the name of Larva or Muta (*Ov*).

Larcus (-tius), i, m. T. Larcus Flavius, the first Roman dictator, B.C. 493.

Larentia (not **Laurentia**), ae, f. also Acca Larentia, wife of Faustulus, who suckled and reared the twins Romulus and Remus. Hence **Larentalia**, ium, m. plu. a festival celebrated in honour of Larentia.

(1) **Lares** (**Lases**), um, and ium, the Lares, tutelary deities of a house, domestic or household gods, whose images were placed either in a little shrine by the hearth, or in a small chapel (lararium) in the interior of the house—Sing. **Lār**, **Lāris**, m.: one of the Lares, a Lar. Transf. of the tutelary deities of cities and roasts, etc. Meton. a hearth, dwelling, home (*Hor*). See also *Par*.

(2) **Lares**, ium, f. a city in Numidia.

Larinum, i, n. a town of Apulia on the *Iguonius* river. Hence **Larinus**, atis, adj., as Subst. **Larinales**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

Larissa, ac, f. a city in Thessaly, on the Peneus, now Larisse. Hence **Larissaeus**, a, um; as **Subst.**: **Larissaeus**, orum, m. the inhabitants, also **Larissenses**, lum, m. plu. the inhabitants.
 2. a city in Phthiotis, also called Larissa Cremaste. 3. a fortress of Argos.

Larissus (-issus), i, m. a river in Achaia, now Aisou.

Larius, ii, m. a lake in Northern Italy, now Como.

Lars, artis, v. Lar.

Lases, v. Lares

Läteranus, a, a family name in the gens Clauia, Sextia, and Plautia.

Läterensis, is, m. a Roman cognomen in the gens Iuuentina.

Läterium, ii, n. a villa of Q. Cicero at Arpinum.

Lätialis (-äris), v. Latium.

Lätiar, äris, v. Latium.

Lätini, v. Latium.

Lätinus, i, m. a king of the Laurentians, who gave Aeneas his daughter Lavinia in marriage.

Lätium, ii, n. a country of Italy, bounded by the Tyrrhenian Sea and the Tiber. Rome was situated at its north-western extremity. Jus Lätii or simply Lätium, the political rights which belonged originally to the Latins, but were afterwards granted by the Romans to other people. Hence, **Lätius**, a, um, adj. Lätina, Latin, poet. for Roman.

2. **Lätius** (-äris), c. adj. Latin. **Lätiar**, äris, m. the festival of Junger Latins.

3. **Lätinus**, a, um, Latin. As **Subst.**: **Lätini**, i, m. the Latins. Hence **Lätinensis**, is, adj. Latin (Auct. Har. Prop.). As **Subst.**: **Lätinenses**, lum, m. the Latins (id.).

Latmus (-os), i, m. a mountain in Asia, where Luna kissed the sleeping Endymion. Hence **Latmus**, a, um.

Latöbrigi, orum, a people of Gallia Belgica, neighbours of the Helvetii.

Lätöna, ae, also Greek form **Lätö**, äs, f. a daughter of the Titan Coeus and of Phoebe, and mother of Apollo and Diana, whom she brought forth on the island of Delos. Hence **Lätönus**, a, um. As **Subst.**: **Lätönia**, ae, f. i. e. Diana.

2. **Lätönus** (-tö-), a, um. As **Subst.**: **Lätönus**, ii, m. i. e. Apollo.

3. **Lätönus**, a, um. As **Subst.**: **Lätönus**, m. i. e. Apollo.

4. **Lätönis** (-tö-), idis or idos, adj. f. As **Subst.**: **Lätönis**, idis, f. i. e. Diana.

5. **Lätönigena**, ae, c. one born of Latona. Latonigenae duo, i. e. Apollo and Diana (Ov.).

Lätis, idis, f. name of a woman in Prop.

Laurentum, i, m. a maritime town in Latium, now Torre di Paterno. Hence **Lauren-**, entis, adj. Also as **Subst.**: **Laurentus**, um, m. the Laurentines.

Laurentinus, a, um, and **Laurentius**, a, um.

Lauröölus, i, m. a notorious robber (Juv.).

Lauron, önis, f. a city in Hispania Tarraconensis.

Laus, laudis, f. a city in Cisalpine Gaul, north-west of Placentia, now Lod. Vecchio.

Laurus, i, m. the son of Mezentius, whom Aeneas slew. 2. son of Numitor and brother of Iulia Silvia.

Lautölus (-ölus), ärum, f. plu. a place in Rome where there were warm baths. 2. a place in Latium having warm baths.

Läverna, ae, f. the goddess of gain (lawful or unlawful), and hence of rogues and thieves.

Lavici, v. Labici.

Lävinia, ae, f. daughter of Latinus and wife of Aeneas.

Lävinium, ii, n. a city of Latium, near the sea-coast, founded by Aeneas in honour of his wife Lavinia, now Pratica. Hence **Lävinus**, a, um.

Leander, dri (for Leandre, Ov.), m. a youth of Abolus, who swam nightly across the Hellespont, to visit Hero in Sestos, until he was drowned in a storm. Hence **Leandrius**, a, um.

Leärchus, i, m. son of Athamas and Ino, killed by his father. Hence **Leärchus**, a, um.

Lébödia (-öa), ae, f. a Boeotian city near Mount Helicon, above which was situated the cave of Trophonius, now Lebda.

Lébödis, i, f. a city on the coast of Ionia, north of Colophon, where every year theatrical games were celebrated in honour of Bacchus.

Lébynthos or **Lébynthos**, i, f. one of the Sponades.

Léchaëum, i, n. and **Léchaëae**, ärum, f. plu. the port of Corinth on the Corinthian Gulf.

Leda, ae, and **Lédä**, es, f. daughter of Thestis, and wife of Tyndareus, mother of Pollux, Helen, Castor and Clytemnestra. Hence **Ledaëus**, a, um, Ledaean, also Spartan.

Lélöges, um, m. plu. an ancient race who lived scattered over several parts of Asia Minor and Greece. Hence **Lélögeus**, a, um, and **Lélögeis**, idis, adj.

Lémannus, i, m. (either alone or with Iacus) the Lake of Geneva.

Lemnos and **Lemnus**, i, f. one of the largest islands in the Aegean Sea, the abode of Vulcan; now Stalimene. Hence **Lemnus**, a, um; as **Subst.**: **Lemnii**, orum, m. the inhabitants.

Lemnensis, e. **Lemnias**, ädis, f. a Lemnian woman, and **Lemniciöla**, ae, m. the dweller in Lemnos, i. e. Vulcan.

Lemonia tribus, a rustic tribe on the Via Latina.

Lémvices, um, m. a people of Gallia Aquitania: hence the modern Lemoges.

Lemovii, orum, m. a Germanic people on the Baltic.

Lémures, um, m. shades, ghosts of the dead, spectres. Hence **Lémuria**, um, m. a festival held at night on the 9th of May, to appease the ghosts of the dead.

Lénaeus, a, um, adj. (λῆνος, a wine-press) Lénæan, Bacchic: **Lénaetior**, i, c. wine (Virg.).

Lénaeus, i, m. Bacchus.

Léntulus, i, m. a cognomen of a distinguished family in the gens Cornelia. Esp. P. Cornelius Lentulus Sura, one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators. Hence **Léntulitas**, ätis, f. name of nobility of a Lentulus (Cic. collat.).

Léonötron, i, n. a temple in Athens, reared in honour of the three daughters of Leos, who suffered themselves to be sacrificed in order to avert a famine.

Léoides, um, f. the daughters of Leos: v. preced art.

Léon, entis, m. a town near Syracuse, now Nigami. 2. a ruler of Philus mentioned in Cic.

Léonidas (rarely **Léonida**), ae, m. king of Sparta, who fell fighting against the Persians at Thermopylae, B.C. 490.

Léonides, ae, m. a teacher of the younger Cicero at Athens.

Leonnätus, i, m. one of Alexander's generals.

Léontini, orum, m. an ancient town on the eastern side of Sicily, now Lentini; birth-place of the famous sophist Gorgias. Hence **Léontinus**, a, um, and **Léontini**, orum, m. the inhabitants.

Léontium, ii, f. an Athenian woman, a friend of Epicurus.

Léotychides, ae, m. brother of Agesilaus.

Lépidus, i, m. a cognomen in the gens Aemilia. Esp. M. Aemilius Lepidus, triumvir with Antony and Octavian.

Lépontii, orum, m. a people of Cisalpine Gaul, on the Ticinus, their name is retained in the Val Leventina.

Léptium, i, n. a town on the coast of Elis.

Leptis, is, f. a town in Africa, situated on the Great Syrtis, call. d. Leptis magna. 2. **Leptis parva**, near Hadrumetum, now Lamia. Hence **Leptitanus**, a, um, and **Leptitani**, orum, m. the inhabitants.

Lerna, ae, and **Lernä**, es, f. a forest and marsh near Argos, through which flowed a stream of the same name, there abode the Lernaean Hydra, which Hercules slew, and then drained the marsh. Hence **Lernaëus**, a, um.

Lesbos (-us), i, f. a celebrated island in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Mysia, the birth-place of the lyric poets Alcaeus and Sappho, and famous for its wine; now Methini. Hence **Lesbiäus**, a, um, and **Lesbius**, a, um, i. e. Alcaeus or Sappho. (Hor.) vates, i. e. Alcaeus or Sappho. As **Subst.**: **Lesbium**, ä, n. Lesbian wine.

2. **Lesbōus**, a, um, adj. *Lesbian*.
Lesbias, adis, and **Lesbis**,
 idis, f. a *Lesbian woman*.

Lēthaea, ae, f. wife of **Olenus**, who,
 on account of her pride, was turned
 into stone (Ov.).

Lēthē, ēs, f. [*λήθη*, forgetfulness],
 a river in the infernal regions, the
 water of which caused forgetfulness
 of the past. Hence **Lēthaeus**, a, um,
Lethean, oblivious.

Lētois, Lētois, v. **Latona**.

(1) **Leucādia**, ae, and **Leucas**, adis,
 f. an island in the Ionian Sea, opposite
 Acarnania, with a famous temple of
 Apollo; now *S. Maura*. Hence **Leu-**
cādius, a, um, and **Leucādii**, ōrum,
 m the inhabitants. **Leucas**, adis, f
 also the capital of Leucadia.

(2) **Leucoādia**, ae, f. a woman's
 name in Prop.

Leucata, ae, and **Leucoates**, ae, m,
 a promontory in the island of **Leu-**
cadia, now *Iucato*.

Leuci, ōrum, m a people of *Gallia*
Belgica.

Leucippus, i, m. father of *Phoebe*
 and *Hilaria*, who were carried off by
Castor and *Pollux*. Hence **Leucip-**
pis, idis, f. a daughter of **Leucippus**.

2. a disciple of *Zeno* the *Stoic*,
 and one of the founders of the *atomic*
philosophy.

Leucōn, ōnis, m one of *Actaeon's*
 hounds. 2. a king of *Pontus* (Ov.).

Leucopētra, ae, f. a promontory
 near *Therium*; now *Capo dell' Armi*.

Leucōphryna, ae, f. a surname of
Diama in *Magnesia*.

Leucosia, ae, f. a small island in
 the *Tyrrhene Sea*, south of *Paestum*,
 now *Piana*.

Leucothēa, ae (-ē, ē-), f. the name
 of *Ino*, daughter of *Cadmus*, after she
 was received among the sea-deities.

2. daughter of *Orchamus*, king of
Babylon, and *Eurynome*.

Leuctra, ōrum, n. plu. a small
 town in *Boeotia*, where *Epaminondas*
 defeated the *Spartans*, B.C. 371.
 Hence **Leuctricus**, a, um

Levacii, ōrum, m. a people of *Gallia*
Belgica.

Lexōvii, ōrum, m. a people in the
 N.W. of *Gaul*, at the mouth of the
Seine, whence the name of *Lisieux*.

Lībānus, i, m. a celebrated moun-
 tain range in *Syria*; *Lebanon*.

Lībentina (Lūb-), ae, f. the goddess
 of (sexual) pleasure, *Venus*.

Liber, ēri, m. an old Italian deity,
 who presided over planting and fructi-
 fication; identified with *Bacchus*.
 Hence **Liberālia**, iup, n. plu. a festi-
 val in honour of **Liber**, celebrated on
 the 17th of *March*, on which day youths
 received the manly toga.

Lībēra, ae, f. *Proserpina*, daughter
 of *Ceres*, and sister of **Liber**. 2. =
Ariadne (because she was the wife of
Bacchus).

Lībēthrum, i, a. an ancient town
 696

in *Macedonia*, sacred to the *Muses*.
 Hence **Lībēthrides**, um, f. plu. *the*
Muses (Virg.).

Lībītina, ae, f. the goddess of the
 dead, in whose temple every thing per-
 taining to burials was sold or hired
 out. Hence *Libitina*: death (Hor.).
 v. **Libitina**, Part 1.

Libo, ōnis, m. a Roman cognomen.

Lībui, ōrum, m. a people in northern
Italy.

Liburni, ōrum, m. an Illyrian peo-
 ple, between *Istria* and *Dalmatia*, cele-
 brated for their swift-sailing ships.
 Hence **Liburnus**, a, um. As *Sabst*:
Liburna, ae, f. a Liburnian galley
 (Hor.).

2. **Liburnia**, ae, f. *Libur-*
nia. 3. **Liburnicus**, a, um, adj.
 As *Sabst*: **Liburnica**, ae, f. a *Libur-*
nian galley. See also *Part 1*.

Libya, ae, and **Libyē**, ēs, f. **Libya**,
 the northern part of *Africa*, also in
 gen. -is, a. Hence **Libyicus**, a, um,
Libyus, ōis; **Libyssus**, a, um, **Lib-**
ystinus, a, um, **Libystis**, idis, f.
 adj. and **Libyus**, a, um, *African*.

Libyphœnices, um, n. a *Libyan*
 people in the territory of *Byzantium*,
 in *Africa Proper*, descended from
Phœnicians.

Lichas, ae, m. an attendant of *Her-*
cules, who brought to him the poisoned
 garment of *Deianira*.

Licinius, a, the name of a Roman
 gens. Esp. the orator C. **Licinius**
Crassus, and the triumvir M. **Licinius**
Crassus, who perished in a war against
 the *Parthians*, B.C. 55. Hence **Lici-**
nus, a, um, and **Licinianus**, a, um.

Licinus, i, m. a barber and friend-
 man of *Augustus*, celebrated for his
 wealth.

Ligarius, a, the name of a Roman
 gens. Esp. Q. **Ligarius**, whom *Cicero*
 defended. Hence **Ligarianus**, a, um.

Ligidus (Lēg-), i, m. a *Cretan*,
 father of *Iphigeneia*.

Ligēa, ae, f. a small nymph in *Virg*.

Liger or **Ligēris**, ēri, m. the
 largest river of *Gallia Transalpina*,
 now *Lore*.

Ligii (Lyg-), ōrum, m. the *Ligii* or
Lygii; a German people on the *Weser*.

Ligures, um, n. plu. a people who
 occupied that part of northern *Italy*
 which extends along the coast from the
 frontiers of *Gaul* to those of *Etruria*.
 Hence **Ligur** and **Ligus**, ōris, adj.
 and subst. a *Ligurian*. **Liguria**, ae,
 f. their country; **Ligusticus**, a, um,
 and **Ligustinus**, a, um.

Lilybaeum (or, -ōn, Or), i, n. the
 most westerly promontory of *Sicily*,
 now *Cape Bona*, with a town of the
 same name. Hence **Lilybaestānus**,
 a, um, and **Lilybēus**, a, um.

Limnaea, f. a town of *Thessaly*.

Limnatis, idis, f. a surname of
Diama.

Limyra, ae (-ē, ēs), f. a river, with
 a town of the same name in *Myria*.

Lindus (-os), i, f. a town in the
 island of *Rhodes*, with a temple of
Athena.

Lingones, um, m. plu. a people of
Gaul, whence the modern name of the
French Langres. Hence **Lingōnicus**,
 a, um, **Lingōnus**, i, m. a *Lingonian*.

Lingos (us), i, m. a mountain in
Lyprus.

Linus (-os), i, m. son of *Apollo* and
 one of the *Muses*, instructor of *Orpheus*
 and *Heracles*, the latter of whom killed
 him by a blow with a lyre, in anger at
 his seducing him.

Lipara, ae, and **Lipārē**, ēs, f. one
 of the *Aeolian Isles*, north of *Syracuse*,
 with a city of the same name, now
Lipari; n. plu. **Lipārē**, ōrum, f.
 the *Aeolian islands*. Hence **Lipār-**
aeus, a, um, and **Lipārensis**, ē, as
 Sabst: **Lipārenses**, ium, m. the in-
 habitants.

Liriopē, ēs, f. a nymph, the mother
 of *Actæus*.

Liris, is, m. a river of *Latium*,
 which it divides from *Campania*,
 now *Garigliano*.

Lissus, i, s. and **Lissum**, i, n. a
 city in southern *Italia*.

Litana silva, or also **Litāna**, ae,
 f. a large forest on the *Apennines*,
 near *Mutina*.

Liternum (Lant), i, n. a city on
 the coast of *Campania*, now *Patrici*.
 Hence **Liternus**, a, um, and **Liter-**
nius, a, um.

Livia, ae, f. the second wife of
Augustus. 2. wife of *Calpurnia*.

Livius, a, the name of a Roman
 gens. Esp. M. **Livius** *Andronicus*, the
 first Roman tragic poet, and T. **Livius**
Patinus, the celebrated historian,
 who was born at *Patareum* (*Padua*).
 Hence **Livius**, a, um, and **Livianus**,
 a, um.

Lōeri, ōrum, m. the *Loerians*, a
 people of *Greece*, consisting of several
 tribes. 1. *Loeri Epitremidi*, on the
Cephalissus. 2. *Loeri Ozolae*, bordering
 on the *Aetolians*. 3. *Loeri*
Epizephyri, on the territory of the
Boeotians, a *Grecian colony*, with a
 city of the same name near the modern
Gerace. Hence **Lōcrensis**, ē, and

Lōcrenses, ium, m. the *Loerians*;
 also **Lōcri**, idis, f. the country of
 the *Loerians*.

Lōcusta (Lūcusta), ae, f. a woman
 notorious for her skill in poisons, in
 the time of *Nero* and *Claudius*.

Lōcūtius, v. **Aius**.

Lollius, a, the name of a Roman
 gens. Hence **Lollianus**, a, um.

Londinium (Lundin), i, n. a city
 of *Britain*, now *London*. Hence
Londiniensis, ē.

Longimanus, i, m. "the Ungar-
 med," a surname of *Artaxerxes I*,
 king of *Persia*.

Longila, ae, f. a *Volscian city*.
 Hence **Longilani**, ōrum, m. the in-
 habitants.

Longuntica, ae, f. a city of Hispania Tarraconensis.

Lōtis, idis, and **Lōtos**, i, f. a daughter of Neptune, who was changed into a lotus-tree (Ov.)

Lōtōphāgi, ōrum, m. the Lotus-eaters: a fabulous African people on the Lesser Syrtis

Lūa, ae, f. a goddess who expiated blood shed in battle

Lūca, ae, f. a city of Etruria, now Lucca. Hence **Lūcensis**, e

Lūcāni, ōrum, m. plu. the Lucanians; a people of Southern Italy. Also **adū Lūcānus**, a, um; **Lūcānia**, ae, f. their country, and **Lūcānicus**, a, um. Also **Lūca** (bos), an elephant, v. Part 1.

Lūcānus, i, m. M. Annaeus Lucanus, author of the poem entitled *Pharsalia*, put to death by Nero, A.D. 65

Lūcōciūs, i, m. a Roman proper name. Esp. L. Lucceius, a friend of Cicero and Pompeius, author of a work on the Italian and Civil wars

Luceium, ii, n. a fortress in Galatia

Lūcerēs, v. Part 1

Lūcēria, ae, f. an ancient city of Apulia, now Lucera. Hence **Lūcērinus**, a, um, and **Lūcērius**, ōrum, m. the Lucerians

Lūcifer, v. Part 1

Lūcilius, i, the name of a Roman gent. Esp. C. Lucilius, a native of the Campanian Suesra, the father of Roman satire. Hence **Lūciliānus**, a, um, Lucilian, of Lucilius

Lūcina, v. Part 1

Lūcius, i, m. a Roman praenomen, usually represented by L.

Lūcrētia, v. Lucretius.

Lūcrētilla, is, m. a mountain in the Sabine territory, now M. Genzio

Lūcrētius, a, the name of a Roman gent. Esp. Sp. Lucretius, the father of Lucretia, consul B.C. 508

Lūcrētia, daughter of Sp. Lucretius, and wife of Collatinus, who, being dishonoured by Sex. Tarquinius, killed herself

3. T. Lucretius Carus, author of the poem *De rerum natura*; contemporary with Cicero

Lūrinus, i, m. (alone, or with lacus), the Lucrine, a small lake on the coast of Campania, in the neighbourhood of Baiae, famous for its oysters, now Lucrino. Hence **Lūrinus**, a, um, and **Lūrinensis**, e.

Lūcullus, i, m. a cognomen in the gens Licinia. Esp. L. Licinius Lucullus, the conqueror of Mithridates, famous for his great wealth and luxury. Hence **Lūcullus**, a, um, and **Lūcullānus**, a, um

Lugdūnum, i, n. a city of Gaul, at the confluence of the Arar and Rhodanus, now Lyons. Hence **Lugdūnensis**, e. **2. Lugdūnum Bātāvōrum**, now Leyden.

Lūna, ae, f. a city of Etruria, now Luna. Hence **Lūnensis**, e.

Lūpercus, i, m. (lupus and perh arcus) a deity who protected the flocks from wolves. Hence **Lūpercal**, ālis, n. a grove on the Palatine Hill, sacred to him, and **Lūperālia**, ium and ōrum, n. plu. his festival, celebrated in February

Lupia or **Lupia**, ae, f. a river in the N.W. of Germany, now the Lippe

Lūsitānia, ae, f. the western part of Hispania, including the mod. Portugal. Also **Lūsitāni**, ōrum, m. the Lusitanians.

Lūtātus (Luctatius), a, the name of a Roman gens of which the most distinguished family was that of Catulus v. Catulus

Lūtētia, ae, f. a city of Gaul (also called Lutetia Parisiorum) now Paris

Lūyēus, i, m. a surname of Bacchus. Hence **Lūyēus**, a, um. Poet metonymy (Hor.)

Lūcābas, ae, m. a Tuscan, who, for a slight shewn to Bacchus, was changed into a dolphin (Ov.)

Lūcaeus, i, m. a mountain in Arcadia, where Jupiter and Pan were worshipped. Hence **Lūcaeus**, a, um, **Lūcaen**, esp. as epithet of Pan.

Lūcambes, ae, m. a Theban who promised his daughter to Archilochus, and afterwards refused her, for which he was pursued by the poet with such bitter lampoons that both he and his daughter hanged themselves. Hence **Lūcambēus**, a, um.

Lūcāon, ōnis, m. king of Arcadia, father of Callisto, whom Jupiter turned into a wolf. Hence **Lūcāonius**, a, um, and **Lūcāonis**, idis, f. his daughter Callisto (q. v.)

2. a grandson of the preceding, also called Arca

Lūcāones, um, m. plu. the Lycanians, a people of Asia Minor. Hence **Lūcāonius**, a, um, and **Lūcāonia**, ae, f. their country.

Lūcōum and **Lūciūm**, i, n. a gymnasium at Athens, outside of the city, where Aristotle taught

Lūcia, ae, f. a mountainous country in the south-west of Asia Minor. Hence **Lūcius**, a, um, **Lūcian**, and **Lūci**, ōrum, m. the Lycians. Lycius = Apollo: from his oracle at Patara, in Lycia

Lūcidās, ae, m. a centaur in Ov.

2. a poetic pastoral name in Virg.

Lūcōmēdes, is, m. a king of the isle of Scyros, with whom Achilles concealed himself disguised in female attire

Lūcōphron, ōnis, m. a native of Chalcis, in Euboea, an Alexandrine grammarian, author of an extant poem called 'Cassandra'

Lūcōrias, ādis, f. a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.

Lūcormas, ae, m. a river of Aetolia.

Lūcōtas, ae, m. a centaur who attended the wedding of Pirithous.

Lūctus or **-os**, i, f. a city of Crete. Hence **Lūctius**, a, um, **Lūctian** or **Creian**.

Lūcērgus, i, m. son of Dryas, king of the thedoni, who prohibited the worship of Bacchus, and was punished by him with madness and death.

2. lawgiver of the Spartans, about 825 B.C. Hence **Lūcērgēi**, ōrum, m. disciples of Lycurgus, i. e. severely upright.

3. an Athenian orator, the contemporary and friend of Demosthenes, noted for his inflexible integrity

Lūcūs (-os), i, m. husband of Antiope, who divorced her and married Dione. **2. a centaur who attended the wedding of Pirithous**

3. a companion of Aeneas. **4. a river of Bithynia**

5. a river of Phrygia

6. f. an Illyrian city in the territory of the Iassaretēs.

Lūdē, ē, f. wife of the poet Antimachus of Claros. **2. a female quack-doctor**, in Juv.

Lūdia, ae, f. a country of Asia Minor, the capital of which was Sardis, whence the **Lūdians** were said to have come. Hence **Lūdius**, a, um, **Lūdian** or **Etruscan**. **Lydius fluvius**, i. e. the Tiber (Virg.) **Lūdus**, a, um, and **Lūdi**, ōrum, m. the Lydians or the Lūdians

Lūcestae, ārum, m. a people in the south-western part of Macedonia. Hence **Lūcestius**, a, um

Lūnceus (dissyll.), ēi, m. a Messenian, one of the Argonauts, famed for the keenness of his sight

Lūnceus, a, um, **Lūncean** (Cic.) **Lūncides**, ae, m. a descendant of Lynceus

2. a son of Aegyptus, and husband of Hypermetra, who was saved by his wife when all his brothers were put to death by their wives

3. one of the companions of Aeneas.

Lūncus, i, m. a Scythian king, who was changed by Ceres into a lynx.

2. f. a city of Macedonia.

Lūrnēsus (Lyrnessus), i, f. a town in Troas, the birth-place of Briseis.

Hence **Lūrnēslius** (Lyrnessius), a, um; and **Lūrnēsia** (Lyrnessia), idis, adj.

f.; as subst., Briseis

Lūysander, dri, m. a celebrated Spartan general, who took Athens and terminated the Peloponnesian war, B.C. 404

2. an ephor at Sparta, who supported the plans of king Agis.

Lūysiādes, ae, m. an Athenian, son of the philosopher Phaedrus.

Lūysias, ae, m. a famous Athenian orator in the time of Socrates

Lūysimāchia, ae, f. a city of Thrace.

Hence **Lysimachionenses**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

Lysimachus, i, m. one of the generals of Alexander the Great, king of Thrace after the death of the latter, and founder of Lysimachia.

Lysinōe, es, f. a city of Pisidia.

Lysippos, i, m. a celebrated worker in brass and statuary of Sicyon, to whom alone Alexander the Great gave permission to cast a statue of him.

Lysis, idis, m. a Pythagorean of Tarentum, instructor of Epaminondas.

Macedonius (trisy.), di and eos, m. (Voc. Macareu), son of Aetolus. Hence **Macedonius**, idis (Acc. **Macedonida**, Ov.), f. his daughter, isse. 2. companion of Ulysses, afterwards of Aeneas.

3. a centaur in Ov.

Macedonius, um, m. plu the Macedonians: in sing.: **Macedo**, onis, m. a Macedonian. Hence **Macedonia**, ae, f. their country, situated between Thessaly and Thrace. **Macedonius**, a, um, and **Macedonius**, a, um; also **Macedoniensis**, e.

Macer, cri, m. a Roman surname. Esp. C. Licinius Macer, a Roman historian, of whose works but little is known.

Macedotae (-dae), arum, m. another form of the name of the Macedonians.

Machon, onis, m. son of Aesculapius, a famous surgeon of the Greeks before Troy. Hence **Machonius**, a, um, medical.

Mæra (ā, Lucan), ae, m. a river on the N. boundary of Italy. now the *Magra*.

Mæra Cômē, es, f. a town in Locrus, on the borders of Thessaly.

Mæori Campi, a region on the river *Mæra* (q. v.).

Mæris, idis, f. an island in the Aegean Sea, near Ionia.

Mærobili, orum, m. = Μακρόβιοι, i. e. the long-lived, a people of Aethiopia.

Mærobilius, i, m. a Roman grammarian at the end of the fourth and beginning of the fifth centuries, author of some philological works still extant.

Mærochir, m. = Μακροχειρ, pure Lat. Longimanus (q. v.).

Madytos (-tas), i, a sea-port town in the Thracian Chersonese. Hence

Madnatēni, orum, m. its inhabitants.

Maecander, also **Maecandros** and **Maecandrus**, di, m. a river, proverbial for its many windings: it rises in Phrygia, flows between Lydia and Caria, and falls into the Aegean Sea near Miletus, now *Menderes* Su.

2. Personified: a river-god, the father of Cyane, and grandfather of Byblis and Caunus, in Ov. Hence **Maecandrus**,

a, um: juvenis, i. e. *Caunus* (Ov.). 3. On the metaphorical use of the word, v. **Maecander**, Part I.

Maecenas, atis, m. an Etruscan name. Esp. C. Cilnius Maecenas, a Roman eques, the friend of Augustus, and the patron of Horace and Virgil. Hence **Maecenatianus**, a, um.

(1) **Maecius**, a, the name of a Roman gens.

(2) **Maecius** (**Mētius**), il, m. **Maecius**, the name of a place in Latium, near Lavinium. Hence **Maecia**, ae, f. a Roman tribe.

Maedi (**Mēdi**), orum, m. plu a Thracian people. Hence **Maedius** (**Mēd**), a, um,

Maellus, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Sp. Maellus, who was suspected of aiming at kingly power, and was slain by Abala. Hence

Maellianus, a, um, belonging to Maellus, and **Maelliani**, orum, m. his partisans.

Maenalius or -os, i, m. and **Maenala**, orum, n. plu a range of mountains in Arcadia, extending from Megalopolis to Tegea, and sacred to Pan. Hence **Maenalius**, a, um, **Maenalian**, **Maenalianus**, a, um, **Maenalian**, **Maenalianus**, a, um, **Maenalian**, idis, f. **ursa**, i. e. **Cultus**, "The Great Bear" (id.).

Maenas, atis, f. = *μαῖνας*, a Bacchant, u. u. pl. **Maenades**, um.

Maenius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Maenius**, a, um, **Maenia** Columna, a pillar in the Forum, at which thieves and refractory slaves were scourged, and to which insolvent debtors were summoned; a whipping-post. **Maenianum**, i, n. a projecting gallery, balcony (first made use of by a Maenius) v. Part I.

Maenones, um, m. the Maenones, an ancient name of the Lydians. Hence **Maenonia**, ae, f. **Maenonia**, Lydia also **Litrua** (because the Etruscans were said to be descended from the Lydians: v. Lydia). 2. **Maenonides**, ae, m. a native of Maenonia; a poetical designation of Homer, because believed to have been born in Lydia. Also an Etrurian (Virg.).

3. **Maenonius**, idis, adj. a Lydian woman: esp. *Arachne* or *Amphale* (Ov.). 4. **Maenonius**, a, um, adj. Lydian, also Homeric (Hor.).

Maetotae, arum, m. a Scythian people on Lake Marotis. Hence **Maetotis**, idis, Scythian: **Maetotis palus** or **lacus**, the sea of Azov, also **Maetotius**, a, um.

Maetra, ae, f. a woman who was changed into a dog in Ov.

Maevius, il, m. a Roman proper name. Esp. 1. a secretary of Verges.

2. a wretched poet, a contemporary of Virgil.

Magnesia, ae, f. a district of Thessaly, on the Aegean Sea. 2. a city in Caria, near the Alexander.

3. a city in Lydia, at the foot of Mount Sipylus. Hence **Magnēs**, etis, m. a **Magnesian**: also adj. **Magnēs lapis**,

the **Magnesian stone**, a magnet. **Magnēsius**, a, um, **Maghessa**, ae, f. a **Magnesian woman**: **Magnētis**, idis, f. aly.

Magnētarches, ae, m. the chief magistrate of the **Magnesiens**.

Magni Campi, orum, m. the name of a place in Africa not far from *Ticca*.

Magō, onis, m. a Carthaginian the brother of Hannibal. 2. another (Carthaginian, author of a work on agriculture in 28 books, which was translated into Latin by order of the Roman Senate.

Magontiacum (**Mog-**), i, n. a city of Germany on the Rhine, now Mainz.

Maharbal, atis, m. son of Hannibal, and a distinguished cavalry officer under Hannibal in the second Punic war.

Mäia, ae, f. daughter of Atlas and *Pleione*, and mother of *Mercury* by *Jupiter*, one of the *Pleiads*. Hence **Mäius**, the month of May.

Mälēa and **Mälēa**, ae, f. the southeastern promontory of *Paloponnesus*, now C. *Malis*. Hence **Mälēus**, a, um.

Mälēventum, v. *Renewentum*.

Mälēus Sinus, a gulf between Thessaly and *Phocis*, now G. of *Lentum*. Hence **Mälēnsis**, e, and **Mälēus**, a, um.

Mamercus, i, m. a cognomen in the gens *Acumilia*.

Māmērs, tis, m. the *Oscan* name for *Mars*. Hence **Māmertinus**, orum, m. a name assumed by certain military troops of *Agatholus*, who after his death seized *Messana*, massacred the inhabitants, and settled there about 282 B.C. Hence **Māmertinus**, a, um.

Mamilius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Adj. **Mamilius**, a, um.

Māmūrius, i, m. (in full, *Mamurius Veturius*) the maker of the eleven anella, in imitation of the shield sent down from heaven.

Māmūrta, ae, m. a wealthy Roman eques of *Formiae*.

Mancinus, i, m. a Roman proper name. Esp. C. Hostilius Mancinus, a consul who made a dishonourable treaty of peace with the Numantines, 137 B.C. which the Senate refused to ratify. Hence **Mancinianus**, a, um.

Mandēla, ae, f. a town in the Sabine territory.

Mandōnius, i, m. a chief of the *Illyges* in Spain, who, together with his brother *Indibilis* (or *Indebilis*), played an important part in the second Punic war.

Mandubbi, orum, m. a Gallic people, whose chief town was *Alesia*.

Mānes, v. Part I.

Manilius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Manilius**, a, um, and **Manilianus**, a, um.

Manius, il, m. abbrev. *M'*; a Roman praenomen.

Manlius, a, the name of a Roman

gens. Esp. **M** Manlius Capitolinus, who saved the Capitol in the Gallic war. Hence **Manlius**, a, um, and **Manlianus**, a, um

Mannus, i, m, a god of the ancient Germans son of Tuiscos

Mantineä, ae, f, a city of Arcadia, near which Epaminondas defeated the Spartans, but was himself slain.

Mantö, üs, f, a prophetess, daughter of Tiresias. 2. an Italian nymph who had the gift of prophecy, mother of Oceanus, the founder of Mantua

Mantua, ae, f, a city of Gallia Transpadana, on the Minus, near which was Ardes, the birth-place of Virgil. Hence **Mantuanus**, a, um

Marathon, önis, f, a village on the eastern coast of Attica, famed for the victory gained near it by Miltiades over the Persians, in 490. Hence **Marathonius**, a, um

Marcellus, i, m, a Roman cognomen in the Julian gens. Cl. Esp. **M** Claudius Marcellus, the first to gain an advantage over Hannibal, and the taker of Syracuse. Hence **Marcellus** (or -ea), örum, m, plu, a festival in honour of the Marcelli in Syracuse. 2. **M** Claudius Marcellus, nephew of Augustus, whose early death is referred to in the Jeneid. Hence **Marcellianus**, a, um

Marcius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Aeneas Marcius, the fourth king of Rome. Hence **Marcius**, a, um, and **Marciianus**, a, um

Marcomani (a in Stat.) and -**manni**, örum, m, plu, a powerful people in central Germany, a portion of the tribe of the Suevi. Hence **Marcomanicus** (-mannicus), a, um

Marcus, i, m, abbiy M, a Roman praenomen

Mardi, örum, m, plu, a plundering race dwelling in the highlands south of the Caspian Sea

Mardonius, ii, m, son-in-law of Darius Hystaspis, and general of the Persians, he was defeated and slain at Plataea, B.C. 479.

Marä and **Maröta**, ae, f, a town and lake in Egypt, not far from Alexandria. Hence **Maröticus**, a, um, and **Maröticus**, i, m, f, adj: as Subst: the Marötic lake.

Margum, i, n, a city in Upper Moesia, on the Margis.

Marica, ae, f, a Latin nymph, the mother of Latinus, after whom the Lake of Minturnae was named Palus Maricae or simply Marica

Marcion, i, m, a Roman, who stirred up a revolt against Vitellius.

Marius, a, the name of a Roman gens. The most celebrated is C. Marius, conqueror of Jugurtha and of the Cimbri and Teutons. Hence **Marius**, a, um, and **Marianus**, a, um; **Mariani**, örum, m, his partisans

Marmarica, ae, f, a district in the N.E. of Africa. Now Barca. Hence **Marmaricus**, ae, m, an African (Ov.).

(1) **Märo**, önis, m, the surname of the poet Virgil. Hence **Märonöus**, **Märonianus**, a, um, Virgilian

(2) **Märo**, önis, m, a statue near a spring, prob. a Silenus (Prop. dub.)

Marobödus, i, m, a king of the Suevi, who was defeated by Arminius and fled to Augustus

Märonä or **Märonia**, ae, f, a town of Thrace, famous for its wine. Hence **Märonöus**, a, um. 2. a town of the Samnites, now Marano.

Marpesius (Marpe-sius), a, um, belonging to Marpesus (a mountain in Paros, q. v.); Marpesian, Parian

Marrubium or **Marrüvium**, ii, n, the capital of the Marsians. Hence **Marrubius**, a, um

Marrucini (Marrücini), örum, m, plu, a people of Italy, near the river Aternus, whose chief city was Teate, now Chieti. Hence **Marrucinus**, i, um

Mars (poet Mävors), tis, m, the god of war, who, as father of Romulus, was the progenitor of the Roman people. Hence **Martius** (poet. Mävortius), a, um; as Subst. **Martius**, ii, m, the month of March: and **Martialis**, e, v. Part i, Mars, Martius, Martialis

Marsäci (-äci), örum, m, a people of Gallia Belgica

Marsi, örum, m, plu, the Marsians; an ancient and very warlike nation of central Italy, the chief opponents of the Romans in the Social War. Hence **Marsus**, a, um, and **Marsicus**, a, um, Marsian. 2. a people of Germany.

Marsigni, örum, m, c, people of Germany, a division of the Suevi.

Marsyas and **Marsya**, ae, m, a satyr who challenged Apollo to a trial of skill on the flute, and whom the latter vanquished and flayed alive. There was a statue of Marsyas in the forum at Rome, near which business was transacted (Hor.). 2. a river in Phrygia

Martialis, is, m. **M** Valerius, a native of Bilbilis, in Spain, an epigrammatic poet under Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan, whose works are extant

Martioöla, ae, m, a worshipper of Mars (Ov.).

Martigöna, ae, c, begotten by Mars (Ov.).

Masgaba, ae, m, a son of Masinissa (Liv.). 2. a favourite of Augustus (Suet.).

Mäsinissa (Massin-), ae, m, a king of Numidia, grandfather of Jugurtha.

Masaesyli (Mass-), örum, m, a people of W. Numidia

Maso (-sso), önis, m, a cognomen in the gens Iuliana

Massägetae, örum, m, plu, a Scythian people, to the east of the Caspian Sea

Massicus, i, m, (with or without mons) a mountain in Campania, cele-

brated for its excellent wine, now Monte Massico. Hence **Massicus**, a, um; as Subst: **Massicum**, i, n, Massic wine.

Massilia, ae, f, a celebrated seaport of Gallia, situated on the Mediterranean, a colony of Phocaea, now Marseilles. Hence **Massiliensis**, e, and **Massilienses**, öum, m, its inhabitants.

Massurius (Mäsü-), ii, m, Sabinus, a celebrated jurist in the time of the Emperor Tiberius.

Massyli, örum, m, plu, a people of E. Numidia. Hence **Massylus** and **Massylus**, a, um, Massylian, Numidian.

Mätinus, i, m, a mountain in Apulia, near which Horace was born; famous for honey. Hence **Mätinus**, a, um

Matisco, önis, m, a city of the Aedui, in Gallia Lugdunensis, on the Aar, now M^{con}

Mätius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Mätianus**, a, um

Matrona, ae, m, a river in Gaul, now the Marne.

Mattiacus, a, um, adj. belonging to Mattiacum, the modern Wiesbaden. As Subst: **Mattiaci**, örum, m, the inhabitants

Mattium, ii, n, a city of Germany, the capital of the Chatti

Mätia, ae, f, the goddess of the dawn, the same as Aurora. 2. a name of Jno, called also Mater Matuta.

Mauri, örum, m, plu, the Moors, a people of north-western Africa. Hence

Maurus, a, um; **Mauritania** (Maurit-), ae, f, their country. Also **Maurüla**, ae, f, the Greek name of Mauritania, and **Maurusius**, a, um; also **Maurüli**, örum, m, the Mauritanians.

Mausölus, i, m, king of Caria, husband of Artemisia. Hence **Mausöleus**, a, um; as Subst. **Mausöleum**, i, n, the magnificent tomb erected by Queen Artemisia for her husband Mausolus

Mävors, örtis, v. Mars.

Maxentius, ii, m, Roman emperor, A.D. 306

Maximianus, i, m, Roman emperor, A.D. 286. 2. Roman emperor, A.D. 305.

Maximinus, i, m, Roman emperor, A.D. 235. 2. Roman emperor, A.D. 305.

Maximus, i, m, a cognomen in several gentes.

Mäzäca, ae, f, and -a, örum, n, a town of Cappadocia

Mäzäces, öum, m, a people of Numidia, after wards called Mazacenses.

Medä, ae, f, daughter of Aetes, king of Colchis, who assisted Jason in obtaining the golden fleece, and accompanied him to Greece. When Jason afterwards repudiated her in order to marry Creusa, she killed their child

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drum. Hence **Mēdēis**, *idis*, *f.* *adj.* magical; of herbae (Ov.).

Mēdi, *orum*, *m. plu.* the Medes, a people of Asia: poet also for the Assyrians, Persians, and Parthians. Hence **Mēdus**, *a*, *um*; **Mēdia**, *ae*, *f.* their country, and **Mēdicus**, *a*, *um*.

Mēdiolānum or **Mēdiolānum** (Medio- in Ptol.), *i. n.* a city in Northern Italy, now Milan. Hence **Mēdiolānensis**, *e*.

Mēdiomatrici, *orum*, *m. q.* people of Gaul; about Metz.

Medobriga (**Medubriga**, **Mundobriga**), *ae*, *f.* a city of Lusitania. Hence **Medubrigenses**, *ium*, *m.* its inhabitants.

Mēdon, *ontis*, *m.* a centaur. 2. son of Codrus, king of Athens, the first Archon. Hence **Mēdontidae**, *arum*, *m.* the descendants of Aëdon.

Mēduli, *orum*, *m.* a people in Aquitania Gaul, whose coast was famous for oysters, in the modern Medoc.

Mēdullia, *ae*, *f.* a town in Latium. Hence **Mēdullinus**, *a*, *um*.

Mēdus, *i*, *m.* a river in Persia flowing into the Araxes. Hence *perh. adj.* Medus, *a*, *um* (Hor.).

Mēdusa, *ae*, *f.* daughter of Phorcus, one of the Gorgons. Minerva turned her hair into serpents, and gave to her eyes the power of converting every thing they looked upon to stone. Perseus slew her, and carried off her head, while from the blood that dropped from it serpents sprang. Hence, **Mēduseus**, *a*, *um*.

Mēgæra, *ae*, *f.* one of the Furies. **Mēgālē**, *is*, *f.* a surname of Cybele. Hence **Mēgālensis**, *e*; **Mēgālensia**, or **Mēgālesia**, *ium*, *n. plu.* a festival in honour of Cybele, celebrated on the 4th of April, and **Mēgālesiæus**, *a*, *um*.

Mēgālōpolis, *is*, *f.* a city of Arcadia. Hence **Mēgālōpōlitæ**, *arum*, *m. plu.* its inhabitants, and **Mēgālōpōlitānus**, *a*, *um*; also **Mēgālōpōlitāni**, *orum*, *m.* its inhabitants.

Mēgara, *ae*, *f.* and **Mēgāra**, *orum* (Abl. plur. in Plautus, Megaribus), *n. plu.* a Grecian city, the capital of **Mēgāris**, *idis*, *f.* a country in Greece, lying between Phocis and Attica. Hence **Mēgāreus**, *i*, *m.* a Megarean. **Mēgāricus**, *a*, *um*. As Subst.: **Mēgārici**, *orum*, *m.* the Megarics; i. e. the followers of Euclid of Megara. Also **Mēgārus**, *a*, *um*. 2. A city of Sicily, also called Megaris, and formerly Hybla. Hence **Mēgāræa**, *orum*, *n. plu.* the country of Megara.

Mēgāreus (trisyll.), *ēi*, *m.* son of Neptune, and father of Hippomenes. Hence **Mēgārēus**, *a*, *um*.

Mēgāris, *idis*, *f.* v. Megara. (1) **Mēla**, *æ*, *m.* a Roman name. Ep. Pomponius Mela, geographer, a native of Spain, under the Emperor Claudius.

(2) **Mēla** or **Mella**, v. Mella. **Melææ**, *arum* (-æ, *ium*), *f.* a town in the Samnite country.

Melambium, *il*, *n.* a place in Thessaly, near Scutussa.

Mēlampiūs, *ōis*, *m.* a celebrated physician and soothsayer. 2. son of Atreus. 3. the name of a dog, in Ov.

Mēlanthiūs, *il*, *m.* a goat-herd of Ulysses.

Mēlanthō, *ūs*, *f.* a sea-nymph, daughter of Neptune.

Mēlanthus, *i*, *m.* a river of Sarmatia (Ov.). 2. one of the seamen whom Bacchus changed into dolphins.

Mēlas, *anis* and *ae*, *m.* the name of several rivers in Boeotia, Sicily, etc.

Mēli, *orum*, *m.* a people of Gaul, about Meuz.

Mēlēager and **Mēlēagros** (-agrus), *grī*, *m.* son of the Calydonian king Oeneus, one of those engaged in the Calydonian boar-hunt. Hence **Mēlēagrides**, *um*, *f. plu.* the sisters of Meleager, changed into birds.

Mēles, *ētis*, *m.* a river in Ionia, near Smyrna, on the banks of which, it is said, Homer was born, whence his name Melisigenes. Hence **Mēlēteus**, *a*, *um*, Homeric.

Mēlicerta and **Mēlicertes**, *ae*, *m.* son of Iphidamas. His mother, being pursued by her mad husband, threw herself with Melicerta into the sea, whereupon he became a sea-monster, called by the Greeks Palaemon, and by the Romans Portunus.

Mēlibœa, *ae*, *f.* a maritime town of Thessaly, the birth-place of Philotes. Hence **Mēlibœus**, *a*, *um*, Thessalian.

Mēlibœus, *i*, *m.* the name of a shepherd in Virg.

Mēlisus, *i*, *m.* a grammarian and comic poet, librarian to Augustus.

Mēlita, *ae*, or **Mēlītē**, *is*, *f.* Malta. Hence **Mēlītensis**, *e*, Maltese. As Subst.: **Mēlītensia**, *ium*, *x.* vestimenta, Maltese garments of fine linen.

2. an island off the coast of Dalmatia, now Meleda. 3. a sea-nymph.

(1) **Mella** or **Mēla**, *æ*, *m.* a river in Northern Italy, falling into the Ollus, now Mella.

(2) **Mella**, *ae*, *m.* a Roman cognomen in the gens Annæa.

Mēlōdūm, *i*, *n.* a city of the Senones, perhaps the modern Melun.

Mēlos, *i*, *f.* an island in the Argæan Sea, the most south-westerly of the Cyclades, now Milo. Hence **Mēlius**, *a*, *um*.

Mēlōtis, *idis*, *f.* a country of Thessaly.

Mēlpōmēnē, *is*, *f.* the Muse of tragic poetry.

Mēmnius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Ep. Memnius, to whom Lucretius dedicated his poem on Nature. Hence **Mēmniades**, *ae*, *m.* a (scion of the house of) Memnius, and **Mēmniānus**, *a*, *um*.

Memnon, *ōnis*, *m.* son of Tithonus and Aurora, king of the Ethiopians; he went to the aid of the Trojans, and

was slain by Achilles. Hence **Mēm-nōnius**, *a*, *um*, Memnonian; also poet. oriental, Moorish, black (Luc. v. Ov.).

Memphis, *is* and *Idos*, *f.* a city of Middle Egypt, now in ruins. Hence **Mēmphites**, *ae*, *m.* Memphite, Egyptian; bos, i. e. Apis (Tab.). **Mēmphiticus**, *a*, *um*, Egyptian. **Mēmphitis**, *idis*, *f.* *adj.* Egyptian: vacua, i. e. in (Ov.).

Mēnææ, *arum*, *f. plu.* or **Mēnæ-num**, *i*, *n.* a town of Sicily, now Mineo. Hence **Mēnæus**, **Mēnænius** or **Mēnæus**, *a*, *um*; **Mēnæni**, *orum*, *m.* its inhabitants.

Mēnalcas, *ae*, *m.* a shepherd in Virg.

Mēnander or **Mēnandros** (-us), *ari* (also *gen.* Menandrus = Menandron, Ter.), *m.* a celebrated Greek comic poet, whom Terence took as his model, about 300 B. C. Hence **Mēnandrus**, *a*, *um*.

Mēnāpi, *orum*, *m. plu.* a people of Gallia Belgica, between the Meuse and the Scheldt.

Mēndes, *ētis*, *adj.* belonging to the Egyptian town Mendes. Also **Mēndesicus** (-sius), *a*, *um*.

Mēnēdēmus, *i*, *m.* an Eretrian philosopher, a disciple of Plato. 2. an Athenian rhetorician in the time of Crassus. 3. a general of Alexander the Great.

Mēnēlāus, *i*, *m.* son of Atreus, brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen. Hence **Mēnēlæus**, *a*, *um*.

Mēnēnius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Ep. Menenius Agrippa, who told the fable of the belly and the limbs, v. 494. Hence **Mēnēniānus**, *a*, *um*, and **Mēnēnius**, *a*, *um*.

2. a foolish person mentioned by Horace.

Mēnestheus, *ēi* and *ēs*, *m.* a son of Iphicrates the Athenian (Nep.). 2. a Trojan mentioned by Virgil, also called Mnestheus.

Mēnix, *gis*, *f.* an island off the coast of Africa, near the Lesser Syrtis, now Jerbah.

Mēnippus, *i*, *m.* a Cynic philosopher, famous for his sarcasms, whence Varro gave to his satires the name Menippe. 2. a famous Asiatic orator in the time of Cicero.

Mēnius, *i*, *m.* a son of Lycæon (Ov.).

Mēnoecus (trisyll.), *ēi* and *ēs*, *m.* son of the Theban king Creon, who sacrificed himself for his country.

Mēnoetes, *is*, *m.* a companion of Ieneus. 2. an Arcadian slain by Turnus in Virg.

Mēnoetius, *il*, *m.* father of Patroclus. Hence **Mēnoetiādes**, *ae*, *m.* Patroclus.

Mentor, *ōris*, *m.* friend of Ulysses. 2. a celebrated artist in embossed metal work. Meton, a cup of his workmanship (Juv.). Hence **Mentōreus**, *a*, *um*.

Mercurius, *il*, *m.* the son of Jupiter and Maia, the messenger of the gods;

as a herald, the god of eloquence, the god of traders and thieves; the presider over roads; conductor of departed souls to the Lower World. Hence **Mercurialis**, *e*. As Subst.: **Mercuriales**, *um*, a corporation of traders at home.

Meriones, *ae*, *m*, the charioteer and pilot of Idomeneus.

Mermēros, *i*, *m*, a centaur who attended the wedding of Pirithous.

Mermessius, *a*, *um*, *adj*, belonging to Mermessus, a town of Troas, celebrated as the residence of a Stryx.

Mēros, *ēs*, *f*, a district of Ethiopia, usually called an island, because nearly surrounded by the Nile. Hence **Mēroëticus**, *a*, *um*.

Mēropē, *ēs*, *f*, daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Pleiades. 2. sister of Phaethon.

Mēropēs, *ōpis*, *m*, king of Ethiopia, husband of Clymene, and the reputed father of Phaethon.

Mēsēmbria, *ae*, *f*, a city of Thace, o. the Euxine. Hence **Mēsēmbriacus**, *a*, *um*.

Mēsēpōtāmia, *ae*, *f*, the country between the Euphrates and Tigris.

Messāla, better **Messalia**, *ae*, *m*, a Roman surname in the gens Valeria. Esp. M. Valerius M. sala Corvinus, an orator in the time of Cicero and Augustus.

Messālina or **Messallina**, *ae*, *f*, the wife of the emperor Claudius. 2. the wife of the Emperor Nero.

Messālinus (or **Messall-**), *i*, *m*, a Roman cognomen.

Messāna, *ae*, *f*, a city of Sicily, situated on the straits which separate Italy and Sicily, now Messina.

Messānia (Mesapia), *ae*, *f*, the Greek name of Calabria. Hence **Messāpius** (Mesap.), *a*, *um*; **Messāpiū**, *drum*, *m*, the Messapians.

Messēnē, *ēs*, or **Messēna** (Messēna), *ae*, *f*, the capital of Messenia, in the Peloponnesus. Hence **Messēnius** (also **Messānius**), *a*, *um*; **Messēniū**, *drum*, *m*, the Messenians.

Mētābus, *i*, *m*, king of the Volscians, father of Camilla, a heroine who assisted Turnus against Aeneas.

Mētāpōntum, *i*, *n*, a town of Lucania, where Pythagoras lived; now Torre a Mare. Hence **Mētāpōntinus**, *a*, *um*; **Mētāpōntinū**, *drum*, *m*, the Metapontines.

Mētāurus, *i*, *m*, a small river in Umbria, celebrated for the defeat of Hasdrubal on its banks, b.c. 207; now the Metauro. Hence **Mētāurus**, *a*, *um*.

Mētallus, a Roman cognomen in the gens Cæcilia. Esp. Q. Cæcilius Metellus, surnamed Numidicus, from his victories over Jugurtha. Hence **Mētallinus**, *a*, *um*.

Mētērea turba, a name given by Ovid to a people dwelling about the Danube and the Black Sea.

Mēthymna, *ae*, *f*, a city in the island of Lesbos, the birth-place of the

poet Arion; also famed for its excellent wine. Hence **Mēthymnaeus**, *a*, *um*, and **Mēthymnas**, *ēdis*, *f*, *adj*.

Metioesedum, *i*, *n*, a city of Gaul, now Meudon or Mehin.

Mētiscus, *a*, *m*, the charioteer of Turnus in Virg.

Metius, **Mettius**, or **Mettus**, *i*, *m*, an Italian proper name. Esp. Metius Fufenus, the Alban dictator slain by Tullus Hostilius.

Mēton, *ōnis*, *m*, a celebrated Athenian astronomer, who discovered the cycle of nineteen years, which brings the sun and moon into nearly the same relative positions again.

Mētrōdōrus, *i*, *m*, of Athens and Lampacūs; an Epicurean philosopher. 2. of Slatonice in Caria, a pupil of Carneades. 3. of Chios, a pupil of Idomeneus. 4. an Academic philosopher of Shepsis, famous for his memory.

Mētrōpōlis, *is*, *f*, a city in Thessaly. Hence **Mētrōpōlitānus**, *a*, *um*; also **Mētrōpōlitae**, *arum*, *m*, its inhabitants.

Mēvānia, *ae*, *f*, a city in Umbria, now Bevagna.

Mēzentius, *i*, *m*, a tyrant of Caere or Argilla, slain by Aeneas.

Micipsa, *ae*, *m*, son of Masinissa, and king of Numidia. In plur. poet for Numidians, Africans (Juv.).

Midas (Mida), *ae*, *m*, son of Gordius, and king of Phrygia. He requested and received from Bacchus the gift that everything he touched should turn to gold. He was saved from starvation by bathing in the river Pactolus, whose sands from that time were golden. When, on the occasion of a musical contest between Apollo and Pan, Midas decided against the former, Apollo changed his ears into those of an ass.

Milānion, *ōnis*, *m*, the husband of Atalanta (No. 2), whom he outran by means of the golden apples.

(1) **Milētus**, *i*, *m*, the father of Cæmus and Hyblis (Ov.). Hence **Milētis**, *ēdis*, *f*, his daughter Hyblis.

(2) **Milētus**, *i*, *f*, one of the principal cities of Asia Minor. Hence **Milēsius**, *a*, *um*; **Milēsii**, *drum*, *m*, the Milesians, notorious for their luxury and wantonness. Also **Milētis**, *ēdis*, *f*, *adj*: urbs, i.e. Tomi, a colony of Milesus (Ov.).

(1) **Milo** and **Milon**, *ōnis*, *m*, a celebrated athlete of Crotona. He was caught in a tree which he tried to rend, and devoured by wild beasts. 2. a king of Pisa, in Elis (Ov.).

(2) **Milo**, *ōnis*, *m*, a family name in the gens Anna. Esp. T. Annius Milo, a friend of Cicero and an enemy of Clodius; he killed the latter in a skirmish at Bovillae, and when tried for murder, was defended by Cicero. Hence **Milōnianus**, *a*, *um*.

Milōnius, *li*, *m*, a parasite mentioned by Horace.

Miltiades, *is*, *m*, the general who commanded the Athenians in the battle of Marathon, b.c. 490.

Milyas, *ēdis*, *f*, a district and city of Lycia. Hence **Milyades**, *um*, *m*, the inhabitants.

Mimallōnes, *um*, *f*, *plu*, Bacchantes (Stat.). Hence **Mimallōnēs**, *a*, *um*; **Mimallōnis**, *ēdis*, *f*, a Bacchante, Ov.

Mimas, *antis*, *m*, a promontory in Ionia, opposite Chios. 2. one of the Giants (Hes.).

Minnermus, *i*, *m*, a Greek elegiac poet of Colophon, about 560 b.c.

Mincius, *i*, *m*, a river in Cisalpine Gaul, now Mincio.

Minerva, *ae*, *f*, a Roman goddess, identified with the Greek Pallas Athene, the daughter of Zeus, and the goddess of wisdom, of the arts and sciences, of poetry, and of spinning and weaving.

Minervium, *li*, *n*, a city and castle in Calabria, also called *arx* Minervae (Virg.).

Minio, *ōnis*, *m*, a small river in Etruria, now Mignone.

Minōs, *ōis* (also *ōnis*; Acc. **Minōem** and **Minōa**), *m*, son of Zeus and Europa, brother of Rhadamanthus, king and lawgiver in Crete, and after death judge in the infernal regions. 2. grandson of the former, likewise king in Crete; the husband of Pasiphaë, father of Ariadne. Hence **Minōis**, *ēdis*, *f*, a female descendant of Minos; **Minōius**, *a*, *um*; and **Minōius**, *a*, *um*, belonging to Minos, also Cretan.

Minotaurus, *i*, *m*, a monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man, slain by Theseus.

Minturnae, *arum*, *f*, *plu*, a city of Latium, on the borders of Campania, at the mouth of the Liris, near which Marius hid himself in the marshes from his pursuers. Hence **Minturnensis**, *e*. Subst.: **Minturnenses**, *luni*, *m*, the inhabitants.

Minutius (Minutus), *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. M. Minucius Rufus, Master of the Horse under the dictator Fabius Maximus.

Minyas, *ae*, *m*, a mythical king of Thessaly. Hence **Minyas**, *arum*, *m*, *plu*, the Minyans, Argonauts, the companions of Jason: **Minyēlas**, *ēdis*, *f*, a daughter of Minyas: **Minyēides**, *f*, *plu*, the daughters of Minyas, and **Minyēis**, *a*, *um*.

Misēnum, *li*, *n*, a promontory, town, and harbour in Campania, named after Misenus; now Miseno. Hence **Misēnensis**, *e*.

Misēnus, *i*, *m*, son of Aeolus, a trumpeter of Aeneas.

Mithras and **Mithres**, *ae*, *m*, the sun-god of the Persians.

Mithridates (Mithrad-), *is*, *m*, the name of several kings of Pontus:

esp. of Mithridates VI surnamed the Great, who waged war with the Romans; he was at last conquered by Pompey, and killed himself B.C. 63. Hence **Mithridatēus**, a, um, and **Mithridatēus**, a, um, 2. Mithridates V, father of the preceding, surnamed **Euergetes**, an ally of the Romans against Carthage in the third Punic War. 3. a king of Armenia, A.D. 35. 4. Several kings of Parthia also bore this name.

Mitylēnē or **Mýtilēnē**, ēs, f., and **Mitylēnae**, ārum, f., plu. the capital of the island of Lesbos. Hence **Mitylēnaeus** or **Mýtilēnaeus**, a, um, and **Mitylēnsis**, ē.

Mnēmon, ōnis, m. a surname of Artaxerxes II., king of Persia.

Mnēmōnides, um, f. plu. the Muses (Ov.).

Mnēmōsýnē, ēs, f. (μνημόσυνον, memory), the mother of the Muses.

Mnēsarchus, i, m. a Stoic philosopher.

Mnestheus, v. Menestheus.

Moenus, i, m. a river of Germany, now the Main.

Moesi, ōrum, m. plu. a people who dwell between Thrace and the Danube. Hence **Moesia**, ae. (and **Moessiae**, ārum, i.e. Moesia Superior and Moesia Inferior), f. their country, mod. Bulgaria and Servia, and **Moesiācus**, a, um.

Mōgontiacum, v. Mogontiacum.

Mōlorchus, i, m. a poor vine-dresser near Nemea, who hospitably entertained Hercules. Hence **Mōlorchaeus**, a, um.

Mōlossi, ōrum, m. the Molossians, a people in Epirus, who are said to have derived their name from Mōlossus, son of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, and Andromache. Hence **Mōlossus**, a, um. As Subst.: **Mōlossus**, i, m. a Molossian hound (Virg.). **Mōlossis**, idis, f. the country of the Molossi.

Mōna, ae, f. the Isle of Man (Caes.). 2. the Isle of Anglesey (Tac.).

Mōnaeses, is, m. a leader of the Parthians, otherwise unknown (Hor.).

Mōnēta, ae, f. a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined. V. Part I. moneta.

Mōnoecus, i, m. a surname of Hercules. Monoeci arx, a promontory in Liguria; now Monaco.

Montānus, i, m. a Roman cognomen. Esp. Curtius Montanus, a favourite of the emperor Tiberius. 2. Votenus Montanus, an orator in the reign of Tiberius.

Mopsōpia, ae, f. an ancient name of Attica and Athens. Hence **Mopsōpia**, a, um; juvenis, i.e. Triptolemus (Ov.). uris, i.e. Athens (Ov.).

Mopsus, i, m. a soothsayer in Argos. 2. a soothsayer in Thessaly. 3. a shepherd, in Virg.

Mōrini, ōrum, m. plu. a people of Gaul, opposite to Britain.

Morpheus (dissyl.), ēi and ēos, m. the son of Sleep and god of dreams.

Mōsa, ae, m. a river in Gallia Belgica, now the Meuse.

Moschi, ōrum, m. a people between the Black and the Caspian Seas.

Moschus, i, m. a rhetorician of Pergamus (Hor.).

Mosella (Mosula), ae, m. and f. a river of Gallia Belgica, now the Moselle.

Mōses or **Mōyses**, is, m. Moses, the famous Jewish lawgiver.

Mostēni, ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Mostena or Mustene, a city of Lydia.

Mūcius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. Mucius Scaevola, who attempted to assassinate Porcena, and, on being apprehended, burned off his right hand. Hence **Mūcius**, a, um, and **Mūciānus**, a, um.

Mulciber, bri, m. a name of Vulcan.

Mulucha, ae, m. a river in northern Africa. 2. f. a city standing upon it.

Mulvius (Milvius), a, um, Mulvian. Mulvius pontis, a bridge across the Tiber. Hence **Mulviānus**, a, um.

Mummius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. L. Mummius Achaicus, the destroyer of Corinth, B.C. 146.

Munātius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. L. Munatius Plancus, a lieutenant of Cæsar.

Munda, ae, f. a city in the south of Spain, now Mondia. Hence **Mundensis**, ē.

Munychia, ae, f. one of the ports of Athens. Hence **Munychius**, a, um.

Muraena (-ēna), ae, m. a Roman cognomen in the gens Læcia. Esp. L. Lucius Murena, who was defended by Cæsar in an oration still extant.

Murōia, ae, f. the goddess of sluttishness or of the slothful. 2. (also Murta, Myrta) an epithet of Venus, said to have been taken from the myrtle, which was sacred to her.

Murgantia, ae, f. a city in Samnium. 2. a city in Sicily, also called Murgentia. Hence **Murgentinus**, a, um; **Murgentini**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Murrānus (Murrhan), i, m. a mythic king of the Latins.

Mursa (-ia), ae, f. a city of Pannonia, now Essek.

Mūsa, ae, f. a Muse, one of the goddesses of poetry, music, and the other liberal arts, who were nine in number. Hence **Mūsēus**, a, um; and **Mūsēum** (-ium), i, n. a seat of the Muses, a museum.

Mūsæus, i, m. a mythical Greek poet in the time of Orpheus.

Musulāmi, ōrum, m. an African tribe west of the Great Syrtis.

Mūta, ae, f. a goddess, called also

Lara and Larunda, whom Jupiter, on account of her walkativeness, struck dumb.

Muthul, a river in Numidia (Sall.).

Mūtina, ae, f. a city in Cisalpine Gaul, now Modena. Hence **Mūtinen-sis**, ē.

Mutini, ōrum, the inhabitants of the city of Mutina in Sicily.

Mycalē, ēs, f. a promontory of Ionia, opposite Samos. Hence **Mycalæus**, a, um, and **Mycalensis**, ē.

Mycenæ, ārum, or Mycenē, ēs, f. a very ancient and celebrated city in Argolis, of which Agamemnon was king. Hence **Mycenæus**, a, um, **Mycenensis**, ē, as Subst. **Mycenenses**, ium, m. the inhabitants, and **Mycenis**, idis, f. i.e. Iphigenia, daughter of Agamemnon.

Mýcon (Micon), ōnis, m. the name of a shepherd in Virg.

Mýconos (-us), i, f. one of the Cyclades.

Mygdōnes, um, m. a people of Thracia, who after wars took possession of a part of Phrygia. Hence **Mygdōnia**, ae, f. Phrygia. **Mygdōnis**, idis, f. ally Mygdonian, Phrygian; also Lybian (Ov.). **Mygdōnius**, a, um, Mygdonian, Phrygian.

Mygdōnides, ae, m. son of Mygdon, i.e. Cæneus, a warrior at the siege of Troy.

Mylāsa (-ssa), ōrum, n. a city of Caria. Hence **Mylāsenses**, ium, m. and **Mylāsēni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants. **Mylāsēus** (-ēus), a, um. **Mylāsēus** (trityll), an inhabitant of Mylasus.

Myndus or -os, i, f. a city in Caria. Hence **Myndii**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Myonnēsus (-os), i, m. a promontory of Ionia, with a city of the same name.

Myrina, ae, f. a fortified sea-port town in Asia.

Myrmecides, ae, m. a celebrated scutlon.

Myrmidōnes, um, m. plu. the Myrmidons, a people of Thessaly, under the sway of Achilles.

Myron, ōrum, m. a celebrated Greek sculptor, about 430 B.C.

Myrrha (Mur-), ae, the daughter of Cinyras, who was changed into a myrrh-tree (Ov.).

Myrtalē, ēs, f. a freed-woman, a friend of Horace.

Myrtillus, i, m. son of Mercury, slain by Pelops.

Myrtōus, a, um, Myrtoan. Esp. Myrtoium mare, the Myrtoan Sea, a part of the Aegean Sea, which derives its name from the island of Myrtos.

Myrcēolus (-us), i, m. the founder of the city of Croton, in Italy.

Myria, ae, f. a country in the north-

west of Asia Minor. Hence **Mýsios**, a, um, and **Mýseus**, a, um, *Mysian*; also **Mýsi**, ōrum, m, the *Mysians*.

Mýtilēne, v. Mitylène.

Mýris, untis, f, a city of Caria. •

Nābāthaea (Nabathaea), ae, f, a district in the N. of Arabia. Hence **Nābāthaeus**, a, um, also **Nābāthael**, ōrum, m, the Nabathaeans. Poet. Arabian, eastern.

Nabdalas, ae, m, a general of Jugurtha.

Nabis, idis, m, a despot of Sparta, about 207 B.C.

Naevius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Cn. Naevius, a Roman epic and dramatic poet, who died about 202 B.C. Hence **Naevius**, a, um, and **Naevianus**, a, um.

Nahanarvali (Nahar-), ōrum, m, a Germanic people.

Nāias, ādis, more freq. **Nāis**, ōis and idis, f, a water nymph, a Naiad, transferred a nymph in general. Hence **Nāicus**, a, um.

Namnētes, um, m, a people in Gallia Celtica, giving their name to the modern Nantes.

Nantiatas, um, m, a people in Gallia Narbonensis, at the foot of the Alps.

Nāpaea, ae, f, [Gr. νάπη, a dell] a dell-nymph.

Nār, Nāris, m, a river of Central Italy, a tributary of the Tiber, now Nera.

Narbo, ōnis, m, (also called Narbo Martius) a city in Gaul, from which Gallia Narbonensis took its name, now Narbonne. Hence **Narbonensis**, e.

Narcissus, i, m, son of Cepheus and the nymph Liriope, changed into the flower of the same name.

Narnia, ae, f, an Umbrian city on the Nā, now Narni. Hence **Narniensis**, e.

Narycion, ii, n, and **Nāryx**, ōris, f, a city of the Opuntian Locrians, the birth-place of Ajax the Great. Hence **Nāryōnis**, a, um; heros, i, e. Ajax, son of Oileus (Ov.).

Nāāmōnes, um, m, a Libyan people to the south-west of Cyrenaica, extending to the Great Syrtis.

Nāica, ae, m, an agnomen in the Scyptofamily.

Nāsidianus (scanned in Hor. as quadrigyll), i, m, a Roman name.

Nāsidius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Nāsidianus**, a, um.

Nāso, ōnis, m, a Roman cognomen. Esp. P. Ovidius Naso, the poet.

Nāos (-us), i, m, = **Nāoros**, island, a part of the city of Syracuse.

Nauorates, ae, m, a Greek historian of Erythrae.

Naupactus (-os), i, and **Naupactum**, i, n, a city of Locris on the Gulf of Corinth, now Lepanto. Hence

Naupactōus, a, um.

Nauplius, ii, son of Neptune and Anyone, king of Lubea, and father of Palamedes. Hence **Naupliades**, ae, m, Palamedes.

Nauportum, i, n, a city in Upper Pamonia, now Laybach.

Nausicaa, ae (and -ē, -ēs), f, the daughter of Alcinous, king of the Phaeacians.

Nausiphānes, is, m, a Greek philosopher of Icos, instructor of Epicurus.

Naustathmos, i, m, a seaport in Ionia, near Phocaea.

Nautes, is, m, a Trojan who brought the image of Minerva from Troy to Italy, and from whom the Roman Nautis are said to have descended.

Nāva, ae, m, a river of Germany which joins into the Rhine near Bingen, now the Nahe.

Nāvius, ii, m, a Roman name. Esp. Accius Navius, the augur; v. Accius.

Naxos, i, f, the largest of the Cyclades, famed for its vines, and for the desecration of Amphitrite by Theseus, now Naxia. Hence **Naxius**, a, um.

Nēera, ae, f, a Greek female name in Ithaca.

Nēāpōlis, is, f, a celebrated maritime city in Campania, now Napoli, Naples. Hence **Nēāpōlitānus**, a, um; **Nēāpōlitāni**, ōrum, m, the Neapolitans.

Nēarchus, i, m, an admiral of Alexander the Great. 2, a Tarentine who entertained the elder Cato.

Nēbrōphōnos, i, m, "faun-killer", the name of a dog in Ody.

Nectanābis, is or idis, **Nectānēbus**, i, m, a king of Egypt about 374 B.C.

Nēleus (disyll), ēi and ēos, m, son of Neptune and the nymph Tyro, King of Pylos, and father of Nestor. Hence

Nēleus, a, um, and **Nēlēus**, a, um.

Nēlides, ae, m, a male descendant of Nēleus.

Nēmausum, i, n and -us, i, f, a city of Gallia Narbonensis, now Nîmes.

Nēmēa, ae and **Nēmēē**, ēs, f, a city in Argolis, near which Heracles slew the Nemean lion. Hence **Nēmēaeus**, a, um, **Nēmēus**, a, um, Nemean; and **Nēmēa**, ōrum, n pl. the Nemean games.

Nēmēsis, is and ōis, f, the goddess of justice, who punishes human pride and arrogance.

Nēmētes, um, m, a people of Gaul, about Spire.

Nēmētōcenna, ae, f, a city of Gallia Belgica, in the territory of the Atrebatas, near the modern Arras.

Nēōbulē, ēs, f, the name of a woman in Iliad.

Nēōcles, is and i, m, father of The-

mistocles. Hence **Nēōclides**, ae, m, *Themistocles*. 2, father of Epicurus.

Nēontichos, n = νειον τειχος, "new-fort," a fortress in Thrace.

Nēoptōlēmus, i, m, son of Achilles, also called Pyrrhus. 2, one of Alexander's generals.

Nēpe or **Nēpēta**, is, n, a city in Etruria. Hence **Nēpēsīnus** (Nepes), a, um; also **Nēpēsini**, ōrum, m, the inhabitants.

Nēphēlē, ēs, f, wife of Athamas, mother of Phrixus and Helle. Hence

Nēphēlēis, idos, f, Helle.

Nēpos, ōtis, m, a surname in the gens Cornelia. Esp. Cornelius Nepos, a Roman historian, the friend of Cicero.

Nep̄tūnus, i, m, the god of the sea and other waters, brother of Jupiter and husband of Amphitrite. Hence

Nep̄tūnius, a, um.

Nequinum, i, n, a city of Umbria, on the site of which Narnia afterwards stood.

Nēreus (disyll), ēi and ēos, m, son of Oceanus and Tethys, a sea-god, the husband of Doris, and father of the Nereids. Hence **Nērēōis**, idis, f, a daughter of Nereus, a sea-nymph, a Nereid. **Nērēōis**, a, um, and **Nērēnē**, ēs, f, i, q. Nereis.

Nērītōs (-us), i, m, a mountain in Ithaca, and an island near it. Hence

Nērītius, a, um, dux, i, e. Ulysses (Ov.).

Nēro, ōnis, m, a cognomen in the gens Claudia. Esp. C. Claudius Nero, consul with M. Livius, conqueror of Hasdrubal, and C. Claudius Nero, Roman emperor, A.D. 54-68. Hence

Nērōnēus, a, um, **Nērōnianus**, a, um, and **Nērōnius**, a, um.

Nersae, a, um, f, a city of the Aequi.

Nerthus, i, a goddess of the ancient Germans; the Earth.

Nerūlum, i, n, a city of Lucania, near the modern Rotonda.

Nerva, ae, m, a Roman cognomen. Esp. M. Cocceius Nerva, Roman emperor, A.D. 96. Hence **Nervius**, a, um.

Nervii, ōrum, m, plu. a warlike people of Gallia Belgica, conquered by Caesar. Hence **Nervicus**, a, um.

Nēsaeē, ēs, f, one of the Nereids.

Nessus, i, m, a centaur who was slain by Hercules with a poisoned arrow. Hence **Nesseus**, a, um.

Nestor, ōris, m, son of Nēleus, and king of Pylos, famous among the heroes before Troy for his wisdom and eloquence. He is said to have lived through three generations of men.

Nētum, i, n, a town in Sicily, south-west of Syracuse. Hence **Nētīnenses**, um, and **Nētini**, ōrum, m, plu. its inhabitants.

Nicaea, ae, f, a city in Bithynia, on Lake Ascianus, formerly called Antigonā, now Iznik or Nicē. Hence

Nicaeensis, e, and **Nicaenus**, a, um.

2. a city in Locris, near Thermopylae. 3. a city on the Hydaspes, founded by Alexander the Great.

Nioander, dri, m. a physician, poet, and grammarian of Claros, near Colophon.

Nicias, ae, m. an Athenian statesman and general during the Peloponnesian war. 2. Nicias Curtius, a grammarian, companion of Cicero in Cilicia.

Nicobolés, is, m. tyrant of Sicily, overthrown by Aratus.

Nicomédés, is, m. the name of several kings of Bithynia.

Nicópolís, is, f. a city of Epirus, built by Augustus, in memory of the battle of Actium.

Nileus (dissyll.), ei, m. Nileus, one of the enemies of Persus in Ovid.

Nilus, i, m. the Nile. Hence **Niliacus**, a, um, and **Nilioticus**, a, um.

Ninus, i, m. son of Belus, the first king of Assyria, husband of Semiramis, and builder of Nineveh. 2. f. the city of Nineveh, called also Ninus.

Nioba, ae, and **Niobé**, es, f. daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion, king of Thebes, whose seven sons and seven daughters were slain by Apollo and Diana, because she had set herself above Latona. Hence **Niobéus**, a, um.

Niphátés, ae, m. a part of the Taurus range of mountains in Armenia.

Nireus (dissyll.), ei and eos, m. the handsomest man in the Greek host before Troy.

Nisus, i, m. king of Megara, father of Scyllis, who cut off her father's purple hair, on which his life depended. Nisus was then changed into a sea-eagle. Hence **Nisaeus**, a, um.

Niséis, idis, f. the daughter of Aeolus. Hence **Nisaeus**, a, um, and **Nisias**, adis, f. ady Megarian. 2. son of Hyllus, friend of Euryalus in Virg.

Nitobriges, um, m. a people in Aquitanian Gaul, near the modern Agen.

Nixi, drum, m. three guardian deities of women in labour.

Nodinus, i, m. a rivulet near Rome mentioned in Cic.

Nóla, ae, f. a city of remote antiquity in Campania. Hence **Nolānus**, a, um, also **Nolāni**, drum, m. its inhabitants.

Nomentānus, i, m. a notorious spendthrift in Hor.

Nómentum, i, n. a Sabine town near Rome. Hence **Nómentānus**, a, um; also **Nómentāni**, drum, m. its inhabitants.

Nómilus (-os), il; **Nómílon**, ónis, m. the Pasture, a surname of Apollo because he tended the flocks of Admetus.

2. son of Apollo and Cyrene, the daughter of Hyppocleus, king of Thessaly.

Nónāria, is, f. a mountain and town in Arcadia. Hence **Nónārinus**, a, um, and **Nónāricus**, a, um.

um, Arcadian; **Nónāria**, ae, f. Atalanta (Ov.)

Nóra, drum, n. a hill-fort in Capadocia. Hence **Nórensia**, e.

Norba, ae, f. a town in Latium, now Norma. Hence **Norbānus**, a, um, and **Norbāni**, drum, m. its inhabitants.

Nóreia, es, f. a town of Noricum.

Nóricum, i, n. a mountainous country lying between the Danube and the Alps, now Styria; famous for its steel. Hence **Nóricus**, a, um.

Nortia or **Nurtia**, ae, f. a goddess of the Volturni, prob. Fortuna.

Nórium, i, n. a city and promontory near Cephallenia, in Ionia.

Nóvensides, v Part i

Nóvenum, i, n. a city of Gallia Belgica, on the Rhine, now Neuss.

Nóviódunum, i, n. a city of the Bituriges, now Nouan. 2. a city of the Aedui, now Nevers. 3. a city of the Suessons, now Soissons.

Nóvius, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Núcēria, ae, f. a city in Campania, now Nocera. Hence **Núcērinus**, a, um, and **Núcērii**, drum, m. its inhabitants.

Nuithónes, um, m. a Germanic people near the Elbe.

Núma, ae, m. Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome. 2. Numa Marcus (-ius), a Sabine, a friend of the former, and high priest. 3. a Rutulian in Virg.

Númantia, ae, f. a city in the north of Spain on the upper Douro, which was taken and destroyed by Scipio Africanus the younger, b.c. 133.

Hence **Númantinus**, a, um, and **Númantini**, drum, m. its inhabitants.

Númanus, i, m. a Rutulian, surname Remulus (Virg.)

(1) **Númerius**, il, m. a Roman praenomen, abbrev. N.

(2) **Númerius**, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Númeriānus**, a, um.

(1) **Númicus**, il, and **Númicus**, i, m. a small river in Latium.

(2) **Númicus**, a, the name of a Roman gens.

(1) **Númidā**, ae, m. a Numidian. pl. **Númidāe**, drum, the Numidians, a people of Northern Africa. Hence **Númidia**, ae, f. their country, and **Númidicus**, a, um, Numidian.

(2) **Númidā**, ae, m. a Roman name in Hor.

Númitor, óris, m. a king of Alba, brother of Amulius, father of Ilia, and grandfather of Romulus and Remus.

2. a Rutulian in Virg.

Númitórius, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Nursia or **Nurtia**, ae, f. a Sabine town, now Norcia. Hence **Nursinus**, a, um.

Nyctēllus, a, um, belonging to Bacchus, Bacchic (strictly, nightly,

because the mysteries of Bacchus were celebrated by night).

Nycteus (dissyll.), ei and eos, m. son of Hygieus and father of Antiope. Hence **Nyctēis**, idis, f. Antiope.

Nyctiménēs, es, f. the daughter of Propeus, king of Lesbos, changed by Minerva into a night-owl.

Nymphaeum, i, n. a port and promontory in Illyria.

Nýsa (Nyssa), ae, f. a city in Caria, now Nasli. Hence **Nýsasi**, drum, m. its inhabitants.

2. a city in India, where Bacchus was brought up. Hence **Nýsaenus**, a, um; **Nýsēis**, idis, f. ady.; **Nýsseus** (dissyll.), ei and eos, m. Bacchus; **Nýsias**, adis, f. ady.

Nýsigēna, ae, m. born at Nyssa; epith. of Bacchus; and **Nýsidus**, a, um.

Oarion, ónis, m. a poet. form for Orion in Cat.

Oaxes, or **Oaxis**, is, m. a river in Crete mentioned by Virg.

Obba, ae, f. a town in Africa, not far from Carthage.

Obrimas, ae, m. a river of Phrygia Major, flowing into the Maeander.

Océānus, i, m. the son of Caelus and Terra, the husband of Tethys, and the father of the rivers and nymphs. Hence **Océāntis**, idis, f. a daughter of Ocean. Meton. the great sea encompassing the land, the ocean.

Océum, i, n. a city of Gallia Cisalpine, now Uzzeto.

Ochus, i, m. a surname of Artaxerxes III, king of Persia. 2. son of Darius Codomannus.

Oonus or **-os**, i, m. the founder of the city of Mantua.

Oerēsia or **Oerisia**, ae, f. the mother of Servius Tullius.

Oercolūm, i, n. a town in Umbria, now Otricoli. Hence **Oercolūanus**, a, um; also **Oercolūani**, drum, m. the inhabitants.

Octāvius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. Octavius, the father of the Emperor Augustus. Hence **Octāviānus**, a, um. As Subst.: **Octāviānus**, i, m. a surname of the Emperor Augustus, when he was adopted out of the gens Octavia into the gens Julia.

Octāvia, ae, f. the name of two sisters of the Emperor Augustus. 2. daughter of the Emperor Claudius and Messalina.

Octōdārus, i, m. a town of the Veragri, in Gallia Narbonensis, now Martigny.

Otogēsa, ae, a city in Hispania Tarraconensis, near the modern La Granya.

Ocyrrhoe (Ocyrrh-), es, f. a daughter of Chiron.

Odómantēs, um, m. a people of Thrace. Hence **Odómantíous**, a, um

Odrysas (ásas), árum, m. a people of Thrace, on the Hebrus. Hence

Odrysíus, a, um, Thracian; and **Odrysii**, órum, m. the Thracians.

Odysseas (-ia), ae, f. the odyssey; a poem of Homer, also a poem of Ixius Andronicus. 2. **Odysseus**, árum, m. the southern extremity of Sicily

Oea, ae, f. a town of Africa, now Tripoli. Hence **Oeensis**, e, and **Oeenses**, íum, m. the inhabitants

Oeager (ágrus), i, m. a king of Thrace, the father of Orpheus. Hence

Oeagrius, a, um, Thracian

Oebalia, ae, f. poetic name for Tarentum: v. foll. art

Oebalus, i, m. king of Sparta, the father of Tyndareus and grandfather of Helen. Hence **Oebáldes**, ae, m. a male descendant of Oebalus, in pluri

Oebáldidae, árum, m. i. e. Castor and Pollux **Oebális**, ídis, f. adj. Spartan

Oebálius, a, um, Spartan, and hence (1) Tarentine, because Tarentum was found by a colony from Sparta, and (2) Sabine, because the Sabines were believed to be descended from the Spartans. 2. a king of Caprea, and son of Telon, mentioned by Virg.

Oechalia, ae, f. a town in Euboea. Hence **Oechálie**, ídis, f. a woman of Oechalia

Oecleus (disyll), éi and éos, m. father of Ampharaus, and grandfather of Alceteus. Hence **Oecídes**, ae, m. son of Oecleus, i. e. Ampharaus

Oecelus, i, m. a centaur in Ov.

Oedipus, ódis and i, m. king of Thebes, the son of Laius and Jocasta. He solved the riddle of the Sphinx.

Oedipus Colónus, Oedipus at Colonus, the name of a tragedy of Sophocles. Hence **Oedípodes**, ae, m. another form of Oedipus, and **Oedipodíonius**, a, um

Oeneus (disyll), éi and éos, m. king of Aetolia or Culydon, the husband of Althea, and father of Meleager and Deianira. Hence **Oeneus** (trisyl), a, um, and **Oenides**, ae, m. a male descendant of Oeneus, i. e. Meleager, or Diomedes, son of Tydeus

Oenoméus, i, m. king of Pisa in Elis, the father of Hippodamia.

Oenónē, és, f. a Phrygian nymph, wife of Paris, but afterwards deserted by him.

Oenopía, ae, f. the ancient name of Aegina. Hence **Oenopíus**, a, um.

Oenotria, ae, f. an old name of the south-eastern part of Italy, and poet for Italy in general. Hence **Oenotrius**, a, um, and **Oenotrus**, a, um, Italian, Roman.

Oeta, ae, or **Oetē**, és, f. a mountain range in the south of Thessaly, where Hercules ascended the funeral pile, now

Katarothra. Hence **Oetaeus**, a, um, adj. As **Subst.**. **Oetaeus**, i, m. the Oetean god, i. e. Hercules.

Oëgyēs, is, also Ogygus, i, m. the mythic founder and king of Thebes in Boeotia, in whose reign a great deluge is said to have occurred. Hence **Oëgyus**, a, um, Theban.

Öileus (trisyl), éi and éos, m. king of Locrus, father of Ajax. Hence **Öilides**, ae, m. the son of Öileus Ajax "the less"

Ölbía, ae, f. a city in Sardinia. Hence **Ölbíensis**, e

Ölcádes, um, m. a people of Hispania Tarraconensis, beyond the Ebro

Ölcíníates, íum, m. the inhabitants of Olcinium, a seaport in Illyricum, the modern Dulcigno

Öleáros, i, f. one of the Cyclades near Paros, now Antiparos

(1) **Ölénos** (-us), i, m. the husband of Lethaea, changed with her into a stone

(2) **Ölénos** (-us), i, f. a city of Achaia. 2. a city of Aetolia. Hence

Öléníus, a, um, Achaian or Aetolian.

(1) **Ölympía**, ae, f. a sacred region in Elis Pisatis, with an olive-grove, where the Olympian games were held. Hence **Ölympíacus**, a, um, **Ölympíus**, a, um, **Ölympíum**, í, n. the temple of the Olympic Jupiter

(2) **Ölympía**, órum, n. pl. the Olympic games held every four years at Olympia

(1) **Ölympías**, ádis, f. an Olympiad, the period of four years between the Olympic games, which the Greeks usually employed in the computation of time. The first Olympiad is reckoned from B.C. 776

(2) **Ölympías**, ádis, f. the wife of Philty, and mother of Alexander the Great

Ölympus, i, m. the name of several mountain ranges, the most celebrated of which is one on the boundary of Macedonia and Thessaly, regarded as the seat of the gods. Other mts. of the same name were in Mysia, Lydia, Galatia, etc.

Ölynthius or -os, i, f. an important city of Macedonia. Hence **Ölynthíus**, a, um; **Ölynthii**, órum, m. its inhabitants,

Ömphálē, és, f. a queen of Lydia, whom Hercules served.

Önchestus, i, f. a city of Boeotia. Hence **Önchestíus**, a, um. 2. m. a river of Thessaly

Önytes, is, m. a Rutulian in Virg.

Öpheltes, ae, m. an Etruscan seaman in Ov. 2. father of Euryalus in Virg.

Öphíon, óum, m. one of the giants.

2. a companion of Cadmus. 3. father of Amycus the centaur. Hence

Öphíonides, ae, m. i. e. Amycus.

Öphíochus, i, m. the Serpent-holder, a constellation. (Pure Latin Anguitenus.)

Öphíúsia, ae, f. an old name of the island of Cyprus. Hence **Öphíúsíus**, a, um, Cyprian.

Öpímíus, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Öpímíanus**, a, um.

Öpis, is, f. a nymph in the train of Diana in Virg.

Öpítergium, í, n. a city of Venetia, now Oderzo. Hence **Öpítergini**, órum, m. its inhabitants.

Öppíus, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Öps (rarely Öpis), Öpis, f. the goddess of plenty, wife of Saturn, and patroness of husbandry

Öpús, íntis, f. a town of Locris, in Greece. Hence **Öpuntiús**, a, um; also

Öpuntií, órum, m. the Opuntians.

Öra (Hōra), ae, the name of Lersilia, as a goddess

Örbílius, i, m. a Roman grammarian, teacher of Horace

Örbítánium, í, n. a town in Samnium

Örbóna, ae, f. the tutelary goddess of bereaved parents

Örcádes, um, f. islands N. of Scotland, the Orkneys

Örchámus, i, m. a king of Babytonia, the father of Leucothoe

Örchóménus or -os, i, m. a city in Boeotia. Hence **Örchóméníus**, a, um. 2. a city in Arcadia.

Örcus, i, m. the Lower World, the abode of the dead. Hence **Örcíneus**, a, um, v. Part I. 2. Personified, the god of the infernal regions, Orcus, Pluto. Hence poet death (Hor.).

Örcodíones, um, m. a people of Britain in N. Wales

Öreás, ádis, f. an Orread or mountain-nymph.

Öresítrophos, i, f. one of Actaeon's hounds in Ov.

Örestae, árum, m. a people of Macedonia

Örestes, is and ae, m. son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who avenged his father's death by slaying his mother. Hence **Örestéus**, a, um.

Öretáni, órum, m. a powerful people in the S.W. of Spain.

Örgétorix, ís, m. a chief of the Helvetii mentioned by Caes.

Öribásus, i, m. one of Actaeon's hounds.

Örícos or **Örícius**, i, f. or **Öríum**, i, m. a port town of Illyria, on the frontier of Epirus. Hence **Örícíní**, órum, m. plu. its inhabitants, and **Örícíus**, a, um.

Orion, *onis* and *onis*, *m.* son of *Hyrius*, a handsome giant and hunter, transformed into the constellation so called.

Orthia (*quadrisyl.*), *ae, f.* daughter of *Lecheus*, and mother of *Calais* and *Zetes* by *Boreas*.

Ormēnis, *idis, f.* (*Voc. Ormenis*), a female descendant of *Ormenius*, viz. *Asydlamia* (*Ov.*).

Orōanda, *ae, f.* a city of *Pisidia*. Hence **Orōandenses**, *lum, m.* its inhabitants, and **Orōandēa**, *a, um*.

Orōdes, *is* and *i, m.* a king of the *Parthians*, who took *Crassus* prisoner and put him to death. 2. a son of the former. 3. a king of the *Colchians* (*Flor.*). 4. a king of the *Abasians* (*Katr.*). 5. a warrior slain by *Mecentius* in *Virg.*

Orōmedon, *ontis, m.* one of the giants (*Prop.*).

Orontes, *is* or *ae* (*Gen. Oronti, Virg.*), *m.* the principal river of *Syria*. Hence **Orontēus**, *a, um*, also *Syrian*. 2. a companion of *Aeneas* and chief of the *Lycii*.

Orōpus, *i, m.* a town on the borders of *Attica* and *Boeotia*.

Orpheus (*dissyl.*), *ei* and *ēus* (*Vat. Orphei, Arc. Orphēa* and *Orphēā; Dac. Orpheu*), *m.* a famous mythical master of music and song, the son of *Zeus* and *Calliope*, and husband of *Eurydice*. Hence **Orphēus**, *a, um*, and **Orphicus**, *a, um*, (*Orphean, Orphic*). **Ortōna**, *ae, f.* a city and port of the *Frentani* in *Latinum*, now *Ortona*.

Ortygia, *ae*, or **Ortygiē**, *ēs, f.* the ancient name of *Syros*. Hence **Ortygius**, *a, um*, *Delos*, a twin of *Apollō* and *Diana*. 2. an island forming part of *Syracuse*. 3. a sacred wood near *Ephesus*.

Ossa, *ae, f.* a town in *Spain*, now *Huesca*. Hence **Oscensis**, *e*; also **Oscenses**, *lum, m.* its inhabitants.

Osci, *orum, m. plu.* one of the most ancient tribes of *Italy* in *Campania* and *Sammum*, akin to the *Latins*. In more remote times called **Opici** and **Opici**. Hence **Oscus**, *a, um*.

Osdroēna, *ae, f.* a country in the western part of *Mesopotamia*. Hence **Osdroēni**, *orum, m.* the inhabitants.

Osi, *orum, m.* a people of *Germany*, on the banks of the *Donube*.

Osinus, *m.* a king of *Clusium*, and ally of *Aeneas* in *Virg.*

Osis, *is* and *idis, m.* an Egyptian deity, the husband of *Isis*. 2. a *Rutilian* warrior killed by *Thymbreus* in *Virg.*

Ossa, *ae, f.* (*traily m.*), a mountain range in the north-east of *Thessaly*. Hence **Ossaesus**, *a, um*.

Ostia, *ae, f.* and **Ostia**, *arum, n.* a sea-port town in *Latinum*, at the mouth of the *Tiber*. Hence **Ostiensis**, *e*.

Ostōrius, *v. Scapula*.

Otāoilus, *a, the name of a Roman gens.*

Otho, *onis, m.* a Roman surname. *Esp. L. Roscius Otho*, a friend of *Cicero*. 2. *M. Salvius Otho*, Roman emperor *A. D. 69*. Hence **Othōnīanus**, *us, um*; and **Othōnīani**, *orum, m.* partisans of *Otho*.

Othryades, *ae, m.* son of *Othrys* i. e. *Panthus* in *Virg.* 2. a Spartan general, who in a battle against the *Argives*, was the sole survivor.

Othrys, *is, m.* a mountain in southern *Thessaly*. **Ovidius**, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. *Esp. P. Ovidius Naso*, a celebrated Latin poet in the time of *Augustus*, born at *Sulmo*.

Oximum, *i, n.* a city of *Picenum*, also called *Auximum*, now *Ostia*.

Oxiones, *um, m.* a people in *Sarmatia*.

Oxos or **-us, i, m. a river in Central Asia, which flows into the *Caspian Sea*, now the *Amu* or *Sihon*.**

Pachynum, *i, n.*, and **Pachynus** (*-os, i, m.* and *f.* the south-eastern promontory of *Sicily*, now *Cape Passaro*).

Pacideianus (**Plac-**), *i, m.* a famous gladiator, whose combat with *Aesernius* the *Sannite*, mentioned by *Lucilius*, became proverbial. (*Hor.*)

Pacōnius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens.

Pacorus, *i, m.* son of *Orodes*, king of *Parthia*, the conqueror of *Crassus*.

Pactolus, *i, m.* a river in *Lydia*, said to bring down golden sands. Hence **Pactōlis**, *idis, f.* a city.

Pactyē, *ēs*, and **Pactya**, *ae, f.* a town of *Thrace*.

Pacuvius, *um, m.* a celebrated Roman tragic poet, a native of *Brundisium*, nephew of *Ennius*. Hence **Pacūvianus**, *a, um*.

Padaei, *orum, m. plu.* a people of *India* about *Multum* in *Synner*.

Pādus, *i, m.* the principal river of *Italy*, now the *Po*.

Pādusa, *ae, f.* the southern mouth of the *Pados*, which has now ceased to exist.

Paeān, *anis, m.* an appellative of *Apollō*, as the healing deity. Hence **Paeōnius**, *a, um*, *Laconian*, in *Ion* healing.

Paeligni, *v. Peligni*. **Paeōnes**, *um, m. plu.* a people of northern *Macedonia*. Hence **Paeōnia**, *ae, f.* their country. And **Paeōnis**, *idis, f.* only *Paeonian*.

Paestum, *i, n.* a city of *Lucania*, formerly called *Posidonia*; now *Pesto*. Hence **Paestānus**, *a, um*. Also **Paestāni**, *orum, m.* its inhabitants.

Paetus, *i, m.* a Roman surname.

Pagāsa, *ae, f.*, and **Pagāsaē**, *arum, m. plu.* a maritime town of *Thessaly*, where the *Argo* was built. Hence **Pagāsaesus**, *a, um*; *Pagasaesus sinus*, the *Gulf of Volo*; *puppis, the Argo* (*Ov.*).

Pagāsus, *i, m.* a *Thojan* warrior in *Virg.*

Palaemon, *onis, m.* a sea-god, formerly called *Melicerta*, *q. v.* 2. *Remmius Palaemon*, a *Roman grammarian* in the time of *Tiberius* and *Claudius*.

3. a shepherd in *Virg.*

Palaestē, *ēs, f.* a sea-port in *Epirus*. Hence **Palaestinus**, *a, um*.

Palaestina, *ae*, and **Palaestinē**, *ēs, f.* the country of *Palestine*. Hence **Palaestinus**, *a, um*; also **Palaestini**, *orum, m.* its inhabitants.

Palamedes, *is, m.* son of *Nauplius*, king of *Euboea*, who lost his life before *Troy* through the artifices of *Ulysses*.

Palatium, *um, n.* one of the seven hills of *Rome*. Hence **Palatinus**, *a, um*, *Palatine*.

Pales, *is, f.* the tutelary goddess of shepherds and cattle. Hence **Pallis**, *e*, and **Pallia**, *um, n. plu.* the feast of *Pales* celebrated on the 21st of *April*.

Pallor, *orum, m. plu.* (*sing. Pallor*, *i, m.* *Virg.* and *Ov.*), twin sons of *Jupiter* and the nymph *Thalia*, worshipped at *Pallia*, in *Sicily*.

Pālīnurus, *i, m.* the pilot of *Aeneas*, who was drowned off the coast of *Lauria*. 2. A promontory named after him, *Cape Palmaro*.

(1) **Pallas**, *adis* and *adon, f.* the Greek name for *Minerva* (*q. v.*). Hence **Palladius**, *a, um*, *Palladian*, belonging to *Pallas* or *Minerva*. An *Subst.*

Pallādium, *um, n.* the image or statue of *Pallas*, at *Troy*, which fell from heaven, in the reign of *Ilius*, and during the *Trojan* war was carried off by *Ulysses* and *Diomed*, because the fate of the city depended on the possession of it.

(2) **Pallas**, *antis* (*Vir. Pallā, Virg.* of *No. 4*), *m.* a giant. 2. son of *Pandion*, the father of the fifth *Minerva* mentioned by *Cicero*. 3. a king of *Arcadia*, the great-grandfather of *Evander*.

Hence **Pallantēus**, *a, um*, of or belonging to *Pallas*, the ancestor of *Evander*. *Subst.* **Pallantēum**, *i, n.* (1) a city in *Arcadia*, the residence of *Pallas*.

(2) the city founded by *Evander* in *Italy*, where *Rome* afterwards stood. Also **Pallantias**, *adis, f.* and **Pallantis**, *idis* and *idis, f.* *Anropa*, so called because descended from *Hyperrion*, uncle of the giant *Pallas*.

Pallēnē, *ēs, f.* a peninsula and town of *Macedonia*. Hence **Pallēnensis**, *e*.

Palmīra (*Palmyra*), *ae, f.* a city of *Syria*, the ruins of which still remain. Hence **Palmyrēnus** (*Palmyr-*), *a, um*.

Pammēnes, *is, m.* a Greek rhetorician, instructor of *Brutus*. Hence

Pamphénia, *drum*, *n.* the opinions of *Pamphénia* (Cic.).

Pamphagus, *i.*, *m.* = *πανφαγος*, "all-eating," the name of a dog in *Ody*.

Pamphilus, *i.*, *m.* a disciple of *Plato*, whom *Epicurus* heard. 2. a rhetorician mentioned by *Cic*.

Pamphylia, *ae.*, *f.* a country on the south coast of Asia Minor, between *Lycia* and *Cilicia*. Hence **Pamphylus**, *a.* *um*; also **Pamphylia**, *drum*, *m.* the inhabitants.

Pan, *Pános* (Acc. *Pána*), *m.* the chief god of woods and of shepherds, son of *Mercury*. *Plu* : *Pános*, gods of the woods resembling *Pan*.

Panaetius, *ii.*, *m.* a celebrated Stoic philosopher, a native of Rhodes, the instructor and friend of *Scipio Africanus* the younger, from whom *Cicero* took the greater part of his treatise *In Officiis*.

Panaetolius and **Panaetoliceus**, *a.* *um*, adj. belonging to the whole of *Actolia*, *Panaetolon*. As *Subst.* **Panaetolium**, *ii.*, *n.* the general assembly of the *Actolians*.

Panathenæus, *a.* *um*, adj. belonging to the *Panathenæa*, a festival of the *Athenians*. As *Subst.* a festival oration of *Isocrates* pronounced at the *Panathenæa*.

Panchalæ, *ae.*, *f.* a region in Arabia *Des.*, celebrated for its frankincense. Hence **Panchæus**, *a.* *um*, and **Panchæus**, *a.* *um*.

Pandarus, *i.*, *m.* a Lycian, and a celebrated archer in the Trojan war. 2. son of *Alcator*, companion of *Atreus*, killed by *Troilus* in *Viz*.

Pandataria-veria, *ae.*, *f.* a small island near the Bay of Naples, now *Vandolonia*.

Pandion, *drum*, *m.* king of Athens, father of *Ereus* and *Phalange*. Hence **Pandionius**, *a.* *um*.

Pandolia, *ae.*, *f.* city of *Epirus*, on the *Acheron*.

Pandora, *ae.*, *f.* the first woman, made by *Vulcan* at *Jupiter's* command, and presented with gifts by all the gods, wife of *Ephemus* and mother of *Pyrria*.

Pandrosos, *i.*, *f.* a daughter of *Cecrops*.

Pangæus, *i.* *m.* and **Pangaea**, *drum*, *n.* *plu.* a range of mountains in *Thrace* and *Macedonia*.

Panhormus, *v.* *Panormus*, **Panicus**, *i.*, *m.* a little Pan.

Pannonia, *ae.*, *f.* a country on the Danube including parts of Hungary, Slavonia and Bosnia. Hence **Pannonius**, *a.* *um*, **Pannonius**, *a.* *um*, and **Pannonia**, *i.*, *f.* adj.

Panompheus, *i.*, *m.* "author of all oracles," an epithet of *Jupiter*.

Panope, *es*, and **Panopæa**, *ae.*, *f.* a sea-nymph. 2. a town in *Phocis*.

Panormus (*Panh*), *i.*, *f.* and **Panormum** (*Panh*), *i.*, *n.* a city on the north coast of Sicily, now *Palerio*.

Hence **Panormitanus** (*Panh*), *a.* *um*.

Pansa, *ae.*, *m.* a Roman surname. **Pantagias**, **Pantagies**, and **Pantagia**, *ae.* (Acc. *Pantagien*), *m.* a small river in the east of Sicily.

Panthous and **Panthus**, *i.*, *m.* a priest of *Apollo* at *Trus*, and father of *Euphorbus*. Hence **Panthoides**, *ae.*, *m.* son of *Panthous*, i. e. *Euphorbus*.

Pantolabus, *i.*, *m.* the name of a parasite in *Hor*.

Paphlagonia, *ae.*, *f.* a province of Asia Minor on the Black Sea. Hence **Paphlago** (-on), *drum*, *m.* a *Paphlagonian*, and **Paphlagonæus**, *um*, *m.* *Paphlagonian*.

Papbos or -us, *i.*, *m.* son of *Pygmalion*, and founder of the city of the same name. 2. *f.* a city in *Cyprus*, sacred to *Venus*. Hence **Papbius**, *a.* *um*, *Paphian*; also **Papbi**, *drum*, *m.* its inhabitants.

Papirius (old form, *Papirus*), *a.*, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Papirius**, *a.* *um*, and **Papirianus**, *a.* *um*.

Papius, *a.*, the name of a Roman gens.

Paraetionium, *ii.* *n.* a sea-port town in Northern Africa, west of *Alexandria*.

Parca, *ae.*, *f.* a goddess of Fate: plur. the *Fates*.

Paris, *i.*, *drum*, *m.* son of *Priam* and *Hecuba*, also called *Alexandros*. He decided the dispute between *Juno*, *Pallas*, and *Venus* in favour of the last, who promised him *Helen* as a reward. By carrying her off, he was the cause of the Trojan war, in which he was slain by *Philoctetes*. 2. an actor, a freedman of *Domitia*. 3. a pantomime actor (*Suet*).

Parisi, *drum*, *m.* *plu.* a people of Gaul. Their chief city was called *Latetia* *Parisium* and *Parisii*, now *Paris*.

Parium, *ii.*, *n.* a city of *Mysia*. Hence **Parianus**, *a.* *um*.

Parma, *ae.*, *f.* a town in *Gallia Cispadana*, famous for its breed of sheep. Hence **Parmensis**, *e.*; and **Parmenses**, *um*, *m.* its inhabitants.

Parménides, *is.*, *m.* a celebrated Greek philosopher, a native of *Elee*. He visited Athens *B.C.* 448.

Parménio (-on), *drum*, *m.* a general of *Alexander the Great*.

Parnassus and -os, also **Parnassus** or -os, *i.*, *m.* a high mountain in *Phocis* with two peaks, sacred to *Apollo* and the *Muses*, on the slopes of which were the city of *Delphi* and the *Costian* spring. Hence **Parnassis** (*Parnas*), *i.*, *f.* adj.; and **Parnassius**, *a.* *um*.

Paropamisus (*Parâ*) or **Paropamisus** (*Parâp*), *a.* *um*, a mountain-range between the *Caspian* Sea, now *Hindu-Kush*. Hence **Paropamisadae**, *drum*, *m.* its inhabitants.

Paros (-us), *i.*, *f.* one of the *Cyclades*, famous for its white marble. Hence

Parus, *a.* *um*, *Parian*; and **Parri**, *drum*, *m.* its inhabitants.

Parthasia, *ae.*, *f.* a district of *Arcadia*, on the Messenian frontier, with a town of the same name. Hence **Parthasias**, *i.*, *f.* adj. *Arcadian*: *ursa*, the Great Bear (*Ov.*). As *Subst.* **Parthasias**, *i.*, *f.* an *Arcadian* woman (*Ov.*). Also **Parthasius**, *a.* *um*, *Arcadian*: *dea*, i. e. *Carmenia*, the mother of *Evander* (*Ov.*): *Virgo*, i. e. *Callisto* (*id.*).

Parthasius, *ii.*, *m.* a celebrated Greek painter, a native of *Ephesus*. Flourished about *B.C.* 400.

Parthion, *drum*, *m.* son of *Agenor*, king of *Calydon*, and father of *Oeneus*.

Parthenias, *drum*, *m.* ("maiden's children") a name given to the Spartan colonists who founded *Tarentum* under *Phalantus*.

Parthenius, *ii.*, *m.* a mountain in *Arcadia*. Hence **Parthenius**, *a.* *um*. 2. the chief river of *Paphlagonia*. 3. a Greek grammarian, an instructor of *Virgil*.

Parthenopæus, *i.*, *m.* son of *Meleager* and *Atalanta*, one of the Seven who fought against *Thebes*.

Parthenopæus, *es.*, *f.* one of the *Sirens*, from whom *Neapolis* derived its original name of *Parthenope*, by which it is often called in the poets. Hence **Parthenopæus**, *a.* *um*, *Neapolitan*.

Parthi, *drum*, *m.* *plu.* the *Parthians*, a Scythian people, situated to the south-east of the *Caspian*, famed in antiquity as skillful archers. Hence **Parthus**, *a.* *um*; **Parthia**, *ae.*, *f.* their country; and **Parthicus**, *a.* *um*, *Parthian*.

Parthus, *i.*, *f.* a city in *Illyria*. Hence **Parthini** (-eni), *drum*, *m.* its inhabitants.

Pasiphæa, *es.* and **Pasiphæa**, *ae.*, *f.* daughter of *Helios*, sister of *Circæ*, wife of *Minos*, and mother of *Androgeus*, *Phædra*, and *Ariadne*. Also of the *Minotaur* by a bull. Hence **Pasiphæus**, *a.* *um*, **Pasiphæia**, *ae.*, *f.* *Phædra* (*Ov.*).

Pasiteles (Acc. -en), *m.* a famous stammy and silver chaser of *Magna Græcia*.

Pasithæa, *ae.* and **Pasithæa**, *es.*, *f.* one of the three *Græces*.

Pâtara, *ae.*, *f.* a sea-port town of *Lycia*, with a celebrated oracle of *Apollo*. Hence **Pâtareus** (*trisy*), *es* and *es*, *m.* a surname of *Apollo*, **Pâtareus**, *a.* *um*, and **Pâtareus**, *a.* *um*, also **Pâtarani**, *drum*, *m.* its inhabitants.

Pâtavinum, *ii.*, *n.* an important city of Northern Italy, the birth-place of *Livy*, now *Padua*. Hence **Pâtavinus**, *a.* *um*; and **Pâtavini**, *drum*, *m.* its inhabitants: also **Pâtavinitas**, *atis*, *f.* *Paduan* provinciality (ascribed to *Livy*).

Patras (*â* in *Ov.*), *drum*, *f.* *plu.* a very ancient city in *Achaia*, now *Patras*. Hence **Patrensis**, *e.*; and **Patrenses**, *um*, *m.* its inhabitants.

Patroclus, i (Patrocles, is; Acc. Patroclēm), m. son of Menoetius, the friend of Achilles, slain by Hector.

Paulus (Paulus), i, m. a Roman surname in the gens Aemilia. Esp. L. Aemilius Paulus, who fell in the battle of Cannae, B.C. 216. Hence **Paulinus** (Pauli-), a, um.

Pausanias, ae, m. son of Cleombrotus, leader of the Spartans in the battle of Plataea. 2. a Macedonian, the murderer of Philip II.

Pausias, ae, m. a celebrated painter, a native of Sicyon, contemporary with Apelles. Hence **Pausiānus**, a, um.

Pediastia, ae, f. a nick-name of the Roman knight Peditaeus, on account of his effeminacy (Hor.).

Pedius, ii, m. a joint-heir with Augustus to Caesar's estate.

Peducaeus, i, m. a Roman name. Esp. Sex. Peducaeus, a praetor in Sicily, when Cicero was quaestor there.

Pedium, i, n. a town of Latium, near Rome, near Galliano. Hence **Pedianus**, a, um, and **Pedani**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

(1) **Pegaeus** (-os), i, m. a winged horse, which sprang from the blood of Medusa: with a blow of his hoof he caused the fountain of the Muses (Hippocrene) to spring from Mount Helicon.

Bellerophon mounted him, and with his aid destroyed the Chimæra. Hence **Pegaeusius**, a, um, **Pegaeus**, a, um, and **Pegasia**, idis, f. adj. As Subst.: **Pegasis**, idis, f. a fountain nymph; **Pegastides**, idis, f. the Muses.

(2) **Pegaeus**, i, m. a celebrated artist in Vespasian's time.

Pelagones, um, m. a people of Macedonia. Hence **Pelagōnia**, ae, f. their country.

Pelagii, ōrum, m. plu. ancient inhabitants of Greece, who were spread likewise over a part of Asia Minor and other countries. often used by the poets for Greeks. Hence **Pelagias**, adis, and **Pelagias**, idis, f. adj. and **Pelagius**, a, um (poet.), Grecian.

Pelithronius, a, um, belonging to Pelithronia, a region of Thessaly inhabited by the Lapithae.

Peleus, ēi and ēos (Acc. Peleā; Voc. Peleu; Abl. Peleo), king of a district in Thessaly, son of Aeacus, husband of Thetis, and father of Achilles. Hence **Pelides**, ae, m. the son of Peleus, i. e. Achilles; also the grandson of Peleus, i. e. Neoptolemus, son of Achilles.

Pellias, ae, m. king of Iolcos in Thessaly. Being guardian of his nephew Jason, he induced him to join the Argonautic expedition. After Jason's return, Pellias was slain by his own daughters, at the instigation of Medea. Hence **Pellades**, um, f. plu. his daughters.

Peligni or **Paeligni**, ōrum, m. plu. a people of Central Italy. Hence **Pelignus**, a, um.

Pellon, ii, n. a lofty range of mountains in eastern Thessaly. Hence

Pelliacus, a, um, **Pellius**, a, um, and **Pellias**, adis, f. adj.

Pella, ae, and **Pellē**, ēs, f. a city of remote antiquity in Macedonia, the birth-place of Alexander the Great. Hence **Pellaeus**, a, um; juvenis, i. e. Alexander (Juv.). Also Alexandrian; because Alexander founded Alexandria (Lucan).

Pellēne, ēs, f. a city of Achaia. Hence **Pellēnaeus**, a, um, and **Pellēnensis**, e.

Pelopidas, ae, m. a celebrated Theban general, friend of Epaminondas.

Peloponnesus, i, f. the Peloponnesus (lit. island of Pelops); now the Morea. Hence **Peloponnesius**, e.

Peloponnesiacus, a, um, and **Peloponnesius**, a, um.

Pelops, ōpis, m. son of Tantalus, king of Phrygia, father of Atreus and Thyestes, grandfather of Agamemnon and Menelaus. Being driven out of Phrygia, he went to Elis, and obtained the hand of Hippodamia, daughter of King Oenomaus, whom he succeeded on the throne. Hence **Pelopidas**, adis, and **Pelopēis**, idis, f. adj. Peloponnesian. **Pelopēus**, a, um, **Pelopēus**, a, um, Pelopon or Mycenaean. and **Pelopidae**, ōrum, m. plu. the descendants of Pelops.

Pelorias, adis, f. = Pelorus

Peloris, idis, f. = Pelorus

Pelorus (-os), i, m. the north-eastern promontory of Sicily, now Cap. Faro.

Pelusiūm, ii, n. a city at the eastern mouth of the Nile. Hence **Pelusiōus**, a, um, and **Pelusius**, a, um.

Penates, v Part i

Penēlus, ēi, m. a son of Hippolitus and Asterope, one of Helen's suitors.

Penēlope, ēs, and **Penēlopa**, ae, f. daughter of Icarus and Periboea, wife of Ulysses. Hence **Penēlopēus**, a, um.

Penestae, ōrum, m. a people in Grecian Illyria. **Penestā**, ae, f. their country, whence **Penestianus**, a, um.

Peneus, i, m. the principal river of Thessaly, which flows through the valley of Tempe; now the Salambria in mythology, a river-god, the father of Cyrene and Daphne. Hence **Peneis**, idis, f. adj.: **Peneius**, a, um, and **Peneus**, a, um.

Penninus (Penin-, PoenIn-), a, um, adj. of or belonging to the Pennine Alps, which include the Great St. Bernard.

Pentēlicus, a, um, adj. Pentelic, belonging to Mount Pentelicus in Attica, famous for marble.

Penthesilea, ae, f. queen of the Amazons, who fought against the Greeks, and was slain by Achilles.

Pentheus, ēi and ēos, m. son of Echion and Agave, grandson of Cadmus and king of Thebes. Having treated the rites of Bacchus with contempt, he was torn in pieces by his mother and her sisters when under

the influence of that god. Hence **Penthesides**, ae, m. a male descendant of Pentheus.

Pēpārēthus or -os, i, f. an island in the Aegean Sea near the coast of Thessaly, now Piperi (not Skopelo).

Perdiccas, ae, m. a distinguished Macedonian general under Alexander the Great.

Pergama, v Anna.

Pergamum, i, n., and **Pergāmus** (Pergāmos), i, f., also, Pergāma, ōrum, n. plu. the citadel of Troy, poet. Troy. Hence **Pergamēus**, a, um, Trojan.

2. **Pergamum**, i, n. a city in Mysia, on the Ticus, the capital of the kingdom of Pergamum, with a celebrated library. Hence **Pergamēnus**, a, um, and **Pergamēni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Pergus, i, m. a lake in Sicily, near Herma, where Pluto carried off Proserpine.

Pericles, is and i (Voc. Pericle), m. a famous Athenian orator and statesman.

Periclymēnus, i, m. a son of Neleus and brother of Nestor, one of the Argonauts, who had received from Neptune the power of changing his shape at pleasure.

Perilla, ae, f. a woman's name in Ov.

Perillus, i, m. a famous worker in metal, celebrated for the brazen bull which he made for the tyrant Phalaris (v Phalaris). Hence **Perillus**, a, um.

Perimēdeus, a, um, adj. belonging to the sorceress Perimede; magical (Prop.).

Perimēle, ēs, f. a nymph, daughter of Hippolampus, who was changed into the island of the same name.

Perinthus (-os), i, f. a city of Thrace. Hence **Perinthius**, a, um.

Peripatētic, ōrum, m. the Peripatetics, or followers of Aristotle.

Periphas, antis, m. a king of Attica in Ov. 2. one of the companions of Pyrrhus in Aug. 3. one of the Lapithae in Ov.

Permessus, i, m. a river in Boeotia sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

Pēro, ōnis, f. daughter of Neleus, and sister of Nestor.

Perperna or **Perpenna**, ae, m. a Roman surname. Esp. M. Perperna, the assassin of Sertorius.

Perphaebi, ōrum, m. plu. a people of Thessaly. Hence **Perphaebus**, a, um, and **Perphaebia**, ae, f. their country.

Persae, ōrum, m. the Persians (Sing. **Persa** or **Perses**, ae), often used by the poets for the Parthians (Hor.). Hence **Persia**, idis, f. and **Persia**, ae, f. their country, **Persia** (Persis, idis, also as adj. Persian).

Persicus, a, um, Persian, also luxurious. As Subst.: **Persicūm**, i, n. (sc. malum), a peach.

Peras, *sa*, or **Persa**, *ae*, *f*. daughter of Oceanus, mother of Circe. Hence **Persis**, *idis*, *f*. adj. magical.

Persephōnē, *sa*, *f*. the Greek name of Proserpine.

Perses, *ae*, also **Persous** (dissyll.), *si* (Gen. rarely Persi; Dat. Persi), *m*. the last king of Macedonia, conquered by Aemilius Paulus, B.C. 169. Hence **Persous**, *a*, *um*.

Persous (dissyll.), *si* and *esos* (Acc. Persea), *m*. son of Jupiter and Danae. He killed Medusa, and cut off her head, by means of which he turned into stone a sea-monster, and thus saved the life of Andromeda, whom he married. Hence **Persous**, *a*, *um*, and **Persius**, *a*, *um*.

Persius, *ii*, *m*. a Roman name. Esp. C. Persius, an orator, contemporary of the Gracchi; and A. Persius Flaccus, a celebrated satirist in the reign of Nero.

Perusia, *ae*, *f*. one of the twelve confederate towns of Etruria, now Perugia. Hence **Perusinus**, *a*, *um*; and **Perusini**, *orum*, *m*. its inhabitants.

Pessinus and **Pesinus**, *untis*, *f*. a very ancient town in Galatia, celebrated for its worship of Cybele. Hence **Pessinuntius**, *a*, *um*.

Pestilla (**Pestilla**), *ae*, *f*. an ancient Greek town on the coast of Bruttium. Hence **Pestellinus**, *a*, *um*.

Petillus, *a*, the name of a Roman gens.

Petina, *ae*, *f*. wife of the emperor Claudius.

Petosisiris, *idis*, *m*. an Egyptian mathematician and astrologer. Hence any mathematician, astrologer (Juv.).

Petovio, *ontis*, *f*. a city of Pannonia, now Pettau.

Petra, *ae*, *f*. a city of Arabia Petraea. Hence **Petraeus**, *a*, *um*. 2. a city of Pieria. 3. a city of Thrace.

4. a city of Umbria. 5. a hill near Dyrrhachium.

Petrusius, *ii*, *m*. a lieutenant of Pompeius in the civil war. Hence **Petrusianus**, *a*, *um*.

Petrini, *orum*, *m*. the inhabitants of the city of Petra, in Sicily.

Petrinum, *i*, *n*. a villa near Sinuessa, in Campania.

Petrogōrii, *orum*, *m*. a Gallic tribe in Aquitania, in the mod. Périgueux.

Petrōnius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Petronius Arbitr, a Roman knight, a favourite of the emperor Nero, the author of a Latin romance still extant.

Pettālus, *i*, *m*. the name of a mythic hero who sought to attack Perseus at the court of Cepheus.

Peucetia, *ae*, *f*. a region in Apulia. Hence **Peucetius**, *a*, *um*.

Phaeacēs, *um*, *m*. plu. a fabulous people, described as inhabiting the isle of Scheria, perhaps Corcyra. Also

poet. in sing.: **Phaeax**, *acis*, *subst* and *adj*. Hence **Phaeacia**, *ae*, *f*. their country. **Phaeacis**, *idis*, *f*. adj. Phaeacian; as *Subst.* a poem on the sojourn of Ulysses in Phaeacia: also **Phaeacius**, *a*, *um*, and **Phaeacus**, *a*, *um*. **Phaedo** or **Phaedon**, *onis*, *m*. a disciple of Socrates and friend of Plato: hence the name of one of Plato's dialogues.

Phaedra, *ae*, *f*. daughter of Minos, and wife of Theseus.

Phaedrus, *i*, *m*. a pupil of Socrates: hence the name of one of Plato's dialogues. 2. an Epicurean philosopher of Athens, an instructor of Cicero.

3. a freedman of Augustus, celebrated as a writer of fables.

Phaestum, *i*, *n*. a town of Crete. Hence **Phaestias**, *adis*, *f*. a female inhabitant of it, and **Phaestius**, *a*, *um*. 2. a town of Thessaly.

Phaëthon, *ontis*, *m*. an epithet of the sun (φαῖθων, shining). 2. son of Helios (the Sun-god) and Clymene, who perished while trying to drive his father's chariot. Hence **Phaëthon-tius**, *a*, *um*; **Phaëthontides**, *um*, *pl*. *f*. the sisters of Phaëthon; **Phaëthusa**, *ae*, *f*. the name of a sister of Phaëthon.

Phalantus, *i*, *m*. a Spartan who emigrated to Italy and founded Tarentum.

Phalaris, *idis*, *m*. a tyrant of Agrigento, for whom Perillus made a brazen bull, in which those condemned by him were to be roasted alive. Perillus was the first to suffer; but Phalaris himself afterwards suffered the same fate.

Phalēris, *is*, *m*. a Trojan, slain by Turnus.

Phalērum, *i*, *n*. one of the harbours of Athens. Hence **Phalēron**, *si* and *esos*, *m*. adj. and **Phalēronic**, *a*, *um*.

Phanae, *arum*, *f*. plu. a promontory in Chios, noted for its wine. Hence **Phanaeus**, *a*, *um*.

(1) **Phaon**, *onis*, *m*. a youth of Lesbos beloved by Sappho.

(2) **Phaon**, *ontis*, *m*. a freedman of Nero's.

Pharōocē, *is*, *m*. grandfather of Mithridates, king of Pontus.

2. son of Mithridates, defeated by Caesar.

Pharsalus or **Pharsalus**, *i*, *f*. a town in Thessaly near which Caesar defeated Pompeius. Hence **Pharsali-ous**, *a*, *um*, **Pharsalius**, *a*, *um*; and **Pharsalla**, *ae*, *f*. the territory of Pharsalus.

(1) **Pharus** or **-os**, *i*, *f*. (rarely *m*). an island near Alexandria, in Egypt, famous for its lighthouse. Hence **Pharius**, *a*, *um*, Pharian, Egyptian.

(2) **Pharus**, *i*, *m*. a Trojan slain by Turnus in Virg.

Phaselia, *idis*, *f*. a town on the coast of Lycia. Hence **Phaselitae**, *arum*, *m*. plu. its inhabitants.

Phasis, *idis* or *idos* (Acc. also Phasin, Voc. Phasi), *m*. a river in Colchis,

which flows into the Euxine Sea. Hence **Phasis**, *idis*, *f*. Colchian; as *Subst.* the Colchian woman, i.e. Medea. **Phasiacus**, *a*, *um*, Colchian. **Phasianus**, *i*, *m*. a pheasant. **Phasias**, *adis*, *f*. Colchian.

Phægon (dissyll.), *si*, *m*. father of Alpheiboea. Hence **Phægon**, *a*, *um*; and **Phægis**, *idis*, *f*. (Acc. Phægidia), daughter of Phægon, i.e. Alpheiboea, wife of Alcmaeon.

Phenōos or **-us**, *i*, *f*. a town of Arcadia, with a lake of the same name. Hence **Phenœatae**, *arum*, *m*. plu. its inhabitants.

Phærae, *arum*, *f*. plu. a city of Thessaly, the residence of Admetus. Hence **Phæraeus**, *z*, *um*, and **Phæraei**, *orum*, *m*. its inhabitants. 2. a city in Messenia.

Phræsolus, *a*, *um*, adj. belonging to Phereclus, who built the ships with which Paris carried off Helen.

Phærocydes, *is*, *m*. a philosopher of Syros, an instructor of Pythagoras. Hence **Phærocydus**, *a*, *um*. 2. an Athenian chronicler, about B.C. 480, mentioned by Cic.

Pheres, *esus*, *m*. a Trojan in Virg.

Phæritades, *ae*, *m*. a son of Pheres, king of Phærae, i.e. Admetus.

Phiale, *es*, *f*. a companion of Diana in Ov.

Phidias, *ae* (Acc. Phidian), *m*. a famous Athenian sculptor, contemporary with Pericles. Hence **Phidiæus**, *a*, *um*.

Phidippides, *is*, *m*. a famous Athenian courier.

Philadelphía, *ae*, *f*. a city in Lydia. Hence **Philadelphēni**, *orum*, *m*. its inhabitants.

Philadelphus, *i*, *m*. a surname of Ptolemaeus II., king of Egypt, B.C. 285.

Phila, *arum*, *f*. an island in the Nile.

Philaeni, *orum* (or *Philaenōi*), *m*. plu. = φίλων, "lovers of praise," two Carthaginian brothers, who, to extend the boundaries of their country, submitted to be buried alive. Philenān arae, "the altars of the Philaeni," a place on the frontiers of Carthage and Cyrene, named after them.

Phylammon, *onis*, *m*. a son of Apollo, a celebrated singer.

Philemō (-on), *onis*, *m*. a rustic, the husband of Baucis: v. Baucis.

2. a Greek comic poet, a native of Soli, in Cilicia, and a contemporary of Menander.

Philetas, *ae*, *m*. a Greek elegiac poet of Cos. Hence **Philetus**, *a*, *um*.

Philippi, *orum*, *m*. plu. a city in Macedonia, on the borders of Thrace, celebrated for the battle in which Octavianus and Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius, B.C. 42. Hence **Philippensis**, *e*, and **Philippus**, *a*, *um*.

Philippopolis, *os* (Acc. Philippopolim or -in; Abl. Philippopolis), *f*. an important city in Thrace, now Philippopolis.

Philippus, i, m. the name of several kings of Macedonia, the most celebrated of whom were (1) Philip II. the son of Amyntas, and father of Alexander the Great; and (2) Philip V. contemporary with Hannibal. Hence as name of a gold coin (= 20 drachmae). In this sense use, with second syll short in Pl. **Philippus** (rarely **Philippus**), a, um, and **Philippicus**, a, um.

Philistus, i, m. an historian of Syracuse.

Philo or **-on**, ōnis, m. an Academic philosopher, teacher of Cicero.

Philoctetes, ae, m. son of Pocus of Thessaly, celebrated as an archer, a friend of Hercules, who gave him at his death the poisoned arrows without which Troy could not be taken. Hence **Philoctetes**, a, um.

Philodemus, i, m. an Epicurean philosopher in the time of Cicero.

Philolaus, i, m. a Pythagorean philosopher of Croton, contemporary with Plato.

Philomela, ae, f. daughter of Pandion, and sister of Procne, changed into a nightingale. Hence poet. the nightingale (Virg.).

Philomelum, i, n. a city in Phrygia. Hence **Philomelenses**, ium, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Philopoemen, ōnis, m. a celebrated general of the Achaean league.

Philus, i, m. a Roman surname.

Philyra, ae, f. daughter of Oceanus, and mother of Chiron. Hence **Philyreus**, a, um, **Philyreus**, a, um, and **Philyrides** (Phyll), ae, m. son of Philyra, i.e. Chiron.

Phineus (dissyll.), ēi and ēos, m. king of Salmidessus, in Thrace. He was tormented by the Harpies, from whom he was at length freed by the Argonauts. Hence **Phineus** and **Phineus**, a, um; also **Phinides**, ae, m. a male descendant of Phineus. 2. brother of Cypheus, who fought with Perseus about Andromeda, and was changed by him into a stone.

Phintia, ae, f. a city of Sicily.

Phintias, ae, m. a Pythagorean, celebrated for his friendship with Damon.

Phlegethon, ōnis, m. = φλεγέθων, "flaming," a river in the Lower World, which ran with fire instead of water. Hence **Phlegethontis**, idis, f. adj.

Phlegon, ōnis, m. = φλεγων, "flaming," one of the four horses of the sun in Ov.

Phlagra, ae, f. a country of Macedonia, afterwards called Pallene. Hence **Phlagraeus**, a, um.

Phlegraeus, i, m. one of the Centaurs.

Phlegya, arum, m. plu. a Thracian or Thessalian people who are so called to have destroyed the temple at Delphi.

Phlegyas, ae, m. king of the Lapithae, and father of Ixion and Coronis. **Phlisa**, untis, f. a city of Pelopon-

nesus, between Sicyon and Argolis. Hence **Phlasius**, a, um; and **Phlasi**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Phloaea, ae, f. a maritime town of Ionia, a colony from which founded Massilia in the 6th century B.C. Hence **Phloaeenses**, ium, and **Phloaei**, ōrum, m. plu. the Phloaeans; **Phloaeus**, a, um; **Phloean**, ōnis, m. an Athenian general, a contemporary of Demosthenes.

Phlois, idis, f. a country of Northern Greece, west of Boeotia. Hence **Phloenses**, ium, and **Phloei**, ōrum, m. plu. the Phloians; **Phloeus**, a, um, and **Phloaeus**, a, um.

Phloos, i, m. a son of Aeacus, who was slain by his brother Peleus.

Phoebe, ēs, f. the moon-goddess, sister of Phoebus. 2. daughter of Leda and sister of Helen.

Phoebus, i, m. a name of Apollo, the sun-god. Hence **Phoebigēna**, ae, m. his son Aesculapius. **Phoebēus**, a, um, and **Phoebus**, a, um, also **Phoebas**, adis, f. a priestess of Apollo, a prophetess.

Phoenice, ēs, f. Phoenicia, i.e. the territory of Tyre, Sidon, etc. famed for its commerce: called also **Phoenicia**, ae, f. Hence **Phoenices**, um, m. plu. the Phoenicians, and **Phoenissa**, ae, f. a Phoenician woman, esp. Indo-Virg.).

Phoenix, icis, m. son of Amyntor, the teacher and companion of Achilles.

Pholoe, ēs, f. a forest-clad mountain in Arcadia, on the borders of Elis.

2. a mountain in Thessaly, the abode of the Centaurs. 3. name of a woman in Hor.

Pholus, i, m. a centaur, son of Ixion. 2. a Trojan in Virg.

Phorbas, aris, m. a son of Praxinos, father of Honeus in Virg. 2. a chief who joined with the Pelagiae in plundering the temple of Delphi.

Phorcus, i, and **Phorceus**, ōis (γῆν, γνος) m. son of Neptune, father of Medusa and the other Gorgons, who was changed after death into a sea-god. Hence **Phorcis**, idis, f. a female descendant of Phorcus, Medusa (but so were Phorides, the Graecae, Ov.), also **Phorocnis**, idis and idis, f. Medusa.

Phormio, ōnis, m. a peripatetic philosopher of Ephesus. 2. the name of a play of Terence.

Phoroneus (trisyll.), ēi and ēos, m. son of Inachus, and brother of Io. Hence **Phoroneis**, idis, f. Io.

Phraates or **Phrahates**, ae, m. the name of several kings of Parthia: esp. one contemporary with Horace, expelled from his kingdom for his cruelty and restored by the Scythians.

Phrixus (not Phryxus), i, m. son of Athamas and Nephele, and brother of Helle, with whom he fled to Colchis, mounted on a ram with a golden fleece. Hence **Phrixus**, a, um.

Phyaees, ae, m. a king of the Gelae in Ov.

Phryges, um, m. plu. the Phrygians, a people of Asia Minor. Hence **Phrygia**, ae, f. their country, divided into Great and Little Phrygia.

Phrygius, a, um, Phrygian, and, because Troy was in Phrygia Minor, Trojan, also **Phryx**, ūgis, adj. Phrygian, Trojan.

Phrynē, ēs, f. a celebrated and wealthy courtesan at Athens.

Phthia, ae, f. a district of Thessaly, the country of Achilles. Hence **Phthias**, adis, f. a woman of Phthia.

Phthiote, ae, m. and **Phthiotes**, ae, m. a Phthiote; **Phthiotis**, idis, f. = Phthia, **Phthiotides**, a, um, and **Phthius**, a, um. **Phthius rex**, i.e. Achilles (Ov.).

Phylaea, ēs, f. a small town of Thessaly, whence Phylaeans came.

Hence **Phylaeus**, idis, f. adj. and **Phylaeus**, a, um, also **Phylacides** (Phyll), ae, m. **Phylaeus**, a native of Phylae. 2. a town of the Molossians in Epirus.

Phyle, ēs, f. a strongly fortified place in Attica, on the frontiers of Boeotia.

Phyllis, idis and idos, f. daughter of Siphon, a Thracian king, changed into an almond tree, in Ov. 2. the name of a woman in Virg.

Phyllus, i, m. a Boeotian, in love with Cygnus.

Phyllodoe, ēs, f. a sea-nymph, daughter of Neireus and Iphigeneia.

Phyllus, i, f. a town in Thessaly. Hence **Phyllis**, idis, f. adj. and **Phyllis**, a, um. Thessalian juvenis, i.e. Caneus (Ov.).

Picenum, i, n. a district of Central Italy, bordering on the Adriatic. Hence **Picenus**, entis, adj. **Picentes**, ium, m. the inhabitants, and **Picenus**, a, um, Picenian.

Pictavi, v. **Pictones**.

Picti, ōrum, m. the Picts or ancient Caledonians, thought to be so named from their practice of staining or tattooing their bodies.

Pictones, um, afterwards called **Pictavi**, ōrum, m. a people in Aquitania Gaul, in the mod. Poitou. Hence **Pictonicus**, a, um.

Pictor, ōnis, m. a cognomen in the gens Fabia. Esp. Fabius Pictor, the earliest historian of Rome.

Picus, i, m. son of Saturn, grandfather of Latinus, changed by Circe into a woodpecker.

Pieria, ae, f. a country of Macedonia, south of the Haliacmon. Hence **Pierius**, a, um, Pierian. 2. a country of Syria, between Cilicia and Phoenicia, with a mountain of the same name, and the capital city Seleucia Pieria.

Pieros (-us), i, m. a king of Emathia, who gave to his daughters the

names of the nine Muses (Ov.). According to others, a Macedonian, father of the nine Muses. Hence **Piæris**, *Idis* or *Idos*, *f. daughter of Pierus*; a Muse. Plur. **Piærides**, *um*, *f. the Muses*. **Piærius**, *a*, *um*, *Pieræan*, and hence, musical, poetic. *As Subst.* **Piæria**, *ærum*, *f. the Muses*.

Pilumnus (Vic-), *i*, *m*, the father of Daunus, ancestor of Turnus.

Pimpla, *æ*, *f*, a town in Pieria, sacred to the Muses. Hence **Pimplæus** (Pimpl-), *a*, *um*, and **Pimplæa**, *æ*, *f*, a Muse; also **Pimplæis**, *Idis*, *f. adj.*, and as *subst* a Muse.

Pinarius, *a*, the name of a Roman sacerdotal family.

Pindarus, *i*, *m* **Pindar; a celebrated lyric poet of Thebes, contemporary with Archylus. Hence **Pindarius**, *a*, *um*, **Pindarie**.**

Pindenissus, *i*, *m*, or *-um*, *i*, *n*, a town in Cilicia, taken by Cicero. Hence **Pindenissæ**, *ærum*, *m*, its inhabitants.

Pindus or *-os*, *i*, *m*, a lofty mountain range separating Thessaly from Epirus.

Piræus (trissyl) and **Piræus**, *i*, *m*, also **Pirææ**, *ærum*, *n*, the principal harbour of Athens, with which it was connected by long walls. Hence **Piræus**, *a*, *um*.

Pirænê, *æ*, *f*, a fountain in the citadel (Acropolis) near which Bellerophon caught Pegasus. Hence **Pirænis**, *Idis*, *f. adj.* **Pirænis**, *Ephre*, *i*, *e*, *Acropolis* (Ov.).

Pirithôus, *i*, *m*, or *i* **Ixion**, king of the Lapthæ, husband of Hippodamia, and friend of Theseus, with whom he descended to the infernal regions, where he was seized and detained in chains.

Pirustæ, *ærum*, *m*, a people of Illyria.

Pisa, *æ*, less frequently **Pisææ**, *ærum*, *f*, a city of Elis, on the Alpheus, near which the Olympic games were celebrated. Hence **Pisæus**, *a*, *um*. *Subst.* **Pisææ**, *æ*, *f*, = *Hippodamia*.

Pisææ, *ærum*, *f*, a very ancient city of Etruria, a colony of Pisa in Elis, not *Pisa*. Hence **Pisænus**, *a*, *um*; and **Pisæni**, *ærum*, *m*, its inhabitants.

Pisander, *dri*, *m*, a son of Polycetor, one of Penelope's suitors.

Pisaurum, *i*, *n*, a city of Umbria, at the mouth of the Pisaurus, now Pesaro. Hence **Pisaurensis**, *e*.

Pisidææ, *ærum*, *m*, *plu*, the Pisidians, a warlike people in the S. of Asia Minor, bordering on the Phrygians. Hence **Pisidia**, *æ*, *f*, their country.

Pisistratus, *i*, *m*, a celebrated tyrant of Athens. Hence **Pisistratidææ**, *ærum*, *m*, *plu*, his sons, Hippias and Hipparchus. 2. a Boeotian chief, a friend of the Romans.

Piso, *onis*, *m*, a Roman cognomen

in the gens Calpurnia. Hence **Pisonianus**, *a*, *um*.

Pistorium, *il*, *n*, a city in Etruria, now *Pistoya*. Hence **Pistoriensis**, *e*.

Pitænê, *es*, *f*, a city on the coast of Mysia.

Pithœusa, *æ*, *f* and **Pithœusæ**, *ærum*, *f*, *plu* v. *Aethria*.

Pittacus or *-os*, *i*, *m*, one of the seven wise men of Greece, a native of Mitylene, in Lesbos.

Pittheus (dissyl), *ti* and *ëos*, *m*, king of Troezen, son of Pelops, and father of Aethra, the mother of Theseus. Hence **Pittheus**, *a*, *um*, **Pittheius**, *a*, *um*; also **Pittheis**, *Idos*, *f. daughter of Pittheus*, i. e. *Aethra*.

Placentia, *æ*, *f*, a city in Gallia Cispadana or the Po, now *Placenza*.

Hence **Placentinus**, *a*, *um*; and **Placentini**, *ærum*, *m*, its inhabitants.

Plaetorius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Plaetorianus**, *a*, *um*.

Planasia, *æ*, *f*, an island in the Mediterranean, S. of Elba, now *Pianosa*.

Plancius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Cn. Plancius, whom Cicero defended against a charge of bribery in an extant oration.

Plancus, *i*, *m*, a Roman surname. Esp. L. Munatius Plancus, consul b. c. 42 ("conspue Planco," Hor.).

Plataeæ, *ærum*, *f*, *plu*, Plataea, a celebrated city in Boeotia, near which the Greeks finally defeated the Persians, b. c. 479. Hence **Plataenses**, *ærum*, *m*, *plu*, the Plataeans.

Plato or **Platon**, *onis*, *m*, a celebrated Athenian philosopher, disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Academic philosophy, born about 430 b. c. Hence **Platonicus**, *a*, *um*; also **Platonici**, *ærum*, *m*, the Platonists.

Plautius (Plotius), *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Plautius** (Plot-), *a*, *um*, and **Plautianus** (Plot-), *a*, *um*.

Plautus, *i*, *m*.: T. Maccius (incorrectly, M. Accius) Plautus, a celebrated Roman comic poet, a native of Sarsina in Umbria, born about 254 b. c. Hence **Plautinus**, *a*, *um*.

Pléas (Pléas), *Idis*, *f*, more frequently **Pléades** (Plades), *um*, *f*, the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleion, who were placed among the stars; the Pleiades.

Pléionê, *es*, *f*, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, wife of Atlas, and mother of the Pleiades.

Plennyrium, *il*, *n*, a promontory of Sicily, near Syracuse.

Plumosii or **Plumoxii**, *a*, people of Illyria Gaul.

Pluræus, *ærum*, *f*, a city in Aetolia. Hence **Plurænius**, *a*, *um*.

Plinius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. The most celebrated are, C. Plinius Secundus, also called the Elder, author of a work on natural history,

who perished in an eruption of Vesuvius, A. D. 79; and his nephew, C. Plinius Caecilius, also called the Younger, author of Letters and a Panegyric on the Emperor Trajan. Hence **Plinianus**, *a*, *um*.

Plisthénês, *is*, *m*, son of Pelops, and brother of Atreus and Thyestes. Hence, **Plisthenius**, *a*, *um*.

Pluto or **Pluton**, *onis*, *m*, the king of the lower World, husband of Proserpina, and brother of Jupiter and Neptune. Hence **Plutonium**, *a*, *um*. **Plutonia**, *ærum*, *n*, an unhealthy region in Asia (Cic.).

Plutus, *i*, *m*, = *πλοῦτος*, the god of riches.

Podalirius, *il*, *m*, son of Aesculapius, a celebrated physician. 2. a Trojan in Virg.

Poeas (Pæas), *antis*, *m*, father of Philoctetes. Hence **Poeantiades** (Pæanti-), *æ*, *m*, son of Poeas, i. e. Philoctetes; and **Poeantius**, *a*, *um*.

Poeni, *ærum*, *m*, *plu*, the Carthaginians, so called because descended from the Phoenicians. Hence **Poenus** (rarely **Poenus**), *a*, *um*, **Punicus** (Poen-), *a*, *um*, and **Punicus** (Poen-), *a*, *um*, Carthaginian (the last rare).

Pôlemon, *onis*, *m*, a Grecian philosopher at Athens, a disciple of Anaxagoras. Hence **Pôlemoniæus**, *a*, *um*.

2. a king of Pontus in the time of Nero. Hence **Pôlemoniæus**, *a*, *um*.

Pöletes, *æ*, *m*, a son of Priam.

Politorium, *il*, *n*, a town of Latium.

Pollentia (Polentia), *æ*, *f*, a city in Picenum. 2. a city in Liguria. Hence **Pollentinus** (Pölent-), *a*, *um*.

Pollio (Pöli-), *onis*, *m*, a Roman surname. Esp. Asinius Pollio, a distinguished orator, poet and historian of the Augustan age, whose works are lost.

Pollux (rarely **Pölliæus**), *æcis* (voc. contr. *Pöli*, by *Pölliæ* v. *Part*.), *m*, son of Tyndareus and Leda, and brother of Castor, famous as a boxer.

Pölyæus, *i*, *m*, a mathematician, friend and follower of Epicurus.

Pölybius, *il*, *m*, a celebrated Greek historian, a native of Megalopolis, and friend of the younger Scipio Africanus. Parts of his works are still extant.

Pölyclétus (-itus), *i*, *m*, a celebrated Greek sculptor, contemporary with Pericles.

Pölyerates, *is*, *m*, tyrant of Samos, celebrated for his long-continued good fortune, but at last crucified by Orocles, b. c. 522.

Pölydaemon, *onis*, *m*, a descendant of Semiramis, slain by Perseus in Ov.

Pölydæmas (Pöli-), *ov*, *antis*, *m*, son of Panthos and friend of Hector.

Pölydectes or *-ta*, *æ*, *m*, king of Seriphos, who brought up Perseus.

Pölydorus, *i*, *m*, son of Priam and Ilcuba; murdered by Polymnestor,

king of Thrace. Hence **Pōlydōrēus**, a, m.

Pōlygnōtus, i, m. a celebrated Greek painter and statuary of Thasos and Athens, in the 5th century B.C.

Pōlyhymnia, ae, f. one of the Muses of lyric poetry.

Pōlyrhys, i, m. a soothsayer, native of Corinth.

Pōlymnestor and **Pōlymestor**, ōris, m. king of the Thracian Chersonese, the husband of Ilione, daughter of Priam.

Pōlyniēs, is, m. son of Oedipus and brother of Eteocles.

Pōlyphēmus, i, m. son of Neptune, one of the Cyclopes in Sicily.

Pōlyphoetes, ae, m. a Trojan, priest of Ceres.

Pōlyxēna, ae, f. daughter of Priam, whom Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, sacrificed at his father's grave. Hence **Pōlyxēnius**, a, um.

Pōmetia, ae, f. or **Pōmētī**, ōrum, m. plu. a very old town of the Volsci, also called Suessa Pometia. Hence **Pōmētīnus**, a, um.

Pōmōna, ae, f. the goddess of fruit and fruit-trees.

Pōmpēii, ōrum, m. plu. a maritime city in the south of Campania, overwhelmed, together with Herculaneum and Stabiae, by an eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79. Hence **Pōmpēianus**, a, um; also **Pōmpēiāni**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

Pōmpēius (trisyll) or **Pōmpēius** (quadrisyll), a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Cn. Pompeius Magnus, defeated by Caesar at Pharsalus, B.C. 48. Hence **Pōmpēius** (Pompēus), a, um, and **Pōmpēianus**, a, um; also **Pōmpēiāni**, ōrum, m. the soldiers of Pompeius.

Pōmpilius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome. Hence **Pōmpilius**, a, um.

Pōmpōnius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. T. Pomponius Atticus, an intimate friend of Cicero. Hence **Pōmpōnianus**, a, um.

Pōmpīnus, a, um, adj. Pomptine; esp. Pomptinae paludes, a marshy district in Latium near the sea coast, still called the Pomptine (Pontine) Marshes.

Pōntia, ae, f. or **Pōntia**, ōrum, f. plu. an island off the coast of Latium; now Ponza.

Pōnticus, i, m. a poet, contemporary with Propertius.

Pōntius, i, m. : C. Pontius, a leader of the Samnites, who surrounded the Romans in the Claudine Pass. 2. Aemilius Pontius, father of the preceding.

Pōntus, i, m. the Euxine or Black Sea; in full, Pontus Euxinus. 2. a north-eastern province of Asia Minor. Hence **Pōnticus**, a, um.

Popilius and **Popilius**, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Poplicola (Poplicilla), or **Publiola**, ae, m. a surname of P. Valerius, and of his descendants.

Poppea Sabina, ae, f. wife of the Emperor Nero. Hence **Poppeianus**, a, um.

Pōpūlūla, ae, f. also **Pōpūlōniūm**, il, n. and **Pōpūlōnī**, ōrum, m. plu. a town on the coast of Etruria. Hence **Pōpūlōnenses**, ium, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Porcius, a, the name of a Roman gens: v. Cato.

Porphyrio, ōnis, m. one of the Giants.

Porrima, ae, f. a Roman goddess, worshipped by women, perh. another name for Carmentis.

Porrena and **Porrenna**, ae, m. king of Clusnum in Etruria, who made war against Rome in the cause of the banished Tarquins, and compelled the Romans to pay him tribute.

Portūnus (Portumnus), i, m. the protecting god of harbours, identified with Palaemon.

Pōrus, i, m. an Indian king, who encountered Alexander the Great.

Pōsides, ae, m. a freedman of the Emperor Claudius (Juv.).

Pōsidōnius, il, m. a celebrated Stoic philosopher at Rhodes, an instructor of Cicero.

Postūmius (incorrectly written Posthumus), a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Postūmianus**, a, um.

Postūmus, i, m. a Roman surname.

Pōtēntia, ae, f. a town in Picenum.

Pōtītius, il, m. the name of a Roman gens.

Pōtnia, ōrum, f. plu. a village in Boeotia, famous for its pastures and breed of horses. Hence **Pōtnias**, ōdis, f. adj.

Praenestē, is, n. an ancient town in Latium, now Palestrina; situated on a lofty hill, famed for its temple of Fortune and the oracle connected with it. Hence **Praenestinus**, a, um; and **Praenestini**, ōrum, m. the Praenestines.

Praxiteles, is, m. a celebrated Athenian sculptor in the 4th century B.C. Hence **Praxiteles**, a, um.

Preclani, ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Aquitania.

Prælius or **Prilius lacus**, a small lake in Etruria, now Lago di Castiglione.

Prīamus, i, m. son of Laomedon, king of Troy, husband of Hecuba, and father of Hector, Paris, Cassandra, etc.; he was slain by Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles. Hence **Prīamēis**, idis, f. a daughter of Priam, esp. Cassandra.

Prīamēius, a, um; and **Prīamides**, ac, m. a son of Priam. 2. his grandson, named after him, the son of Polites.

Prīa us, i, m. the god of fruitfulness.

ness; hence of flocks, gardens, and vineyards. Hence **Prīapēus**, a, um.

Prīēns, ēs, f. a maritime town of Ionia, the birth-place of Bias.

Princeps, ipis, m. a celebrated flautist at Rome (Phaedr.).

Prisus, i, m. a Roman surname.

Prīvernūm, i, n. a very ancient town of Latium, now Piperno. Hence **Prīvernas**, ōdis, adj.; also **Prīvernates**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

Prōcas and **Prōca**, ac, m. king of Alba, father of Numitor and Amulius.

Prōchŷta, ae, and **Prōchŷtē**, ēs, f. a small island off the coast of Campania, now Procida.

Prōcles, is or i, m. twin-brother of Eurysthenes, founder of one of the two royal houses of Sparta.

Prōcnē (Prōgnē), ēs, f. daughter of Pandion and wife of Tereus, changed into a swallow.

Prōconessus, i, f. an island in the Propontis (q. v.), famous for its marble, now Marmora.

Prōcris, is and idis, f. daughter of Erechtheus, and wife of Cephalus, who shot her in mistake for a wild beast.

Procrustes, ar, m. a noted robber in Attica, said to have cruelly stretched his victims to the length of his bed, or mutilated them if too long. He was slain by Theseus.

Prōcūlus, i, m. a Roman equestrian, friend of Augustus. He shared his fortune equally with his brothers, who had lost theirs in the civil wars.

Prōculus, i, m. a Roman surname. Esp. Julius Proculus, a Roman senator, who asserted that Romulus had appeared to him after his death.

Prōcyon, ōnis, m. a star in Canis Minor; pure Lat. ante canem or as one word. Anticūlus, is, m.

Prōdicus, i, m. a noted Greek sophist of Ceos, contemporary with Socrates. Hence **Prōdiculus**, a, um.

Proetus, i, m. king of Tynns. Hence **Proetides**, um, f. plu. his daughters.

Progne, v. Procne.

Prōmētheus (trisyll), ōi and ōon, m. son of Iapetus and Clymene, brother of Epimetheus, and father of Deucalion. He is represented as a great benefactor of mankind, and as thus incurring the hatred of Jupiter.

Hence **Prōmētheus**, a, um; and **Prōmēthides** (or Prōmēthiades), ae, m. son of Prometheus, i. e. Deucalion.

Propertius, i, m. : Sex. Aurelius Propertius, a celebrated elegiac poet, an older contemporary of Ovid.

Propoetides, um, f. Cyprian girls, who, having denied the divinity of Venus, were turned to stone.

Prōpōntis, idos and idis, f. the small sea between the Hellespont and the Thracian Bosphorus, now the Sea of Marmora. Hence **Prōpōntiānus**, a, um.

Proserpina, ac, f. daughter of

Ceres and Jupiter, and wife of Pluto. Poet. the Lower World.

Protagōras, ae, m. a celebrated sophist of Abdera, contemporary with Socrates

Proteilaus, i, m. son of Iphicles, the leader of the Thessalians against Troy, where he was the first man killed

Hence **Proteilaëus**, a, um
Proteus (dissyl.), ēi and ēos (Acc. *Proteā*), m. a sea-god who had the power of assuming any form he pleased. Hence a fickle or cunning person

Proteogenes, is, m. a celebrated Greek painter of Caria

Prusias, ae, m. king of Bithynia, who hospitably received Hannibal, but afterwards betrayed him to the Romans.

Psamathē, ēs, f. [ἡ ψάμαθος, sand] a sea-nymph, mother of Phocus
Psacas, ādis, f. an attendant of Inana in *Ov*

Pseudophilippus, i, m. the false Philip, i.e. Andronicus.

Psophia, idis, f. a city in Arcadia

Psyche, ēs, f. a maiden beloved by Cupid, and made immortal by Jupiter.

Psylli, ōrum, m. an African people south-west of the Syrtis Major, celebrated as serpent-charmers

Ptelēum (-on), i, n. and **Ptelēos**, i, f. a port in Thessaly, over against Euboea

Pterēas, ae, m. a prince of Taphus 2. our of Actaeon's hounds

Ptolēmaeus, i, m. the name of a dynasty of kings of Egypt after Alexander the Great 2. an astrologer in the time of the Emperor *Otho* 3. a king of Mauretania (*Tac*). Hence **Ptolēmaëus**, a, um, and **Ptolēmaeus**, a, um

Ptolēmais, idis, f. a city in Egypt, and another in Phoenicia.

Publicius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Publicianus**, a, um.

Publicola, v. *Poplicola*

Publilia, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. **Publilia**, Cicero's second wife.

Publius, il, m. a Roman praenomen, abbreviated P.

Puni and **Punicus**, v. *Poeni*.

Pupinia, ae, f. (ae regio) a sterile tract of country in the vicinity of Rome; also called Pupinus (and Pupiniensis) ager.

Pupius, a, the name of a Roman gens

Puteoli, ōrum, m. plu. an important commercial city on the coast of Campania, having mineral springs; now Pozzuolo. Hence **Puteolānus**, a, um; also **Puteolani**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants.

Pydna, ae, f. a city in Macedonia, near which was fought the battle in which Aemilius Paulus defeated Perseus, B.C. 169. Hence **Pydnaei**, ōrum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Pygmaei, v. Part 1.

Pygmalion, ōnis, m. a king of Cyprus who became enamoured of a statue which he had made. 2. son of Belus, king of Tyre, and brother of Dido; whose husband Sichaëus he murdered.

Pylades, ae and is, m. son of Strophus, celebrated as the friend of Orestes. Hence **Pylādēs**, a, um.

Pylae, ārum, f. plu. = πόλαι, lit. "gates"; a narrow pass: e. g. Tauri, between Cappadocia and Cilicia. Esp. the pass of Thermopylae. Hence **Pylaeus**, a, um; esp. Pylaeus conventus, the congress of Thermopylae

Pylaemenes, is, m. king of the Paphlagonians, an ally of Priam

Pylus and **Pylae**, i, f. the name of three cities of the Peloponnesus: one in Elis, one in Messenia, where Neleus reigned, now *Old Navarino*, and the third in Triphylia, the abode of Nestor. Hence **Pylus**, a, um; as Subst. the Pylion, i.e. Nestor

Pyla, ae, f. a place on Mount Oeta where Hercules is said to have burned himself.

Pyraemon, ōnis, m. [πῦρ, fire: ἀκμων, anvil], a cyclops in the smithy of Vulcan in *Virg*

Pyraemos, i, m. a centaur present at the wedding of Pirithous (*Ov*).

Pyramus, i, m. the lover of Thisbe 2. a river in Cilicia

Pyrenē (s in Tib), ēs, f. a range of mountains in the north of Spain, the Pyrenees. Hence **Pyrenaeus** (s in Lucan), a, um.

Pyreneus (trisy), ēi and ēos, m. a king of Thrace.

Pyrgi, ōrum, m. plu. an ancient town in Etruria. Hence **Pyrgensis**, e.

Pyrgō, ūs, f. the nurse of Priam's children in *Virg*

Pyrois (-eis), entis, m. [πυρρός, fiery], one of the horses of the sun.

Pyrrha, ae, and **Pyrrhae**, ēs, f. daughter of Iphimetheus, and wife of Deucalion

Pyrrhas, ādis, adj. f. of the city of Pyrrha in Lesbos, Pyrrhian

Pyrrho, ōnis, m. a philosopher of Elis, contemporary with Aristotle, and founder of the sceptical school of philosophy. Hence **Pyrrhōnēi**, ōrum, m. his followers, the Pyrrhonists.

Pyrrhus, i, m. son of Achilles and Deidamia (otherwise called Neoptolemus), founder of a kingdom in Epirus. Hence **Pyrrhidae**, ārum, m. the inhabitants of the Epid kingdom. 2. a king of Epirus, who invaded Italy to assist the Tarentines against Rome.

Pythagoras, ae, m. a celebrated philosopher of Samos, about 540 B.C. He settled in Italy, and was the founder of the system of philosophy which received its name from him. Hence **Pythagorēus**, a, um, and **Pythagorici**, ōus, a, um; also **Pythagorēi**, and

Pythagorici, ōrum, m. the Pythagoreans.

Pythō, ūs, f. an old name of Delphi. Hence **Pythions**, a, um, and **Pythius**, a, um, Delphian: also **Pythia**, ae, f. the priestess at Delphi, the Pythia, and **Pythia**, ōrum, n. the Pythian games

Pythion, ōnis, m. the serpent slain near Delphi by Apollo.

Quadi, ōrum, m. a German people in the modern Moravia.

Quadrigarius, ii, m.: Q. Claudius, a Roman historian of the first century B.C., called simply Claudius by *Livy*

Quintiliānus (Quinet-), i, m. Quintilian, a Roman surname. Esp. M. Fabius Quintilianus, a celebrated rhetorician, native of Calagurris (now Calahorra) in Spain, whose rhetorical work, *De Institutione Oratoria*, is still extant.

Quintilius (Quinet-), a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Quintilius Varus, proconsul of Syria, afterwards commander of the Romans in Germany, defeated by Arminius about A.D. 7. 2. a poet of Cremona, a friend of Horace, and kinsman of Virgil

Quintius (Quine-), a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. 1. Quintus Cincinnatus: v. Cincinnatus. Hence **Quintianus** (Quinet-), a, um.

Quintus, a Roman praenomen, abbreviated Q.

Quirinus, i, m. the name given to Romulus after his deification. Hence **Quirinus**, a, um, and **Quirinalis**, e, adj. belonging to Quirinus (Romulus); **Quirinal**: collis, the Quirinal Hill, one of the seven hills of Rome, now Monte Cavallo. As Subst.: **Quirinalia**, tum, n. the festival in honour of Romulus celebrated annually on the 17th of February. The name Quirinus is used poet. (i) of gemini Quirini, i.e. Romulus and Remus (*Juv.*) (ii) of Janus: (iii) of Augustus and (iv) of Antony

Quiris, Quirites, v. Part 1.

Rabirius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. Rabirius, a tribune of the plebs, and C. Rabirius Postumus, an eques, both of them defended by Cicero in orations still extant 2. a poet mentioned by *Virg*. Hence **Rabirianus**, a, um.

Raetius, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Raeti, (not Rhaeti), ōrum, a people who dwell between the Alps and the Danube. Hence **Raetia**, ae, f. their country, now the *Grisons* and the

Tyrol. Also **Raeticus**, **Raetius**, **Raetus**, a. um.

Ramnēs, **Ramnenses**, v. Part 1.
Randi, **Rampi**, a. plain near *Vercellae* in *North Italy*, where *Manius* defeated *Erie Cimbri*, B.C. 101.

Raurāci (-ici), **drum**, m. a people of *Gallia Belgica*, neighbours of the *Helvetii*, near *Basle*.

Ravenna, ae, f. a celebrated city in *Gallia Cispadana* on the *Adriatic*, still bearing the same name. Hence **Ravennas**, āti, adj.

Reāte, is, n. a very ancient town of the *Sabines*, now *Rieti*. Hence **Reātinus**, a. um; also **Reātini**, **drum**, m. its inhabitants.

Rēgillus, i, and **Rēgilli**, **drum**, m. a town of the *Sabines*. Hence **Rēgillānus**, a. um, and **Rēgillensis**, e.

2. a lake in *Latiūm*, celebrated for the victory over the *Latins* gained on its banks by the *Romans* under the dictator *Postumius*, B.C. 495. Hence **Rēgillensis**, surname of the *Postumii*. 3. a Roman surname in the gens *Aemilia*.

Rēgium, also **Rhēgium** (**Lēpidi**), il, m. a town in *Gallia Cisalpina*, now *Reggio*. Hence **Rēgīensis**, ium, m. plu. its inhabitants. 2. v. **Rhēgium**.

Rēgulus, i, m. a Roman surname, esp. of the celebrated consul, *M. Atilius Regulus*, who was taken prisoner by the *Carthaginians* in the first *Punic* war.

Rēmi or **Rhēmi**, **drum**, m. a people of *Gallia Belgica*, in the neighbourhood of the modern *Rheims*.

Rēmulus, i, m. *Silvius*, a king of *Alba*. 2. a personage mentioned in the *Aeneid*.

Rēmus, i, m. the brother of *Romulus*; slain by him.

Rex, **Rēgis**, m. a cognomen in the gens *Marcia*.

Rhādamanthus, i, m. son of *Jupiter*, brother of *Minos*, a judge in the infernal regions.

Rhaeti, v. **Raeti**.

Rhamnūs, untis, f. a town on the east coast of *Attica*, famed for a statue of *Nemesis*. Hence **Rhamnūsius**, a. um; also **Rhamnūsia**, ae, f. and **Ramnūsis**, idis, f. *Nemesis*.

Rhānis, idis, f. a nymph in the town of *Ionava*, in *Orv*.

Rhē Silvia, daughter of *Numitor*, and mother of *Romulus* and *Remus*.

Rhēa, ae, f. another name for *Cybele*, q. v.

Rhādōnes (**Rēdōnes**), um, m. a people of *Gallia Lugdunensis*, near the modern *Rennes*.

Rhēgium (**Rēgium**), il, n. a town on the coast of *Bruttium*, on the *Syracusan Straits*, now *Reggio*. Hence **Rhēginus**, a. um; also **Rhēgini**, **drum**, m. its inhabitants.

Rhēnus, i, m. the *Rhine*. Hence **Rhēnānus**, a. um.

Rāsus, i, m. a *Thracian* prince who came to the assistance of *Troy*, 108

where he was killed by *Diomedes* and *Ulysses*.

Rhipaei, v. **Rhipaei**.

Rhium, i, n. a promontory of *Achaea*, now *Kastro Moreas*.

Rhōdānus, i, m. the *Rhone*.

Rhōdōpē, es, f. a lofty mountain range in *Thrace*, now *Despolo Dagh*. Hence **Rhōdōpēus**, a. um, *Thracian*: vates, i.e. *Orpheus* (Ov.).

Rhōdōs (rarely *Rhodus*), i, f. an island on the south coast of *Asia Minor*, celebrated for its *Colossus*, and for the skill of its people in navigation, now *Rhodes*. Hence **Rhōdius**, a. um, and **Rhōdiensis**, e; also **Rhōdi**, **drum**, m. the *Rhodiensians*. 2. the nymph of the island of *Rhodes*.

Rhoetēum, i, n. a promontory of the *Troad*, on the *Hellespont*. Hence

Rhoetēus, a. um. Poet.: *Trojan*: ductor, i.e. *Diogenes* (Virg.). A. Subst:

Rhoetēum, i, n. the sea about the promontory of *Rhoetēum* (Ov.).

Rhoetus (*Rhocetus*), i, m. a giant in *Hor*. 2. a centaur in *Virg* and *Ov*.

3. a companion of *Phineus*.

4. a king of the *Marians*, in *Virg*.

Rhipaei (not *Ripaei* or *Rhipari*), montes, a mountain-range in the northern part of *Scythia*.

Rōma, ae, f. *Rome*. Hence **Rōmanus**, a. um.

Rōmulus, i, m. the founder and first king of *Rome*, worshipped after his death as *Quirinus*. Hence **Rōmūleus**, a. um, **Rōmulus**, a. um; and **Rōmūlidae**, **drum**, m. plu. the descendants of *Romulus*, the *Romans*.

Roscius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. *L. Roscius* (Otho), a friend of *Cicero*, tribune of the plebs, B.C. 67.

2. *Q. Roscius*, a very celebrated actor, the intimate friend of *Cicero*, and defended by him in an extant oration. Hence **Rosciānus**, a. um. 3. *Sex Roscius*, of *Ambrus* defended by *Cicero*, in an extant oration, from a charge of murder.

Rōsēa or **Rōsia**, ae, f. a fertile district near *Reate*. Hence **Rōsēus** (*Rosius*), a. um.

Roxānē, es, f. daughter of the Persian *Oxyartes*, a wife of *Alexander the Great*.

Rūbi, **drum**, m. plu. a town in *Apulia*, now *Ruvo*.

Rūbico, ōnis, m. a small stream which formed the boundary between *Italy Proper* and *Cisalpine Gaul*, now the *Pisatello*.

Rūbrius, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Rūbrum Mare, the *Red Sea*, the *Arabian* and *Persian* Gulfs.

Rūdiāe, **drum**, f. plu. a town in *Calabria*, the birth-place of *Ennius*. Hence **Rūdinus**, a. um.

Rūfās, **drum**, f. a town of the *Samnites* on the border of *Campania*, probably the same as *Rufrium*.

Rūfrium, v. **Rufrae**.

Rūfūs, i, m. a common *Roman* cognomen.

Rugii, **drum**, m. a German people, who have given their name to the island *Rügen*.

Rullus, i, m. a Roman cognomen. Esp. *P. Servilius Rullus*, tribune of the plebs in the consulate of *Cicero*, who directed against him three orations on the *Agrarian* law.

Rūmina, ae, f. a Roman goddess, who was worshipped in a separate temple near the *fig-tree* under which *Romulus* and *Remus* had sucked the breast (rumis) of the she-wolf. **Rūminālis**, e, adj.: ficus, the *fig-tree* of *Romulus* and *Remus* (Liv.). called also *Rumina ficus* (Ov.).

Rūpilius, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Ruseino, ōnis, f. a town of *Gallia Narbonensis*; now *la Tour de Roussillon*.

Rūsellae, **drum**, f. plu. a very ancient town of *Etruria*. Hence

Rūsellānus, a. um; also **Rūsellāni**, **drum**, m. its inhabitants.

Rūtēni, **drum**, m. a people of *Gallia Aquitania*.

Rutilius, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Rūtūli, **drum**, m. plu. an ancient people of *Latiūm*, whose capital was *Ardea*. Hence **Rūtūlus**, a. um, *Rutulan*.

Rūtūpiāe, **drum**, f. a town in the S.E. of *Britain*, now *Ritchborough*. Hence **Rūtūpinus**, a. um.

Sāba, ae, f. a town in *Arabia Felix*, celebrated for its frankincense. Hence **Sābaeus**, a. um, *Sabaean*; also **Sābaei**, **drum**, m. the *Sabaean*s. **Sābaea**, ae, f. the country.

Sābāzius, i, m. a surname of *Racchus*. Hence **Sābāz**, a. **drum**, m. plu. a festival in honour of *Racchus*.

Sābelli, **drum**, m. plu. (app. dim. of *Sabuli*), a name for the *Sabines*. Hence **Sābellus**, a. um, and **Sābelliūs**, a. um.

Sābini, **drum**, m. plu. an ancient people of central *Italy*, whose country lay to the north of *Latiūm*. Adj. **Sābinus**, a. um; **Sābina**, ae, f. a *Sabine* woman; **Sābinum**, i, n. *Sabine* wine.

Sābinus, i, m. a Roman surname, in partic. of a poet, a friend of *Ovid*.

Sabis, is, m. a river in *Gallia Belgica*, now the *Sambre*.

Sabrīna, ae, f. a river in *Britain*, now the *Severn*.

Sācae, **drum**, m. plu. a *Scythian* tribe.

Sācrānus, a. um, adj. belonging to the *Sacraei*, an ancient people of *Latiūm*.

Sācrātor, ōris, m. a warrior mentioned in Virgil

Sācī-portus, ūs, m. (Sācī portus, in *Itiner.*, *Itin.*) a place in Latium, where Sulla defeated the younger Marius

Saeppinum (Sēp-), i, n. a town in Samnium

Sāgaris, is (Saugāris, i), m. a river of Asia Minor, falling into the Euxine, now the Sakari. Hence **Sāgaritis**, idis, f. adj.

Sāguntum, i, n., and **Sāguntus** (-os), i, f. a city on the east coast of Spain, the taking of which by Hannibal occasioned the second Punic war; now Murviedro. Hence **Sāguntinus**, a, um; also **Sāguntini**, ōrum, m. the Sāguntines

Sāitae, ārum, m. the inhabitants of Sais, in Lower Egypt

Sālāma (a later form, Salamina, ae), ius, Acc. Salamina; Abl. Salamina, f. an island in the Saronic gulf, opposite Eleusis, now Salona. Hence **Sālāminius**, a, um; also **Sālāminii**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants

2. a city in Cyprus, founded by Teucer

Sālāpia, ae, f. a town in Apulia. Hence **Sālāpinus**, a, um; **Sālāpini**, ōrum, and **Sālāpitani**, ōrum, m. plu. its inhabitants

Sālentinus (-all), ōrum, m. plu. a people who occupied the south-eastern extremity of Italy. Hence **Sālentinus**, a, um

Sālernum, i, n. a maritime town in the south of Campania, now Salerno

Sallustius (not Salustius), ii, m.: 1. Sallustius Crispus, a celebrated Roman historian. Hence **Sallustianus**, a, um. 2. Crispus Sallustius, grandnephew of the historian, famous for his great wealth. The Sallustiani horti were named after him

Salluvii, ōrum, also Sālſae, um, m. a Ligurian tribe in Gaul

Sālmācis, idis, Voc. Salmaci, Ōv), f. a fountain in Caria, believed to render soft and effeminate all who drank of it. Hence personified, the nymph of the fountain. Also a weak effeminate person

Sālmōneus (triseyl), ōs, m. son of Aeolus, brother of Sisyphus, who imitated lightning, and was on that account hurled into Tartarus by Jupiter. Hence **Sālmōnis**, idis, f. his daughter Tyro

Sālōnae, ārum, f. plu. the capital of Dalmatia

Sālpinātes, ūm, m. an Etrurian people. Also **Sālpinae**, ātis, adj.

Sāmāritae, ārum, m. the Samaritans, in Palestine

Samarōbriva, ae, f. the chief town of the Ambiani, now Amiens

Sāmos, ōs, f. less freq. Sāmos, i, f. (Ōv.), the ancient name of the island of Cephalonia. 2. the capital of the

island. Hence **Sāmae**, ōrum, m. plu. its inhabitants

Samnium, ii, n. a country of central Italy, whose inhabitants were an offshoot from the Sabines. Hence **Samnis**, ius, adj. Samnite, also as subst. a kind of gladiator (Cic.); **Samniticus**, ūm (Gen. also, but rarely, Samnitum; Gr. Acc. Samnitas), m. plu. the Samnites; and **Samniticus**, a, um

Sāmos (Samus), i, f. an island on the coast of Asia Minor opposite Ephesus, famed as the birth place of Pythagoras, and for the worship of Juno; its chief city had the same name. Now Syssam or Samu. Hence **Sāmus**, a, um; and **Sāmii**, ōrum, m. the Samians

Sāmōthrācia, ae, f. an island in the northern Aegean, the chief seat of the mystic worship of the Cabiri, now Samothraki; also called **Sāmōthrāce**, ūs, f., and **Sāmōthrāce**, ae, f. Hence **Sāmōthrācius**, a, um; and **Sāmōthrāceus**, ūm, m. plu. the inhabitants of Samothrace

Sānosus, i, m. a deity of the Sabines, also worshipped at Rome; prob. identical with Ius Fidius

Santōni, ōrum (Cantōnes, um), m. plu. a people of Aquitania, in the neighbourhood of Sanctes. Hence **Santōnius**, a, um

Sāpaei, ōrum, m. a Thracian people on the Propontis

Sapphō, ūs (Acc. Sappho), f. a celebrated lyric poetess, born at Mytilene in the island of Lesbos, who is said to have thrown herself from the Leucadian rocks into the sea. Hence **Sapphicus**, a, um, Sapphic

Sardānāpālus, i, m. the last king of the Assyrian empire of Nineveh

Sardēs (Sardis), ūm, f. plu. Sardis; the capital of Lydia, on the Pactolus; now Sart, with considerable ruins. Hence **Sardianus**, a, um; and **Sardiāni**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants

Sardi, ōrum, m. plu. the inhabitants of Sardinia. Hence **Sardus**, a, um, **Sardōus**, a, um, **Sardinian**; **Sardinia**, ae, f. Sardinia; and **Sardinensis**, v.

Sarmātae (Sarmōmatae), ārum, m. plu. the Sarmatians; a barbarous people who occupied the eastern parts of Europe, esp. portions of S.E. Russia. Hence **Sarmātia**, ae, f. their country; **Sarmāticus**, a, um, and **Sarmāticus**, idis, f. adj. Sarmatian

Sarnus, i, m. a river in Campania, near Pompeii, now the Sarno

Sarpedōn, ōnus, m. son of Jupiter and Europa, king of Lycia. 2. his grandson, killed before Troy by Patroclus

Sarra (rarely Sara), ae, f. (=Hebr. Zor), another name for the city of Tyre. Hence **Sarrānus**, a, um, Tyrian

Sarrastes, ūm, m. a people of Campania, near the Sarnus

Sarsina, ae, f. a town in Umbria, the birth-place of Plautus, still called by the same name. Hence **Sarsinātis**, ā, adj.

Sāticūla, ae, f. a town of Samnium, near Campania. Hence **Sāticūlānis**, a, um; and **Sāticūlus**, i, m. a native of Saticula (Virg.); also **Sāticulani**, ōrum, m. the inhabitants

Satricium, i, n. a town in Latium. Hence **Satriciani**, ōrum, m. plu. its inhabitants

Sātrāepalms, a marsh in Latium, perh. a part of the Pontine Marshes

Sātūreianus, a, um, Satureian; prob. = Apulian (from some district of that name in Apulia, famous for its horses)

Sātūrninus, i, m. a Roman surname. Esp. L. Appuleius Sāturninus, tribune of the plebs, B.C. 102

Sātūrnus, i, m. a mythical king of Latium, who came to Italy in the reign of Janus; afterwards honoured as the god of agriculture and of civilization in general; hence early identified with the Κρονος of the Greeks, and regarded as the father of Jupiter, Pluto, Neptune, and Juno. Hence **Sātūrnus**, a, um; as Subst. **Sātūrnus**, ii, m. Jupiter, also Pluto: **Sātūrnus**, ae, f. Juno, also a town on the Capitoline Hill, the fabled beginning of Rome; and **Sātūrnalis**, e. As Subst.: **Sātūrnalia**, ūm and ūrum, n. the Saturnalia; a festival in honour of Saturn; v. Part I

Sātūrys, i, m. a Satyr, a wood-deity, resembling in ape, with two goat's feet. Plur. Greek satyric plays

Saurōmātae, v. Sarmatae

Saxa Rubra, n. pl. a village on the Flaminian way, nine miles from Rome, so called from the redness of the tufo rocks there

Scaea porta, ae, f. the Scaean or western gate of Troy

Scaeva, ae, m. a Roman cognomen

Scaevola, ae, m. [lit. left-handed] a surname of C. Mucius, who made his way into the camp of Porsena to kill him, and, on being discovered, burned off his own right hand. After his time, it became a frequent surname in the gens Mucia

Scaldis, is (Acc. Scaldim), m. a river in the N. of Gallia Belgica, now the Scheldt

Scāmander, dri, m. a river near Troy

Scaptia, ae, f. an ancient town in Latium. Hence **Scaptius**, a, um, and **Scaptiensis**, e

Scāpula, ae, m. a Roman cognomen. Esp. P. Ostorius Scapula, proprietor in Britain, about 50 A.D. 2. M. Ostorius Scapula, his son

Scaurus, i, m. a Roman cognomen; esp. in the gens Aemilia and gens Aurelia. In partic. M. Aemilius Scaurus, whom Cicero defended in an oration, part of which is extant

Scepsis, *is, f.* a town in Mysia. Hence **Scepsius**, *a, um*; as *Subst.* **Metrodorus**, born at Scepsis.

Schoeneus (dissyl), *ēi, m.* king in *Roequa*, father of *Atalanta*. Hence **Schoeneia**, *idis, f.* *Atalanta*; and **Schoeneius**, *a, um*; *virgo*, i.e. *Atalanta* (Ov.).

Scolithos (-us), *i, an island in the Aegean Sea*, now *Skopelo*.

Scipio, *ōnis, a*, celebrated family in the gens *Cornelia*, the most famous members of which were the two conquerors of the Carthaginians, P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus major, in the 2nd, and P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus Africanus minor, in the 3rd Punic war. Hence **Scipias**, *ae* (Acc sing. *Scipiadem*; Acc plur. *Scipiados*), *m.* one of the Scipio family, a *scipio* a patronymic form coined for use in hexam. verse: *Virg.*)

Sciron, *ōnis, m.* a noted robber, killed by Theseus. 2. an Epicurean philosopher in the time of Cicero.

Scodas, *ae, m.* a famous Grecian sculptor of Paros. 2. a Thessalian despot, the guiding patron of Simonides of Ceos.

Scylacsum (Scyladium), *i, n.* a town on the coast of Bruttium, now *Squillac*. Hence **Scylacus**, *a, um*.

Soyla, *ae, f.* a celebrated rock between Italy and Sicily, opposite to Charubdis. Personified as the daughter of *Phreus*, transformed by Circe into a sea-monster, with dogs about her haunches. Hence **Soylaeus**, *a, um*. 2. daughter of Nisus: v. *Nisus*.

Soyros or **Soyrus**, *i, f.* one of the *Sporades* near *Euboea*, now *Seyro*. Hence **Soyrius**, *a, um*, and **Soyrias**, *adis, f. adj.* *puella*, i.e. *Deidamia* (Ov.).

Scythia and **Scythes**, *ae, m.* a *Scythian*; but most frequently in plur. **Scythae**, *arum*, the *Scythians*, a general designation of the nomadic tribes of the centre and north of Europe and Asia, beyond the Black Sea. Hence **Scythia**, *ae, f.* their country; **Scythios**, *a, um*, *Scythian*: *amnis*, i.e. the *Tanais* (Ilur.). **Scythissa**, *ae, f.* and **Scythis**, *idis, f.* a *Scythian woman*.

Sēbēthos, *i, m.* a small stream in *Campania*. Hence **Sēbēthis**, *idis, f. adj.*

Sedāni, *ōrum, m.* a tribe of the *Helvetii*, about the mod. *Sion*.

Sedulli, *ōrum, m.* a people of *Germany*.

Sēgesta, *ae, f.* an ancient city on the north-western coast of Sicily, near *Mount Eryx*. Hence **Sēgestānus**, *a, um*; and **Sēgestāni**, *ōrum, m.* the inhabitants.

Sēgani, *ōrum, m.* a German people in *Gallia Belgica*.

Sēgontiaci, *ōrum, m.* a tribe in the S. of Britain.

Sēgūslāvi (not -ani), *ōrum, m. plu.* a *Gallia* tribe, neighbours of the *Aedui*, in *Gallia Lugdunensis*.

Sānus or **Sānus**, *i, m.* a Roman name. Hence **Sāianus**; esp. L. Aelius Sāianus, the powerful Praefectus praetorii of Tiberius.

Sēleucia (Seleucia), *ae, f.* a city in Syria, forming a point to Antioch, now *Lepse*. 2. the capital of the Parthians.

Sēlenous, *i, m.* the name of several kings of Syria; their ancestor, Seleucus Nicator, a general of Alexander the Great, after the death of the latter, founded the kingdom of the Seleucidae.

2. a player on the cithern in *Juv*. **Sēlinus**, *untla, f.* a town on the south-west coast of Sicily. 2. a town on the coast of Cilicia.

Sēlymbria, *ae, f.* a town of Thrace, on the Propontus.

Sēmēlā, *ēs or Sēmēla, ae, f.* daughter of *Cadmus*, and mother of *Bacchus* by *Jupiter*. Hence **Sēmēlēus**, *a, um*; proles, i.e. *Bacchus* (Ov.).

Sēmīramis, *is or Idis* (Acc *Sēmīramm*; Abl. *Sēmīrami* and *Sēmīramide*), *f.* a celebrated queen of Assyria, consort and successor of *Ninus*. Hence **Sēmīramius**, *a, um*.

Sēmōnes, *um, m.* a people of Northern Germany, in the modern *Brandenburg*.

Sāmo, *ōnis, m.* and *Semo Sancus*, an ancient god who presided over crops.

Sēmpronius, *a, name of a Roman gens*. Esp. T. and C. Sēmpronius Gracchus: v. *Gracchus*. Hence **Sēmīpronianus**, *a, um*.

Sēna, *ae, f.* a town on the coast of Umbria, now *Seniguglia*. Hence **Sēnensis**, *e*.

Sēneca, *ae, m.* a surname in the gens *Annaea*. Esp. M. Annaeus Seneca, a native of Corduba (Cordova, in Spain), a celebrated rhetorician in the time of Augustus and Tiberius. 2. his son, L. Annaeus Seneca, the Stoic philosopher, instructor of Nero.

Sēnones, *um, m. plu.* a powerful people of *Gallia Lugdunensis*, whose chief city was *Agendicum*, now *Sens*.

2. a people in *Gallia Cisalpina*, sprung from the preceding.

Sentinās, *ātis, adj.* belonging to *Sentinum*, a town of Umbria.

Sēplāsta, *ae, f.* a street in *Capua*, where *prijumes* were sold.

Sēptimius, *a, the name of a Roman gens*.

Sēquāna, *ae, f.* (and *m.*) one of the principal rivers of *Gallia Celtica*, now the *Seine*. Hence **Sēquāni**, *ōrum, m. plu.* a powerful *Gallia* tribe dwelling on this river. **Sēquanus**, *a, um, adj.* (Aus.).

Sērāpis, *is and Idis, m.* an important Egyptian divinity.

Sēres, *um, m. plu.* (Acc *Sērās*, Hor.) a people of eastern Asia, the mod. Chinese, celebrated for their silken fabrics. Hence **Sērions**, *a, um, Seric*,

silken; *vestis* (Tac.). As *Subst.*: *serica*, *ōrum, n. plur.*, silken garments (Prop.).

Sergestus, *i, m.* a follower of *Aeneas* in *Virg.*

Sergius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. L. *Sergius Catilina*: v. *Catilina*.

Sērīphus or -os, *i, f.* a small and uninhabited island, one of the *Cyclades*, now *Serpho*. Hence **Sērīphius**, *a, um*.

Serrānus, *i, m.* an agnomen of C. *Atilius Regulus*; also of other *Atilii*.

Sertōrius (Q), *ii, m.*: a general of *Marius*, who maintained himself in Spain against the partisans of *Sulla*, until he was assassinated by *Perperna*. Hence **Sertōrianus**, *a, um*; and **Sertōriani**, *ōrum, m.* the partisans of *Sertorius*.

Servilius, *a*, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. *Servilius Ahala*: v. *Ahala*. There were many consuls, praetors, etc., from this gens. Hence **Servilius**, *a, um*, and **Servilianus**, *a, um*.

Servius, *a, a Roman proper name*, esp. in the gens *Sulpicia*; abbreviated *Ser*.

Servius Tullius, *ii, m.* the sixth king of *Rome*.

Sēsōstris, *is, or Sēsōsis*, *idis, m.* a celebrated king of *Egypt*, belonging to the 12th dynasty, who effected great conquests.

Sestius (Sextius), *a, the name of a Roman gens*. Esp. P. *Sestius*, tribune of the plebs, whom *Cicero* defended in an extant oration. Hence **Sestius** (Sextius), *a, um*.

Sestos or -us, *i, f.* a town in Thrace, on the *Hellaspont*, opposite *Abydos*, the residence of *Hero*. Hence **Sestus**, *a, um*, *puella*, i.e. *Hero*, and **Sestianus**, *a, um*.

Sesuvii, *ōrum, m.* a people of *Celtic Gaul*.

Sētābis (Sae-), *is, f.* a town of *Hispania Tarraconensis*, celebrated for its flax, now *Jativa*. Hence **Sētābus**, *a, um*.

Sētia, *ae, f.* a town in *Latium*, celebrated for its excellent wine, now *Sesse* or *Sezza*. Hence **Sētianus**, *um*; and **Sētini**, *ōrum, m.* the inhabitants.

Sēverus, *i, m.* a Roman name. Esp. *Cornelius Severus*, a poet in the Augustan age. 2. *Septimius Severus*, Roman emperor: A.D. 193. 3. *Alexander Severus*, Roman emperor, A.D. 222.

Sēverus, *mons*, a mountain in the country of the *Sabines*.

Sibylla, v. *Part I*.

Sicambri, v. *Sigambri*.

Sicāni, *ōrum, m. plu.* a very ancient people of Italy, a portion of whom migrated to Sicily. Hence **Sicānus** (Sicānus, Aus.), *a, um*, **Sicānius**, *a, um*, *Sicilian*; **Sicānia**, *ae, f.* the island of Sicily; and **Sicānia**, *idis, f. adj.* *Sicilian*. (Variations of quantity

of 1st. and 2nd syll. due to exigencies of metre)

Sicca, ae, *f*. a town of Numidia. Hence **Siccoensis**, ium, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Sicchaes (Svoh.), i, m. (the first syllable is sometimes long) the husband of Dido. Hence **Sicchaes**, a, um.

Sicinius, i, m. the name of a plebeian gens. Esp. 1. **Sicinius Bellutus**, leader of the plebs in their first Secession, B.C. 494. 2. **Sicinius** (called also **Siccus**) Dentatus, a brave soldier whose death was procured by the Decemvirs, B.C. 450.

Sicoris, is, m. a river in Hispania Tarraconensis, now the Segre.

Siculi, ōrum, m. an ancient Italian people, a portion of whom migrated to the island of Sicily, which derived its name from them. Hence **Siculus**, a, um, Sicilian, and **Sicilia**, ae, Sicily also **Sicillensis**, e, adj. Sicilian, and **Sicelia**, idis, adj. *f*. Sicelides Musae, Sicilian, with special reference to Theocritus, who was a native of Syracuse. As Subst.: a Sicilian woman.

Sicyon, ōnis, *f*. the capital of Sicyonia, in the north-east of the Peloponnesus, famous for its school of art. Hence **Sicyonius**, a, um, and **Sicyonii**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Sida, ae, *f*. a town in Pamphylia. Hence **Sidetae**, ōrum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Sidicini, ōrum, m. plu. a people of Campania, whose chief town was Teanum. Hence **Sidicinus**, a, um.

Sidon, ōnis, *f*. an ancient and celebrated Phoenician city, the mother-city of Tyre, now Saida. Hence **Sidonius**, a, um, adj. As Subst.: **Sidonii**, ōrum, m. the Sidonians, and **Sidonia**, ae, *f*. the city of Sidon (Just.) Sidonius also = Phoenician, and (because Thebes, in Boeotia, was said to have been founded by Cadmus) Theban. **Sidonis**, idis, adj. *f*. Sidonian and Phoenician.

Sigambri (Sigambri, Sygambri, and Sugambri), ōrum, m. plu. a powerful people of Germany. Hence **Sigamber**, bra, brum. As Subst.: **Sigambra**, ae, *f*. a Sigambrian woman.

Sigeum, i, n. a promontory in Troas, and a town of the same name, where Achilles was buried, now Yenishahr. Hence **Sigeus** (Sigeius), a, um, Sigeian.

Signia, ae, *f*. a town in Latium, now Segni. Hence **Signinus**, a, um; and **Signini**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Sila, ae, *f*. an extensive forest-range in the country of the Bruttii.

Silanus, i, m. a cognomen in the gens Junia. There were many eminent men from this family.

Silarius, i, m. a river forming the boundary between Lucania and Campania, now the Sele.

Silennus, i, m. the tutor and constant attendant of Bacchus, represented as

old and bald-headed, with short horns and a flat nose, usually drunk, and mounted on an ass. 2. a Greek historian of Sicilian and Roman affairs.

Silius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Silianus**, a, um. Esp. C. Silius Italicus, epic poet, author of a poem called *Punica*, the subject of which is the Second Punic War: 1st cent. A.D.

Silures, um, m. a warlike British people in South Wales.

Silvanus (Sylv), i, m. a deity presiding over woods and all places planted with trees. In plur. the gods of woods and fields.

Silvius, ii, m. the name of several kings of Alba Longa.

Simois, entis, m. a small river in Troas, which falls into the Scamander.

Simonides, is, m. a celebrated lyric poet of Ceos, about B.C. 560. 2. Simonides of Amorgos, an Iambic poet, who lived in the seventh century B.C.

Sinias, is, m. a cruel robber who frequented the Isthmus of Corinth, and was slain by Theseus. He was said to have killed his victims by fastening them to two trees bent down and then left to recover their position.

Sinon, ōnis, m. a Greek who induced the Trojans to take the wooden horse within their city.

Sinopē, es, *f*. a Greek colony in Paphlagonia, on the Euxine, the birth-place of Diogenes the Cynic, and the residence of Mithridates. Hence **Sinopēus**, a, um; and **Sinopenses**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

Sinuessae, ar, *f*. a border city of Latium, on the confines of Campania. Hence **Sinuessanus**, a, um.

Sipontum, i, n. (also called **Sipūe**, untis, *f*), an ancient maritime town in Apulia. Hence **Sipontinus**, a, um.

Sipylos, i, m. a mountain in Lydia, on which Niobe was changed into stone.

Sirenes, um, *f*. plu. the Sirens, or sea-nymphs who had the power of charming by their songs all who heard them.

Sisenna, ae, m. L. Cornelius, a Roman annalist, born about 118 B.C.

2. a notorious slanderer in Rome, mentioned by Horace.

Sisyphus, i, m. son of Aeolus, king of Corinth, infamous for his avarice and deceit. His punishment in the infernal regions was to roll to the top of a hill a stone which constantly rolled back again. Hence **Sisyphius**, a, um; and **Sisyphides**, ae, m. a male descendant of Sisyphus, applied to Ulysses. 2. a dwarf of M. Antonius, so named on account of his shrewdness.

Sithonii, ōrum, m. plu. a Thracian people notorious for excess in drinking, for which they were punished by Bacchus; hence, in gen. the Thracians. Hence **Sithonius**, a, um, **Sithon**, ōnis, adj. also **Sithonis**, idis, *f*. adj. as Subst.: a Thracian woman.

Smerdis, is, m. brother of Cam-

byses. 2. the impostor Gomates who personated Smerdis.

Smintheus (dissyll.), ōi (Acc. **Sminthea**, ōv.), m. an epithet of Apollo.

Smyrna (In many MSS. **Zmyrna**), ae, *f*. a celebrated maritime city of Ionia; according to some, the birth-place of Homer; still called **Smyrna**. Hence **Smyrnaeus** (**Zmyrna**), a, um; and **Smyrnaei**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Socrātes, is (Voc. Socrate), m. a celebrated Athenian philosopher, put to death B.C. 399. Hence **Socrāticus**, a, um; and **Socrāticus**, ōrum, m. the Socratics, or disciples of Socrates.

Soli, ōrum, m. a city of Cilicia.

Solon, ōnis, m. a famous legislator of the Athenians, one of the seven sages of Greece, born about 638 B.C.

Solonium, i, n.; also **Solomus** ager, a district on the northern coast of Latium.

Solyma, v. Hierosolyma.

Solymus, i, m. a Trojan, the mythical founder of Sulmo.

Sophocles, is and i (Voc. Sophocle), m. the second in order of time of the three great Athenian tragic poets. Hence **Sophocleus**, a, um.

Sophonisba (-miba), *f*. the wife of Syphax, and daughter of Iudubalus.

Sophus, i, m. = *σοφός*, "the wise", a surname of P. Sempronius, the consul.

Sora, ae, *f*. a town in Latium, on the Liris. Hence **Sorānus**, a, um.

Soracte, is, n. a mountain in Etruria, 26 miles N of Rome; now Monte di S. Oreste.

Sossus, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. the Sossi, two brothers, famous booksellers at Rome in the time of Horace.

Sotiates or **Sontiates**, um, m. a people in Gallia Aquitania, whose name is preserved in the modern Sos.

Sparta, ae, also poet. **Spartē**, ōs (Acc. **Spartēn**), *f*. the capital of Laconia, also called Lacedaemon. Hence **Spartanus**, a, um; **Spartiates**, ae, m. a Spartan; **Spartiatius**, a, um (Pl.); and **Sparticus**, a, um (Virg.).

Sparticus, i, m. a Thracian gladiator, who commanded the gladiators in their war against the Romans, B.C. 71-71.

Spercheos or **Sperchius**, i, m. a river of southern Thessaly. Hence **Spercheus**, idis, *f*. adj., and **Sperchionides**, ae, m. a dweller by the Spercheos.

Sperchiae, ōrum, *f*. a town on the Spercheos.

Sperisippus, i, m. nephew of Plato, and his successor in the Academy.

Splō, ōs, *f*. a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.

Spoletum (afterwards called also **Spoletum**), i, n. a city of Umbria, now Spoleto. Hence **Spoletinus**, a,

um, and *Spōlēstini*, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Spōrādes, um, f. islands in the Aegean Sea, between the Cyclades and Crete.

Spuriūna, ae, m. the haruspex who warned Caesar to beware of the Ides of March.

Spūrius (abbrev. Sp.), il, m. a Roman praenomen.

Stābiae, ārum, f. plu. a small town on the coast of Campania near Pompeii, along with which it was overwhelmed by an eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79. Hence *Stābianus*, a, um.

Stāgira, ōrum, n. plu. a town in Macedonia, the birth-place of Aristotle. Hence *Stāgiritēs*, ae, m. a native of Stagira; esp. Aristotle.

Stāianus, i, m. a Roman surname.

Statielli (Statelli), ōrum, m. a Ligurian tribe. Hence *Statiellās*, ātis, adj.; also *Statiellātēs*, ium, m. Their chief town was Aquae Statiellorum, now Acqui, in Montserrat. Hence *Statiellenses*, ium, m. its inhabitants.

Stātilius, ii, m. name of a Roman gens. Esp. L. Stātilius, one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators.

Stātilius, ii, a Roman name. Esp. Caecilius Stātilius, a comic poet; v. Caecilius. 2. P. Papinius Stātilius, a poet of the time of Domitian, author of the Thebais, Silvae, etc.

Stellātis ager or *campus*, a district in Campania, near Cales. Hence *Stellātinus*, a, um.

Stentor, ōris, m. a Grecian herald, celebrated for his loud voice.

Stērōpēs, es, f. one of the Pleiades.

Stērōpēs, is, m. one of Vulcan's Cyclopes.

Stertinius, ii, m. a Stoa philosopher ridiculed by H. race. Hence *Stertinius*, a, um.

Stēsiōchōrus, i, m. a Greek lyric poet of Himeria.

Stēnēboea or *Stēnōboea*, ae, f. daughter of Iobates, king of Lycia, and wife of Proetus, king of Argos, whose advances were rejected by Belerophon.

Stēnēlūs, i, m. king of Mycenae, son of Perseus, and father of Eurystheus. Hence *Stēnēlōus*, a, um, hostile, i.e. Eurystheus (Ov.). 2. king of the Ligurians, father of Cynus, who was changed into a swan. Hence *Stēnēlōus*, a, um; proles, i.e. Cynus. *Stēnēlōis*, idis, adj. f.: volucris, i.e. Cynus (Ov.). 3. one of the Epigoni, charioteer of Diomedes at the siege of Troy, and one of those shut up in the wooden horse. 4. a Rutulian, slain by Palas in Virg.

Stilpon or *Stilpo*, ōnis, m. a philosopher of Megara.

Stilcius, v. Part 1.

Strābo, ōnis, m. a Roman surname.

Strāto or *Strāton*, ōnis, n. a philosopher of Lampascus.

Strātōcles, ae, m. a celebrated comedian.

Strātōniōa, ae, f. one of the chief cities of Caria. Hence *Strātōniōēs*, a, um and *Strātōnicēnsis*, e; also *Strātōnicenses*, ium, m. its inhabitants.

Strōphādes, vm, f. plu. two islands off the coast of Messenia, the residence of the Harpies.

Strōphius, ii, m. king of Phocis, the father of Pylades.

Strymon, ōnis, m. a river forming the ancient boundary between Macedonia and Thrace, now Struma. Hence *Strymōnius*, a, um, and *Strymōnis*, idis, f. adj. Strymonian, Thracian.

Stymphālus, i, m. or *Stymphalum*, i, n. a district in Arcadia, with a town, mountain, and lake of the same name, the haunt of odious birds of prey, which were destroyed by Hercules. Hence *Stymphālōus*, a, um, *Stymphālius*, a, um, and *Stymphālis*, idis, f. adj.

Strx, ūgis and ūgos, f. = Στρυγ, "the hateful"; a river in Arcadia. 2. the principal river in the infernal regions, by which the gods swore. Hence *Strēgius*, a, um, Stygian, infernal, also rarely, *Stygiālis*, e.

Sūbūra, v. Part 1.

Sūcro, ōnis, m. a river of Spain, now Secar. 2. a town at the mouth of this river. Hence *Sūcrōnēnsis*, e.

3. the name of a Rutulian, in Virg. *Suessa*, ae, f. a very ancient town in Latium, called Suessa Pometia.

2. a town in Campania, called Suessa Aurunca, the birth-place of the poet Lucilius, now Sessa.

Suessiōnēs, um, m. plu. a people of Gaul, near the modern Soussons.

Suessula, ae, f. a town of Campania. Hence *Suessulāni*, ōrum, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Suetōnius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. Suetonius Tranquillus, author of the Lives of the first twelve Roman emperors.

Suēvi (Suēbi), ōruis, m. plu. a powerful Germanic people, the Suebians. Hence *Suēvus* (-bus), a, um, Suabian; *Suēvia* (-bia), ae, f. their country, Suabia, and *Suēvicus* (Suēb-), a, um.

Sulla (incorrectly written Sylla), ae, m. a cognomen in the gens Cornelia. Esp. L. Cornelius Sulla Felix, the Dictator. Hence *Sullānus*, a, um, belonging to Sulla, Sullan, and *Sullāni*, ōrum, m. the partisans of Sulla.

Sulmo, ōnis, m. a town of the Peligni, near Corfinium, the birth-place of Ovid. Hence *Sulmōnēnsis*, e; and *Sulmōnenses*, ium, m. its inhabitants. 2. the name of a hero in the Aeneid.

Sulpicius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence *Sulpicius*, a, um, and *Sulpiciānus*, a, um.

Summānus (Subin-), i, m. a Roman

deity to whom nocturnal lightnings were ascribed; by some identified with Pluto.

Sūnium or *Sūnion*, ii, n. a promontory and town of Attica, now C. Cyrena.

Sūperbus, v. Tarquinius.

Surrentum, i, n. a maritime town of Campania, now Sorrento. Hence *Surrentinus*, a, um; and *Surrentini*, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Sūsā, ōrum, n. plu. the ancient capital of Persia.

Sūtrium, i, n. an ancient town in Etruria, now Sutri. Hence *Sūtrinus*, a, um, and *Sūtrini*, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Sybaris, is, f. a town of Lucania on the Gulf of Tarentum, noted for the luxury and effeminacy of its inhabitants. Hence *Sybaritis*, ae, m. a Sybarite. *Sybariticus*, a, um; and *Sybaritis*, idis, f. the name of a famous poem (Ov.). 2. m. the river on which Sybaris was situated.

Syēnē, ēs, f. a town at the southern extremity of Upper Egypt, now Assuan. Hence *Syēnites*, ae, m. adj.

Sylla, v. Sulla.

Symaethus, i, m. a river, the southern boundary of Aetna, and a town situated upon it. Hence *Symaethius* (3 long in Virg.), a, um, *Symaethus*, a, um, and *Symaethis*, idis, f. adj.

Symplēgades, um, f. plu. two floating islands at the entrance of the Euxine, which (according to the fable) crushed whatever attempted to pass between them, until they became fixed on the passage of the Argo.

Synnāda, ōrum, n. plu. a town in Phrygia, famous for its marble. Hence *Synnādensis*, e.

Syphax, ātis, m. a king of Numidia at the time of the second Punic war.

Syrācūsae, ārum, f. plu. the chief city in Sicily, on the east coast. Hence *Syrācūsānus*, a, um, *Syrācūsus*, a, um, and *Syrācōsius*, a, um (Virg., with reference to the poetry of Theocritus); also *Syrācūsāni*, ōrum, and *Syrācōsi*, ōrum, m. the Syracusans.

Syria, ae, f. a country in Asia, on the Mediterranean Sea, between Asia Minor and Egypt. Hence *Syrius*, a, um, *Syrus*, a, um, *Syriāus*, a, um, and *Syriacus*, a, um; also *Syrii*, ōrum, and more freq. *Syri*, ōrum, m. the Syrians.

Syrinx, ingis, f. a nymph changed into a reed in Ov.

Syrphoënix, icis, m. a Syrophoenician.

Syros, i, f. one of the Cyclades, now Syra.

Syrtis, is (Acc. Syrtim), f. Syrtis; the name of each of the two great

gulf on the north coast of Africa, distinguished as Major and Minor; the former was full of sand banks, and both were very dangerous. 2. poet the country bordering on the Syrtis (Hor.).

Tāburnus, i. m. a small mountain chain between Samnium and Campania.

Tācitus, i. m.: C. Cornelius, a celebrated Roman historian, born about A. D. 60. 2. Roman emperor, A. D. 79.

Taenārus (-os), i. comm. and **Taenārum** (-on), i. n. the most southern point of the Peloponnesus, on which stood a celebrated temple of Neptune. now C. Malapan. 2. a town of the same name on the promontory. Hence **Taenārius**, a. um, Taenarian, Spartan. (Ov.) **Taenārides**, ac, m. a son of Taenarus. e a Spartan. and **Taenāris**, idis, f. adj. Taenorian or Spartan. 3. the infernal regions, the entrance to which was said to be near Taenarus (Hor.) Hence **Taenārius**, a. um, belonging to the infernal regions, fauces (Virg.)

Tāges, is, m. an Etrurian divinity, grandson of Jupiter, he taught the Etrurians the art of divination.

Tāgus, i. m. a river in Lusitania, celebrated for its golden sands, now Tejo or Tagus.

Tālāus, m. one of the Argonauts. Hence the patronymic **Tālāionides**, ac, m., e Adrastus.

Talhybīus, i. m. the herald of Agamemnon.

Tālus, i. m. a Rutulian warrior killed by Aeneas in Virg.

Tāmēsis, is, m. a river in Britain, now the Thames: called also **Tāmēsa**, ac (Tac.).

Tamfana (Tan-), ac, f. a German deity.

Tamphilus, i. m. a Roman surname. Hence **Tamphilānus**, a. um.

Tana, ac, m. a river in Numidia.

Tānāger, grl, m. a river in Lucania.

Tānāgra, ac, f. a town of Boeotia. Hence **Tanāgraeus**, a. um.

Tānāis, is, m. a river of Sarmatia, now the Don.

Tānāquil, ilis, f. the wife of the elder Tarkin.

Tānētum, i. n. a village in Upper Italy.

Tantālus, i. m. son of Jupiter, and father of Pelops and Niobe. Having offended Jupiter by divulging the secrets of his table, to which he had been admitted, he was punished in the infernal regions by continued hunger and thirst, food and drink being apparently within his reach, but al-

ways eluding his grasp. Hence **Tantālus**, a. um, **Tantālides**, ac, m. a male descendant of Tantalus, and **Tantālis**, idis, f. a female descendant of Tantalus.

Taprobānē, ēs, f. an island in the Indian Ocean, now Ceylon.

Tarbelli, ōrum, m. plu. a people in Aquitania, extending to the Pyrenees. Hence **Tarbellus**, a. um.

Tarcho or **Tarchon**, ōnis or ontis, m. an Etrurian who assisted Aeneas against Turnus.

Tārentum, i. n. an important Greek city, situated on the west coast of Calabria, now Taranto. Hence **Tārentinus**, a. um; and **Tārentini**, ōrum, m. the Tarentines.

Tarpeius, a. a Roman proper name. Esp. **Tarpeia**, ac, f. a Roman maiden, who treacherously opened the citadel to the Sabines. Hence **Tarpeius**, a. um: esp. mons Tarpeius, the Tarpeian rock on the Capitoline Hill, from which criminals were thrown headlong.

Tarquinii, ōrum, m. plu. a very ancient and important town of Etruria, near Corneto. Hence **Tarquinus**, a. um; **Tarquinus**, ii, m. the fifth king of Rome, surnamed Priscus; also the last king of Rome, surnamed Superbus; **Tarquinienſis**, e, belonging to Tarquinus, and **Tarquinienſes**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

Tarrācina (Terr.), ac, also **Tarrācinæ**, ōrum, f. a town on the coast of Latium, formerly called Anxur, now Terracina. Hence **Tarrācinensis** (Terr.), e, and **Tarracinenſes**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

Tarrāco, ōnis, f. a town on the east coast of Spain, now Tarragona. Hence **Tarrāconensis**, e.

Tarsus, i. f. the capital of Cilicia. Hence **Tarsensis**, e; and **Tarsenses**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

Tartārus, v. Part I.

Tartessus or -os, i. f. a very ancient maritime town in the south of Spain. Hence **Tartessus**, a. um, and **Tartessii**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants.

Tarusates, ium, m. a people of Aquitania.

Tasgetius, ii, m. a prince of the Carnutes.

Tātius, ii, m. T. Tatius, a king of the Sabines, who afterwards reigned jointly with Romulus. Hence **Tātius**, a. um; also **Tātienſes**, ium, m. plu. one of the three original Roman tribes.

Taum, i. m. an arm of the sea in N Britain, now the Firth of Tay.

Taurus, i. m. a mountain range in western Germany.

Tauri, ōrum, m. plu. a barbarous people, living in the peninsula now called the Crimea (Chersonesus Taurica), who sacrificed foreigners to Diana. Hence **Tauricus**, a. um.

Taurini, ōrum, m. plu. a people of Northern Italy, about Turin. Hence **Taurinus**, a. um.

Taurōmēnium, ii, n. a town on the

east coast of Sicily, now Taormina. Hence **Taurōmēnitānus**, a. um.

Taurus, i. m. a mountain chain of Asia Minor.

Taximagulus, i. m. a king of Kent. **Tāygetē**, ēs, f. daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Pleiades.

Tāygetus, i. m. and **Tāygeta**, ōrum, n. plur. a lofty range of mountains in Laconia.

Teānum, i. n.: Teanum Apulum, a town in Apulia. Hence **Teānenses**, ium, m. plu. its inhabitants. 2. Teahum Sidicinum, a town in Campania, now Teano.

Tēcmeſsa, ac, f. daughter of Teuthras, and wife of Ajax the son of Telamon.

Tectōsāgi, ōrum, and **Tectōsāges**, um, m. a tribe of Gauls who migrated from Gallia Narbonensis and settled in Asia Minor (in Galatia) in the 3rd century B.C.

Tēgēa, ac, f. a very ancient town in Arcadia. Hence **Tēgēana**, a. um, Tegean, Arcadian. As Subst.: **Tēgēana**, i. m. the Tegean (god), Pan: **Tēgēna**, ac, f. the Arcadian maiden, i. e. Atalanta (Ov.) Also **Tēgēatae**, ōrum, m. the Tegeans.

Tēlamon, ōnis, m. an Argonaut, son of Aeacus, brother of Peleus, king of Salamis, and father of Ajax and Teucer. Hence **Tēlamōnius**, ii, m. and **Tēlamōniades**, ac, m. a son of Telamon, i. e. Ajax.

Telechines, um, m. plu. a mythical family in Crete, Cyprus, and Rhodes, famous for their skill in metallurgy and magic arts.

Tēlēbōne, ōrum, m. plu. a people of Acarnania, also a colony of them in Cypriae.

Tēlēbōas, ac, m. a centaur in Ov.

Tēlēgōnus, i. m. son of Ulysses and Circe, who killed his father without knowing him; the reputed founder of Tusculum.

Tēlēmāchus, i. m. son of Ulysses and Penelope.

Tēlēmūs, i. m. a soothsayer in Ov.

Tēlēphus, i. m. king of Mysia, son of Hercules and Auge. He was wounded by the spear of Achilles, but was afterwards cured by its rust.

Tēlēſia, ac, f. a town of Samnium, now Teles.

Tēleſtes, is or ac, m. the father of Iambe (Ov.).

Tēlēthūsa, ac, f. the wife of Lygus, and mother of Iphis (Ov.).

Tellēna, ōrum, n. a town of Latium, taken by Ancus Marcius.

Tēlmeſsus or **Telmissus**, i. f. a town of Lycia, famed for the skill of its inhabitants in divination. Hence **Telmeſſicus** (Telmissicus), a. um, **Telmissius**, a. um; and **Telmeſſii**, ōrum, and **Telmeſſes**, ium, m. its inhabitants.

Tēmēsa, ac, also **Tēmēſē**, ēs, and **Tempsa** (Tems), ac, f. a town in

Bruttium, perh. now *Torre del Piano del Casale*. Hence *Tēmēsaēus*, a, um, and *Tempsānus*, a, um.

Temnos, i, f. a city of *Aeolis*. Hence *Tēmēnites*, ae, adj. m.; also *Tēmēnites*, arum, m. and *Tēmēnii*, orum, m. the inhabitants.

Tempē, indecl. plur. n. a beautiful valley in *Thessaly*, through which ran the river *Peneus*, between *Olympus* and *Ossa*.

Tempyra, orum, n. plu. a town in *Thrace*, on the *Aegean Sea*.

Tenchtēri (Teucteri), orum, m. plu. a German people on the *Rhine*.

Tēnēdos or -us, i, f. an island in the *Aegean Sea*, off the coast of *Troas*, still called *Tenedos*. Hence *Tēnēdius*, a, um, and *Tēnēdii*, orum, m. the inhabitants.

Tēnes, is, m. son of *Cycnus*, his father had him thrown into the sea in a chest, which was driven upon the island named after him, *Tenedos*. Hence *Tēnēdius*, a, um.

Tēnos or -us, i, f. one of the *Cyclades*, now *Tino*.

Tēntyra, orum, n. plu. a city in *Upper Egypt*, now *Denderah*.

Tēos or *Tēus*, i, f. a town in *Ionis*, the birth-place of *Anacron*. Hence *Tēus*, a, um, and *Tēii*, orum, m. the inhabitants.

Tērentius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. M. *Terentius Afer*, the celebrated comic poet, *Terence*: 2nd century B.C. 2. M. *Terentius Varro*, a celebrated scholar, the contemporary of *Cicero*. 3. C. *Terentius Varro*, Roman consul at the battle of *Cannae*.

4. In fem. *Terentia*, the wife of *Cicero*. *Tērentianus*, a, um, adj.

Tērentus (Tar-) or -os, i, f. a place in the *Campus Martius*, where the *ludi scaurales* were held. Hence *Tērentinus*, a, um.

Tēreus, ēi or ēos, m. king of *Thrace*, husband of *Procne*, sister of *Philo-mela*. Hence *Tēreides*, ae, m. his son *Ilys*.

Tērina, ae, f. a town on the west coast of the *Bruttian* territory, after which the *Sinus Terinaeus* was called. Hence *Tērinensis*, a, um.

Tērpalchōrē, ēa, f. the *Muse* of choral song and dancing.

Terracina, v. *Tarracina*.

Tēthys, f. ae, f. a sea-goddess, wife of *Oceanus*, and mother of the sea-nymphs and river-gods. Hence poet. meton. the sea.

Teucer (Teucus), ori, m. son of *Telamon*, king of *Salamis*, and brother of *Ayax*. 2. son of *Scamander* of *Crete*, son-in-law of *Dardanus*, and afterwards king of *Troy*. Hence *Teucrus*, a, um, *Teucri*, orum, m. the *Trojans*; and *Teucris*, ae, f. the *Trojan* country, *Troy*.

Teuthras, antis, m. an ancient king of *Myria*, father of *Thespius*. Hence *Teuthrantēus*, a, um, *Myrian*, and

Teuthrantius, a, um: turba, the fifty daughters of *Thespius* (Ov.).

Teutomatus, i, m. a king of the *Nitobriges* in *Aquitania*.

Teutōni, orum (*Teutōnes*, um), m. plu. the *Teutons*, a German race. Hence *Teutōnīcus*, a, um.

Thais, idis, f. o. celebrated courtesan of *Athens*.

Thala, ae, f. a town in *Numidia*.

Thales, is and ētus (Acc. *Thalem*, *Thalēn*, and *Thaletem*; Abl. *Thale*), m. a celebrated Greek philosopher of *Miletus*, one of the *Seven Sages*, born about 610 B.C.

Thalia, ae, f. the *Muse* of *Comedy*. 2. a sea-nymph.

Thamyras, ae, and *Thāmýris*, idis, m. a *Thracian* poet who entered into a contest with the *Muses*, and, being vanquished, was deprived of his sight.

Thapsus or -os, i, f. a city in *Sicily*. 2. a city in *Africa*, where *Caesar* defeated the partisans of *Pompeius*, B.C. 42. Hence *Thapsitāni*, orum, m. the inhabitants.

Thasus or -os, i, f. an island in the *Aegean Sea*, off the coast of *Thrace*, now *Thaso*. Hence *Thāsīus*, a, um.

Thaumas, antis, m. the father of *Iris*. Hence *Thaumantēus*, a, um, *Thaumatias*, idis, f. and *Thaumatias*, idis, f. *Iris*.

Thēbae, arum (*Thēbē*, ēa), f. plu. *Thebes*, a very ancient and celebrated city in *Upper Egypt*. Hence *Thēbaeus*, a, um, and *Thēbaei*, orum, m. the inhabitants. 2. the capital of *Boeotia*, one of the most ancient cities in *Greece*, founded by *Cadmus*. Hence *Thēbānus*, a, um, *Thēban*; *Thēbāni*, orum, m. the *Thebans*; and *Thēbaie*, idis, f. adj.; plur. *Thēbāides*, the women of *Thebes*. 3. a city in *Mysia*, destroyed by *Achilles*. Hence *Thēbāna*, ae, f. *Andromache*, the daughter of *Etion*, king of *Thebes* in *Mysia*.

Thēbē, ēa, f. wife of *Alexander* of *Phæra*. 2. a nymph in *Ov*. *Thēmis*, idis, f. the goddess of justice and of prophecy. *Thēmistōcles*, i and is, m. a celebrated *Athenian* statesman and general. Hence *Thēmistōclēus*, a, um. *Thēocritus*, i, m. born at *Syracuse* in the 3rd century B.C.; the founder of *Greek pastoral* poetry. *Thēodectes*, is, m. a *Greek rhetorician* and tragic poet, pupil of *Isocrates* and *Aristotle*.

Thēon, ōnis, m. q. notoriously sarcastic person referred to by *Horace*. Hence *Thēoninus*, a, um, *Theonin*, i e. calumnious, libellous (Hor.).

Thēophrānes, is, m. a *Greek* historian, a friend of *Pompeius*.

Thēophrastus, i, m. a celebrated *Greek* philosopher, successor of *Aristotle* in the *Lyceum*.

Thēopompus, i, m. a *Greek* his-

torian and orator, pupil of *Isocrates*. Hence *Thēopompēus*, or -inus, a, um.

Thērāpnæ, arum, f. plu. a town in *Laconia*, the birthplace of *Helen*.

He. x. *Thērāpnæus*, a, um, *Spartan*.

Thērāles, is, m. a famous *Greek* potter. Hence *Thērāliēus*, a, um.

Thermae, arum, f. plu. a town in *Sicily*, near *Himera*. Hence *Thermātānus*, a, um; *Thermītāni*, orum, m. the inhabitants.

Thermōdon, ontis, m. a small river of *Pontus*, on which dwell the *Amazons*. Hence *Thermōdontēus*, a, um, and *Thermōdontiēus*, a, um, *Amazonian*.

Thermōpylæ, arum, f. plu. a famous pass between *Mt Oeta* and the sea, where *Leonidas* fell, B.C. 490.

Thermus, i, m. a Roman cognomen in the gens *Minucia*.

Thērōdāmas, antis, m. a *Scythian* king, who fed lions with human flesh. Hence *Thērōdāmantēus*, a, um.

Therāites, ae, m. a *Greek* before *Troy*, distinguished for ugliness and scurrility.

Thēsēus (diacly.), ēi and ēōs, m. king of *Athens*, son of *Aegeus* and *Aethra*; husband of *Aradne* (whom he abandoned), and afterwards of *Phædra*; father of *Hippolytus*; friend of *Perithous*, conqueror of the *Minotaur*. Hence *Thēsēus*, a, um, *Thēsēius*, a, um; and *Thēsides*, ae, m. a male descendant of *Thesēus*, esp. *Hippolytus*; in plur. *Thēsidae*, arum, m. the *Athenians*.

Thespiæ, arum, f. plu. an ancient town in *Boeotia*. Hence *Thespius*, a, um, *Thespienses*, ium, m. plu. its inhabitants; and *Thespiæ*, adis, f. adj. *Thespiæ*. As *Subst* *Thespiades*, um, f. the *Muses* (*Thespiæ* being situated at the foot of *Helicon*).

Thespis, is, m. the founder of *Greek* tragedy, about 600 B.C.

Thespius, i, m. a king of *Mysia*, who had fifty daughters.

Thesprōtis, ae, f. a district in *Kyprus*. Hence *Thesprōtius*, a, um, *Thesprōti*, orum, m. the *Thesprōtians*.

Thesprōtus, i, m. a king in the neighbourhood of *Puteoli*: hence regum *Thesprōti*, i.e. *Puteoli*.

Thessālia, ae, f. the most northerly district of *Greece*. Hence *Thessālīcus*, a, um, *Thessālūs*, a, um, and *Thessālīs*, idis, f. adj.; also *Thessālī*, orum, m. the *Thessalians*.

Thessālōnīca, ae, or -ē, ēa, f. a maritime city of *Macedonia*; now *Saloniki*. Hence *Thessālōnīcenses*, ium, m. plu. the *Thessalonians*.

Thestius, ii, m. king of *Aetolia*, father of *Leda* and *Althæa*. Hence *Thestiades*, ae, m. a male descendant of *Thestius*, and *Thestias*, adis, f. daughter of *Thestias*, i.e. *Althæa*.

Thestor, ōris, m. the father of *Cal-*

chas. Hence **Thestorides**, ac, m. *Calchas*.

Thetis, *Idis* or *Idos* (Abl *Thetide* and *Theti*), *f.* a sea-nymph, daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*, wife of *Peleus*, and mother of *Achilles*.

Thia, ae, *f.* the wife of *Hypereon*, and mother of *Sol*.

Thiraida, ae, *f.* a town of *Nu-midia*.

Thisbē, ēs, *f.* a small town of *Bocotia*. Hence **Thisbaeus**, a, um

2, a maiden of *Babylon*, beloved by *Pyramus*.

Thōas, antis, *m.* king of *Tauris*, slain by *Orestes*. Hence **Thōantēs**, a, um

2, a king of *Lemnos*, father of *Hyppyrile*. Hence **Thōantias**, ādis, *f.* *Hyppyrile*.

Thōrius, a, name of a Roman gens.

Thracā, ae, **Thracō**, ēs, and **Thraciā**, ae, *f.* an extensive country to the N. of the *Aegean*. Hence **Thraci-ous**, a, um, **Thraciōus**, a, um,

Thrax, ādis, *m.*, and **Threissas or **Thressas**, ac, *f.* *Thracian*. **Thrax** and **Threx**, also, a kind of gladiator,**

so called from his *Thracian* equipment. Hence **Threōidicus**, a, um.

As *Subst.*: **Threōidica**, ōrum, *n.* arms of a *Thrax*.

Thrāsēa, ae, *m.* P. *Thrāsēa Pactus*, a distinguished Roman senator and

Stoic philosopher, put to death by *Nero*.

Thrāsēbōlus, i, *m.* the liberator of *Athens*, his native city, from the tyranny of the *Thirty*.

Thrāsēvillus, i, *m.* a celebrated astrologer in the time of *Tiberius*.

Thrāsēmōchus, i, *m.* a celebrated Greek sophist of *Chalcedon*.

Thūcydides, is, *m.* the celebrated Greek historian. Hence **Thūcydīd-icus**, a, um, also **Thūcydīdī**, ōrum,

m. *Thucydideans*, imitators of *Thucy-dides*.

Thūlē, ēs, *f.* an island in the extreme north of *Europe*, acc. to some, *Iceland*, acc. to others, one of the *Shet-land Islands*.

Thūriāe, ārum, *f.* a town of *Calab-ria*.

Thūrii, ōrum, *m.* plur sometimes

Thūrium, ii, *n.* a city of *Lucania*, on the *Tarentine Gulf*, built near the site of *Sybaris*. Hence **Thūrius**, a, um; and **Thūriai**, ōrum, *m.* the *Thurians*.

Thūamis, is, *m.* a river in *Epirus*.

Thuatira, ae, *f.* and **Thuatira**, ōrum, *n.* a city of *Lydia*.

Thūnē, ēs, *f.* a nymph who nursed *Jupiter* and *Bacchus*.

Thūyestes, ae, *m.* son of *Pelops*, brother of *Atreus*, who set before him for food the flesh of his own son, *he was the father of Aegisthus*. Hence

Thūyestēs, a, um; and **Thūyestiādes**, ae, *m.* *Aegisthus*.

Thūyas (dissyl.) of **Thūyas**, ādis, *f.* a *Bacchantē*.

Thymbra, ae, or **Thymbrē**, ēs, *f.* a city in *Troas*, with a temple of *Apollo*.

Hence **Thymbraeus**, i, *m.* epithet of *Apollo*.

Thymēlō, ēs, *f.* a celebrated actress of the time of *Domitian*.

Thūni, ōrum, *m.* plur a *Thracian* people, who emigrated to *Bithynia*.

Hence **Thūnus**, a, um, *Bithynian* (Hor.); **Thūnia**, ae, *f.* their country.

Thūniācus, a, um, and **Thūnias**, ādis, *f.* adj. *Bithynian*.

Thūnō, ēs, *f.* the mother of the fifth *Bacchus*, mentioned by *Virgilio*.

Hence **Thūnōneus** (trisyll.), ēi, *m.* *Bacchus*. Meton for wine (Cat.)

Thūrē, ēs, *f.* a town in the *Pelopon-nesus*, the possession of which was con- tested by the *Argives* and the *Lacedae-monians*. Hence **Thūreātis**, idis, *f.* adj.

Thūrēum (-ium), ii, *n.* a town of *Acarnania*, near *Leucas*. Hence **Thū- renses**, ium, *m.* its inhabitants.

Thūrais, idis, *m.* the name of a shepherd in *Virg*.

Tībērius, i, *m.* a hero from whom the river *Tiber* is said to have been named, see also foll. art.

Tībēris, is, also conti *Tibris* (*Ty-bris*), is or *Idis* (Acc *Tībērim*, *Tībri-um* and -in) *m.* the *Tiber*. Hence **Tībēri- nus**, a, um, **Tībērinus**, i, *m.* the river-god of the *Tiber*, and **Tībērinis**, idis, *f.* adj. 2, the river-god (*Virg*)

Tībērius, ii, *m.* a Roman praenomen (abbrev *Ti*). Esp. the Emperor *Tiberius*, whose full name was *Tiberius Claudius Nero Caesar*. Hence **Tībērius**, a, um, and **Tībērianus**, a, um.

Tībullus, i, *m.* *Albius*, a celebrated Roman elegiac poet, born about B.C. 54, a contemporary and friend of *Ovid* and *Horace*.

Tīburi, ūris, *n.* an ancient town of *Latium* on the *Anio*, now *Tivoli*, founded by a colony from *Argos* under *Tiburus*. Hence **Tīburs**, ūris, adj.

also subst. *n.* (Abl *Tiburti* or *Tiburte*), the *Tiburine* territory, and **Tīburtēs**, um, *m.* the *Tiburtines*; **Tīburtinus**, a, um, and **Tīburnus**, a, um. As

Subst.: **Tīburnus**, i, *m.* an inhabitant of *Tibur* (Stat.); also = *Tiburtus*, founder of *Tibur*.

Tīburtus, i, *m.* the founder of *Tibur*.

Ticōnum, i, *n.* a city in *Gallia Cis-alpina*, on the river *Ticinus*, now *Pavia*.

• **Ticōnus**, i, *m.* a river in *Gallia Cisalpina*, now *Ticino*, a tributary of the *Padus*, celebrated for a victory gained by *Hannibal* over the *Romans* upon its banks, B.C. 218.

Tifata, ōrum, *n.* plu. a mountain near *Capua*.

Tifernum, i, *n.* a town in *Umbria*

on the *Tiber*, where *Pliny* had a villa, near *Cittu di Castello*.

Tifernus, i, *m.* the name of a moun- tain and of a river in *Sannium*; the former now *Monte Matese*.

Tigellinus, i, *m.* the most hated of *Nero's* favourites.

Tigellius, ii, *m.*: *Hermogenes*, a censurer of *Horace*.

Tigrānes, is, *m.* king of *Armenia*, son-in-law of *Mithridates*. 2, his grandson.

Tigrānoerta, ae, *f.* and ōrum, *n.* pl. the chief city of *Armenia*, built by *Tigranes*.

Tigris, is or *Idis*, *m.* a large river of western *Asia*, East of the *Euphrates*, which joins it.

Tigurini, ōrum, *m.* a *Helvetian* tribe. **Tigurinus pāgus**, the comon they inhabited, perh. *Zurich*.

Timaeus, i, *m.* a Greek historian of Sicily, under *Agathocles*. 2, a *Pythagorean* philosopher, a contemporary of *Plato*; whence the name of one of *Plato's* dialogues.

Timāgēnes, is, *m.* a learned rhetor- ician in the time of *Augustus*.

Timāvus, i, *m.* a river in *Istria*, between *Aquileia* and *Tergeste*.

Timōcrates, ae, *m.* an *Epicurean* philosopher, brother of *Metrodorus*, the *Epicurean*.

Timōlōn, ōntis, *m.* a celebrated *Cornelian* general in the 4th century B.C. Hence **Timōlōntēs**, a, um.

Timon, ōntis, *m.* a celebrated mis- anthrope of *Athens* in the time of the *Peloponnesian* war.

Timōthēus, ēi, *m.* son of *Omon*, a general of the *Athenians*. 2, a celebrated musician, native of *Miletus*, who flourished about A.D. B.C. 3, of *Thebes*, a celebrated musician in the time of *Alexander the Great*.

Tiphys, ūs (Voc *Tiphy*), *m.* the pilot of the *Argo*.

Tirēsiās, ēs, *m.* a celebrated blind soothsayer of *Thebes*.

Tiridates, ae, *m.* the name of several kings of *Armenia*.

Tiro, ōntis, *m.* a learned slave and afterwards freedman of *Cicero*. Hence **Tirōnianus**, a, um.

Tiryns, Tirynthis or ōs, *f.* a town in *Argolis*, one of the most ancient in *Greece*, where *Hercules* was brought up. Hence **Tirynthius**, a, um, esp. as epithet of *Hercules*.

Tisāgōras, ae, *m.* a brother of *Mil-tiades*.

Tisāmēnus, is, *m.* son of *Orestes* and king of *Argos*.

Tisiphōnēs, ēs, *f.* "the avenger of blood", one of the *Furies*. Hence **Tisiphōnēs**, a, um.

Tisaphernes, is, *m.* a Persian satrap of *Lower Asia*.

Tisē, ēs, *f.* a small town in *Sicily*, now *Jandazzo*. Hence **Tisēnses**, ium, *m.* its inhabitants.

Titān, āntis, or **Titānus**, i, *m.* son

of *Cælus* and *Vesta*, elder brother of *Saturn*, and ancestor of the *Titans*, called *Titanes* or *Titani*, who contended with *Saturn* for the sovereignty of heaven, and were, by the thunderbolts of his son *Jupiter*, precipitated into *Tartarus*. Their names were *Oceanus*, *Coeus*, *Creius*, *Hyperion*, *Iapetus* and *Cronos*. 2. grandson of the above, son of the *Titan Hyperion* - the *Sun-god*. 3. *Prometheus*, son of the *Titan Iapetus*. Hence *Titēnus*, a, um, adj. As *Subst.*: *Titānia*, æ, f.: (1) *Latona*, as daughter of the *Titan Coeus*. (ii) *Pyrrha*, as descendant of *Prometheus* (iii) *Diana*, as sister of *Sol* (iv) *Circe*, as daughter of *Sol*. Also *Titāniacus*, a, um, adj.; *Titānis*, idis or idos, adj. f. As *Subst.*: *Titānis*, idis, f. a female *Titan*, *Titaness*: e.g. *Circe* or *Thetys*, as sister of *Sol*.

Tithonus, i, m son of *Laomedon*, consort of *Aurora*; endowed with immortality, but changed after reaching a decrepit old age, into a grasshopper. Hence *Tithōnius*, a, um: as *Subst.* *Tithōnia*, æ, f. *Aurora*. *Tities*, ium, and *Titienses*, ium, m one of the three original Roman tribes: see also *Tatinus*. *Titius*, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence *Titius*, a, um. *Titurius*, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence *Tituriānus*, a, um. *Titus* (T.), i, m a Roman praenomen.

Tityos, yi, m. a giant, son of *Jupiter*, slain by *Apollo* for insulting *Latona*, and cast into *Tartarus*. *Tityrus*, i, m. the name of a shepherd in *Virgil's Eclogues*, sometimes identified with *Virgil* himself.

Tlepölemus, i, m a son of *Hercules*. *Tmäros* or -us, i, m a mountain in *Epirus*. *Timöus*, and poet *Timöus*, i, m. a mountain of *Lydia* in which the *Pactolus* rises, producing excellent wines. Hence *Timölius*, a, um, and *Timölites*, is, m. adj.

Timöus, i, m a river in the country of the *Sabines*, now *Turano*.

Tölétum, i, n a town in *Spain*, now *Toledo*. Hence *Tölétani*, örüm, m. its inhabitants.

Tölösa, æ, f. a city in southern *Gallia*, now *Toulouse*. Hence *Tölösānus*, a, um, and *Tölösātes*, ium, m. plu. its inhabitants.

Tölöstobogii (*Tölíst*), örüm, m one of the three tribes of Gauls who settled in *Asia Minor* (*Galatia*). The other two tribes were the *Tectosagi* and *Trocmi*.

Tölumnius, ii, m a king of the *Venetes*. 2. a *Rutulan* soothsayer in *Virg.*

Tömi, örüm, m and *Tömis*, f. a town of *Moesia*, on the *Euxine*, famous as the place to which *Ovid* was banished, not certainly identified. Hence *Tö-*

mitas, örüm, m. plu. its inhabitants, and *Tömitānus*, a, um.

Tömyris, is, f. a *Sythian* queen, by whom the elder *Cyrus* was defeated.

Törönö, és, f. a town in *Macedonia*. Hence *Törönānus*, a, um, and *Törönānus*, a, um.

Torquatus, i, m. T. *Manlius*, so called from the chain-collar which he took from a Gaul whom he slew. Hence a surname in the gens *Manlia*.

Trāchas, antis, f. another name of the town usually called *Turracina*, near the *Pontine Marshes*.

Trāchin, ius, or *Trāchyn*, ynös, f. a town of *Thessaly* on *Mount Oeta*, where *Hercules* burned himself. Hence *Trāchinus*, a, um. As *Subst.* *Trāchinus*, ii, m *Cyrus*, king of *Trachin* (Or.) *Trāchiniae*, örüm, f. the *Trachinian Women*, a tragedy of *Sophocles*.

Trājanus, i, m. M. *Ulpian*, Roman emperor, a. n. 98.

Tralles, ium, f. plu. a commercial city of *Asia Minor*, near the *Mæander*. Hence *Tralliānus*, a, um; and *Tralliāni*, örüm, m. its inhabitants.

Trans-alpinus, a, um, adj. beyond the Alps; *Transalpine*. As *Subst.* *Transalpini*, örüm, m. *Transalpine* nations.

Trans-danubianus, a, um, adj. beyond the *Danube*, *Transdanubian*.

Trans-pādānus, a, um, beyond the *Po*, *Transpadane*. As *Subst.* *Transpādāni*, örüm, m. the nations beyond the *Po*.

Trans-rhēnānus, a, um, adj. beyond the *Rhine*; *Transrhēnis*. As *Subst.* *Transrhēnani*, örüm, m. those living beyond the *Rhine*.

Trans-tiberinus, a, um, adj. beyond the *Tiber*; *Transiberine*. As *Subst.* *Transitiberini*, örüm, m. those dwelling beyond the *Tiber*.

Trāpezus, untis, f. a city in *Pontus*, now *Trabezond*.

Trāsīmēnus (*Trasu-*, *Trasy-*) *lācus*, or, simply *Trāslmēnus*, i, m a lake in *Etruria*, now *Ferentino*, on the shores of which *Hannibal* gained a great victory over the Romans, b. c. 217.

Trēbātius, ii, m: C. *Testa*, a lawyer, a friend of *Cicero*.

Trēbellius, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Trēbia, æ, m. a southern tributary of the *Padus*, on the banks of which *Hannibal* defeated the Romans, b. c. 218, now the *Trebbia*. 2. f. a town of *Umbria*, now *Trevi*. Hence *Trēbiānus*, a, um; and *Trēbiāni*, örüm, m. its inhabitants.

Trēbonius, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Trebūti, æ, f. *Trebul*: a town in *Com. ur.*, near *Satricula*, now *Maddalena*. 1. f. *Trebulānus*, a, um, adj.

2. *Trebul* *Mutusca*, called by *Virgil* simply *Mutusca*, a town in

the *Sabine* territory. Hence *Trebbiānus*, a, um.

Trēviri (also written *Trēvēri*), örüm, m. plu. a powerful people in *Gallia Belgica*, about the mod. *Treves*. Hence *Trēvērius*, a, um.

Trēviri a cognomen in the gens *Valeria*.

Tribocci, örüm, m. a German people, in the neighbourhood of the modern *Strasbourg*.

Triocastini, örüm, m. a Gallic tribe between the *Isere* and the *Drome*.

Triopitinus, i, m a Roman cognomen. Esp. *Sp. Lucretius Triopitinus*, the father of *Lucretia*.

Trioprii, örüm, m a people in *Gallia Narbonensis*.

Trinacria, æ = *Τρινακρία* ("with three promontories"), and *Trinacris*, idos (Or.), f. the island of *Sicily*. Hence *Trinacrius*, a, um, and *Trinacris*, idis, f. adj. *Sicilian*.

Trinobantes, ium, m plu a people in the eastern part of *Britain*, in *Essex* and *Middlesex*.

Tricāla, örüm, a mountain-fortress in the interior of *Sicily*. Hence *Tricālinus*, a, um, adj.

Triopas, æ, m the father of *Erysichthon*. Hence *Triopēus*, ii, m. *Erysichthon*, and *Triopēis*, idis, f. a grand-daughter of *Triopas*, i.e. *Medea*.

Triphylia, æ, f. a name of the southern part of *Elis*.

Tripholis, is, f. a district of *Thessaly*. Hence *Triphōlitānus*, a, um.

2. a country of *Africa* on the *Syrtis*. Hence *Triphōlitānus*, a, um.

Triptölemus, i, m son of *Cleus*, king of *Eleusis*; he was a favourite of *Ceres*, and the inventor of agriculture: he became a judge in the infernal regions.

Triton, önis or öniös, m a sea-god, son of *Neptune*, who blows through a shell to calm the sea. 2. o river and lake in *Africa*, near the Lesser *Syrtis*, where, according to some authorities, *Minerva* was born. Hence *Trītōnius*, a, um; as *Subst.* *Trītōnia*, æ, f. *Minerva*. *Trītōnlācus*, a, um, adj. and *Trītōnis*, idis or idos, *Minerva*, as adj. *Palladian*; arx, the citadel of *Pallas* or *Minerva*, i.e. *Athens* (Or.).

Trivia, æ, f. a name of *Diana*, because her temple was often erected where three ways met. *Lācus Triviae*, a lake in *Latium*, near *Aricia*, now *Lago di Nemi*.

Trivium, i, n. a small town between *Samnium* and *Apulia*, now *Trevico*.

Trōas, idis, v. *Tros*.

Trocmi or *Trogmi*, örüm, m a *Galatian* people: v. *Tectosagi*.

Troezen, önis, f. a very ancient city of *Argolis*, where *Theseus* was born. Hence *Troezēnius*, a, um.

Troglodytæ, örüm, m plu. a people of *Aethiopia* who dwell in caves, the *Troglodytes*.

Troilus, *i*, *m*. son of Priam, slain by Achilles

Trophonius, *ii*, *m*. a brother of Agamemnon, in conjunction with whom he built the temple of Apollo at Delphi; after his death he had a celebrated oracle. Hence **Trophonians**, *a*, *um*

Troas, *ois*, *m*. a king of Pnygia, after whom Troy was named. Hence **Troia** or **Troia**, *ae*, *f*. Troy; a city of Asia Minor, famous for its ten years' siege by the Greeks. 2. a town founded by Aeneas, in Italy. 3. a town settled by Helenus, in Epirus

Hence **Troians** (*Trōians*), *a*, *um*. **Troians**, *a*, *um*, and **Troiani**, *orum*, *m*. the Trojans. Also **Tros**, *iōis*, *a* Trojan; **Troicus**, *a*, *um*; **Troas**, *idis* or *adus*, *f*. *id*., and *as* *Sab*., a Trojan woman, also the region about Troy, the *Troad*; **Troügens**, *ae*, *m*. a Trojan, also a Roman

Trosmis, *is*, *f*. a town of Moesia on the Ister, mentioned by *Strabo*

Tubero, *ois*, *m*. a cognomen in the gens *Clodia*

Tubertus, *i*, *m*. a cognomen in the gens *Postumia*

Tubulus, *i*, *m*. a cognomen in the gens *Hostilia*

Tuisco, *ois*, *m*. the progenitor of the Germans, honoured by them as a god

Tulingi, *orum*, *m*. a people of Gallia bordering on the Helvetii

Tulliola, *ae*, *f*. *dim* an affectionate name for Tullia, the daughter of Cicero

Tullius, *a*. the name of a Roman gens. *Esp*. Servius Tullius, the sixth king of Rome, and M. Tullius Cicero, the renowned statesman and orator. *Called* *no*. 43. Hence **Tullianus**, *a*, *um*, and **Tullianum**, *i*, *n*. the dungeon of the state-prison in Rome, built by Servius Tullius

Tullus, *i*, *m*. a Roman praenomen e. g. Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome

Tunes, *ētis*, *f*. a maritime town of Africa, now *Tunis*

Tungri, *orum*, *m*. a people of Gallia Belgica, about *Tungres*

Turdetani, *orum*, *m*. a people in Hispania Baetica, in the neighbourhood of the modern Seville. Hence **Turdetania**, *ae*, *f*. their country

Turduli, *orum*, *m*. a people of Hispania Baetica, living to the east of the *Turdetani*. Hence **Turdulus**, *a*, *um*

Türia, *ae*, *f*. a river in the E. of Spain, now the *Guadalquivar*. Hence **Turiensis**, *e*, *adj*

Turnus, *i*, *m*. a king of the *Rutuli*, killed by Aeneas. 2. Turnus Herdonius, v. *Herdonius*

Türones, *um*, also **Türöni** or **Türöni**, *orum*, *m*. *plu*. a people of Gallia, on the *Liger*, near the mod. *Tours*

Tusci, *orum*, *m*. *plu*. another name for *Etrusci*, v. *Etruria*. *Adj*. **Tus-**

cus, *a*, *um*

Tusculum, *i*, *n*. a very ancient town of Latium, about ten miles from Rome,

near the modern *Nascetti*. Hence **Tusculanus**, *a*, *um*. **Tusculanensis**, *e*, and **Tusculus**, *a*, *um*; also **Tusculani**, *orum*, *m*. its inhabitants

Týana, *orum*, *n*. *plu*. a city in Cappadocia, the birthplace of the philosopher Apollonius. Hence **Týanelus**, *a*, *um*

Týcha, *ae*, a part of Syracuse

Týchius, *ii*, *m*. a famous shoemaker of Boeotia mentioned by *Or*

Týdens (*dis-syl*), *ei* and *ēos*, *m*. son of Aeneas and father of Diomedes. Hence **Týdides**, *ae*, *m*. *Dionides*

Týndareus (*trisyll*), *ei*, and **Týndarus**, *i*, *m*. king of Sparta, and husband of *Leda*; father of Castor and *Clytemnestra*, and reputed father of *Pollux* and *Helen*. Hence **Týndarius**, *a*, *um*; **Týndarides**, *ae*, *m*. a male descendant of *Týndarus*, and **Týndaris**, *idis*, *f*. a female descendant of *Týndareus*

(1) **Týndaris**, *idis*, *f*. a town on the S coast of Sicily, now *Tindari*. Hence **Týndaritani**, *orum*, *m*. its inhabitants

(2) **Týndaris**, *idis*, *f*. name of a woman in *Ilor*

Týphoeus (*trisyll*), *ei* or *ēos* (also *typhōi*, *ois*), *m*. a giant, struck with lightning by Jupiter, and buried under Mount *Aetna*. Hence **Týphoeus**, *a*, *um*, and **Týphois**, *idis*, *f*. *adj*

Týrannio, *ois*, *m*. a Greek grammarian in the time of Cicero

Týras, *ae*, *m*. a river in Sarmatia, now the *Dniester*

Týrō, *ūs*, *f*. daughter of *Salmonius*

Týrrhēni, *orum*, *m*. *plu*. a Pelasgian people who migrated to Italy and formed the parent stock of the *Etruscans*. Hence **Týrrhēnus**, *a*, *um*;

Týrrhēnia, *ae*, *f*. *Etruria*. **Týrrhēnicus**, *a*, *um*

Týrrheus (*disyll*), *ei*, *m*. the shepherd of King *Latinus*. Hence **Týrrhidæ**, *orum*, *m*. *plu* his sons

Týrtæus, *i*, *m*. an Athenian poet, who flourished in the 7th century B.C.

In accordance with an oracle, he was sent by the Athenians to Sparta, and counsel the courage of the Spartans against the Messenians

Týrus, or *-os*, *i*, *f*. a famous maritime and commercial city of the Phoenicians, now the ruins of *Sur*. Hence **Týrius**, *a*, *um*, *Tyrian*, and poet.

Thelan (with a ref. to the Phoenician colony of Cadmus), or Carthaginian (Carthage being a colony from Tyre); and **Týrii**, *orum*, *m*. the Tyrians, or the Carthaginians.

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Ubii, *orum*, *m*. *plu*. a German people on the Rhine, in the neighbourhood of Cologne. Hence **Ubii**, *a*, *um*.

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Ucalëgon, *ontis*, *m*. a Trojan, mentioned by *Virg*

Ufens, *entis*, *m*. a small river in Latium, now *Uffente*. Hence **Ufentinus**, *a*, *um*

Ulixes (*Ulysses*), *is* or *ei*, or *ei* (*trisyll*), *m*. a king of *Ithaca*, famed among the Grecian heroes of the Trojan war for his craft and eloquence; the son of *Laertes*, husband of *Penelope*, and father of *Telemachus* and *Telegonus*

Ulpian, *v*. *Trajanus*

Ulbabæ, *orum*, *f*. *plu* a small and miserable town of Latium, near the Pontine Marshes. Hence **Ulbabæus**, *a*, *um*

Ulysses, *is*, *v*. *Ulixes*

Umbri, *orum*, *m*. *plu* an ancient people of Central Italy, akin to the Latin. *Adj*. **Umbri**, *bra*, *brum*, and **Umbria**, *ae*, *f*. their country

Urania, *ae*, or **Uranis**, *ēs*, *f*. the Muse of Astronomy

Urbiniun, *i*, *n*. a town of Umbria now *Urbino*. **Urbinas**, *atis*, *adj*. of *Urbiniun*

Uripetes, *um*, and **Uripiti**, *orum*, *plu*. a German people

Ustica, *ae*, *f*. a hill near Horace's Sabine farm

Utica, *ae*, *f*. a very ancient city in Africa Propria, N.W. of Carthage, where the younger Cato put an end to his life. Hence **Uticensis**, *e*, also **Uticenses**, *i*, *um*. the inhabitants of *Utica*

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m plu. a people in the northern part of Germany in the time of Tacitus, who afterwards settled in the S. of Spain (in Andalusia).

Vangiones, um, *m plu* a German people on the Rhine, about the mod Worms.

Varguntius, i, *m. L.* one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators.

Varia, ae, *f.* a small town of the Sabines near Horace's farm.

Varius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. L. Varius, a distinguished epic poet of the time of Virgil and Horace.

Varro, omis, *m* a surname in the gens Terentius. v. Terentius. Hence **Varronianus**, a um.

Varus, i, *m* a surname, esp. in the gens Quinctia. Esp. P. Quinctius Varus, defeated and slain by Arminius. Hence **Varianus**, a, um. 2. a river in Gallia Narbonensis, now the Var.

Vascones, um, *m plu* a people of northern Spain, ancestors of the Basques.

Vaticanus mons or **collis**, a hill in Rome, on the right bank of the Tiber.

Vatinus, a, the name of a Roman gens. Hence **Vatinianus**, a, um. See also Part I.

Vectis, is, or **Vecta**, ae, *f.* the Isle of Wight.

Vectones or **Vettones**, um, *m plu* a people of Lusitania.

Vei, drum, *m plu.* a very ancient city in Etruria about twelve miles from Rome, taken by Camillus B.C. 396. Hence **Voies**, entis, **Veiōtānus**, a, um, and **Veiōs** or **Veiōs** (tray), a, um; also **Veiōtes**, ium, *m* the inhabitants of Vei.

Veiōvia or **Veiōvia**, is, *m* an Etruscan divinity, a god of the underworld (anti-Jove).

Vellabrum, i, *n* a district in Rome near the Palatine, where provision dealers dwelt.

Vellaii or **Vellavii**, drum, *m* an Aquitanian people.

Vēlēda, ae, *f.* a virgin who uttered predictions, and received divine honours among the Germans.

Vēlla, ae, *f.* an elevated portion of the Palatine Hill at Rome. 2. a town on the coast of Lucania, a colony of the Phocaeans, afterwards called Elea. Hence **Vēllensis**, e, and **Vēllinus**, a, um; also **Vēllenses**, ium, *m* the inhabitants.

Vēllinus, i, *m* a river in the Sabine territory, now Velino, which forms several lakes, the largest of which is called lacus Velinus.

Vēllitrac, drum, *f. plu.* a town of the Volsci, in Latium, now Velletri. Hence **Vēlliternus**, a, um; and **Vēlliterni**, drum, *m* the inhabitants.

Vellauodunum, i, *n* a town of the Senones in Gaul, perhaps Beaune.

Velleius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. C. Velleius Paterculus, an historian under Augustus and Tiberius.

Velloneses, v. Bellocassi.

Vēnāfrum, i, *n* a very ancient town of the Samnites, celebrated for its olive-oil; now Venafro. Hence **Vēnāfrānus**, a, um.

Vēnēti (Heneti), drum, *m plu.* a people in the north-east of Italy, in the modern Venetian territory. Hence

Vēnētus, a, um; and **Vēnētia**, ae, *f.* their country. (For venetus in the meaning of sea-coloured, bluish, v. Part I.) 2. a people in the north-west of Gaul about mod. Vannes. Hence **Vēnētia**, ae, *f.* their country, and **Vēnēticus**, a, um.

Vēnilla, ae, *f.* the mother of Turnus 2. the wife of Janus.

Vēntidius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. P. Ventidius Bassus, who defeated the Parthians, B.C. 38. Hence

Vēntidiānus, a, um.

Vēnūlus, i, *m* Venulus; the messenger sent by Turnus to Diomedes in Virg.

Vēnus, eris, *f.* the goddess of Love, the mother of Cupid and Aeneas, v. Part I. Hence **Vēnērēns** or **Vēnōrius**, a, um.

Vēnūsia, ae, *f.* a town on the borders of Lucania and Apulia, the birth-place of the poet Horace, now Venusia. Hence **Vēnūsinus**, a, um; and **Vēnūsinī**, drum, *m* the inhabitants.

Veragri, drum, *m* a people in the Pennine Alps.

Verocellae, drum, *f.* a town in Gallia Cisalpina, now Vercelli.

Vēringetōrix, is, *m* the celebrated leader of the Arverni in the Gallic war.

Vergilius, the more strictly accurate form for Virgilius (q v).

Vērgōbrētus, i, *m* the title of the chief magistrate among the Aedui.

Vērdōmandūi, drum, *m* a people of Gallia Belgica in the Vermandois.

Vērdōna, ae, *f.* a city in Northern Italy, the birth-place of Catullus, and of Pliny the Elder. Hence **Vērdōnensis**, e, and **Vērdōnenses**, ium, *m* the inhabitants.

Verres, is, *m* the surname of the praetor C. Cornelius, notorious for his bad government of Sicily. Hence **Vērris**, a, um, and **Vērrinus**, a, um.

Verrūgo, ius, *f.* a town of the Volsci.

Vertumnus (Vort.), i, *m* the god of the changing year, i.e. of the seasons and their productions.

Vērrilae, drum, *f.* a town of the Hernici in Latium, now Veroli. Hence **Vērriliānus**, a, um.

Vērriliānum, ii, *n* a town in Britain, now St. Albans.

Vescia, ae, *f.* a small town of Latium on the river Liris. Hence

Vescinus, a, um; and **Vescini**, drum, *m* its inhabitants.

Vesēria, is, *m* a river in Campania, near Mt. Vesuvius.

Vēsontio, omis, *m* the chief town of the Sequani, in Gallia Belgica, now Besançon.

Vespasianus, i, *m.* T. Flavius Sabinus, Roman emperor, A.D. 70.

Vesta, ae, *f.* one of the twelve principal deities, the daughter of Saturn and Rhea, the goddess of the fire burning in the hearth and of domestic life. Hence **Vestālis**, e, v. Part I.

Ves-, drum, *m plu* a people of Central Italy on the Adriatic Sea.

Vēsūlus, i, *m* one of the Alps, now Mt. Viso.

Vēsūvius (Vēsēvus), ii, *m* Mt. Vesuvius, a volcano in Campania which became active B.C. 79.

Vettones, v. Vectones.

Veturius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Veturia, the mother of Coriolanus.

Vibo, omis, *f.* v. Valentia (2). Hence **Vibonensis**, e.

Vicia Pota, ae, *f.* Victress and Possessor, goddess of Victory.

Vicētia (Vicentia), ae, *f.* a town in north-eastern Italy, now Vicenza. Hence **Vicētini** or **Vicentini**, drum, *m plu* its inhabitants.

Vienna, ae, *f.* a city of Gallia Narbonensis, on the Rhodanus, now Vienna. Hence **Viennensis**, e, and **Viennenses**, ium, *m* its inhabitants.

Viminālis collis, one of the seven hills of Rome.

Vindēlicī, drum, *m plu* a people of southern Germany, in Bavaria, whose chief town was Augusta Vindelicorum, now Augsburg.

Vipsanius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. M. Vipsanius Agrippa, the son-in-law of Augustus.

Virgilius (more correctly Vergilius), a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. P. Virgilius (Verg.) Maro, a celebrated Roman poet in the time of Augustus. Virgil.

Virginus (Verg.), a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. L. Virginus, the father of Virginius, whom he slew in order to save her from the decrever Appius Claudius.

Viriātus (Atilius), i, *m* a celebrated leader of the Lusitanians in their war against the Romans. Hence **Viriātinus** (Viriatinus), a, um.

Viridōmārus (Viridūm-) or **Viridōmārus**, i, *m* a chief of the Aedui.

Visurgis, is, *m* a river of Northern Germany, now the Weser.

Vitellia, ae, *f.* a town of the Aequi.

Vitellius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. A. Vitellius, Roman emperor, A.D. 70. Hence **Vitellius**, a, um, and **Vitellianus**, a, um; and **Vitelliani**, drum, *m* soldiers of Vitellius. See also Part I.

Vitravius, ii, *m.* M. Pollio, a contemporary of Augustus, author of a work on architecture.

Vocates, ium, *m* a people in Gallia Aquitania.

Vōconius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Esp. Q. Voconius, author of q.

law limiting the right of women to inherit property.

Vöcontii, ðum, m. a people of Gallia Narbonensis, between the Rhone and the Alps, about the mod Varson.

Vögësus or **Vösësus**, i, m. a range of mountains in the E. of Gaul, now the Vosges.

Völätërrae, ðrum, f plu an ancient town in Etruria, now Volaterra. Hence **Völätërränus**, a, um; and **Völätërräni**, ðrum, m its inhabitants.

Volcae, ðrum, m plu a powerful people in Gallia, divided into the Volcae Arcomici and the Volcae Tectosages, having for their respective capitals Nemausus and Tolosa.

Volcänus, v. Vulcanus.

Vologësus, i, and **Vologëses**, is, m the name of several kings of Parthia.

Volsci, ðrum, m plu an ancient people in Gallia, divided into the Volsci, a, um.

Volscens, tis, m an officer of the Latins in Virg.

Volsciüs, a, the name of a Roman gens.

Volstinii (Vul-stini), ðrum, m plu an important city in Etruria, now Bolsena. Hence **Volstinüs**, a, um, and **Volstinënsis**, e, also **Volstinënses**, tum, m its inhabitants.

Voltinia trilius, a Roman tribe, of unknown locality. Hence **Voltiniënses**, tum, m the people of the Voltinian tribe.

Voltumna, ae, f an Etruscan goddess, in whose temple the Etrurian States assembled.

Volumnius, a, the name of a Roman gens. Lep Volumnia, the wife of Corneilius. Hence **Volumniänus**, a, um.

Vonönes, is, m the name of two kings of Parthia.

Vosegus, v. Vögesus.

Vulcänus, i, m the fire-god, son of Jupiter and Juno. Meton fire. Hence **Vulcänüs**, a, um, of Vulcan, fiery. **Vulcänälis**, e, belonging to Vulcan. **Vulcänälis**, tum, n pl the festival of Vulcan celebrated Aug. 23.

Vultur (Volt), üris, m a mountain in Apulia, near Venusia, now Monte Vulture.

Vulturëus (Volt.), i, m one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators.

Vulturnum (Volt.), i, n a town in Campania, on the river Vulturinus, now Castel Vulturino.

Vulturinus (Volt.), i, m the principal river of Campania, now Vulturino.

Xanthö, ðs, f a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.

Xanthus, i, m a river of Troas.

2, a river of Lycia. **3**, a small stream in Epirus.

Xëno, ðnis, m, an Epicurean philosopher, a native of Athens, mentioned by Cicero.

Xënoërätës, is, m a disciple of Plato, a native of Chalcedon.

Xënoëphänës, is, m a celebrated Grecian philosopher of Colophon, founder of the Eleatic school.

Xënoëphon, ontis, m a celebrated Greek historian and philosopher, a pupil of Socrates, and leader in the famous retreat of the 10,000 Greeks B.C. 400. Hence **Xënoëphontëus** or **-ius**, a, um.

Xerxes, is (1, rarely), m king of Persia, who invaded Greece with a vast army, conquered by the Greeks at Salamis B.C. 490.

Zäcynthus or **-os**, i, f. an island in the Ionian Sea, now Zante. Hence **Zäcynthius**, a, um.

Zäleus, i, m a lawgiver of the Locrians, about 660 B.C.

Zäma, ae, f. a small town in Numidia, celebrated for the victory gained there by Scipio over Hannibal B.C. 201; now Zamra. Hence **Zämenes**, tum, m its inhabitants.

Zapölë, es, f. an older name of Messina, in Sicily. Hence **Zanolæus**, a, um, and **Zanolëus**, a, um.

Zëno or **Zënon**, ðnis, m the founder of the Stoa philosophy, a native of Citium in Cyprus, who flourished in the 3rd century B.C. **2**, a philosopher of Elea ("the Eleatic"), in Magna Graecia; born B.C. 488. **3**, an Epicurean philosopher, the teacher of Cicero and Atticus.

Zënoëbia, ae, queen of Palmyra, conquered by Aurelian A.D. 270.

Zëphyrëtis, Idis, f a designation of Arsinoë, wife of Ptolemaeus Philadelphus, who was honoured as a goddess.

Zërynthius, a, um, belonging to the Thracian town of Zerynthus.

Zëtes, ae, m brother of Calais and son of Boreas, one of the Argonauts.

Zëthus, i, m. son of Jupiter by Antiope, and brother of Amphion.

Zeus, the Greek name of Jupiter.

Zëuxis, is and Idis, m. a famous Greek painter of Heracles.

Zëllus, i, m a proverbially severe critic of Alexandria. He censured much in Homer, whence he was called Homeromastix (scourge of Homer).

Zöpyrus, i, m a celebrated physiognomist mentioned by Cicero. **2**, a Persian noble who, by mutilating himself, reconquered Babylon for Darius.

Zöröastres, is, m a lawgiver of the Medes.

TABLES

OF THE

ROMAN CALENDAR, MEASURES, WEIGHTS, AND MONEY.

CALENDARIUM.

Our days of the Month	March, May, July, October, have 31 days.	January, August, December, have 31 days.	April, June, September, November, have 30 days.	February has 28 days and in Leap Year 29
1	KALENDIS *	KALENDIS	KALENDIS	KALENDIS
2	VI	IV	IV	IV
3	V	III } ante Nonas	III } ante Nonas	III } ante Nonas
4	IV } ante Nonas.	Prædie Nonas	Prædie Nonas	Prædie Nonas
5	III	Nonis.	Nonis	Nonis
6	Prædie Nonas	VIII	VIII	VIII
7	Novis	VII	VII	VII
8	VIII	VI	VI	VI
9	VII	V	V	V
10	VI	IV	IV	IV
11	V	III	III	III
12	IV	Prædie Idus	Prædie Idus	Prædie Idus.
13	III	Idus	Idus	Idus
14	Prædie Idus.	XIX	XVIII	XVI
15	Idus.	XVIII	XVII	XV
16	XVII	XVII	XVI	XIV
17	XVI	XVI	XV	XIII
18	XV	XV	XIV	XII
19	XIV	XIV	XIII	XI
20	XIII	XIII	XII	X
21	XII	XII	XI	IX
22	XI	XI	X	VIII
23	X	X	IX	VII
24	IX	IX	VIII	VI
25	VIII	VIII	VII	V
26	VII	VII	VI	IV
27	VI	VI	V	III
28	V	V	IV	Prædie Kalendas
29	IV	IV	III	Martias
30	III	III	Prædie Kalendas (Mares,	In Leap-Year, Feb. 24
31	Prædie Kalendas (April- es, Junias, Sextiles, Novembres).	Prædie Kalendas (Fe- bruarias, Septembres, Januarias)	Quintiles, Octobres, Decembres)	(a. d. vi Kal. Mart.) was reckoned twice Hence this day was called bis-sextus, and the year annus bissex- tus.

TABLE I.

ROMAN MEASURES OF LENGTH.

I. SMALLER MEASURES		Feet.	Inches
Digitus			72 ³ / ₄
1 ¹ / ₂ UNCIA ('inch') or Pollex.			9708
4 3 ¹ / ₂ Palmus			2'9124
12 9 3 ¹ / ₂ Palmus Major (of late times)			8'7372
16 12 4 1 ¹ / ₂ PIS			11 6496
20 15 5 1 ¹ / ₂ 1 ¹ / ₂ Palmipes		1	562
24 18 6 2 1 ¹ / ₂ 1 ¹ / ₂ CUBITUS		1	5'4744

N.B.—Approximate Values. The Roman *Unca*, *Pes* and *Cubitus* fall short of our *Inch*, *Foot*, and *Yard* and a half, by less than 1-10th, 4-10ths, and 5-10ths of an inch respectively.

TABLE II.

ROMAN MEASURES OF LENGTH.

II. LARGER MEASURES—LAND AND ITINERARY.						Miles	Feet	Inches
PIS								11'6496
1 ¹ / ₂ Cubitus							1	5'4744
2 ¹ / ₂ 1 ¹ / ₂ Gradus, or Pes Sestertius (2 ¹ / ₂ ft.)							2	5'124
5 3 ¹ / ₂ 2 PASSUS							4	10'248
10 6 ¹ / ₂ 4 2 Decempeda, or Pertica							9	8'496
120 80 48 24 12 Actus (in length)*							116	5'952
5000 3333 ¹ / ₃ 2000 1000 500 41 ¹ / ₃ MILLE PASSULUM								485 ¹ / ₃

N.B.—The Roman mile falls short of the English by less than 1-10th.

TABLE III.—ROMAN MEASURES OF SURFACE.

ORDINARY LAND MEASURES.						Acres	Roods	Perches	Square Ft
PES QUADRATUS.									9445
100	Scrupulum, or Decempeda Quadrata								94'245
480	4 ¹ / ₂ ACTUS SIMPLEX							1	180 127
2400	24 5 UNCIA*							8	83'885
3600	6 7 ¹ / ₂ 1 ¹ / ₂ CLIMA							12	125 83
14,400	144 30 6 4 ACTUS QUADRATUS						1	9	231 07
28,800	288 60 12 8 2 JUGERUM						2	19	189'897
57,600	576 120 24 16 4 2 HEREDIUM					1	0	39	107 53 ¹ / ₂
576,000	57,600 12,000 2400 1600 400 200 100 CENTURIA					124	2	19	135 25
23,040,000	230,400 48,000 9600 6400 1600 800 400 4 SALTUS					498	1	37	260 7

* The *Uncia* or unit to which this *Unca* and the above *Scrupulum* belong is the *Jugerum*. The other uncial divisions of the *Jugerum* may easily be calculated from the *Unca*. The *Semissis* is, of course, the *Actus Quadratus*

† i.e. almost 5-8ths of an acre

‡ i.e. almost an acre and a quarter

§ i.e. almost 500 acres.

TABLE IV.—ROMAN MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

I. LIQUID MEASURES.										Gallons.	Pints	Approximate.*	
												Gallons.	Pints
Ligula											02	..	$\frac{1}{16}$
4	CYATHUS†									..	08	..	$\frac{1}{4}$
6	1½	Acetabulum								..	12	..	$\frac{1}{3}$
12	3	2	Quartarius, i.e. 1-4th of the <i>Sextarius</i>							..	24	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
24	6	4	2	Hemina or Cotyla						..	48	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
48	12	8	4	2	Sextarius, i.e. 1-6th of the <i>Congius</i>					..	96	..	1
288	72	48	24	12	6	Congius				..	5 76	..	6
1152	288	192	96	48	24	4	Urna			2	7 04	3	..
2304	576	384	192	96	48	8	2	AMPHORA QUADRANTAL		5	6 08	6	..
46 080	11 520	7680	3840	1920	960	160	40	20	Culeus	115	1 6	120	..

* As the *Sextarius* differs from the English pint by only 1-25th part of the latter, it will be found useful in ordinary rough calculations to take it at exactly a pint, and so with the other measures in this Table. The results thus obtained may be corrected by subtracting from each of them its 1-25th part.

† According to the uncial division, the *Sextarius* was the *As* or *unit*, and the *Cyathus* the *Uncia* or *twelfth part*.

TABLE V.—ROMAN MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

II. DRY MEASURES.										Gallons.	Pints	Approximate.*	
												Gallons.	Pint
Ligula										..	02	..	$\frac{1}{16}$
4	CYATHUS†									..	08	..	$\frac{1}{4}$
6	1½	Acetabulum								..	12	..	$\frac{1}{3}$
12	3	2	Quartarius, i.e. 1-4th of the <i>Sextarius</i>							..	24	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
24	6	4	2	Hemina, or Cotyla						..	48	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
48	12	8	4	2	Sextarius, i.e. 1-6th of the <i>Congius</i>					..	96	..	1
384	96	64	32	16	8	Semimodius				..	7 68	1	..
768	192	128	64	32	16	2	MODIUS			1	7 36	2½	..

* See Note (*) to Table IV.

† See Note (†) to Table IV.

‡ Nearly a peck.

TABLE VI.—ROMAN WEIGHTS.

I. The UNCIAL DIVISIONS OF THE POUND												Avoirdupois Weight.			
												Oz.	Grs.		
UNCIA												11	437.83 ¹ / ₂		
1 ¹ / ₂	Sescuncia, or Sescunx											1	203.75		
2	1 ¹ / ₂	Sextans										1	404.16 ² / ₃		
3	2	1 ¹ / ₂	Quadrans, or Teruncius									2	168.75		
4	2 ¹ / ₂	2	1 ¹ / ₂	Triens								3	270.83 ¹ / ₂		
5	3 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	Quincunx							4	354.16 ² / ₃		
6	4	3	2	1 ¹ / ₂	SEMS, or SEMISSIS							5	337.5		
7	4 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	SEPTUNX						6	320.33 ¹ / ₂		
8	5	4	2 ¹ / ₂	2	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	BES, or BESES				7	104.16 ² / ₃		
9	6	4 ¹ / ₂	3	2 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	DODRANS			8	277.5		
10	6 ¹ / ₂	5	3 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	2	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	DEXTANS		9	270.83 ¹ / ₂		
11	7 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	DEUNX		10	260.83 ¹ / ₂	
12	8	6	4	3	2 ¹ / ₂	2	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	AS, or LIBRA		11	237.5

* This falls short of the ounce avoirdupois by less than 7 grains.

TABLE VII.—ROMAN WEIGHTS.

II. SUBDIVISIONS OF THE UNCIA.										Grains.
*Stiqua										2.9224
3	Obolus									8.767361
6	2	SCRUPULUM								17.53472
12	4	2	Semisextula							35.0694
24	8	4	2	SEXTULA						70.138
36	12	6	3	1½	Stillicus					105.2083
48	16	8	4	2	1½	Duella				140.277
72	24	12	6	3	2	1½	Semi-uncia			210.416
144	48	24	12	6	3	2	UNCIA			420.832
1728	576	288	144	72	48	36	24	12	AS or LIBRA	5050

TABLE VIII.—ROMAN MONEY.

I BEFORE THE TIME OF AUGUSTUS: when the Denarius was 1-7th of an Ounce, or about 60 Grains.															
1. Copper Coins.						2. Silver Coins.			£	s	d	Farthings.			
Sextula	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35416
1½	Quadrans	.	.	.	.	Teruncius	.	.	.	.	.	53125
2	1½	Triens	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7083
3	2	1½	Semissis	.	.	2	Sembella	.	.	.	.	10625
6	4	3	2	As	.	4	2	Libella	.	.	.	2125			
12	8	6	4	2	Dupondius	.	.	.	.	.	1	25
24	16	12	8	4	2	SESTERTIUS	16	8	4	SESTERTIUS	2	5			
48	32	24	16	8	4	2	.	32	16	8	2	Quinarius	4	1	
96	64	48	32	16	8	4	2	24	32	16	4	2	DENARIUS	8	2
3. Gold Coins. AUREUS (value in proportion to Roman Silver)										.	17	8	2		
(value in English current Coin)										.	1	1	1	2	
4. Money of Account (not a Coin) SESTERTIUM, or Mille Nummi										.	8	17	1	.	

TABLE IX.—ROMAN MONEY.

II AFTER THE TIME OF AUGUSTUS when the Denarius was 1-8th of an Ounce, or 52.5 Grains.												£	s	d	Farthings
Sextula															3125
1½	Quadrans														4100
2	1½	Triens													625
3	2	1½	Semissis												9375
6	4	3	2	As											1875
12	8	6	4	2	Dupondius										375
24	16	12	8	4	2	SESTERTIUS								1	375
48	32	24	16	8	4	2	Quinarius, or Victoriatius							3	3
96	64	48	32	16	8	2	4	Denarius						7	2
AUREUS, reckoned at 25 Denarii													15	7	2
,, reckoned in English Current Com													18	5	325
SESTERTIUM, or Mille Nummi													7	16	3

